

TRI-STATE WATER RESOURCE COALITION

PROGRESS REPORT AS OF JUNE 15, 2015



History and purpose

Tri-State Water Resource Coalition is a not-for-profit coalition of municipalities, counties, and water providers. Our sole purpose is to ensure adequate, affordable, long-term water supply for southwest Missouri. Members are Branson, Carthage, Cassville, Empire District Electric Co., Greene County, Jasper County, Joplin, Lamar, Missouri American Water Co., Monett, Mt. Vernon, Nixa, Springfield, Stone County, and Webb City. Our 16-county southwest Missouri footprint includes the Joplin and Springfield metro areas, and wraps around Stockton Lake and Table Rock Lake. Though not part of our membership, we may eventually sell water to towns in southeast Kansas and northeast Oklahoma.



This area has a population of ~816,000 people and is the fastest growing region in Missouri. Rapid population growth, increased population densities, cyclical drought, aquifer sustainability, and continued economic competitiveness require additional water supply to meet growing demand. Our priority goal is to develop additional sources through a reallocation of water storage from Stockton Lake, Pomme De Terre Lake, and/or Table Rock Lake. Once additional source is acquired, the Coalition will support the Southwest Missouri Joint Municipal Water Utility Commission (our sister organization) in building water infrastructure projects to deliver that additional water supply to regional communities.

The chart below shows the estimated growth in demand for water by 2060 using three different growth scenarios, low, medium and high. With high growth our demand will have increased 72.2% by 2060. A medium growth rate will increase demand by 36.8% by 2060.

Estimated growth in demand by 2060 for Tri-State’s 16 county region

Estimated S.W. Missouri Baseline and Projected Average Water Demands to 2060 (GPD)*			
YEAR	HIGH GROWTH	MEDIUM GROWTH	LOW GROWTH
2010**	339,305,578	339,127,961	339,127,961
2030	415,363,908	383,749,431	359,463,049
2060	584,263,474	464,011,711	388,331,036
% INCREASE	72.2%	36.8%	14.5%

*Source: *Southwest Missouri Water Resource Study (Phase I)*, sponsored by Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Corps of Engineers Kansas City and Little Rock Districts, and Tri-State Water Resource Coalition

** 2010 is the baseline forecast and remains constant for all scenarios

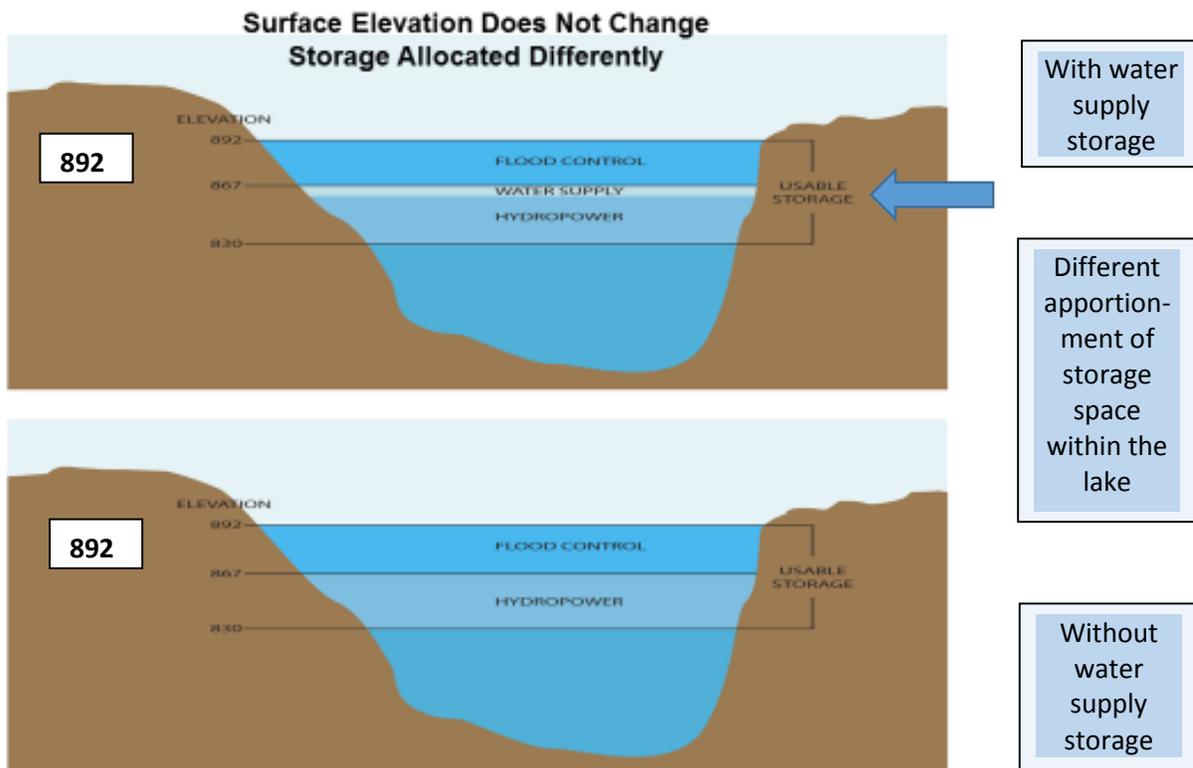
To meet this additional demand will require additional water supply. Additional supply will likely be surface water which will protect the sustainable use of ground water, provide adequate water supply during droughts, and meet peak-use demands for our growing region.

Over the decade of its existence, Tri-State Coalition has looked into various options for providing additional water supply. These have included Grand Lake (Oklahoma), Beaver Lake (Arkansas), Table Rock Lake, Stockton Lake, Pomme De Terre Lake, and Truman Lake. The Coalition has also researched 17 different potential sites for development of one or more reservoirs. The board of the Coalition decided to go all-in for water from Stockton and Table Rock Lake in 2011, with the other options remaining as possibilities for the future, if needed.

To attain a reallocation of water storage for public supply from Stockton Lake and Table Rock Lake (Pomme De Terre has since been added to the list), lakes which are governed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, applications were submitted in 2007. Reallocation of water supply storage in Corps of Engineers' lakes requires a complicated series of technical studies. Much of that work is completed or currently under a scope of work. No firm completion date is in sight, but studies continue to move forward at a good pace and feedback is positive.

It is important to note that a reallocation of storage in Corps lakes from the Multi-Purpose Pool does not change the elevation of the lake, it changes the use of the storage within the lake. Other "pools" (areas of storage), like the Conservation Pool, or the Flood Pool, might alter the level of the lake, but only slightly. The amounts being requested for public supply are very small compared to the volume of the lake and to the other currently designated uses.

EXAMPLE OF STORAGE TAKEN FROM MULTI-PURPOSE POOL:



Research to date

<i>Technical studies, sponsors, and costs related to acquisition of additional water supply for southwest Missouri, in chronological order, to date (as of 6/15/15)</i>				
DATE	STUDY TITLE	ENGINEERING	SPONSOR(S)	COST
2003	<i>Source of Supply Investigation for Joplin Missouri</i>	Whitman & Assoc.	Missouri American Water Company	\$150,000
<p>Summary of Findings: <i>This study developed a hydro-geologic model of the Ozark Aquifer.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional pumping and water level data is needed to manage the ground water supply. • The Ozark Aquifer may be unable to satisfy demand, during an extended drought. That limit may come within 10 – 15 years for some parts of the Tri-State Water footprint. • Ideally, the aquifer should be used as a peaking supply versus a sole source of water supply. • An additional long term water supply source should be developed. 				
2006	<i>Tri-State Coalition Water Supply Study</i>	USACE / Black and Veatch	Tri-State Water	\$50,000
			Corps of Engineers Little Rock District	\$50,000
<p>Summary of Findings: <i>This study investigated the need for additional water, and potential sources of additional water for the region.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers and streams do not have sufficient flow to meet long-term demand without the construction of an additional reservoir. • Ground water (the Ozark Aquifer) is not a strong option due to decreasing levels and potential contamination in some parts of the footprint. • Additional source options included Grand Lake, Table Rock Lake, Stockton Lake, Truman Lake, a combination of those lakes, or one or more new reservoirs. • The best opportunities for additional regional water supply were defined as Grand Lake, Table Rock Lake, Stockton Lake, and/or a new reservoir. 				

2009	<i>Water Supply Reservoir Screening Study</i>	Freese & Nichols	Tri-State Water (through City of Monett)	\$100,000
			MDNR	\$100,000

Summary of Findings: *This study identified potential sites for new reservoirs.*

- It would not be economically feasible to construct one reservoir to serve the entire region.
- Fourteen potential sites were defined –
 - 10 to supply the western side of Tri-State Water’s footprint, assuming Joplin as a treatment and distribution point and
 - 4 potential sites to supply the eastern side of the footprint, assuming Springfield as a treatment and distribution point.

2010	<i>Water Supply Reservoir Screening Study Supplemental</i>	Freese & Nichols	Tri-State Water	\$22,600
------	--	------------------	-----------------	----------

Summary of Findings: *The preferred sites identified in the original reservoir study would not provide economical water for the Pittsburg and Lamar areas so the consultant was asked to further investigate sites which would.*

- Three potential reservoir sites were investigated in more detail (two north of Joplin, between Lamar and Pittsburg, and one south of Joplin – an off-stream reservoir on Shoal Creek) along with the possibility of withdrawal of water from below Stockton Dam.

Planning Assistance to States (PAS) and reallocation studies begin:

2012	<i>Phase I Water Demand Study</i>	USACE / CDM Smith	Corps of Engineers Kansas City District	\$55,000
			Corps of Engineers Little Rock District	\$100,000
			MDNR	\$155,000

Summary of Findings: *This forecast was designed to improve the understanding of current and estimated future water use within publically-supplied residential and non-residential, self-supplied residential and non-residential, and agricultural water use sectors in a sixteen county region of Southwest Missouri. Phase I provided an analysis of both existing and future water demand for each of the sixteen individual counties in the region. Conservation scenarios were considered, with level I defining modest conservation and level II defining more assertive conservation.*

Table 1-1: Estimated Southwest Missouri baseline and projected average water demands (GPD) for the Southwest Missouri Region

Year	Baseline Demands			Conservation Sc. I			Conservation Sc. II		
	Growth Scenario								
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
2010*	339,305,578	339,127,961	339,127,961	339,305,578	339,127,961	339,127,961	339,305,578	339,127,961	339,127,961
2030	415,363,908	383,749,431	359,463,049	407,526,076	377,193,050	353,956,197	394,898,991	366,886,032	345,487,711
2060	584,263,474	464,011,711	388,331,036	569,202,759	453,986,856	381,622,250	543,771,066	437,376,540	370,692,784

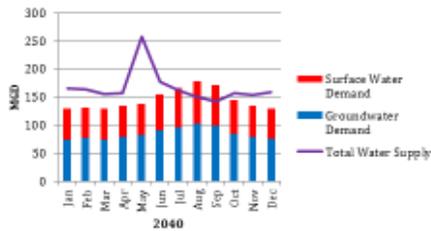
Variation in 2010 baseline demands between growth scenarios is due to the methodology used to determine future agricultural demands from a 2007 baseline. See Section 7.0, Agricultural Water Demand, for additional information.

- Under baseline conditions, that is, no additional conservation measures, estimated system-wide demand under the medium growth scenario increases from 339.1 to 464.0 MGD, an increase of 36.8%. Water demand for the entire region is estimated to increase between 49.2 MGD and 245.0 MGD between 2010 and 2060, given the three different population growth scenarios. The total daily water demand in 2060 for the sixteen county region is estimated to grow to 388.3 MGD for the low growth scenario and up to 584.3 MGD for the high growth scenario.
- Demand projections for the medium-growth scenario (from 339 MGD to 464 MGD) indicate an increased demand for the region of 125 MGD, which is nearly a 40 percent increase in water demand over the next 50 years.
- Conservation can be part of the solution, but we cannot conserve our way out of needing an additional water supply. Under conservation scenario I (moderate) water demands are estimated to decrease by 1-3% annually. Under conservation scenario II (substantial) water demands are expected to be reduced by 4-7% annually.

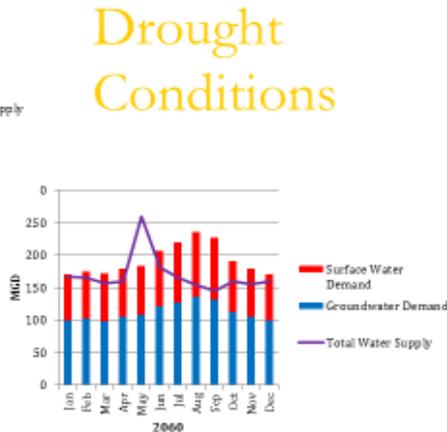
2014	<i>Phase II Water Supply/Gap Study</i>	USACE / CDM Smith	Corps of Engineers Kansas City District	\$50,000
			Corps of Engineers Little Rock District	\$175,000
			MDNR	\$225,000

Summary of Findings: *The Phase II study evaluated groundwater and surface water supply sources and availability through the year 2060, followed by a gap analysis to identify counties and areas that may experience either water supply shortages or unreliable sources of water in the future.*

REGIONAL -16 County Total Supply Gap Scenario 3



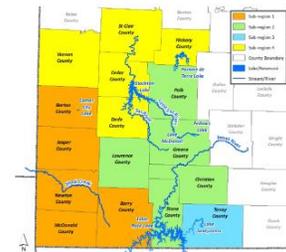
Scenario 3. Combined Gap 2040



Scenario 3. Combined Gap 2060

and areas that may experience either water supply shortages or unreliable sources of water in the future. This study provided a planning-level evaluation addressing both the short-term and long-term water supply availability as well as a preliminary investigation of supply infrastructure capacity for the region.

- The 16 county Tri-State footprint was disaggregated into four sub-regions. Region 1, the Joplin metro area down to the Arkansas line, is the area of greatest need. Region 2, the Springfield metro area down to Branson, has the second greatest need. Region 3, Taney county, has the third greatest need, and Region 4 overall was found to have no pressing water supply needs to 2060.
- Future drought periods will lead to significant strains on the regional water supply.
- Regionally, surface water sources, which could supplement local sources, do exist. However, the infrastructure to capture, store, treat and deliver this water is not in place currently to meet impending demands, particularly during severe drought.



2014	<i>Stockton Lake Reallocation Study</i>	USACE / CDM Smith	Corps of Engineers Kansas City District	\$250,000
------	---	-------------------	---	-----------

Being able to start the Stockton reallocation analysis in 2014 with 100 percent federal funding of \$250,000 was an important next step in identifying future water supply options for southwest Missouri. These funds were allocated to critical tasks as follows:

Task 1 - Model Review and Verification for Impact Analysis of Storage Reallocation. The Kansas City Corps District Water Management Section, working in conjunction with the U.S. Corps Hydropower Analysis Center (HAC) in Portland, Oregon, will soon begin the analysis of the reallocation impacts on hydropower for Stockton Reservoir and other hydropower systems in the basin. HAC is scheduled to complete the hydropower analysis in 2015.

Task 2 –Preparation of a Project Management Plan (PMP). CDM Smith signed a Contract August 15, 2014, to prepare the Project Management Plan, an overarching framework which outlines planning steps for southwest Missouri’s supply and reallocation studies.

2015	<i>Phase III Southwest Missouri Water Resource Study</i>	USACE / CDM Smith	Corps of Engineers Little Rock district	\$150,000
			MDNR	\$150,000

Additional PMP tasks associated with Tri-State’s Phase III study related to the Table Rock reallocation request have been funded through Planning Assistance to States funds with an equal match between DNR and Corp of Engineers Little Rock District.

A key element of the scope of work was the development of a Project Management Plan (PMP) for a path forward to develop an overall plan defining the roles and responsibilities involved for both the Kansas City and Little Rock Districts in evaluating the overall regional reallocation opportunities for Stockton, Pomme De Terre, and Table Rock Reservoirs.

The engineering contracts for Phase I, II, III, and the Project Management Plan have been with CDM Smith. The PMP has a scope that focuses primarily on reallocation issues associated with the Stockton and Pomme de Terre reservoirs including water demand, supply, capabilities of existing water treatment systems, hydraulic analysis for necessary distribution options, and preliminary costs for alternative delivery systems.

2015	<i>Stockton Lake Reallocation Study (continued for FY15)</i>	USACE / CDM Smith	Corps of Engineers Kansas City District	\$250,000
------	--	-------------------	---	-----------

Continued from 2014, see above, with FY15 additional funding.

2015	<i>Pomme De Terre Reallocation Study</i>	USACE / CDM Smith	Corps of Engineers Kansas City District	\$25,000
------	--	-------------------	---	----------

This lake was added for consideration by the Kansas City Corps.

To read these studies in full go to www.tristatewater.org and click on the Research tab.

Leveraging partnerships

Tri-State Water Coalition has been fortunate to work collaboratively with two separate Corps of Engineers districts, along with Missouri DNR. The level of collaboration between the two Corps districts, based on the geographic area to be served rather than each district’s boundaries, is unprecedented, and creates a future model for collaboration for other Corps districts across the nation. Through this process, state and federal public funds have been spent more efficiently.

The following table shows the previously described studies from 2012 forward, sorted by Corps district and with their respective funding sources. An important source of funding has been a program called Planning Assistance to States in which federal funds from the Corps of Engineers Kansas City District and Corps of Engineers Little Rock District are matched 50-50 with non-federal funds from the State of Missouri, through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources’ Water Resources Center.

2012 Forward: Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Studies and Reallocation Studies by Army Corps of Engineers District	
CORPS OF ENGINEERS <u>KANSAS CITY</u> DISTRICT & STATE OF MISSOURI / DNR	CORPS OF ENGINEERS <u>LITTLE ROCK</u> DISTRICT & STATE OF MISSOURI / DNR
Phase I Water Demand Study (2011) (PAS) COE KC - \$55,000 MDNR - \$55,000 Phase I Total - \$110,000	Phase I Water Demand Study (2011) (PAS) COE LR- \$100,000 MDNR- \$100,000 Phase I Total- \$200,000

Phase II Water Supply/Gap Study (2012)(PAS) COE KC - \$50,000 MDNR - \$50,000 Phase II Total -\$100,000	Phase II Water Supply/Gap Study (2012)(PAS) COE LR- \$175,000 MDNR- \$175,000 Phase II Total -\$350,000
	Phase III S.W. MO Water Resource Study (2015)(PAS) COE LR- \$150,000 MDNR- \$150,000 Total -\$300,000
Total Corps KC PAS Fed Funds- \$105,000 Total MO DNR PAS Match Funds- \$105,000	Total Corps LR PAS Fed Funds - \$425,000 Total MO DNR PAS Match Funds- \$425,000
Stockton Reallocation Study (Start 2014) COE KC All Fed Funds FY14- \$250,000 COE KC All Fed Funds FY15- \$250,000	<i>Awaiting funding for Table Rock Lake Reallocation Study from Corps LR</i>
Pomme De Terre Reallocation (2015) COE KC All Fed Funds FY15- \$25,000 <i>(Note: This lake was added for consideration in 2014.)</i>	
Total Corps KC Fed Funds- \$630,000 Total MO DNR State Funds- \$105,000 TOTAL PAS AND REALLOCATION FUNDS CORPS KC & MDNR- \$735,000	Total COE LR Fed Funds - \$425,000 Total MO DNR State funds -\$425,000 TOTAL PAS FUNDS CORPS LR & MDNR- \$850,000

Next steps of reallocation study for Stockton Lake

The environmental assessment can begin once the hydraulics and hydrology evaluation is complete, which indicates potential downstream and shoreline impacts.

There are four primary milestones in the reallocation analysis and approval process

1. Alternatives analysis - Corps Vertical Team (reps. from different layers of the Corps)
2. Tentative selected plan
 - a. Decision of which alternative to go forward
 - b. Financial certification (e.g., ability to pay) required at this juncture
3. Agency decision
4. Approval by Assistant Secretary of the Army

When the details of the Project Management Plan (the current organizational framework we are using for studies) are finished it will provide the total cost to complete the reallocation process.

Costs related to reallocation

Based on the experience of the Great Northwest Wholesale Water Commission, in north Missouri, funds from Tri State will likely be needed toward the end of the reallocation study process for legal, financial and/or wrap-up study work. This would not be contributive funds to the Corps but rather contracting that Tri Sate would do directly with CDM Smith or other consultants.

Regarding cost of storage and operations and maintenance costs: The Corps cannot yet say what the cost of a reallocation will be for Tri-State Coalition. It also cannot yet define future operations and maintenance costs. When organizations receive reallocated storage space in a Corps of Engineers lake they agree to pay for that storage space. They also agree to take on a proportional amount of the operation and maintenance costs for the source lake. This would be the case for Tri-State Coalition. Comparable projects have been assessed to gain a ball-park idea of eventual costs to Tri-State Coalition for reallocated storage space along with operations and management expenses, but no hard figures are yet known.

Regarding contributed funds: With federal dollars in short supply, and a long backlog of projects waiting for funding, the Corps of Engineers shifted, in 2012, to a model of funding which allows stakeholders to contribute funds to projects, increasing their likelihood of completion. Tri-State has funds to provide to the Corps if “contributed funds” are needed, to keep the technical studies moving forward.

Conservation: the cheapest “new” water we can find

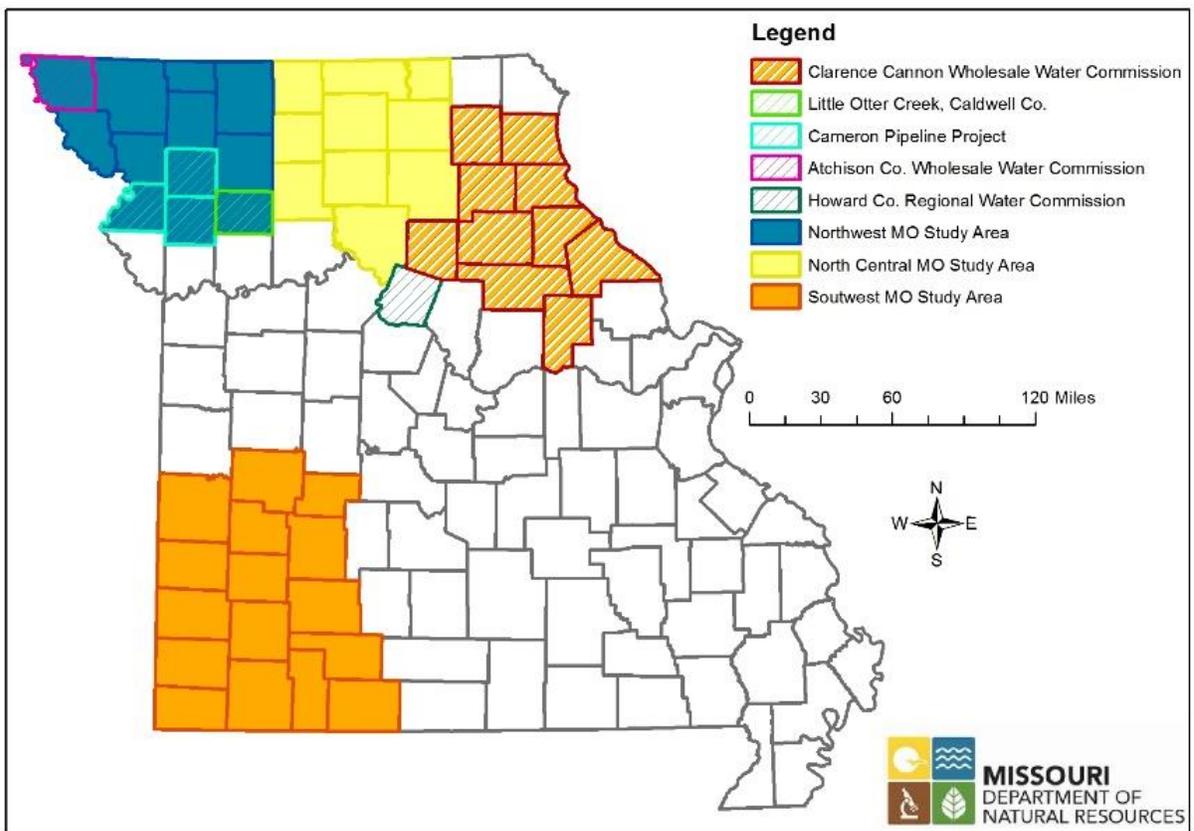
In the Phase I study, two distinct conservation scenarios were developed to assess the impacts of potential future conservation activities on regional publically supplied municipal and industrial water demands. These scenarios were developed based on current regional conservation activities. The scenarios include estimated savings from residential and commercial metering, leak detection programs, educational programs on water savings, residential water audits and commercial water audits.

Water conservation activities have been assessed as an important tool for providing decreased costs to water providers and customers, but also as a means to reduce potential future gaps between water supply and demand.

State level planning through regional water supply coalitions

Tri-State Water's *regional* water supply goals fit within a model of cooperative, regional water supply planning and funding being used in several locations within the State of Missouri. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is responsible for preparing, implementing, and updating the Missouri State Water Plan. Previous State Water Plans have given momentum to a number of regional water supply projects and studies, as indicated on the map below. The State is currently preparing to begin work on a comprehensive update to the State Water Plan, which would strengthen support for water supply development efforts.

Missouri Regional Water Supply Study and Project Areas



Legislative and agency update

Education and advocacy are core components of Tri-State Water Coalition's work. Since a collection of community volunteers decided to look into the issue of water supply for southwest Missouri in 2001, through incorporation in 2003, up until today, educating people about water supply issues and advocating for additional water supply for southwest Missouri has been a top priority. Elected leadership changes frequently. Tri-State's continuing goal is

education and advocacy within every layer of elected leadership that represents southwest Missouri.

Federal

In 2015, at the federal level we have visited with:

- Senator Blunt staff
- Senator McCaskill staff
- Congressman Long
- Congresswoman Hartzler staff
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers HQ
- U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- United States Senate
- United States House
- Interstate Council on Water Policy (a national education and advocacy group focused on water supply policy)
- EnGage (a Washington D.C. lobbying firm)
- Southwest Power Resources Association
- Corps of Engineers National Water Resources Center

State of Missouri

Overall, our goal in the State of Missouri is to reach out to all agency and elected officials who might be interested in, or help advocate for, our mission of providing adequate, affordable, long-term water supply for southwest Missouri.

We continue to work productively with the Army Corps of Engineers offices in Kansas City and Little Rock.

We continue to work productively with Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Water Resource Center, in Jefferson City.

We have talked with several agencies at state level, in particular about funding opportunities, including Department of Agriculture – Rural Development, Department of Economic Development, and Department of Natural Resources.

Regionally, we participate in meetings and events for Ozarks Water Watch, Watershed Committee of the Ozarks, the Multi-Basin Partnership, and the Future of Water Committee.

So far in 2015 we have visited with these House members: Tom Flanigan, Charlie Davis, Bill White, Bill Reiboldt, Scott Fitzpatrick, Jeff Justuce, Lyne Rowland, Jared Taylor, Lyndall Fraker, Lincoln Hough, Elijah Haahr, and Sonya Anderson and Eric Burlison.

So far in 2015 we have visited with these Senate members: Ron Richards, Ed Emory, Bob Dixon, David Sater, and Jay Wasson

In 2015 we gave testimony before the Utility Infrastructure Committee regarding HB 213

Counties

We have visited with these county commissions in 2015: Newton, Jasper, Lawrence, Dade, Greene, Christian, Stone and Taney. Counties are not in the water supply business like municipalities and water supply districts are, but they have a big stake in the adequate availability of affordable water supply, and are thought leaders for their areas, so we maintain ties.

Municipalities

Some municipalities are in the water supply business and some are not, but they all have a strong interest in seeing adequate and affordable water supplies continue in southwest Missouri. Most of the larger municipalities and water providers are part of the Tri-State Coalition. Recently we have visited with Battlefield, Bolivar, Carl Junction, Neosho, Ozark, Republic, Stockton, and Willard about joining our coalition.

Communications update

Our communications strategy could be likened to the concentric circles of a tree. The center of our communication has been water leaders within the municipalities, counties and water providers in southwest Missouri. Step one of Tri-State's process was to inform those leaders about water supply *for the region* - the upcoming challenges we will face, and the benefits of working together to leverage resources and build projects, with shared costs and shared benefits. The next layer out has been agency representatives. Largely this has involved communications with Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Corps of Engineers districts in Kansas City and Little Rock. The next layer out has been elected leadership at local, state and federal levels. We have also reached out to key stakeholders at Stockton Lake and Table Rock Lake. When we are nearer to a reallocation of water storage we will expand our communications to include the general public.

To speak to a large representation of regional water stakeholders, Tri-State Water Coalition has co-sponsored an annual water conference with Missouri State University since 2010.

We have also reached out to similar projects in Missouri and Arkansas, to learn from them. These include

- Clarence Cannon Wholesale Water Commission, northeast Missouri (Mark Twain Lake)
- Great Northwest Wholesale Water Commission, northwest Missouri (alluvial Wells near the Missouri River)
- North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission, northcentral Missouri (developing a reservoir on Locust Creek)

- Atchison County Wholesale Water Commission, the northwest tip of Missouri (alluvial wells near the Missouri River)
- Ozark Mountain Regional Public Water Authority, Arkansas (Bull Shoals Lake)
- Beaver Water District, Arkansas (Beaver Lake)

There are several communities in the Tri-State Water footprint that have larger systems but are not members of Tri-State. In 2015 the Coalition has contacted these communities to gather information about their systems: Bolivar, Carl Junction, Neosho, Nevada, Ozark, Republic, Willard, and Battlefield.

Financial update

Tri-State Water Coalition is funded through membership dues. Annual membership dues for organizations that are water suppliers are calculated by taking the number of water connections they maintain and multiplying by ½ of the DNR primacy fee. Counties and municipalities which are not water providers pay a flat \$500. Membership dues are collected annually, with new dues coming due in January of each year.

Costs of the Coalition are relatively low and mostly related to the single employee of the Coalition, its executive director, who was hired in 2010 and became the Coalition’s first and only staff.

The Coalition has been able to leverage dollars very effectively with state and federal stakeholders providing much of the cost for technical studies to date. Contributions to Tri-State Coalition studies include:

Sponsor contributions toward all water supply studies for S.W. MO, as of 6/15/15

Tri-State Water Resource Coalition (2006, 2009, 2010, studies)	\$172,600
Missouri American Water Company (2003 study)	\$150,000
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District (2006 study plus PAS studies)	\$475,000
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District (PAS studies plus Reallocation studies)	\$630,000
Missouri Department of Natural Resources (2009 study plus PAS studies)	\$630,000
TOTAL INVESTMENT as of 6/15/15	\$2,057,600

At the end of May, 2015, the Coalition held a balance of approximately \$473,000. That will cover operation and payroll costs for the year, with the balance reserved for large additional anticipated costs related to water storage reallocation. Funds are invested in a money market account to create some return without limiting their liquidity.

Membership update

Tri-State Water Coalition is a 501c4 nonprofit. When first incorporated, in 2003, in Joplin, the membership was from the Joplin metro area, including Miami, Oklahoma and Pittsburgh, Kansas. Eventually the footprint expanded to include 16 counties, encompassing the Springfield/Branson metro area, Stockton Lake and Table Rock Lake. Members and representatives for 2015 are:

1. Carthage Water & Electric - represented by Chuck Bryant
2. City of Branson - represented by Mike Ray
3. City of Cassville, - represented by Steve Walensky
4. City of Joplin - represented by David Hertzberg
5. City of Lamar - represented by Lyn Calton
6. City of Monett - represented by Skip Schaller
7. City of Mt. Vernon - represented by Gene Stanton
8. City of Nixa - represented by Brian Bingle
9. City of Springfield - represented by Steve Meyer
10. City of Webb City - represented by Carl Francis
11. City Utilities of Springfield - represented by Roddy Rogers
12. Empire District Electric Company - represented by Kyle Slagle
13. Greene County - represented by Kevin Barnes
14. Jasper County - represented by John Bartosh
15. Missouri-American Water Company - represented by Matt Barnhart
16. Stone County - represented by Dennis Woods

About our sister organization, the Southwest Missouri Joint Municipal Water Utility Commission (SW MO JMWUC)

The Southwest Missouri Joint Municipal Water Utility Commission is a group of public water suppliers who have pooled their efforts to develop regional water infrastructure to serve communities in southwest Missouri. It is a Joint Municipal Utility Commission as established by Missouri law. The Joint Municipal Utility Commission Act, Sections 393.700 to 393.770 RSMo, authorizes municipalities, public water supply districts and other public sector entities of the State of Missouri to contract together and create a jointly owned public water utility. The SW MO JMWUC is a regional water utility and is a separate governmental entity, constituting a political subdivision.

The Commission was developed by the board of directors of the Tri-State Water Resource Coalition but is now an independent organization. The Southwest Missouri Joint Municipal Water Utility Commission and Tri-State Water Resource Coalition are legally separate organizations with companion goals. Tri-State Water Resource Coalition's primary goal is to acquire additional water supply for southwest Missouri. The Southwest Missouri Joint Municipal Water Utility Commission's primary goal is to build one or more infrastructure projects to deliver that water to regional communities.

Until a source of supply is acquired, the SW MO JMWUC will have a small scope, largely looking into the development of legal, financial, technical and administrative capacities with which to function once one or more projects are on the horizon.

Current Board Members:

City of Carthage – represented by Chuck Bryant
City of Joplin – represented by Nick Heatherly
City of Lamar – represented by Lyn Calton
City of Monett – represented by Skip Schaller
City of Mt. Vernon – represented by Gene Stanton
City of Nixa - represented by Milton Dickensheet
City of Springfield – represented by Roddy Rogers
City of Webb City – represented by Carl Francis

For additional information about Tri-State Water Resource Coalition

Visit www.tristatewater.org or contact:

Gail Melgren

Executive Director, Tri-State Water Resource Coalition

P.O. Box 3671 * Springfield, MO * 65808 *

(417) 766-9499

gmelgren@tristatewater.org

Securing Water for Our Future



