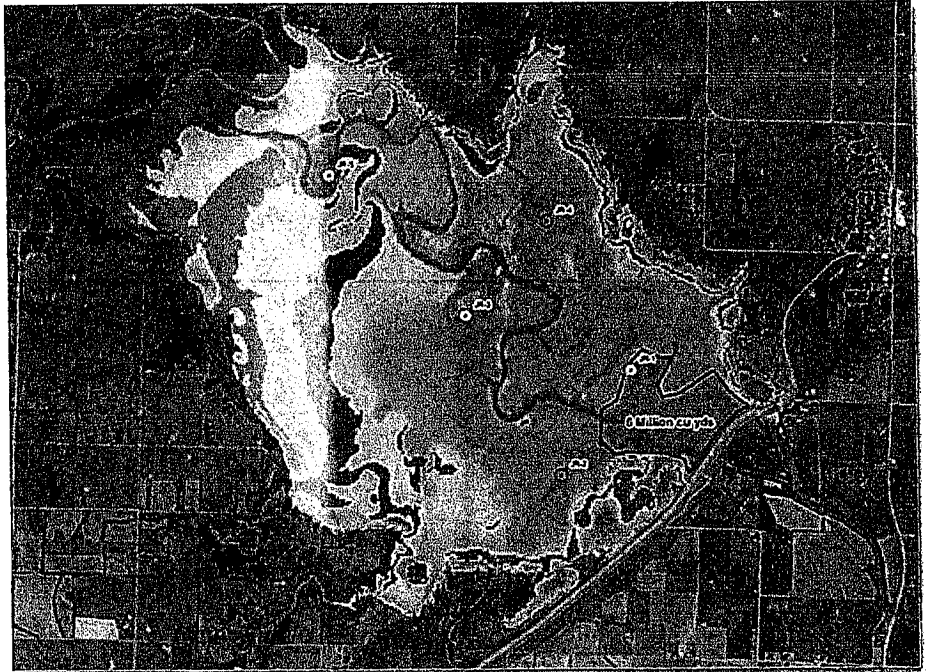


# JOHN REDMOND RESERVOIR DREDGING PILOT PROJECT

Although drought conditions eased in eastern Kansas in 2013, the recognition of the value of adequate water supply storage brought to attention during the drought has not diminished. Sedimentation in our reservoirs depletes the water supply storage available and actions are needed to secure, protect and restore this storage for the future. A perfect example is John Redmond Reservoir.

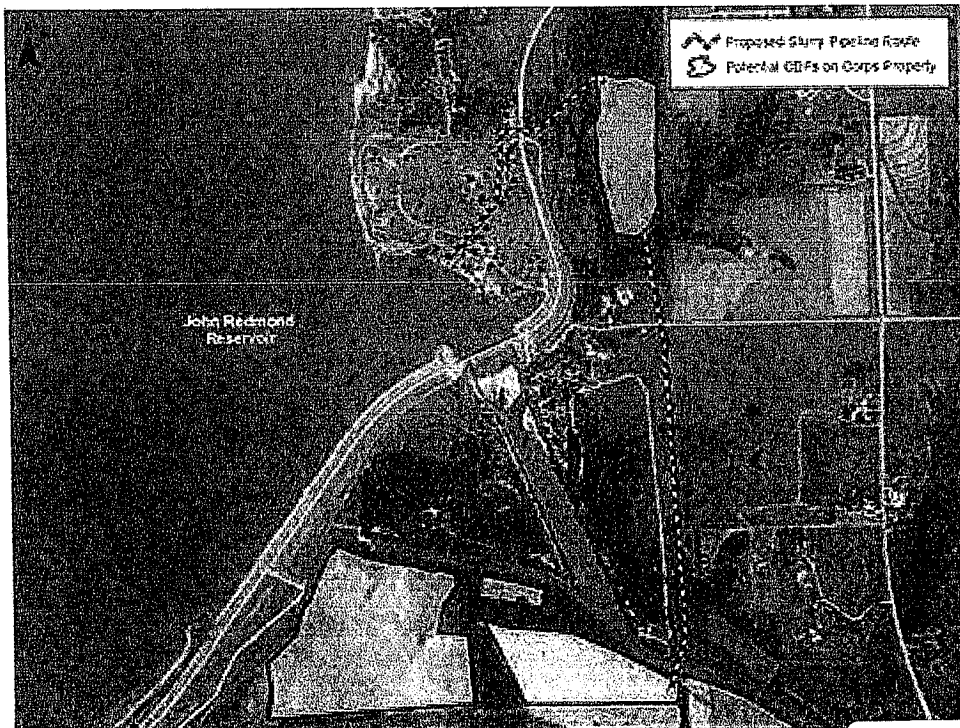
Since 1964, John Redmond Reservoir has lost an estimated 42 percent of its conservation pool storage capacity. This reservoir is the source of municipal and industrial water supply, including the backup supply for the cooling lake for Wolf Creek Nuclear Generating Station at New Strawn. There are many short and mid-term alternatives to improve the condition of the lake have been accomplished such as a reallocation of storage and implementation



*Proposed sediment removal location for 3-6 million cubic yards within John Redmond Reservoir.*

streambank stabilization, but more action is needed to ensure the supply is available from John Redmond long-term to meet the demands in the region. Dredging sediment from the conservation pool will restore water supply benefits and address this need.

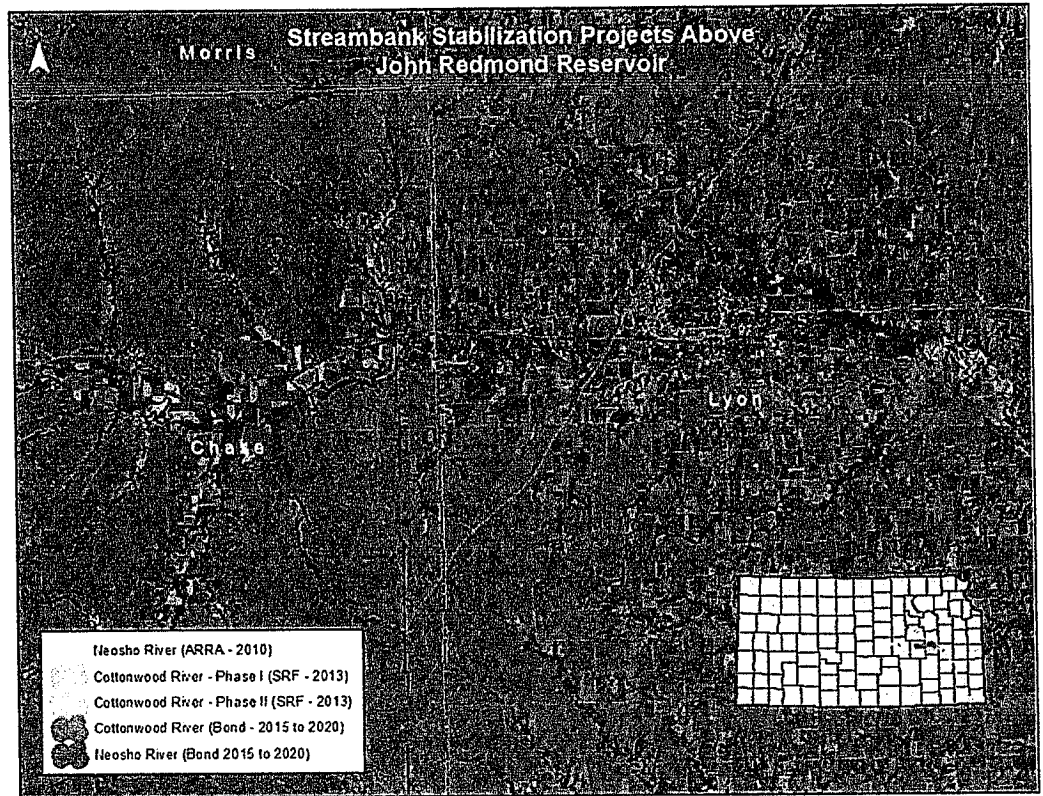
Throughout 2013, the Kansas Water Office (KWO) has coordinated with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to develop a plan to dredge John Redmond Reservoir. As part of the planning effort, the KWO is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement and a formal request to the Corps to alter their facility (33 USC 408). Planning and environmental coordination is scheduled for completion by the summer of 2014.



*Proposed sediment disposal locations and slurry pipeline route.*

# JOHN REDMOND RESERVOIR DREDGING PILOT PROJECT

In March 2013, the KWO sought proposals for the design-dredge of John Redmond. The Scope of Work for this project is to provide a plan with a proposed process, schedule and estimated costs for completing engineering, acquisition of permits, construction of disposal facilities, mobilization and demobilization, dredging and land reclamation. KWO reviewed the proposals submitted and selected Great Lakes Dredge & Dock LLC (GLDD) as the successful bid team.



Partnering with GLDD are EBH & Associates, a full service civil engineering firm from Great Bend and Schmidt Excavating from Burlington. The contract for the first phase of dredging at John Redmond will be \$13.2 million for the removal of at least 3 million cubic yards of sediment. Additional costs will be incurred for mitigation and landowner compensation for sediment disposal sites.

Based on input from the Reservoir Advisory Committee, the Kansas Water Authority (KWA) recommends the John Redmond Reservoir Dredging pilot project and streambank stabilization projects above the reservoir at a cost of \$25 million. They further recommend repayment on the project bond with 75 percent State Water Plan Funds (SWPF) and 25 percent from customers of the Water Marketing Program. Use of SWPFs for this project is contingent on restoration of the demand transfer from State General Fund and/or Economic Development Initiatives Fund.

If the state were to enter into a bond agreement to implement the KWA recommendation as described above, project costs for a 15-year, SGF-backed bond would cover the expense for dredging of 3 million cubic yards of sediment; compensation to landowners for use of properties for sediment disposal; streambank stabilization on the Neosho and Cottonwood Rivers; as well as, interest and fees (see table below).

Dredging	\$13,200,000
Landowner Compensation for Disposal Sites	\$4,500,000
Neosho/Cottonwood River Bank Stabilization	\$7,300,000
Bond Interest and Fees	\$6,622,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,622,200</b>

Financing and repayment of the bond according to the KWA recommendation would require \$23.7 million from the SWPF and \$7.9 million from customers of the Water Marketing Program.