

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS
RETREAT OF THE
BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
HELD APRIL 18, 2008

Board Members Present:

Mike Chiles
Krystal Compass
Tom Finnie
Virginia Fry
Mark McNay
Lisa Officer
Mike Peters
Patrick Platter
Tom Rankin
Phil Wannemacher

1. Lunch
2. Opening Comments
3. Resource Leadership Task Force

 Received a report on the Resource Leadership Task Force.
4. Tree Management Policy

 Received an update on the Utility's tree management policy.
5. NERC/FERC Standards

 Received a report on the NERC and FERC Standards.
6. Wind Energy

 Received a report on wind energy and other renewable energy options.
7. Water System Update

 Received an update regarding the water system and upcoming projects.
8. Economic Development Update

 Received an update on economic development.
9. Closing Comments

 The meeting adjourned at 4:25 p.m.

MINUTES OF A
RETREAT OF THE
BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

A Retreat of the Board of Public Utilities of Springfield, Missouri was held in the Training Center Classroom, 301 E. Central Street, Springfield, Missouri, on Friday, April 18, 2008, at 12 noon.

Present:

Mike Chiles
Krystal Compas
Thomas Finnie
Virginia Fry
Mark McNay
Lisa Officer
Mike Peters
Patrick Platter
Tom Rankin
Phil Wannemacher

Absent:

None

Ex-Officio Member Absent:

Bob Cumley

constituting the entire Board and a quorum.

In addition to the above Board Members, the following persons were present at the meeting:

Joel Alexander
John Black
Loring Bullard
Dave Fraley
Gary Gibson
Robin House
Amanda James
Wes Johnson
Jeff Knottek
Brent McKinney
Cathy Meyer
Scott Miller
Roddy Rogers
Ray Ross
Ryan Schneider
Cara Shaefer
Wade Stinson
Dean Thompson
John Twitty
Mark Viguet

1. The meeting began with lunch.
2. Mr. Phil Wannemacher, Chairman of the Board, presided and called the Board Retreat to order. Mrs. Lisa Officer, Secretary of the Board, served as Secretary of the meeting. Chairman Wannemacher welcomed everyone to the Retreat.
3. The first item of discussion was an update on the Resource Leadership Task Force (RLTF). Dr. David Fraley, Director – Environmental Affairs, reviewed the reason the RLTF was formed. He said that management wanted to improve environmental performance beyond what was required by law. They wanted to nurture an environmental culture with the employees of City Utilities, and also help prepare for future regulatory regime.

Dr. Fraley stated that initiatives to date have included an Environmental Policy Statement, green building considerations, establish pesticide and herbicide practices, establish office paper and procedures, and held introductory discussions regarding renewable energy issues.

Regarding employee education and communication, Dr. Fraley stated that the RLTF spent time at safety meetings discussing with employees of City Utilities about the existence, nature and purpose of the RLTF and made an appeal for input in the future. He said that an informative article for the employee quarterly newsletter was written, and members of the RLTF have had very effective communications through the normal course of business.

Dr. Fraley said that the RLTF has heard several informative presentations from people outside of the utility. Members of the task force have spent much time gathering background information on resource issues. In addition to informational meetings with employees of the Utility, the RLTF has participated in several conferences such as the ONE Conference and ARM Conference.

Dr. Fraley stated that upcoming priorities include water issues, environmental management system, Ozark Clean Air Alliance, and the Partnership for Sustainability. He said that the RLTF is in the process of gathering information on these items, and subcommittees have not yet been appointed.

Dr. Fraley stated that the RLTF is a diverse group from different backgrounds. They have had many very productive discussions. He said that the visitors/presenters/outside contacts have all been intrigued by the RLTF and want to know more about what it does and how its done.

Dr. Fraley answered questions from several Board members.

4. Next, Mr. Brent McKinney, Manager – Electric Transmission & Distribution, presented an update on the Utility's tree management policy. Mr. McKinney said that the current tree trimming policy was drafted with input from a citizens group after the 1987 ice storm. The existing policy states that trees and shrubs around high voltage transmission lines may be trimmed to obtain approximately 15 feet side clearance, and no tree overhang of wires. Trees and shrubs around distribution lines may be trimmed to obtain safe and responsible clearance of not less than six feet. Tree limbs which overhang wires shall be removed. Trees growing under distribution lines, which are completely within the right-of-way, may be removed. Mr. McKinney reviewed City Utilities' distribution trimming width and cycle as compared to other utilities.

Mr. McKinney stated that following the 2007 ice storm in which 75,000 customers were affected during this 14-day event, City Utilities had a survey conducted by Opinion Research Specialists. Opinion Research Specialists conducted 606 telephone interviews from February 24 – 28, 2007. The survey indicated that 86% of those surveyed favored a more aggressive tree trimming program in the City Utilities' service area, and 82% favored a more aggressive tree trimming program in their neighborhood. When asked about burying power lines in Springfield, 79% of those surveyed indicated that the power lines should not be buried.

Mr. McKinney stated that after the 2007 ice storm, the Disaster Response Action Committee (DRAC) was formed. When the DRAC presented their final report, there were several items that related to City Utilities. Mr. McKinney reviewed the following DRAC recommendations:

- Coordinate and communicate pick-up and clean-up activities among various jurisdictions.
- Locate potential burn sites as far away from populated areas at locations that are preestablished and updated annually as circumstances change.
- Investigate more extensive use of chipping or otherwise disposing of debris in methods other than burning.
- Review and adjust utility tree trimming policies to minimize electricity disruption in the event of another similar ice storm.
- Adopt appropriate and ongoing right-of-way tree pruning, planting and removal policies that identify the acceptable species and specific areas to plant under or near power line rights of way.
- Coordinate strong public education efforts with all major stakeholders in the community including citizens, City Utilities, the City, Missouri Department of Conservation, University of Missouri Extension Center, arborists, and other local tree interested organizations. It is important that these groups support these policies for maximum public acceptance. Once policies are in place, organized efforts to reach as many communities, homeowner associations and individuals as possible with strong reason and explanation to these new guidelines may build stronger acceptance and relationships. Changes to existing policies may be most acceptable while the issue remains fresh as a citizen concern.
- Provide more organized public efforts and incentives to assist citizens with tree replacement.
- Publicize resource lists of certified arborists and guidelines on selecting a reputable tree company.

Mr. McKinney stated that there were many community and organization meetings discussing tree trimming standards and policies. The Utility met with various neighborhood associations, the Tree City USA Advisory Committee, Urban Neighborhood Alliance, Missouri Community Forestry Council, CU Citizens' Advisory Council, as well as two public meetings.

Comments from those meetings indicated that people wanted more tree trimming, wider and more often, and had a concern about service trimming. They felt there should be more tree education and convert overhead to underground. The public also felt that the trimming should be environmentally friendly and wanted the Utility to trim trees more aesthetically.

Based on the information obtained in the meetings, management is proposing the following recommendations:

1. Increase the minimum distance cut from distribution power lines from six feet to ten feet. Maintain the existing cut distances for secondary (4 feet), services (2 feet) and transmission facilities (15 feet to easement width).

Mr. McKinney said that there would be an estimated cost of \$600,000 per year for five years. This would increase reliability. There would be more tree removals and more new trimming. He said that private trimmers would not be allowed to trim within ten feet of the power line, in compliance with the Powerline Safety Act.

2. Maintain a five year trimming cycle for distribution, secondary and services. Maintain a two year trimming cycle for transmission.

Mr. McKinney said that a steady cycle allows customers certainty on when their trees will be trimmed. It is also more cost effective in the long run.

The current budget for tree trimming is \$2,500,000. Mr. McKinney stated that the previous 18 months has had extraordinary weather with ice storms and tornados. In order to continue to improve the reliability of the system, there needs to be an increase in the tree trimming budget. Management is recommending a moderate approach by increasing the budget for tree trimming by \$1 million annually, and monitoring the results and adjusting as needed.

3. Allow trimmers to trim back up to 15 feet from a distribution power line only to make a proper prune cut. Proper prune cuts would be determined using ISA standards by certified Arborists.

Mr. McKinney stated that proper cuts are healthier for the tree and more aesthetic. A certified Arborist would direct and specify cuts. Tree trimming personnel would avoid straight and V cut issues whenever possible, and there would be no authority for tree removal if not in 10 feet cut distance, but 15 feet from the line.

4. Significantly increase public education by utilizing an additional Forester with primary duties of Tree Management public education.

Mr. McKinney said that this will be accomplished through proactive tree replacement, coordinating and implementing a significant tree education effort, meeting with homeowner associations, civic groups, schools, tree and conservation groups, providing City Utilities' contractor education, as well as private contractor education, and providing ISA certification training.

5. Maintain and increase field crew productivity by utilizing a Forester with primary duties of tree crew contract inspection.

Mr. McKinney stated that the utility currently has 20 contract tree and mowing crews. Inspection by a contract inspector will increase productivity and help insure adherence to contract guidelines. He said that more crews would need to be added with increased width and lower cycle time.

6. Create a Zero tree impact program based on a 20-year growth cycle that allows a new tree to be planted for every one removed and new trees to be planted based on the amount of trimming on existing lines.

Mr. McKinney stated that replants are currently offered to customers with tree removals. New trees planted will replace the canopy lost in twenty years so that the tree canopy area in 2029 will be the same or better than 2009. He said that extra trees are offered to customers and/or planted on public property.

7. Utilize wood chips in a manner that is environmentally friendly and if possible to produce clean energy.

Mr. McKinney stated that the Utility presently creates approximately 60,000 cubic yards of wood chips per year, and has approximately 100,000 cubic yards of wood chips in its northside recycle site. Management has been talking to people and companies about the best way to use those wood chips. He said there have been some very good ideas expressed in these discussions, and the Utility is studying the best way to properly reuse the chips.

There was extensive discussion on tree trimming, and Mr. McKinney answered questions from several Board members.

5.

Next, Mr. Jeff Knottek, Director – Transmission Planning, reported on the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Reliability Standards. Mr. Knottek gave a brief history of NERC. He said that the Energy Policy Act of 2005 stated that compliance with reliability standards would be mandatory and enforceable. On June 18, 2007, compliance with 83 NERC standards became mandatory and enforceable in the United States.

Mr. Knottek stated that NERC is an independent corporation that is funded by load and has an independent Board. FERC approves NERC's standards. There is mandatory compliance with the standards, and NERC can impose sanctions and/or fines.

Mr. Knottek said that NERC delegates authority to eight Regional Councils, which are: Florida Reliability Coordinating Council; Midwest Reliability Organization; Northeast Power Coordinating Council; Reliability First Corporation; SERC Reliability Corporation; Southwest Power Pool; Texas Regional Entity; and Western Electricity Coordinating Council. City Utilities is part of the Southwest Power Pool.

All users, owners, and operators of the bulk power system (equal to or greater than 100 kV) must comply with NERC standards. Mr. Knottek said there is no blanket exclusion for municipal utilities. He said that the level of compliance is based on an entity's functional registration with NERC.

Mr. Knottek stated that as of 2008 there are 120 NERC Board approved standards, of which FERC has approved 94. There are 69 of those standards, with 650 requirements, that are applicable to City Utilities. He said that there are critical infrastructure protection standards that are being phased in with full compliance by 2010. However, a utility must show that it is substantially compliant by 2008, more in 2009, and then completely in 2010. The critical infrastructure protection standards deal with cyber attacks and terrorism.

City Utilities has two upcoming audits in the near future. Those are a Southwest Power Pool Compliance audit on May 13 – 15, 2008, and a NERC Readiness audit in the Spring 2009. Mr. Knottek reviewed the improvements that have been made since the last audits in 2006. The Utility has formed a compliance committee from functional areas; added a Manager – Reliability Compliance; assigned owners to each NERC requirement; centralized internal compliance documents; performed an internal audit of documents; formalized a document management program; and are preparing audit submittals for the Southwest Power Pool audit team.

There was discussion on this matter, and Mr. Knottek answered several questions from Board members.

6. Next, Mr. Scott Miller, Associate General Manager – Electric Supply, gave an update on wind energy. Mr. Miller first spoke about Renewable Portfolio Standards. He said that management believes there will eventually be standards required by law. He said that whatever the percentage of renewable energy required, there must be a way to optimize the system to achieve those standards, but do so in a way that the utility can manage reliably and have minimum impact economically on the customer. Mr. Miller said that there is a state petition drive currently to require investor-owned utilities to have a 15% renewable portfolio by 2021.

Regarding hydro, Mr. Miller stated that the Utility has a hydro allotment from a contract with the Southwest Power Administration for 50 megawatts for 1,200 hours per year. That is equivalent to approximately 2% of the Utility's energy annually. He said there is a clause in the contract that allows the Utility to acquire supplemental energy when available over the 1,200 hours, which the Utility is currently doing, and will continue to do for several months.

The Noble Hill Landfill Renewable Energy Center produces approximately 3.2 megawatts of energy and is just less than 1% of the Utility's energy load. Mr. Miller stated that there may be a time in the future that another engine could be added for the additional generation provided there will be sufficient methane gas.

The WindCurrent program, which a customer can purchase 100 kilowatt hour blocks of energy per month at a \$5 cost over and above the energy cost, is providing under .1% of the Utility's energy.

Regarding biomass options, Mr. Miller stated that the region has a variety of options which are fairly good. The Utility has looked at poultry litter, rice hulls, wood, switchgrass/miscanthus and wind. Management feels that wood is the best local option and has been talking to the tree trimming department to determine what the volume of wood generated from the tree trimming would be. It is estimated that tree trimming activities could produce enough wood for approximately 2 – 2.5 megawatts.

Regarding wind, Mr. Miller stated that last year the Utility issued a Request for Proposal for renewable energy. There were three proposals regarding wind, and two of those proposals were not economically feasible. Management felt that the Cloud County option was best and initiated a transmission study through the Southwest Power Pool. That project has been sold out, so it is no longer an option.

Mr. Miller said that the Utility has been studying the Smoky Hills project for approximately three years. It is in phase two of a 250 megawatt project. Originally management was considering 25 megawatts from Smoky Hills, but with the Cloud County option closed, management has approached Smoky Hills about the possibility of an additional 25 megawatts.

Smokey Hills has indicated that an additional 25 megawatts would be available. The energy from this project would be available at the end of 2008.

Mr. Miller said that the Utility did an initial study with the Southwest Power Pool for transmission for 25 megawatts that indicated the Utility would need to pay \$6 million in upgrades. Management decided to withdraw from that study. However, the cost of transmission is now becoming reasonable, approximately \$103,000 in total transmission costs for 25 megawatts of firm capacity delivered to Springfield. Management feels that this amount will continue to be lower.

Another issue from the transmission standpoint is that there are three transmission circuits and one transformer that are not in the Southwest Power Pool. Mr. Miller said that management is going to work with the Southwest Power Pool to try to develop a negotiation team.

Looking forward, Mr. Miller said that of the 50 megawatts management is considering from the Smoky Hills project, the transmission study was only completed on 25 megawatts, so the additional megawatts would be non-firm transmission and could be interrupted at any time.

Mr. Miller said the Utility would have to enter into an off-load contract to take delivery of the energy if the Utility was unable to take it.

Regarding the impact to City Utilities' operations, Mr. Miller stated that wind energy has extreme load swings and is non-dispatchable. This will have an additional impact on the Utility's natural gas turbines. Those will have increased starts and maintenance costs, as well as more natural gas being consumed, resulting in higher fuel costs. This would in turn have an impact to the customer due to shifting some of the generation to higher cost units. Mr. Miller said the combined effect equates to approximately \$2 million per year that the residential customers would have to cover. In addition, there will also be transmission costs, as well as the long-term generation maintenance costs.

There was discussion on this matter, and Mr. Miller answered several questions from Board members.

7. Next, Mr. Roddy Rogers, Manager – Water Distribution/Supply, gave an update on the water system. Mr. Rogers gave a brief history of the water system stating that in over half of the first 126 years, major projects were performed to expand or update the water system. From 1965 to 1980, the Utility built 60 miles of transmission mains; built over 10 MG of storage; had eight to ten expansions or installations of pumps or pump station facilities; expanded one treatment plant; built a new treatment plant; and used four bond issues to fund these projects. With the exception of the Stockton project for source of supply and one booster pump station, little has been done since then to expand or update the water system and to address distribution, treatment, and aged infrastructure.

Regarding system characteristics and current infrastructure, Mr. Rogers stated that the Utility has six water storage facilities, two water treatment plants, a certified laboratory, and four dams. He said that there are 1,169 miles of pipe, 7,526 fire hydrants, and over 60 pumps in the water system.

Mr. Rogers stated the Utility has been using a just-in-time approach for the operation of the water system in order to delay expenses as long as possible and keep the costs down for customers. He said that with the possibility of becoming a regional water supplier, the demand for water will greatly increase, and that the Utility needs to move to a more long term future planning

approach more appropriate and typical for water systems, even if the Utility does not become a regional supplier.

Regarding supply, Mr. Rogers stated that Springfield is unique in that it is not located on a large source of water and is located on a major drainage divide so that when it rains, everything drains away. He said the Utility uses a variety of sources in five watersheds to supply water. He said that 80% of Springfield's water is from surface waters.

Mr. Rogers stated that the Utility has a Stockton Lake allocation of 25,000 acre feet of storage, with a contract to double that amount at any time by 2016. He said this positions the Utility very well with respect to source. When the allocation was originally purchased, it was projected to supply the needs of customers to 2040, but as the Utility grows and with the possibility of becoming a regional supplier, that could shorten the time to 2030 or 2035. Mr. Rogers said that to fully implement the additional allocation, infrastructure will be needed, including expanding and adding pumping stations, buildings, and electrical equipment.

The transformers at Fellows and McDaniels Lakes are outdated and need to be updated. He said that chemical feed systems at Fellows and Stockton Lakes also need added to continue to be proactive in addressing taste and odor challenges inherent to surface water systems. The intake structure at Fellows Lake also needs to be expanded to allow it to bring more water from Fellows Lake to the Blackman Water Treatment Plant.

Mr. Rogers stated that the Utility has been working on a pipeline from Fellows Lake to the Blackman Water Treatment Plant. This is a 48" main that parallels the existing 36" main. This is an 11 mile pipeline, and eight of those 11 miles have been completed. This has been constructed using a phased approach which results in increased costs for materials, and increased efforts to maintain a clear right-of-way, or in working around utilities and structures that are placed in the right-of-ways.

Regarding dam operations, the Utility is working on several projects to update and repair the lakes' dams. Mr. Rogers stated that if regulations change regarding spillway capacity, or development occurs downstream, modifications will have to be made to the McDaniel Lake spillway. The Fellows Lake dam needs to be regouted and the spillway needs to be repaired. He said that most recently, the Utility has worked with the Watershed Committee of the Ozarks on the Valley Water Mill project to complete upgrades to the dam. This project is nearly complete. Land for flowage easements and buffer to protect water quality around the lakes are also needed.

Mr. Rogers stated that Black & Veatch performed a study on the Stockton Pump Station. There were 13 recommendations made from that study, and the Utility has completed eight of those. Equipment has been ordered or is on-site for three more of the recommendations, and management is confident that the equipment will be installed by the target date of January 2009. Mr. Rogers said that the two remaining recommendations, all of which have been reviewed by the auditors, will depend on what the Utility decides to do with the pumping station.

Mr. Rogers said that the Utility has engaged Freese & Nichols to perform a study on alternate pumping arrangements at the pump station. He said they will base their study on the following criteria: The pumping conditions; how much permitting is going to be required; reliability; operation and maintenance; life cycle costs; and how long it will take.

Mr. Rogers said that the pipeline from Stockton Lake to Fellows Lake is 12 years old and needs to be cleaned. Also, as more water comes from Stockton Lake, more pumping capacity

will be needed, so the Utility will need to build a booster station between Stockton and Fellows Lake.

Regarding treatment, Mr. Rogers reviewed the treatment process including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection, corrosion control, taste and odor control, and fluoridation. He said the treatment process is similar at both plants. The Department of Natural Resources has stated that a clearwell needs to be constructed “without further delay” at the Blackman Water Treatment Plant. Mr. Rogers said that a drainage basin is needed at the Blackman Water Treatment Plant to allow cleaning of the existing sedimentation basins and performing maintenance to minimize the time the basins are drained for these activities, resulting in the plant being at half capacity. He said there is not enough buffer of capacity over demands to allow this for very long.

Mr. Rogers stated that five of eight filter expansions have been completed at the Blackman Water Treatment Plant. He said that for each filter expansion, the system gains 3.2 MGD additional treatment capacity.

Mr. Rogers said that the emergency generator at the Fulbright Water Treatment Plant needs to be renewed because it is over 30 years old. The high service pumps and switchgear date back to 1935 and 1947 and need to be updated. He said that a second electric feed is needed for redundancy at the Blackman Water Treatment Plant. The emergency generator used to operate the system from the Fulbright Water Treatment Plant during the ice storm is over 30 years old and needs to be replaced.

The Utility is doing a study to look at the treatment process to determine if there is a better and safer way to treat the water. Mr. Rogers said there are some different alternatives, and one possibility may be on-site generation of chlorine.

A large project in the future will be a new water treatment plant. Mr. Rogers said this will need to be in operation by 2016 or 2017. He said it will take seven to eight years for siting, purchase of land, design, permitting and construction.

Regarding distribution, Mr. Rogers stated that several water storage tanks need to be painted to remediate and repair corrosion and structural deterioration. They also need mixing valves to ensure that there is a good turnover of water so that it doesn't get stagnate.

Mr. Rogers said there are plans for several new storage tanks. These would be in the southeast portion of the system to maintain pressure, in the northeast portion of the system near the McCartney Generating Station, and a second tank at the southwest site. He said that additional tanks are needed in order to have one full day's storage capacity. Currently the system has less than half of that. A land purchase is required for the southeast tank.

Mr. Rogers said the system also needs additional boosters to maintain system pressure. An additional hydraulic outlet is needed to reduce pumping head for the Blackman Water Treatment Plant as the plant capacity is increased.

Mr. Rogers said there is a five year plan for water main renewals. Few renewals have been done in several years and need to be done to address aging infrastructure and the resulting maintenance. He said that the utility needs to do tie-ins to prevent stagnate water and hydraulic deficiency issues.

Regarding relocations, Mr. Rogers stated that the water system spends approximately \$1 million per year for road widenings, intersection modifications, and new sewers.

Mr. Rogers stated that the average customer uses 65,000 gallons of water per year with an average annual bill of \$238, which equates to \$.65 per day.

Regarding finances, Mr. Rogers said that the utility has a debt service ratio of 2.6 to 3.4. The Water Triennial Report cited sound business and utility practices. He said that the Utility has recently revised the emergency conservation rates and has encouraged conservation. The Utility has good ratios and a firm bond rating. Contingencies of more new regulations, infrastructure continuing to age, and continuing growth resulting in increased water usage make future plans a dynamic and changing target.

Mr. Rogers stated that challenges facing the water industry are infrastructure, regulations, source water supply, rates and workforce. He said that in the past the Utility has always been well positioned to supply adequate, good quality water. Projects have been delayed as long as possible, and now they need to be completed.

There was discussion on this matter, and Mr. Rogers responded to several questions from Board members.

8. Next, Mr. Dean Thompson, Director – Economic Development, gave an update on economic development. Mr. Thompson stated that the focus of City Utilities regarding economic development is to work with community partners to maintain and improve the quality of life enjoyed by promoting industrial and business development to maximize load factor; ensuring reasonable and affordable utility rates; expanding the tax base via private capital investment; creation of employment opportunities; and increasing per capita income. He said this is accomplished through the attraction, retention and growth of businesses and jobs in the community.

Mr. Thompson stated that the Utility has a contract with the Springfield Business & Development Corporation (SBDC). The SBDC promotes the retention and expansion of existing quality businesses; promotes industrial and business development to maximize load factor and cause greater efficiency in the operation of power supply facilities; promotes the benefits of Springfield as a location for quality businesses; and seeks continued improvement in transportation in and around Springfield.

Mr. Thompson stated the members of the Partnership for Economic Development are City Utilities, Greene County, the City of Springfield, the SBDC, and Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce.

Regarding the Partnership Industrial Center (PIC), Mr. Thompson stated that there are 360 acres. The PIC opened in 1994 and sold its final lot in 2006. There are 21 tenants with 2,727 employees. Capital investment was \$205 million. He said that the PIC has annual utility sales of \$6.07 million.

Regarding the PIC West, Mr. Thompson stated that there are 408 acres, with 186 acres remaining open. The PIC West opened in 2001 and has five tenants, with construction underway for three additional tenants. There are 408 employees. Capital Investment was \$88 million. Annual PIC West utility sales are \$141,000.

9. Chairman Wannemacher asked the Board if they had any remarks. Mr. Chiles commented on renewable energy portfolios. Mr. Finnie commented on staying focused on providing the necessary infrastructure to keep the Utility going. Chairman Wannemacher thanked everyone for their attendance and input.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:25 p.m.

Lisa Officer, Secretary
Board of Public Utilities of Springfield, Mo.

4-18-08