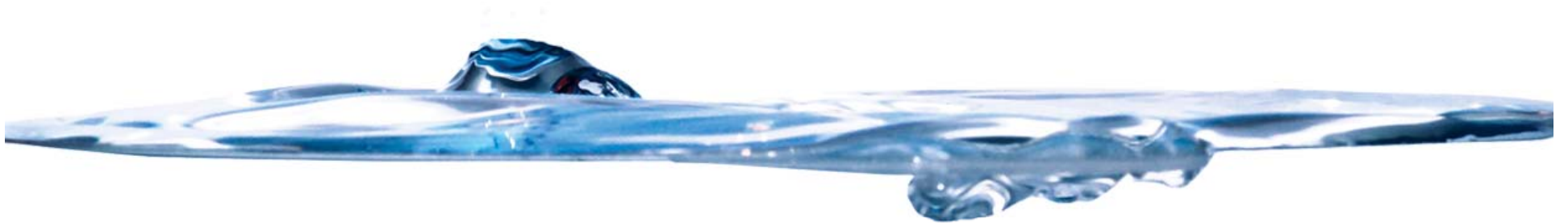


The Promise of Water Continues



PEOPLE AND BUSINESS SUCCEEDING WITH QUALITY WATER



Clear
Our lives and
Fresh our livelihoods
Pure
depend upon it
every day.

WATER

The Promise of Water



Water is essential for expanding current industries and attracting new enterprises.

Economic development is closely tied to an adequate quantity of quality water.

The Promise of Water



Residents of southwest North Dakota battled collapsing wells, inadequate water quality and supply;



sometimes sacrificing their health in the process of trying to maintain their livelihoods.

Proving the Need



They shared their critical water needs with state and national elected officials and other key decision makers.

Here are their stories...

The Smiths Beach, ND



Life before rural water...

"You can't imagine what it feels like to hear the spigot run dry after a long day of harvesting or seeding. All I want to do is take a hot shower and go to bed. I don't feel like hauling water, but that's exactly what I have to do..."



Life after rural water...

...the cost of pipeline water doesn't compare to the cost of hauling water. We love the pipeline water."

Andrew Smith Family

The Gerhardts Flasher, ND



Life before rural water...

“We have been advised to not drink our well water for health reasons. Our well is unable to pump fast enough to keep up with the demand from our 200 head of cattle, so we had to divide the cattle and move some to other pastures.”



Life after rural water...


“It’s wonderful having pipeline water! All of my fixtures have been replaced and my walls look cleaner. Our lives have changed entirely since getting rural water. Thank you.”

Delores Gerhardt



With the need established by these people and many more who shared their stories, a commitment was made to bring an adequate supply of quality water to the residents of southwest North Dakota.

The Promise of Water

A close-up photograph of a splash of water, with a small droplet still suspended in the air above the surface. Below the water, a large pile of US dollar bills is visible, including one-dollar and two-dollar bills. The bills are scattered and overlapping, creating a textured background. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image, in a blue, sans-serif font.

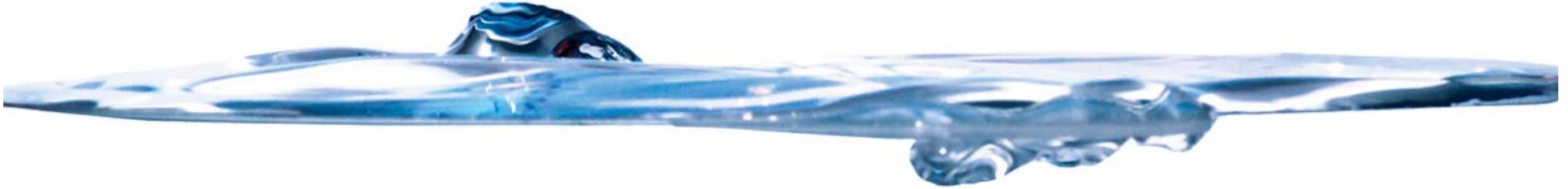
In 1977, the North Dakota Legislature appropriated monies for the North Dakota State Water Commission to study a pipeline system that would bring water from the Missouri River to Dickinson and the surrounding communities...

The Promise of Water



- 1978
 - The Southwest Area Water Supply Study (SAWS) was submitted to State Water Commission (SWC) December 8, 1978
- 1979
 - In the 1979 Legislative Assembly, West River Legislators authorized governmental entities to conduct elections to decide whether or not a “West River Water Supply District” with authority to levy up to one mill should be created

The Promise of Water



- 1980
 - In the fall of 1980, the West River Water Supply Board and the Southwest Water Cooperative Board of Directors developed a report outlining a pipeline delivery system from Lake Sakakawea to Dickinson and surrounding area

The Promise of Water



- 1981

- The SWC termed the 47th Legislative Assembly in 1981 the body “that may be remembered as the beginning of a new water management and development period”
- SB2338 stipulated that General Fund monies appropriated for design of the southwest area water facility be repaid to the General Fund

- 1982

- The state engineer was authorized to execute water service contracts with communities and legislation authorizing the Southwest Pipeline Project was considered by the SWC

The Promise of Water



- 1983
 - In the 1983 Legislative Session, three important bills were enacted:
 - SB2032 appropriated \$6 million from the Resources Trust Fund to contract the final designs, plans and specifications and authorized acquisition of rights-of-way for project facilities
 - SB2251 authorized the construction of the Southwest Pipeline Project and empowered the SWC to operate and maintain the project
 - SB2342 authorized the sale and delivery of water development bonds and provided a continued appropriation for payment of the bonds

The Promise of Water



- 1984
 - The SWC moved forward with the project using a phased-construction approach; construction fund requests were to be made to the Legislature for appropriation from the Resources Trust Fund
- 1985
 - The Legislature appropriated \$18 million from the Resources Trust Fund, \$1.5 million from the Land and Minerals Trust Fund, and \$500 thousand from the General Fund, for a total of \$20 million for construction of the Southwest Pipeline Project

The Promise of Water



- 1986
 - Congress authorized \$200 million to be used for Municipal, Rural and Industrial (MR&I) purposes throughout the state including the SWPP

The Promise of Water



- 1988
 - Approximately 63 miles of pipeline construction had been completed
- 1989
 - The SWC approved the integration of rural water systems into the SWPP, and also recognized that a formal authority should be formed to operate and manage the SWPP

The Promise of Water



- 1990
 - The North Dakota Water Users Association spearheaded a successful drive to amend the State Constitution to provide the money in the Resources Trust Fund to be appropriated only for water and energy development programs
- 1991
 - Southwest Water Authority (SWA) was formally created to operate and maintain the SWPP

The Promise of Water



...and the

Southwest Pipeline Project (SWPP) was born!

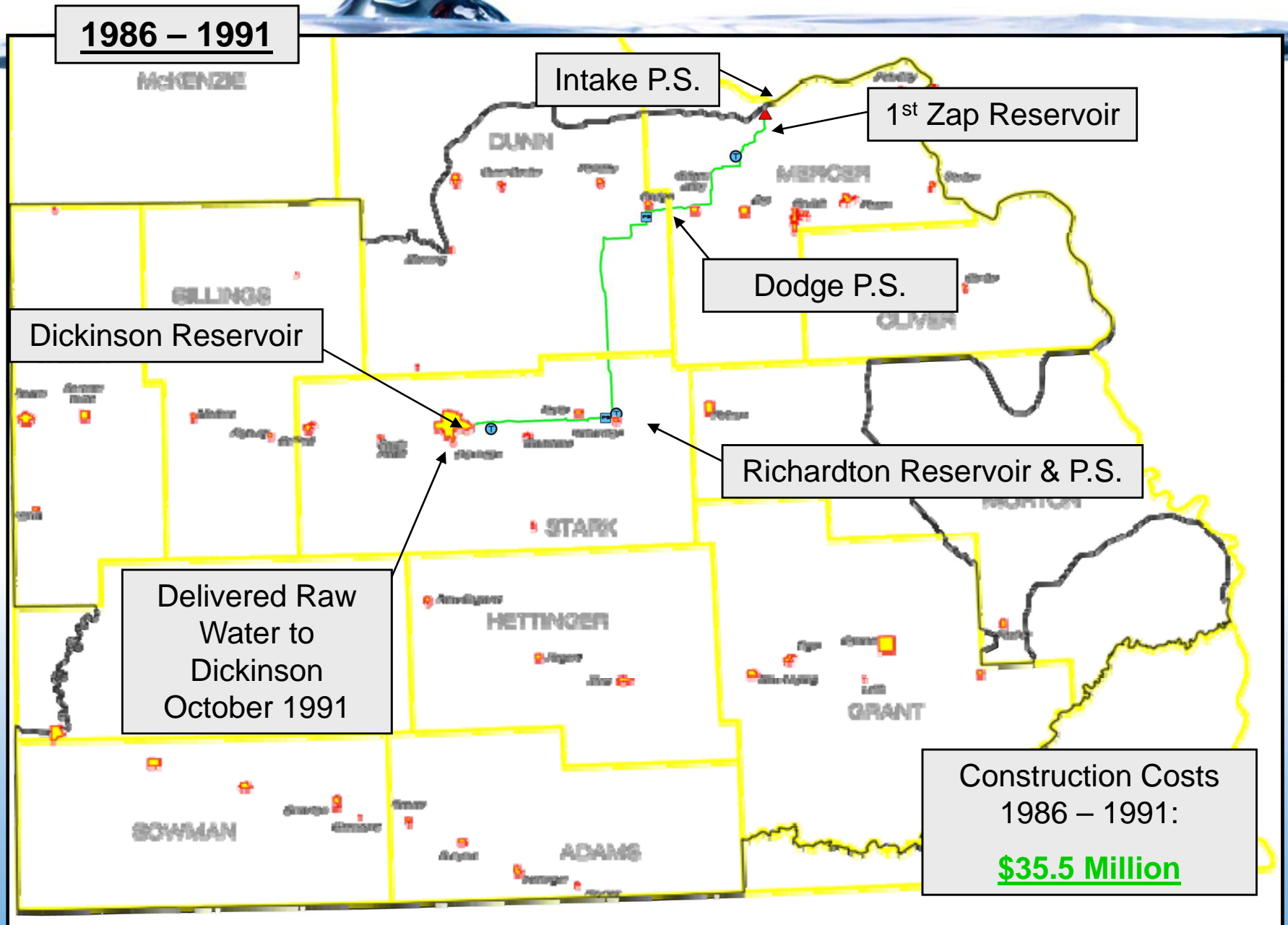


Let's follow the construction activities of the pipeline.



We begin in 1986...

1986 – 1991



1992 – 1994

2nd Zap
Reservoir

Davis Butte
Reservoir

Ray
Christensen
Pump Station

New England
Reservoir

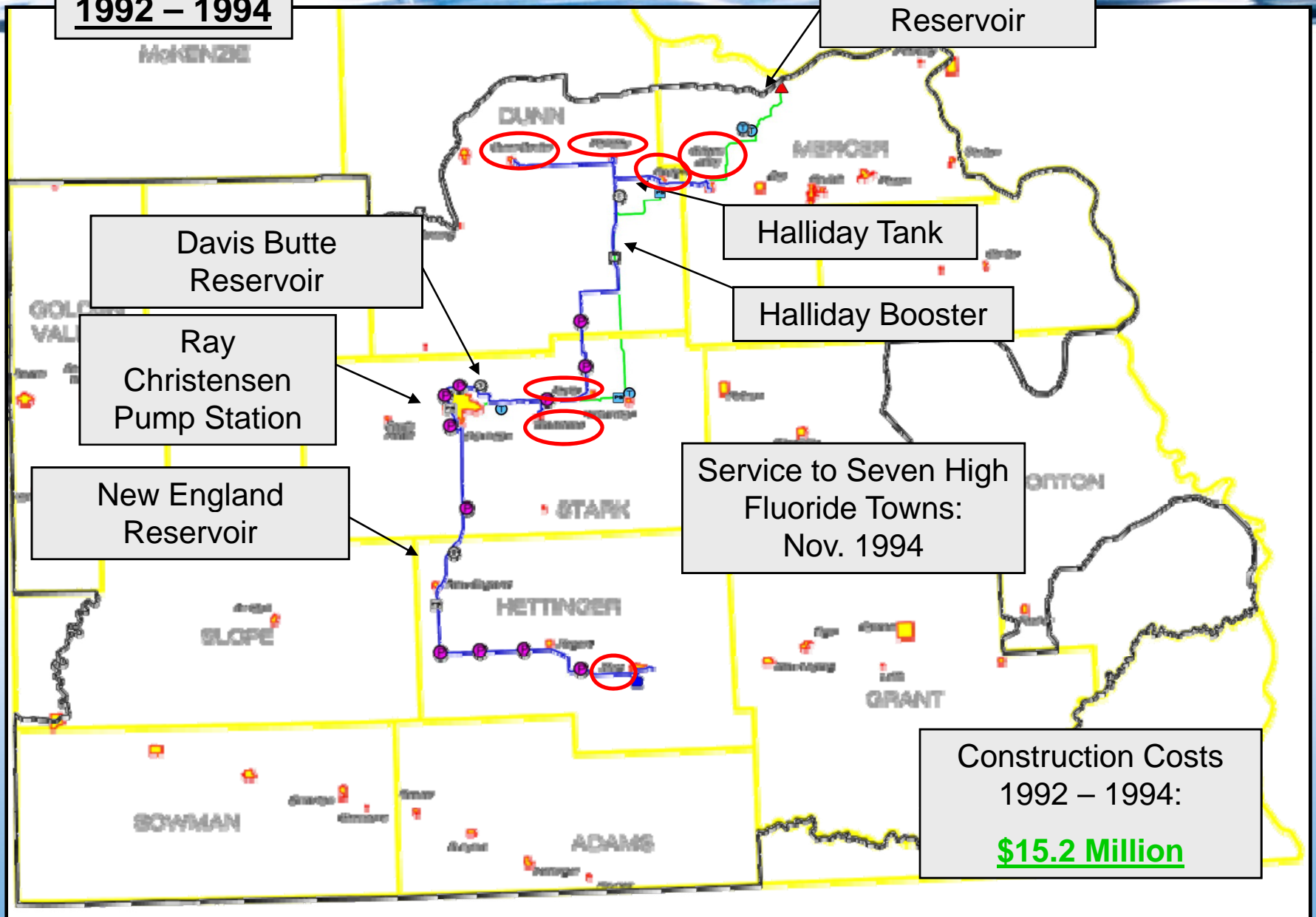
Halliday Tank

Halliday Booster

Service to Seven High
Fluoride Towns:
Nov. 1994

Construction Costs
1992 – 1994:

\$15.2 Million



1995 – 1998

1995: 579
Users, Four
Towns

Service to Three High
Fluoride Towns: Dec.
1997

Construction Costs
1995 – 1998:
\$27.7 Million

WTP Upgrade
(1996 – 1997)

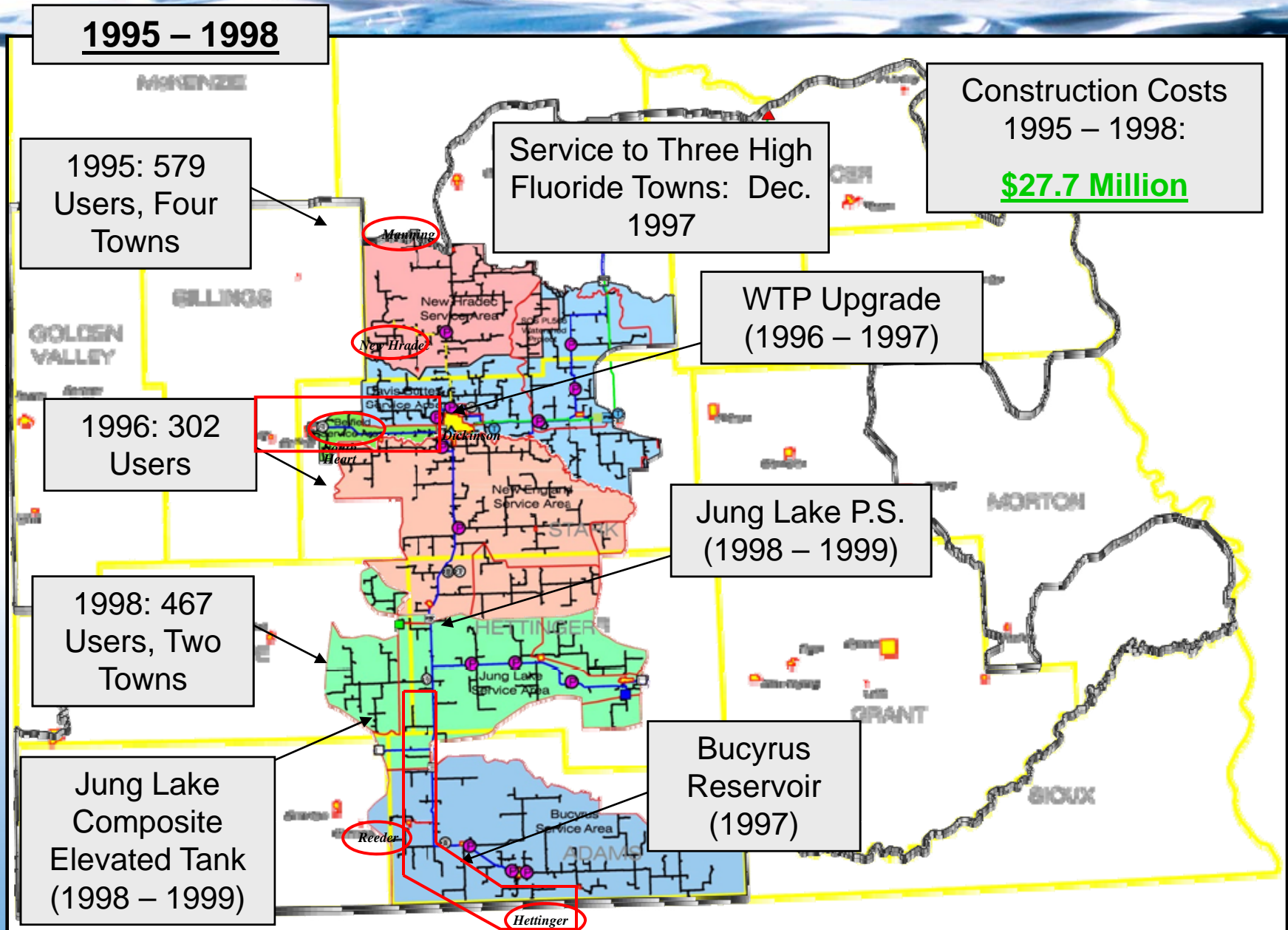
1996: 302
Users

Jung Lake P.S.
(1998 – 1999)

1998: 467
Users, Two
Towns

Jung Lake
Composite
Elevated Tank
(1998 – 1999)

Bucyrus
Reservoir
(1997)



(1999 – 2003)

WTP Upgrade
(1999 – 2003)

2002 – 2003:
298 Users,
Two Towns

Hebron
Reservoir
(2000)

2000: 154
Users, Two
Towns

Service to One
High Fluoride
Town: Dec. 1999

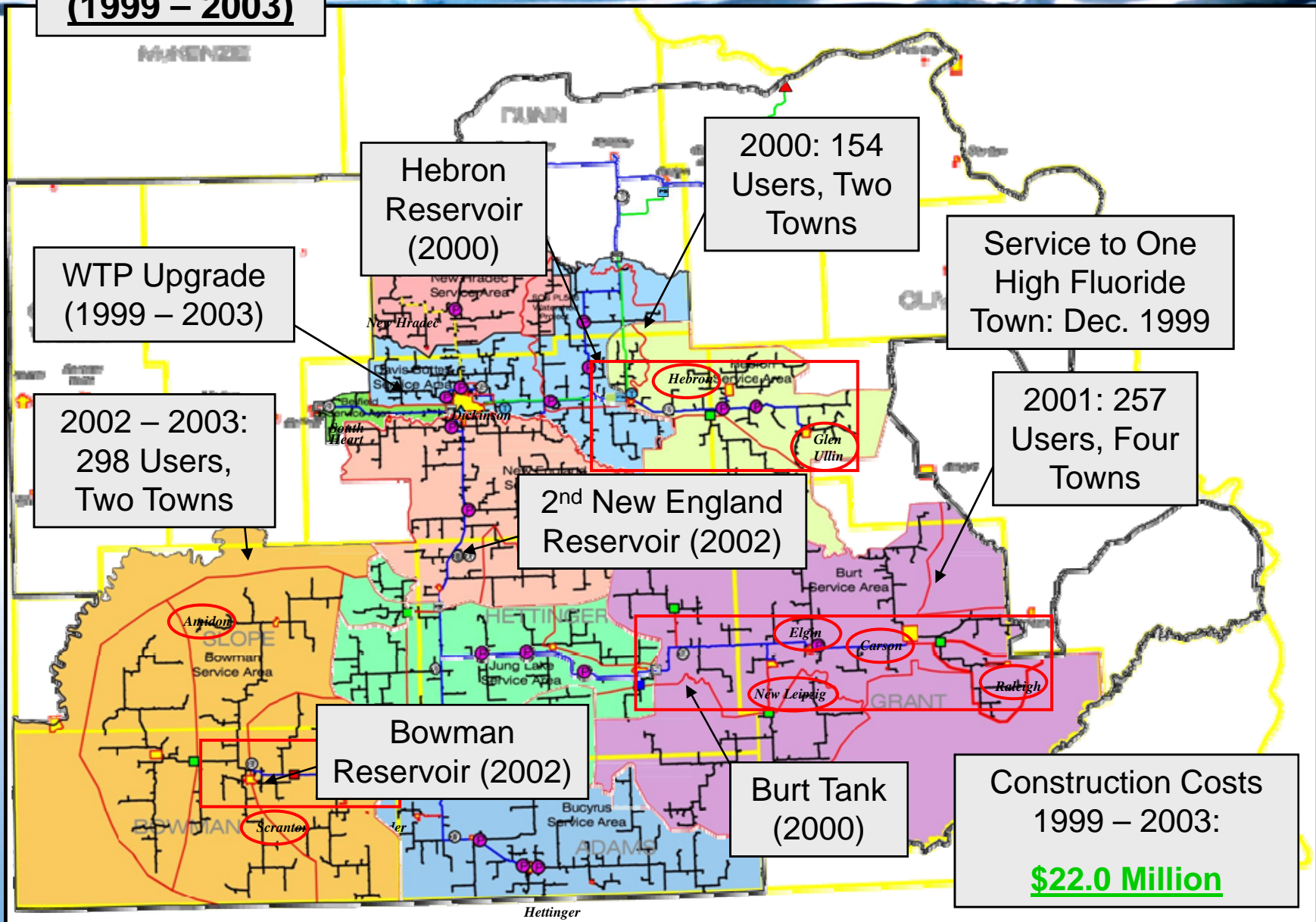
2001: 257
Users, Four
Towns

2nd New England
Reservoir (2002)

Bowman
Reservoir (2002)

Burt Tank
(2000)

Construction Costs
1999 – 2003:
\$22.0 Million



(2003 – 2009)

Killdeer Mtn. Pocket
\$3 Million – 110
Users

Construction Costs
(947 Users, Four Towns)

\$31.1 Million

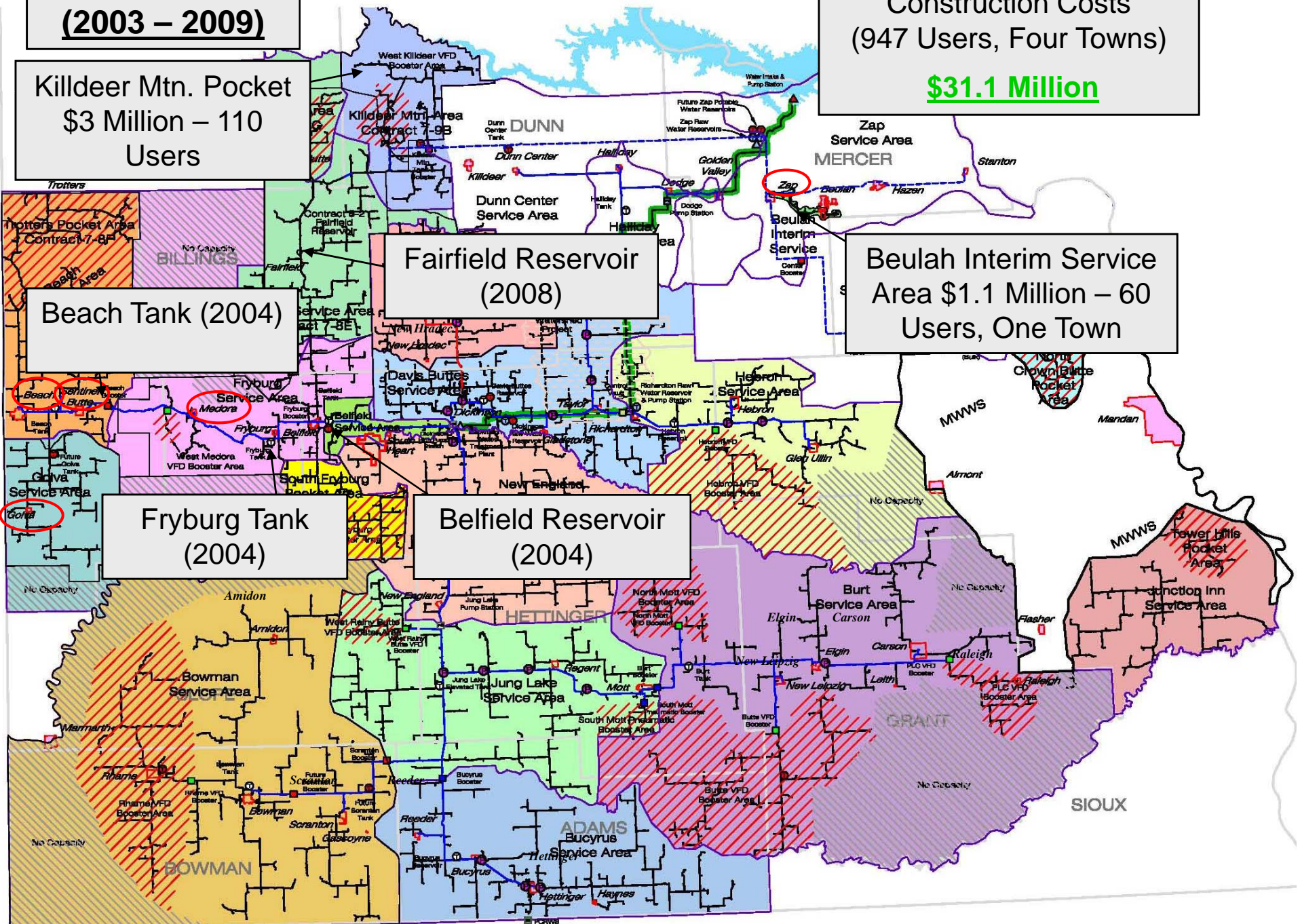
Beach Tank (2004)

Fairfield Reservoir
(2008)

Beulah Interim Service
Area \$1.1 Million – 60
Users, One Town

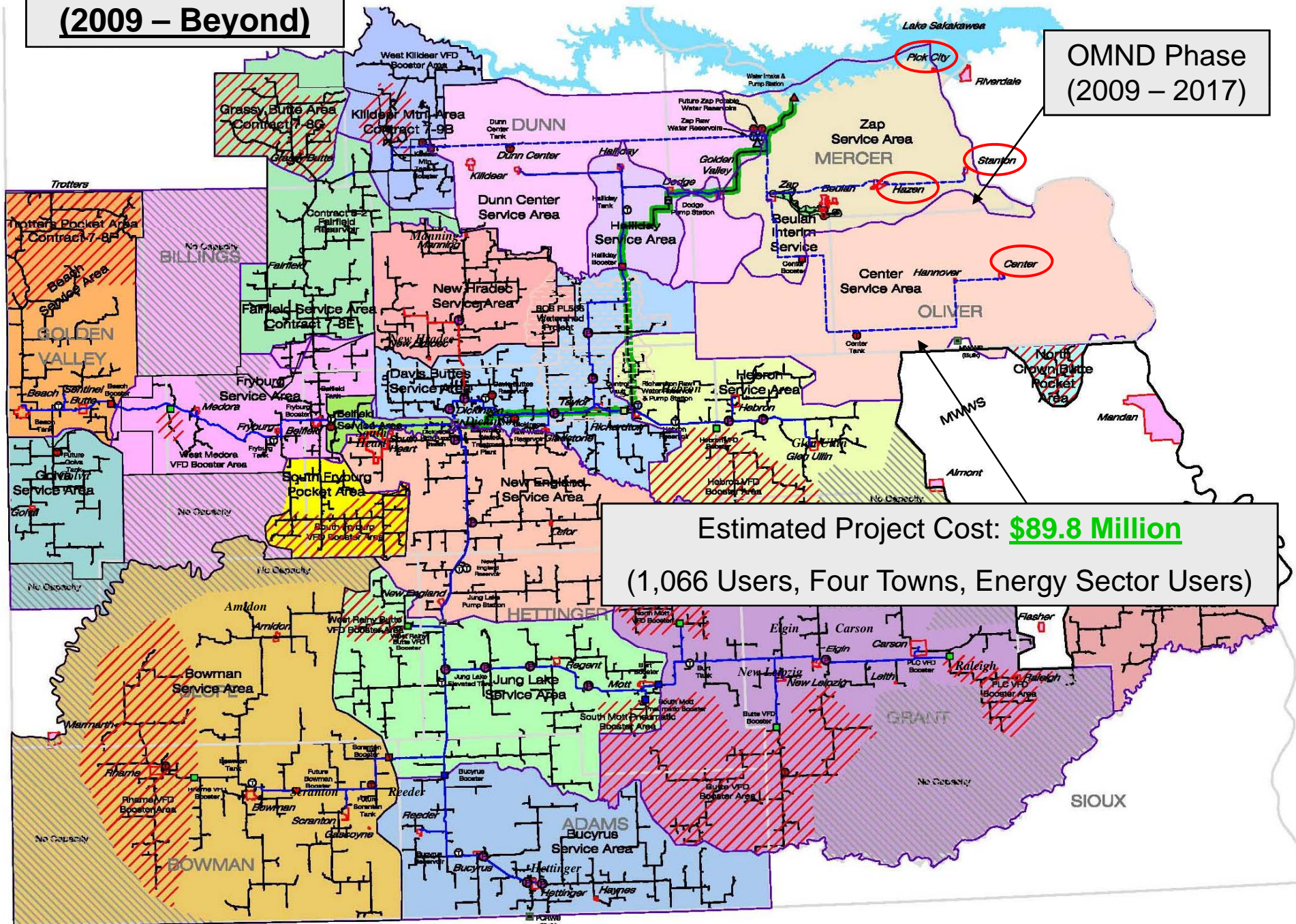
Fryburg Tank
(2004)

Belfield Reservoir
(2004)

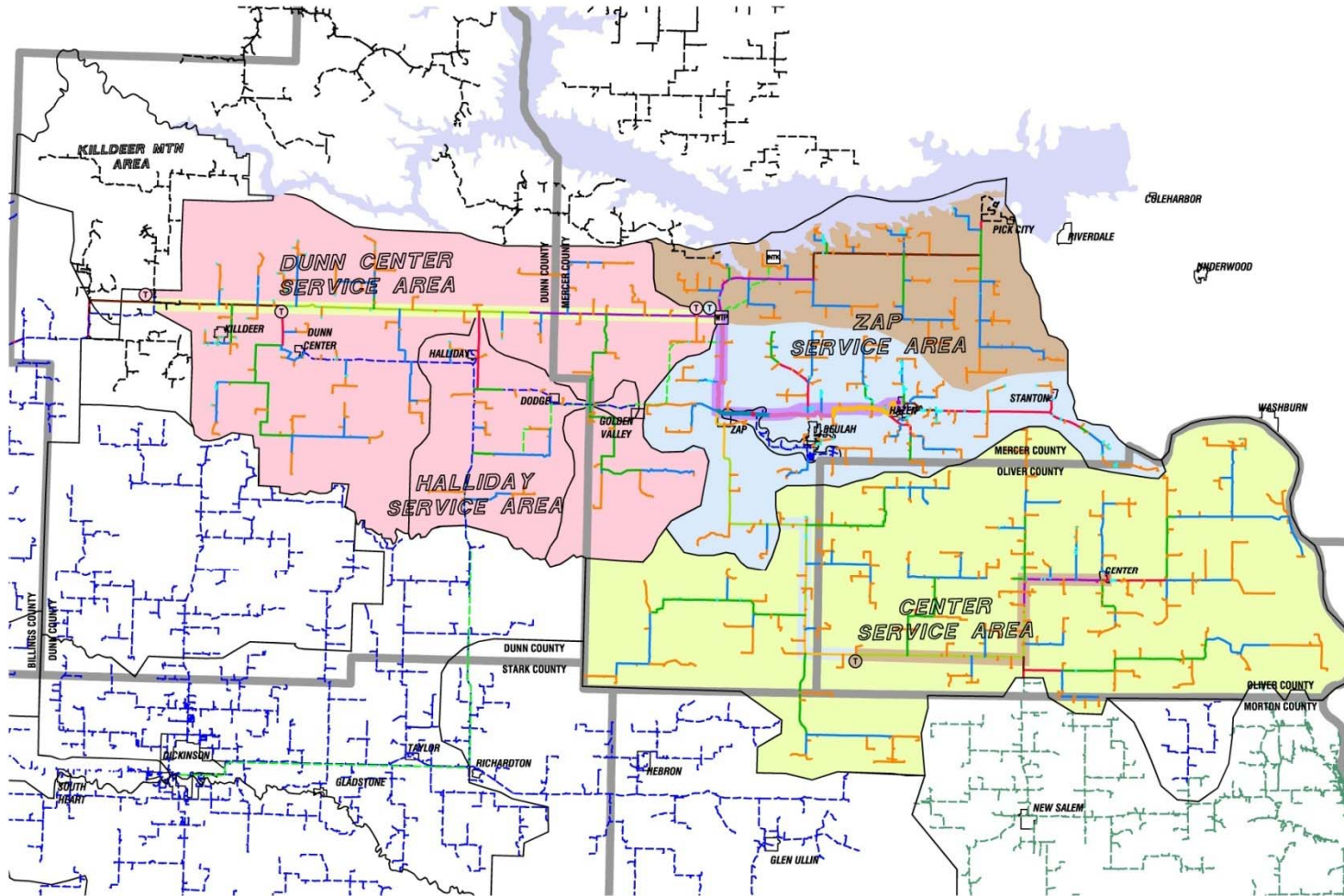


(2009 – Beyond)

OMND Phase
(2009 – 2017)



Drawing name: C:\3000\3033\000-SWPP\AutoCAD\3033\360 OMND Design\3033-360 OMND design.dwg Layout name: 5B Planning Guide Plotted on: Nov 19, 2009 - 3:09pm



LEGEND

- EXISTING RAW WATER PIPELINE
- EXISTING SWWP PIPELINE
- EXISTING OMND PHASE 1
- EXISTING MWWS PIPELINE
- EXISTING MCCRW PIPELINE
- PROPOSED FBRW PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 16" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 14" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 12" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 10" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 8" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 6" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 4" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 3" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 2" PIPELINE
- PROPOSED 1 1/2" PIPELINE
- SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- PHASE 1 (BIENNIUM 2008-2009)
\$18,444,600
- PHASE 2 (BIENNIUM 2009-2011)
\$15,950,200
- PHASE 3 (BIENNIUM 2011-2013)
\$18,093,100
- PHASE 4 (BIENNIUM 2013-2015)
\$15,873,800
- PHASE 5 (BIENNIUM 2015-2017)
\$16,470,100
- EXISTING INTAKE
- WATER TREATMENT PLANT
- NEW TANK

Oliver-Mercer-North-Dunn Region 5 Biennium Phase Map

BW / BEC
Bartlett & West Inc.
Boyle Engineering Corporation

Construction Updates



Construction is substantially complete for Phase III of the Medora-Beach Regional Service Area.

Construction this past year included providing rural service to residents in the:

North Fairfield Service Area

Grassy Butte Service Area

West Killdeer Mountain Pocket in
northern Dunn County

**A total of 426 customers
are served through 396 miles of
pipeline.**

Construction Updates

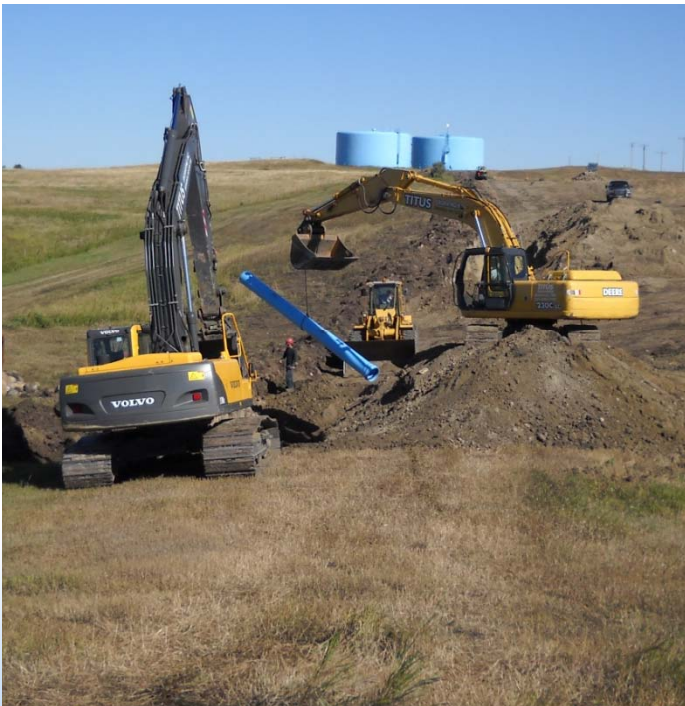
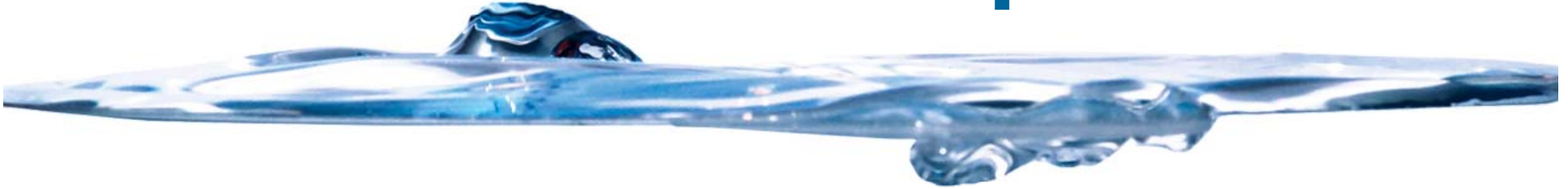


The Fairfield Reservoir

- 197,300 gallon potable water reservoir that is located northwest of Fairfield was also turned over for service in 2009
- Cleanup, seed bed preparation and grass seeding are all that remain on these contracts



Construction Updates



- The focus for the SWPP has now turned to completion of the Oliver, Mercer, North Dunn, (OMND) Regional Service Area
- The main transmission line from north of Zap to Hazen is underway
- Bids opened on June 25, 2009

Construction Updates



- The contract was awarded on July 24, 2009, to Titus Excavating Inc., Bismarck, North Dakota
- Construction began on September 1, 2009
- Substantial completion of this contract is scheduled for June 1, 2010



Construction Updates



Construction includes approximately 23 miles of the following:

- 18" through 14" gasketed joint pipe
- Two pressure reducing valve vaults
- Road crossings
- Connection to Hazen's distribution system
- Installation of prefabricated meter vault and other related appurtenances.



Construction Updates



Water Treatment Plant for the OMND Regional Service Area

- Located approximately eight miles north of Zap
- Membrane filtration and membrane softening will be used
- Membrane procurement documents have been completed and are currently being bid
- Once awarded, final design of the water treatment plant will be completed
- It is anticipated that construction will begin in 2010

The Benefits of Water



With an adequate supply of quality water, ranchers no longer haul water to livestock; fathers no longer haul water for their homes;



and families no longer worry about elevated levels of sulfate, uranium, sodium, iron and manganese in their water supply.

The Benefits of Water



Livestock producers who utilize an adequate source of quality water in their operations note added weight gain and production in animals.



The Benefits of Water



Manufacturing and tourism industries are better equipped to expand with an adequate supply of quality water.

The Promise of Water



In April 2008, Manager/CEO, Mary Massad, and directors, Larry Bares, Ray Bieber and Don Flynn, attended the National Rural Water Rally in Washington, D.C.

They also met with North Dakota's Congressional Delegation, members of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and USDA-Rural Development, including Agriculture Secretary Ed Schafer.



The Promise of Water



Today, the **SWPP** serves more than 4,000 rural service locations, 14 small businesses and 15 raw water customers, Perkins County Rural Water and 28 communities...

Beach

Belfield

Carson

Dickinson

Dodge

Dunn Center

Elgin

Gladstone

Glen Ullin

Golden Valley

Golva

Halliday

Hebron

Hettinger

Manning

Medora

Mott

New England

New Hradec

New Leipzig

Reeder

Regent

Richardton

Scranton

Sentinel Butte

South Heart

Taylor

Zap

Fulfilling the Promise



Life before rural water...

“Through the years, our water gradually got worse and worse. The change was so gradual that we didn’t realize anything was wrong until our cows started acting strange and began to die...



Life after rural water...

...now the pipeline has arrived. It is really a blessing to have Southwest Pipeline Project water.”

George Andreas, Belfield, ND

The Bangs Killdeer, ND



Life before rural water...

My family and I ranch northwest of Killdeer. We deal with both water quality and quantity issues daily. Untreated, the water pumped from our five wells is deep-red in color, smells of sulfur and stains nearly everything it touches.

Our wells barely pump enough water to keep up with our 500 head cattle operation."

"We are so happy to see the Southwest Pipeline Project being constructed in our area."

Terrald Bang

The Jaegers



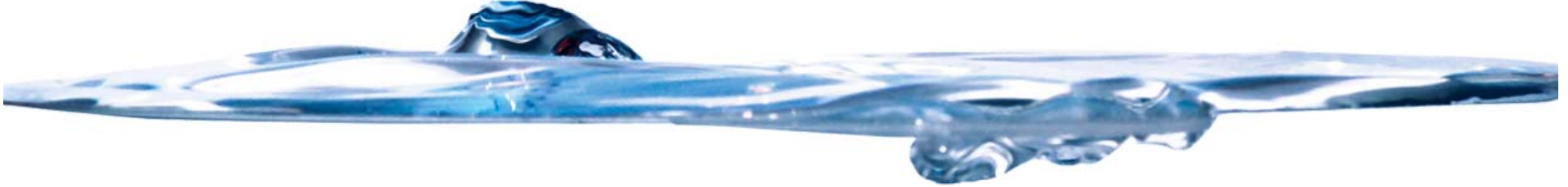
“We have been farming and ranching in the Mercer County area since 1975. As a result of the high sodium concentration in our water, we have been advised not to consume it.”



“We are *thrilled* to know water will be arriving soon!”

Pat Jaeger

The Boehms Mandan, ND



“We had a short water supply and what water we did have was not good. We now have four houses receiving pipeline water.”

James Boehm

Project completion will become a reality with the continued support of federal, state and local governments, along with grassroots support by the individuals who need an adequate supply of quality water in southwest North Dakota.

