Public Notice posted in accordance RSMO. 610 as amended

Posted: Date/Time Posted: Wednesday, February 11, 2026 5:00 PM

By: Kimberly Barfield
City Clerk

CITY OF PACIFIC
300 HOVEN
BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING
Tuesday, February 17, 2026
7:00 P.M.
This meeting is open to the public.
The meeting will be streamed live on the City of Pacific YouTube channel:
https://www.youtube.com/@cityofpacific768

1. Call to Order

2. Roll Call

3. Pledge of Allegiance

4. Prayer

5. Approve Agenda

6. Approve minutes

   a. Approve the special session minutes from the January 27, 2026 meeting

7. Public Participation

8. New Bills
   a. Bill No. 5306 An Ordinance approving a Conditional Use Permit to Rhea Rose and Diana Han for operation of a short-term rental at 1505 Cypress Drive. (1st reading)
   b. Bill No. 5307 An Ordinance rezoning an approximate 5-acre parcel located at 1547 Thornton Street from C-1 Downtown Commercial District to M-1 Light Industrial District and changing the city's zoning map accordingly. (1st reading)
   c. Bill No. 5308 An Ordinance amending schedules III and IV and Tables III-A and IV-A of Title III, the Traffic Code, relating to restrictions on parking on Second, Third and Fourth Streets between St. Louis St. and Osage and on South Fourth St. (1st reading)

9. Consideration of Bills previously introduced

10. Mayor's Report
    a. Rodeo contract update

11. Old Business
    a. Bill No. 5298 An Ordinance approving a Subdivision Plat for the subdivision of the lot located at 1722 Highway N into two parcels and authorizing city officials to acknowledge the city's approval of the plat for recording. (2nd reading) Tabled 1-6-26

b. Bill No. 5305 An Ordinance authorizing the release of the remainder of the escrow held to ensure the completion of certain subdivision improvements for Manors of Brush Creek Subdivision. (2nd reading) Tabled 2/3/26

12. New Business
    a. Resolution No. 2026-03 A Resolution authorizing and directing the mayor to execute a contract for part-time financial services with Family Office Services, LLC.

13. City Administrator Report

14. Chief's Report

15. Public Works Commissioner

16. City Attorney Report

17. Operations Committee report

18. Administrative Committee report

19. Planning and Zoning Commission report

20. Park Board report

21. Tourism Commission report

22. Meramec Valley Historical Society report

23. Jeffrey White Memorial Skatepark Project committee report

24. Miscellaneous
    a. Approve list of bills.
    b. Approve Special Event Permit for Bigfoot on June 13, 2026 for annual open house event.

25. Reports of City officials

    a. Alderman Hoven
    b. Alderman Lesh
    c. Alderman Kelley
    d. Alderman Cleeve
    e. Alderman Gass
    f. Alderman Stewart

26. Closed session RSMO 610.021 (1)

    <u>Discuss legal matter and have confidential communications with City Attorney about such legal matter which is totally unrelated to the proposed data center project.</u>

Legal actions, causes of action or litigation involving a public governmental body and any confidential or privileged communications between a public governmental body or its representatives and its attorneys.

27. Adjourn

The Board of Aldermen will consider and act upon the matters listed above and such others as may be presented at the meeting and determined to be appropriate for discussion at that time. The City of Pacific is working to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act mandates. Individuals who require an accommodation to attend a meeting should contact City Hall (271-0500) at least twenty-four hours in advance.

CITY OF
P acific

SPECIAL MEETING * RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS
JANUARY 27, 2026 10:30 Am
CITY OF PACIFIC
BOARD OF ALDERMEN
300 HOVEN
PACIFIC, MISSOURI 63069

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. by Mayor Filley.

A roll call was taken with the following results:

Present at Roll Call: Alderman Kelley
Alderman Cleeve
Alderman Gass
Alderman Stewart
Alderman Hoven
Alderman Lesh

A quorum was present. Also present: Administrator Litterell, Attorney Karr, Chief Klingler, Engineer Girondo, Public Works Commissioner Brueggemann, City Clerk Barfield.

Pledge of Allegiance

The Pledge of Allegiance was done.

Motion made by Alderman Cleeve, seconded by Alderman Kelley to remove closed session from the agenda. Alderman Lesh stated he approved of this 100%. Mayor Filley asked for any discussion. **A roll call vote was taken with the following results: Ayes: Alderman Kelley, Alderman Cleeve, Alderman Gass, Alderman Stewart, Alderman Hoven, Alderman Lesh. Nays: none. Whereupon, Mayor Filley declared the motion carried 6-0, and closed session will be removed.**

Mayor Filley reminded everyone this is a special board meeting; it is not a public hearing or a workshop. The board can ask questions during the presentation. Each speaker that filled out a card will be allowed two minutes to provide comments. Comments and questions need to be directed to the Board not the presenters. At the end of the presentation, if the presenters want to address anything they will be given the opportunity. If and when an application comes forward for a PUD there will be a public hearing held at Planning & Zoning. She asked everyone to be respectful of one another. She understands that emotions are high right now.

Motion made by Alderman Lesh, seconded by Alderman Stewart to add public participation of the aldermen, no longer than 5 minutes each. Attorney Karr stated this would be "aldermen comment". Mayor Filley asked for any discussion. **A voice vote was taken with an affirmative result. Nays: none. Whereupon, Mayor Filley declared the motion carried**.

Presentation

a. Beltline Energy

Bill McLaren, stated he was going to speak prior to Beltline. This has been a roller coaster of a ride, but he appreciated the opportunity to speak. He is a life long resident of Phelan Road. He continued that Alison Quennoz wrote an article yesterday and it was in Hometown Matters. It was really good, and he appreciated that. When he was little, he remembers the turkeys on the farm that she spoke about. Things change a lot. He wished those turkeys were still there, and change is really hard. The conversations for the next several months are going to be difficult. He went to a three-room school in Catawissa, and there were six grades. That is how much this area has grown. His mom taught school there before she went to teach in Pacific. Pauline, when she worked for the Missourian, wrote an article about John Howe. She wrote about how John who walked 10 miles to go vote in a school board election. That won by one vote. He continued that John Howe was his great uncle. He went to school until fourth grade, then had to return to the farm to work. His family is as deep here as anyone else's family. His mom taught school at the little red door. There were four rooms there, and from there went to Zitzman. He went to fourth grade there. His mom taught school here for 39 years. The reason he is sharing this is for prospective. He cares about this community, he served two times as president of the Partnership, two times as president of the Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of Tourism Commission for six years. It was time to talk about this change; he asked that everyone just listen and be respectful so we can all understand. He is a Commissioner on Franklin County Planning & Zoning and he represents the Calvey District. He did not attend last week's meeting because he would have had to excuse himself due to conflict. He thought if he was there and had to recuse himself, it would have created more problems. He would have actually spoke against what they were wanting to do. Franklin County wanted to change the code to a permitted use, which he disagrees. He thinks the community should be able to speak to it. He believes things should be done correctly. In his research of data centers, two concerns come up, electric and cooling. The state passed a senate bill to correct this, so the large users have to pay the upgrades and their share. This project that he has uses gray water out of the city. This is an environmental improvement for the echo system, and a financial win for the citizens of Pacific. He asked and Beltline has confirmed there will be no wells drilled on the property. Everyone where he lives is on a private well. He hoped part of the PUD would be no wells, unless it was for potable water for the city. The project stands alone from the Diamonds. Beltline started this conversation with him in early summer. If Diamond moves forward it is the same distance as his farm, and you won't receive any benefits, but will have all the same problems. The school and ambulance will get revenue out of Diamonds, but not the city or the water district in Catawissa. He thought there was a lot of community benefits. His children live in MV School District, his grand children attend Meramec Valley. He has always said "I want Pacific to be a place my kids want to live and not have to live". He still believes this was still true, and still wants this. There is a lot on the internet, but he wrote this by hand as it is his words. He thanked everyone for the tar and feathering but it has helped him survive the cold. If anyone had questions, he would be happy to answer them.

Kurt Voss, Franklin County attorney for over 35 years. He is working with the presenters today, Beltline. Beltline is a regional based engineering company that works on renewable energy development. They have worked on many projects in the last decade. Bill has outlined this project and it is unique as to the use of the gray water. This is not a public hearing, but rumor mills go out of control, and they are trying to apply facts and answer questions. Please bear with us if we cannot answer them today. They want to be as open and transparent as we can.

Ryan Sanders, Beltline, stated he was here prior to the Planned Use Application coming before them. After that there will be two public hearings. We are just trying to get in front of anything we can mitigate. They will work with staff to determine if this is a good project. We feel like this is a quality project, and we don't want any surprises. They want to be prepared at the public hearing and a modified plan per the community. There is a presentation prepared that provides an overview. They have no association with the Diamond Farm, they are competitors. This discussion will frame the short fallings of any text amendment. This presentation today is much different than Frankin County. They have no interest in competing for well drilling. The wastewater facility has an upgrade scheduled for this year for

$ 15 million. If this project is approved there is no additional cost. The gray water will work with the evaporated cooling and then returned back. The availability of gray water allows us not to compete for water. There have been no secret meetings with the aldermen, and the crowd is hearing this the first time as well as them. They were thrilled there was no closed session. The presentation was put on the screen. Mr. Sanders continued this was 500 acres south of the city of Pacific, divided by the Meramec River. They have included setbacks and screenings. They are committed to air quality and compliance. Missouri has a stipulation for large loaders, and they cannot put pressure on the electric. Part of the location that makes it good is the water solution. The WWTF is in the process of updates. Their project needs an updated facility and we need proximately to the facility. The PUD is for the investment and would cover the cost of the upgrade and serve our property with gray water. The gray water is used for evaporated cooling, return it back to the facility. This is a closed system. The city charges us to receive the gray water, we use it, then the city receives it back, and charge us again. This makes the project unique. During construction the project will create 1,000 jobs for 8 years. Once fully operational we are up to 500 jobs at Pacific, averaging $ 120K for salary. The city will receive a franchise fee on the sale of energy. They have reviewed the zoning code, and in the PUD application they have limited the decimal of sound to 50, which is lower than required. The entire facility will be fenced. They will meet with surrounding land owners, they can participate. The project has the ability to change law enforcement, roads, school district, etc. Tonight, they are looking for feedback. This is a $ 16 billion dollar investment in the community, with 420 permanent jobs. A conceptual design was shared. The back up generators face the buildings. There are 16 buildings on the property with 30-40 employees per building. This will unlock future growth for the city. The city has a licensing fee, and a percentage of electric sales to the city. This is a massive number when we look at it this is $ 12-$17 million annually. They included a land use comparison and the PUD obligates them to be a win for the city or nothing. If adopted it is limited to just this property. The city can regulate one data center, the economic benefit be maximized, and if it goes forward, it is only a permitted use. They believe they have created a plan that is a home run. Regarding noise, normal conversation is 60-70 decimals, they are designing to be around 50. Alderman Lesh stated the city is working on the repairs, and a variance request, per Mr. Brueggemann, so the number of $ 15 million is not a fact yet. Jeff Meadows, Archer Elgin, stated DNR has a process of a variance, it does not eliminate the need for improvements, but it may reduce the limits. Alderman Gass asked that the wells on the property be deeded over to the city. Mr. Sanders stated they could look at that. Alderman Gass asked if they were proposing building something at the headworks. David Vanleer, Cochran, stated the cooling water requirements are more stringent than the permit the city has. The improved treatment he thought would increase the capacity and improve the effluent, which will be required. The treatment technology is still in development. Alderman Lesh asked about the expected volume to be used for cooling. Mr. Sanders stated they are expecting 2 million gallons per day. PW Commissioner Brueggemann stated we are at 1 MGPD. Mr. Sanders stated they are designing the facility to the design of the wastewater treatment facility. Alderman Hoven stated at some point the lagoon will be full. Mr. Sanders stated there will be discharge. Mr. Vanleer stated the current ammonia limit is 7, the requirements for coolant water is less than one. There is a significant improvement in the treatment of the water, all of this gets built into the process. They are not putting anything into the river; it comes back to the WWTF. Mr. Sanders stated they can design the system for additional upgrades if needed. Mr. Sanders stated that the city administrator told them they had to improve the facility, because none of these costs are to back onto the city. Mr. Sanders stated none of the cost will be passed on, and that is their commitment. Discussion followed regarding the lagoon and potable water, and some of the details will be worked out in the design process. Mr. Sanders stated the PUD application will set the bar where the city wants them. They can adjust all the concerns before the public hearing in February. They welcome the opportunity to sit down and work through a plan that meets the needs of the city. The backup generators were also discussed and when testing would take place. It would only happen during working hours. They will design the system to comply with the zoning. Mr. Sanders stated they have had great success with organizing tours to see one of these facilities. If any of the officials are interested, please let us know. Alderman Lesh asked how long the generators run. Mr. Sanders stated it could be stipulated in the

PUD application; this is back-up power. Alderman Lesh asked if the company was going to ask for tax abatement? Mr. Sanders stated that is not what he was doing today. Alderman Lesh asked about the roads and Highway O is the primary road. There was discussion about the road. The footprint of the project is sixteen buildings, and this is the maximum. Mr. Sanders stated we could get through the whole process, and Ameren has to approve it also. The application to Ameren has been submitted because there is a wait time. There was discussion about a sub-station for Ameren. Alderman Stewart asked about the wastewater and going under the river. Mr. Sanders stated there is one property that we are working with to go through the easement. There was more discussion on the energy needs. Alderman Lesh asked when the identity of the end user will be? Mr. Sanders stated it would be six to 12 months probably. He continued they can do a good job of shielding this to the community.

Mayor Filley stated we could move into public participation if there were no other questions from the Board. Mr. Sanders stated they would try to answer any questions they could as they come up.

Public Participation

Mayor Filley stated as a reminder for those that turned in speaker cards prior to the start of the meeting will be given two minutes to speak. Direct questions and comments to the Board of Aldermen. She continued she has received speaker cards a few minutes ago, they are to be turned in prior to the meeting, so for those; hold on to the questions.

Motion made by Alderman Kelley, seconded by Alderman Hoven to allow for all speaker cards to be heard. Mayor Filley asked for any discussion. **A voice vote was taken with an affirmative result. Nays: none. Whereupon, Mayor Filley declared the motion carried**. Everyone will be given two minutes to speak. Alderman Lesh stated that Attorney Karr stated everyone here needs to be given the opportunity to speak and asked that someone go out and see if anyone needs one submitted. Attorney Karr stated the announcement has been made, and agreed they needed to be able to make comments. Chief Klingler stated there are officers in the hallway. Mayor Filley stated she has a timer that turns colors from yellow to red, at red the time is over.

David Gullet, 1167 Finney Road, Robertsville, stated he has a couple businesses in town and been a Pacific resident all his life. This is snake oil salesmanship at its finest. He hoped they were not successful in Pacific. There are no guaranteed answers. He continued that the water is going to evaporate, new water will constantly need taken on. Their whole system is our system now, and they will have the needs of the whole town out of the gate. People won't be able to leave, because their values will plummet. SB4 is a bait and switch bill so don't listen to it. Don't read into all they are feeding us.

Eugene Vale, 46 Cedar Drive, Pacific, stated the property borders the Meramec River and he has a concern of flooding. He thought this may force the river up higher. He is also concerned about the temperature of the water that will be discharged into the river.

Keith Ketcherside, 2496 Sugar Lake Road, stated he was here with nature concerns of the project. His property touches Bill's. He can hear the cows, trucks rolling in at night, but he knew that when he moved there. This will cause a huge disruption for us. He has concerns about this, and his home is 500' from the property line. He didn't understand the upside. Noise and lighting impacts have been discussed and 50 decimals are too high. He has a list of things. The flooding of the river was discussed, and he needs to understand that. During construction phase there will be pollution. There needs to be protections put in place.

Zach Greene, 2567 Sugar Lake Road, stated he was Keith's neighbor. He moved back to Pacific in 2023 and since then they are growing peppers, and fruit trees and harvesting. He has a hard time understanding

this, and why we have to go to untouched lands instead of using the dilapidated areas. He has focused on regenerating his land, and the decimal level of 50 is going to suppress melatonin levels, and needs researched. This is tragic. We all need to do our part, mitigate it and work together as a community for a better way.

Megan Hoeferline, 38666 Cattlemen Ave, St. Louis Mo, stated she is a neighbor on February 5th and wanted the environmental impact to be considered. This requires tons of electricity and rely on diesel backup generators, water use, and the public cost. Construction is the majority of the jobs, but afterwards she disagreed that it would need 450 jobs. The cooling systems will be running 24/7. This will create a constant hum, and it is not quiet. These zoning decisions are about protecting the public health, and the burden is on the applicant. The majority of the citizens here do not want this here.

Dean Bowlin, 2335 Desloge Estates Drive, stated 1700 feet of his property line border Diamond Farms. Beltline is an LLC with three people as of 2024. He was not sure of their credibility. We heard this has been worked on for months, but there are still a lot of questions. He is concerned about this constant hum. Not a lot of folks want this.

Janet Hubbard, 3643 Owl Hoot Drive, Catawissa, stated there are strong feelings in the community, but perhaps researching and working with officials can make a difference. Bill and Linda have the right to explore the use of their property, but elected officials have the right and responsibility to protect the community from development that could, negatively impact property values, drive up energy cost, impact water supply and health and well-being. She shared resources with the Board from the Community Coalition for the environment, including policy recommendation for ethical tech investment, a data center scorecard check list, and a list of environmental impacts of data centers, including quoted sourced information. She shared a link to a policy toolkit with Karla Stewart that was 85 pages. This toolkit provides concrete policy recommendations, primarily targeted toward jurisdictions that don't yet have a data center. They speak to water, energy and air quality and policies to be used to limit the impact of them and act as mechanism to restrict them when they don't work in the community's best interest. She hoped this helped them navigate protecting the community. The time is always right to do the right thing.

Natilie Stahl-Lafata, 3003 Hwy N, Catawissa, stated after seeing the proposal, this facility is 2,800 feet from the Catawissa wastewater lagoon, which disturbs her, and her property is not far from there. She has prepared paperwork but asked as a water and wastewater operator for the last 27 years in the state of Missouri, at the highest level of wastewater, are they pretreating? This is a big deal. Dilution is also a question, and the collection systems throughout the town. PILOT studies should be done. She left paperwork for them.

Brett Zangaro, 1 Monroe Woods, Pacific, stated he is a property director for four communities. They also have an office in downtown Pacific. His job is to make sure that if we invest it is good for our business, and also as a father and a child in this school their care is paramount. We will be objecting to this to cease attempts to expand and development. He asked that people look at air distance from this zone. The schools are within 2-3 miles.

Ryan Lohrer, 6727 Highway O, Pacific, stated he just moved here and bought land that borders Bill and Linda. He is just worried about property value. He would learn more before making a decision.

Josh Mansell, 6155 Highway O, Pacific, stated his concern about the water and the nature around here. He lives in Hawthorne and they are building out there.

Dawn Wood, 3830 Hwy NN, which is close to this property and owns homes in Pacific. This will affect her rentals, and property value. What happens to the water that leaks, and those chemicals? Will this

affect my well? There are no guarantees. This is a guy who's trying to sell something and we don't want it. We want you guys to stand for us. I have children and love this community. Putting this here will ruin everything, take it somewhere else.

Michelle Bruns, 229 E. Bellevue, Pacific asked when the city signed the non-disclosure agreement and who signed it? Next, how long will it take to complete this data center. She asked for copies of the presentation today. She thought the city should look into more, and get into the realm of what is best to for the city.

Sharon Lefarth, 7363 Highway HH, Catawissa, stated she has been a resident for 25 years, moved from St. Louis County because it was peaceful. What are the hazards for the people at the water treatment plant, what don't we know? We already are in a drought area, how much worse is it going to get? The employees, how many will be local? Where is the closest operating facility and can the citizens visit it, so we know how to advise you, our representatives? What happens in 30 years, will it return the property to its original state? Several have pulled their home purchase contracts, and lost their deposit money because of this.

Sharon McFarland, - not present

April Risenhoover, 691 Innisfree Drive, Pacific, stated they back up to McLarens place. They own 140 acres here. She is concerned about the noise, pollutants in the air and the water loss. We will be hearing the noise the whole time. The generators can get to 110 decimals. This is very loud. There is health issues associated with this.

Patrick Lefarth, 770 Bates Meadow Lane, Pacific, stated Mr. McLaren talked about change. While most of us are okay with good of community is one, but not at the expense of the whole community. He is directely benefiting from this center. Promises will continue to fall short, and what happens as the city grows. They promise tax revenue, but how do we know it will go to the intended purposes. We lost power for 4 hours, labeled as a supply issue. This will only get worse with a data center. Regarding employment, those people could be anywhere, but if it doesn't go to the citizens what good is it. The rat that may or may not be in the room, but they may not be the occupant and promises are out the window. Mr. McLaren may deliver on promises, but the occupier may not. Your duty is to what we want as the citizens of Pacific.

Sherman Smith, 4300 Highway N, Robertsville, stated he has lived this life for 45 years, and 25 years in data centers. He has scars and loss of hearing due to them. It damages the body, and most of the jobs are remote.

Mary Chapman, 4981 Labarque Trail, Pacific stated she just bought this property, but will not be building a house until this is all squashed. She didn't think people understood it was about chemicals, police, and why do we need all these data centers. People need to educate themselves. It's not for the betterment of the community; it's about censorship and controlling the money.

James Trager – not present.

Mark Baxa, 2354 Desloge Est Drive, Villa Ridge, stated he was speaking for 36 property owners. We request transparency on a project like this. We invested in these homes of unincorporated land, and we did not plan on this next door. We are all entitled to peaceful enjoyment of our land. Under the storm this weekend, a message was sent to power producers, to support the energy demand needed and to run their generators to supplement their power. Imagine this running for four days. He appreciated what Bill was trying to do, but there is a conflict of interest before the conversations last week at the county. They

are asking them to look at the decisions before them. Franklin County postponed this for six months. Look at the type of facility Beltline is presenting, lower the noise decimals. He appreciated Bill and Linda and what they have done, he has also sat on committees, but asked them to drop their request and find a better suited partner.

Rene Bollinger, 203 Turkey Creek Road, Pacific stated her property is less than a mile from here, and been here for over 30 years. They have a small garden that supplies food, and this will have a significant impact. We don't get to vote on this, but please consider our future. We don't want this. There is property in Pacific that looks terrible, but it somewhere else, and don't take good agriculture property.

Joshua Gerrels, 4130 Hwy AK, Pacific stated he is an electrical mechanical engineer with experience in power generation. There is a risk of radiation on the area with this development. He continued prolong exposure can lead to health issues. He has six pages of written testimony that he will present to the Board.

Alicia Gerrels, 4130 Hwy AK, Robertsville, stated we have heard grand promises and big payout for the community and she calls it a bribe. She is here on behalf of the Christians, and quoted from the bible different scriptures.

Dick Browning, 2297 Rose Lane, Pacific stated he was with Industrial Technology. He heads the objections to the data centers. He didn't understand because this is advancing in society. All of these people have cell phones, that is technology. There are benefits to a data center, they create skilled high paying jobs, better power and internet, electric and fiber infrastructure. It will improve and attract additional businesses. In talking to the company that is a distributor, all over the country, that it is a huge improvement. This will increase real estate values, and fast internet, community support, and support our schools. He thought Ameren was capable of providing electricity. Use of gray water is not a drawback. He heard about the noise abatement, that is what sound proofing is for. The community can grow or stagnate.

Travis Layton, 2916 High Ridge Drive, Jefferson County, and he is opposed to all data centers. (His address is on the card) In September the governor issued a drought alert for the state, December 1st it was renewed and now through April 1st, with 21 more counties added. We are talking about building things that are huge water consumers. He had a packet from drought.gov. What will these data centers do when there is no water? The closed loop cooling system, isn't what you think it is and still has an open tower. It doesn't evaporate as much water, but it trades it off because there are extra pumps. It is just moving the problem. He hoped they found engineers that don't have a stake in it.

Curtis Lierheimer, 684 Innisfree Drive, Pacific, stated his mother-n-law spoke earlier. Most of his concerns have been addressed. The noise volume is insane for a rural community. He thought all of the stuff being spoken about needs to be taken to heart, as they want to build on this family property.

Gene Wibbenmeyer, 2344 Silver Lake Estates, Pacific, stated he came in here 50/50, but now after hearing everything he was opposed. The discharge water is going to be much warmer than it should be, less fish, and he's worried about the Meramec. He likes where he lives, and don't want to hear a hum. The community is against this.

Megan Fitts, 1942 Kesha Court, Pacific, stated her parents built a house here 30 years ago. People live out here to protect their health and the environment. Convenience comes at a cost to the environment, but once they are at risk they have to be restored. We don't know what these data centers do. Do these have to go in the midst of farmland. This is Route 66, the legacies we are trying to preserve. The future is being threatened by this.

Jim Steitz, 5330 A Jamieson Ave, St. Louis, stated he shares the same power grid and planet with these constituents. The underlying ethics of this data center is to service artificial intelligence. At present it is to clog our visual platforms with videos and pictures so actual artist and creators lose their jobs. It clogs the streaming music, students with homework, men acquire fake girlfriends, and post fake pictures so nobody knows what is true anymore. We are not being asked to drain the power grid, give up on our climate and push the children over it, which they will not recover from. Is this right?

Larry Constantino – not present.

Michael Hayden Jr, 141 Fawn Ridge Acres, Villa Ridge, MO stated he is here today with issuance of a Missouri Sunshine Law request. A petition was not necessary, but he has one anyways for the release of information pertaining to non-disclosure agreements and anything else. He is concerned about his health. The data centers in Virgina have resulted in increased health charges, just from the exhaust coming out of the generators. This is a great cost to everyone. Same way emissions comes out of the power plant. Times Beach, one man making a nickel a gallon cost the livelihood of 2,000 people. This was one man unregulated by the government.

Audrey Walton – not present.

Amanda Simpkins, 8315 John McKeever, stated she is a local real estate agent and wanted to know how this would impact real estate values. It also impacts the tax revenue for county and city. This has been shown in the Ohio Valley area. As a property owner this is very concerning. It is hard to sell a property in the cold-water area. Let's not be the next area.

Nicholas German, 883 Whisper Court, Labadie, stated there are many opinions on this, but he wanted to push beyond this, if it is approved, he still thought there should be other groups involved with this. These should be MO Department of Conservation, US Department of Fish and Wildlife and US State Parks, because he comes from the Franklin Co. meet up in Union, and it was off the Meramec River also. Once one is allowed in, there will be more, and it will be overrun. Nuclear rods are being build in Kentucky to power nuclear generators, which is the long-term plan. These require a lot of water also, on top of the data center.

Nora Cardinale, 2347 Silver Lake Estates Drive, Pacific, stated she has been a resident for 28 years. At a national level, they are adding more greenhouse gasses, which will change us. AI will replace people's jobs, why are we investigating in this. Billions are being invested and there is a potential of a bubble to pop, and where will we be? The additional demand has to be supplied from somewhere. Residents will be enclosed that borders Shaw Nature Reserve and then south of me. This is not what I signed up for, and I don't want that. My taxes went up 27% this year, and health insurance tripled. It's not just our community, it's Montgomery, St. Charles and St. Louis. Don't do this.

Jacqueline Ward, 3584 S. Service Road, Union stated the audio in the lobby is hard to hear. She is a doctor in education leadership. She works with kids all over the spectrum. Electromagnetic fields are tragic on cancer rates and childhood development. She lived in Times Beach, and had to pay out for this. There is concern for the foundations of the homes, the water being taken from our wells. We can't afford to pick up and leave. We live here because we want small town atmosphere. This information was kept from us; she emailed a letter earlier today for a request of documents.

Mayor Filley stated this concludes our public participation. She asked Beltline if there was anything they wanted to address.

Scott Matthews and James Boyle stated they were not called. Mayor Filley stated she set aside those that did not speak. Alderman Lesh moved that we allow for those to speak.

James Boyle, 10827 Dittmer Catawissa Rd, Catawissa, stated this issue has brought our entire town together and against this proposal. We won't be forgotten no longer. These data centers then own the town. A closed loop system is still subject to leaks and purges. Where does the water go? A spill could ruin our water treatment plant. There is a lot of conflicts of interest between Franklin County Commissioners and his daughter running for school board. This all seems pretty corrupt. Progress is not always a good thing.

Scott Matthew, 2495 Sugar Lake Road, Pacific, stated his neighbors are here. The only way they found out about this was an anonymous letter. Being open and transparent, we were never notified by Beltline about this or Bill. He e-mailed all of the board. He thanked those that responded. He appreciated voting for no closed-door meetings. He doesn't understand how the property can be annexed, he agreed with involving Missouri Conservation. Please do what is right, keep it open moving forward.

Mr. Sanders, Beltline, stated it is a real privilege to be here and this is democracy in action. Everyone is passionate about the city. The obligations in the PUD application are just suggestions. We are asking for you guys to talk to us, set the bar where you want it to be and we will meet the bar. The PUD application runs with the land; it is just a one-off zoning application. We are asking to be recognized.

Report of elected officials

Alderman Stewart – She shares a lot of the concerns we have heard today. How can we annex? Who authorized the NDA, and why it wasn't germane to the people to know if the company that is taking it over will actually get tax breaks.

Alderman Hoven – stated at this point he would be okay with just saying no to it, but we need to hear these people speak. Hopefully the future meetings will be later in the day.

Alderman Lesh – stated he also shares in the concerns. He wants to keep the door open for opportunities, but he is skeptic. Mr. Sanders said "regulate us" and that's what he wants to get to. He wants them to sell it. Regarding the transparency, to this point, it has not been transparent. When they brought this to us, it was because other stake holders found out about it. He would agree at that point, which is when we were asked to sign NDA. He doesn't work for city hall, just the people that elect him. He informed the city administrator he was not signing a NDA. He does also want to get a statement, and knows Beltline reached out on December 5th. He wanted to know if anyone else knew about this prior to December 5th. The authorization of the NDA to be signed is in the e-mails. That is how we are going to start with transparency today. The applicant is working with the city, and then goes to Planning & Zoning, and where are they? He requested specialist, at the cost of the applicant, we need environment engineers and lawyers.

Alderman Kelley – thanked everyone for coming out today. Everything effects the community, and apologized for the meeting during the day. A NDA was signed without the Board of Aldermen knowing, but we did put into place that no more without Board approval. We must know what's going on to represent the community. The annexation is a big step, let alone the data center. She has concerns about the property that was mentioned that don't want to annex now. There is a speaker here from Cochran with this firm, with Beltline. **Motion made by Alderman Kelley that the city of Pacific does no more engineering with Cochran until this is settled. We cannot be in a conflict. Motion was seconded by Alderman Stewart.** Mayor Filley asked for discussion, and stated the representatives of Cochran were

hired by Beltline, they are not the same for the city. Cochran is a large firm. To this motion of "no longer doing business with Cochran" she cautioned them because we have contractual obligations with Cochran for specific projects. There could be some consequences if we terminate these contracts. Alderman Lesh agreed, we deal with Cochran on a lot of projects, First and Osage is coming up. This would cause a lot of problems. He requested that Beltline find another engineering firm in order to stop the conflict for the city. Alderman Kelley asked if they wanted her to amend her motion to not use Cochran except for the projects that are open and not for future use. This puts us in a bad place; we must do what is best for the citizens. **Alderman Kelley stated she would amend the motion to only use Cochran for projects in place, by contract, and to not use Cochran for future projects, seconded by Alderman Stewart.** Alderman Lesh stated for transparency that is not going to work, and Beltline needs to discontinue their contract. He would be happy to go along with a motion to research open contract, and negative impacts, but need time to think through things. Alderman Lesh asked Beltline again. **A roll call vote was taken with the following results: Ayes: Alderman Kelley, Alderman Stewart, Alderman Hoven, Alderman Lesh. Nays: Alderman Cleeve, Alderman Gass. Mayor Filley declared the motion carried 4-2. The city will not do business with Cochran going forward.** Alderman Kelley stated going forward we will try to accommodate everyone to speak and keep things open.

Alderman Cleeve – stated he has several e-mails and appreciated any input anyone has, along with documentation. One of the hardest things is, how little input we actually get on items. He doesn't hear from residents often, having an opinion on a topic, we need you guys to reach out all the time. Verbal conversation is as good as e-mail. He also questioned timing of when things happen. He found out on December 19th about the NDA, and couldn't say anything. He has been researching since then. He thought the letter came to light 24-48 hours before it was going to come to light.

Alderman Gass – stated he would like to tour a data center, speak to the city officials. We don't know. Regarding Cochran Engineering, why would we need a motion, the board controls this. To tell this guy to get rid of Cochran, he would be afraid of a lawsuit.

Mayor Filley has asked Beltline for those cities also. We hear a lot of things, and I want to know first-hand information.

Adjournment

Motion made by Alderman Gass, seconded by Alderman Kelley to adjourn. A voice vote was taken with an affirmative result.

The meeting adjourned at 1:21 P.M.

https://www.drought.gov/states/missouri/county/franklin

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

NOAA NIDIS **Drought.gov**
National Integrated Drought Information System

Searc

Data and Maps | By Sector | By Location | Research and Learn | About | News and Events

NATIONAL CONDITIONS › MISSOURI › FRANKLIN COUNTY

Drought Conditions for Franklin County

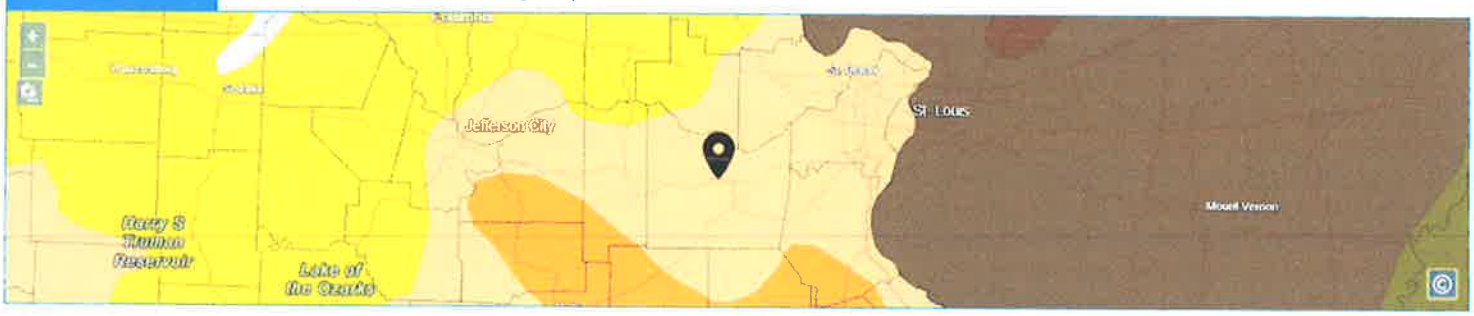
On This Page +

Get notified when conditions change SIGN UP FOR ALERTS

100,172	98.7%	2nd	52nd
people in Franklin County are affected by drought	of people in Franklin County are affected by drought	driest December on record, over the past 131 years	driest year to date over the past 131 years (January-December 2025)
↑ 43.2% since last week	↑ 30% since last week	↓ 1.98 inches from normal	↓ 1.06 inches from normal
↑ 100% since last month	↑ 99% since last month		

Current Conditions for Franklin County

U.S. Drought Monitor | 30-Day Precipitation | 30-Day Temperature



The U.S. Drought Monitor depicts the location and intensity of drought across the country using 5 classifications: Abnormally Dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought (D1–D4).

The U.S. Drought Monitor is a joint effort of the National Drought Mitigation Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA

Legend –

Drought & Dryness Categories	% of Franklin County
D0 - Abnormally Dry	1.30%
D1 – Moderate Drought	98.70%
D2 – Severe Drought	0%
D3 – Extreme Drought	0%
D4 – Exceptional Drought	0%
Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	98.70%

DATA & MAPS

Historical Data and Conditions

By looking back at historical data, communities can get a better understanding of the drought and extreme weather threats to be prepared for. The resources below help document and quantify historical drought conditions in order to help inform planning. Three historical drought datasets can be explored side by side: the U.S. Drought Monitor (weekly, 2000 present); Standardized Precipitation Index (monthly, 1895 present); and June-July-August Palmer Modified Drought Index values from tree-ring reconstructions and instrumental data (yearly, 0 2017).

54.8% of the U.S. was in drought in September 2012, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor record since 2000

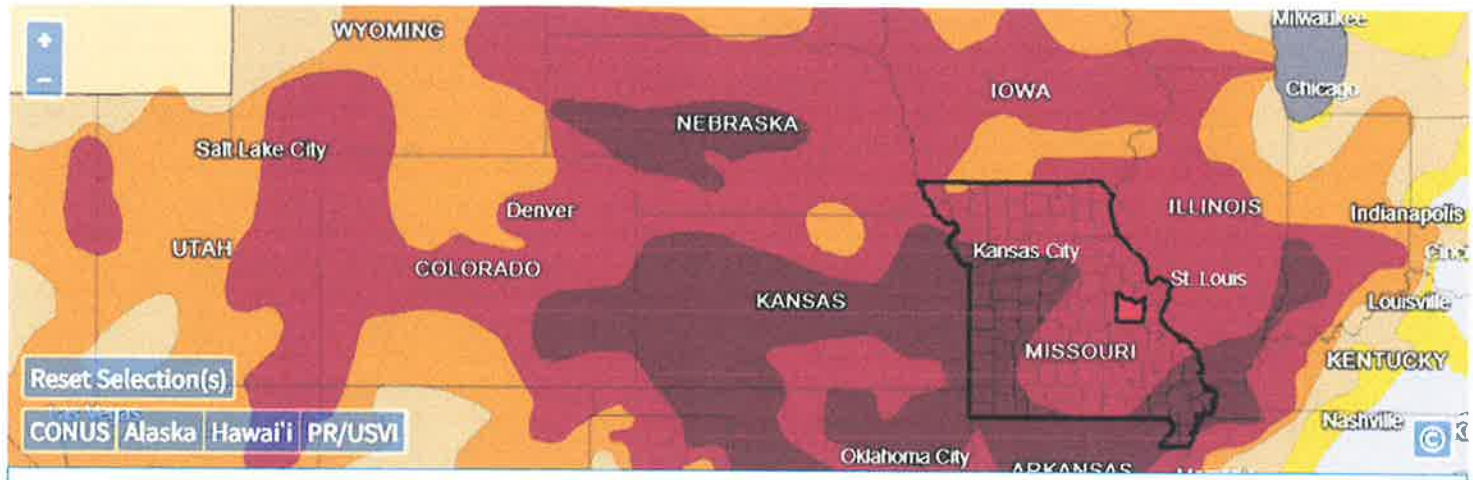
66.2% of the lower 48 states were in drought in Summer 1934, the most in the lower 48, according to the Living Blended Drought Product since year 0

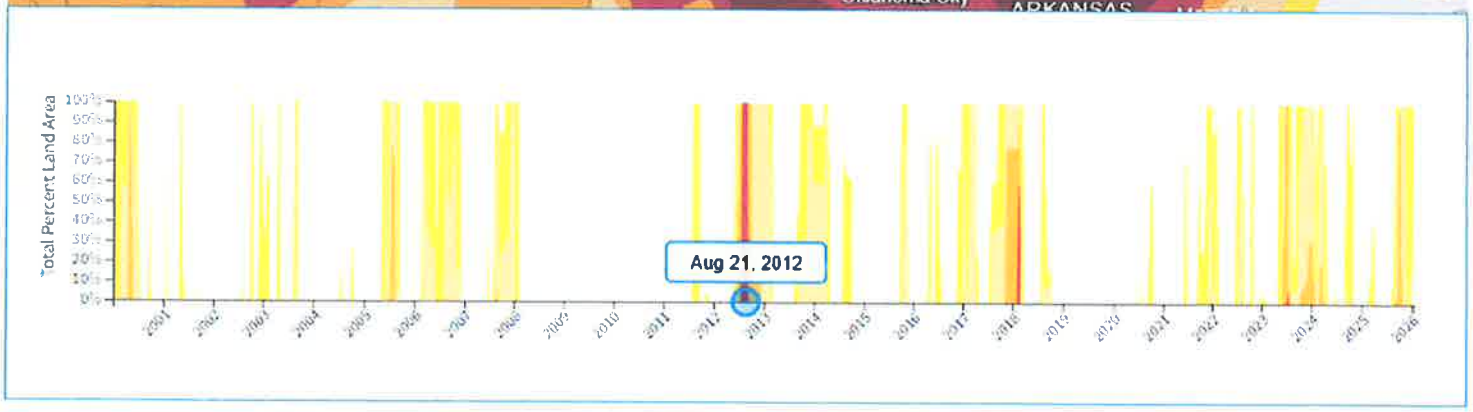
22.9% of the U.S. was in Exceptional Drought (D4) in February 1977, according to the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) since 1895

82.3% of the U.S. was Abnormally Wet in May 2019, the most according to the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) since 1895

Exp

U.S. Drought Monitor (2000 - Present) | 9-Month SPI (1895 - Present) | Paleoclimate Data (0 - 2017)





Time Series Options

Time Period (Years): [ ] to [ ]

UPDATE GRAPH | RESET GRAPH

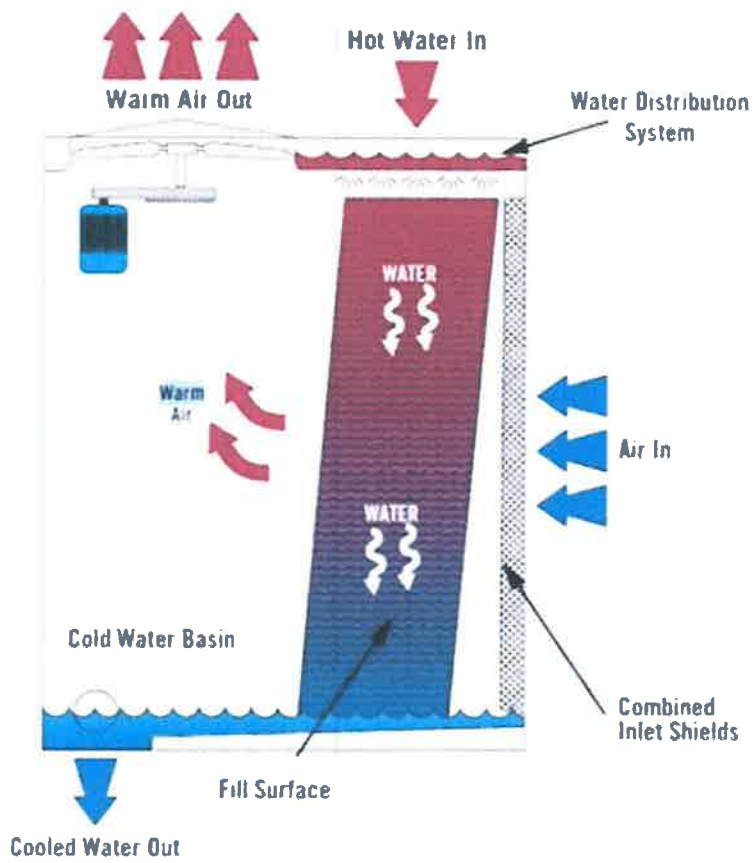
☑ Show Date Label ☑ Show Data on Hover

Show Category: All

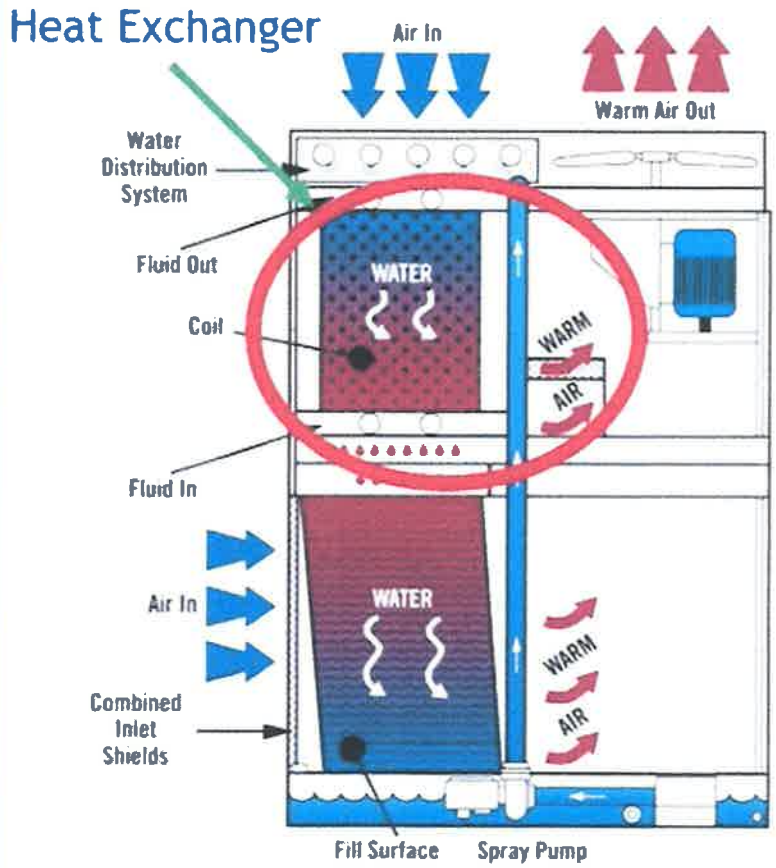
Map Legend

U.S. Drought Monitor Category	% of County
D0 - Abnormally Dry	0.0%
D1 - Moderate Drought	0.0%
D2 - Severe Drought	0.0%
D3 - Extreme Drought	100.0%
D4 - Exceptional Drought	0.00%
Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	100.00%

OPEN TOWER



CLOSED LOOP TOWER



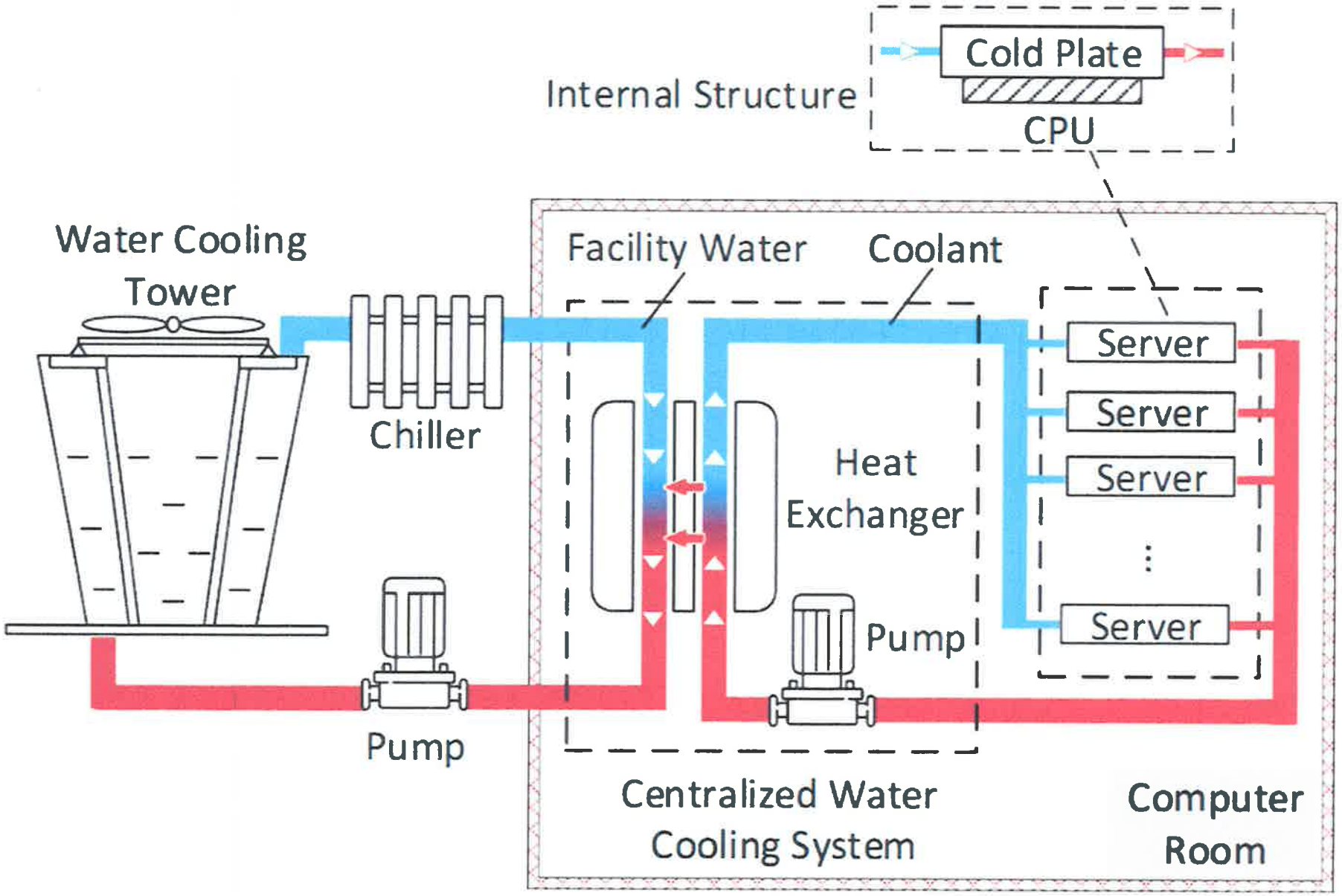


Figure 1: Water cooling architecture in a datacenter.

EXECUTIVE ORDER
25-29

WHEREAS, I have been advised by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources that parts of the State of Missouri are experiencing rapidly escalating drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Drought Monitor indicates all or portions of 85 counties and St. Louis City are in moderate, severe, or extreme drought; and

WHEREAS, early response to pending drought can greatly reduce negative impacts upon Missouri citizens; and

WHEREAS, receiving local impact reports from citizens can greatly help ensure Missouri's drought map is accurate and that decision-makers know what assistance would be most useful to citizens; and

WHEREAS, state and federal agencies have many interdependent roles in identifying and mitigating drought impacts; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Plan established pursuant to section 640.415, RSMo, has recommended an update to the Missouri Drought Mitigation and Response Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri Drought Mitigation and Response Plan calls for intergovernmental communication, cooperation, and coordination of efforts in drought mitigation activities.

NOW THEREFORE, I, MIKE KEHOE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, by virtue and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri, do hereby declare a Drought Alert for the counties of Audrain, Barry, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Boone, Butler, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Cass, Christian, Clark, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Howell, Iron, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Maries, Marion, McDonald, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, New Madrid, Newton, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Ralls, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francois, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wright, and the City of St. Louis.

I further direct that as additional counties enter moderate, severe, extreme or exceptional drought according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, they shall be declared in Drought Alert in accordance with the Missouri Drought Mitigation and Response Plan.

I further direct the Director of the Department of Natural Resources to promote the use of the Condition Monitoring Observer Reports (CMOR) to better identify statewide and localized drought impacts.

I further direct all state agencies to provide assistance in mitigating the effects of drought conditions in all affected communities.

This Executive Order shall be effective immediately and shall remain in effect until December 1, 2025, unless terminated or extended by subsequent order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, on this 22nd day of September, 2025.

MIKE KEHOE
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

DENNY HOSKINS
SECRETARY OF STATE

EXECUTIVE ORDER
25-34

WHEREAS, on September 22, 2025, I declared a drought alert for 85 counties and the City of St. Louis through Executive Order 25-29; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 25-29 is set to expire on December 1, 2025; and

WHEREAS, Audrain, Barry, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Boone, Butler, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Cass, Christian, Clark, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Howell, Iron, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Maries, Marion, McDonald, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, New Madrid, Newton, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Ralls, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francois, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wright, and the City of St. Louis were experiencing moderate, severe, or extreme drought and continue to do so; and

WHEREAS, the counties of Barton, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Cedar, Chariton, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Randolph, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Sullivan, and Vernon have since begun to experience moderate, severe, or extreme drought; and

WHEREAS, drought conditions remain such that the drought-response efforts described in Executive Order 25-29 are necessary to support continued mitigation.

NOW THEREFORE, I, MIKE KEHOE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, by virtue and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri, do hereby extend Executive Order 25-29, with the inclusion of 21 additional counties listed above.

I further direct that as additional counties enter moderate, severe, extreme, or exceptional drought according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, they shall be declared in Drought Alert in accordance with the Missouri Drought Mitigation and Response Plan.

This Order shall terminate on April 1, 2026, unless extended in whole or in part.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, on this 26th day of November, 2025.

Michael Kehoe

MIKE KEHOE
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

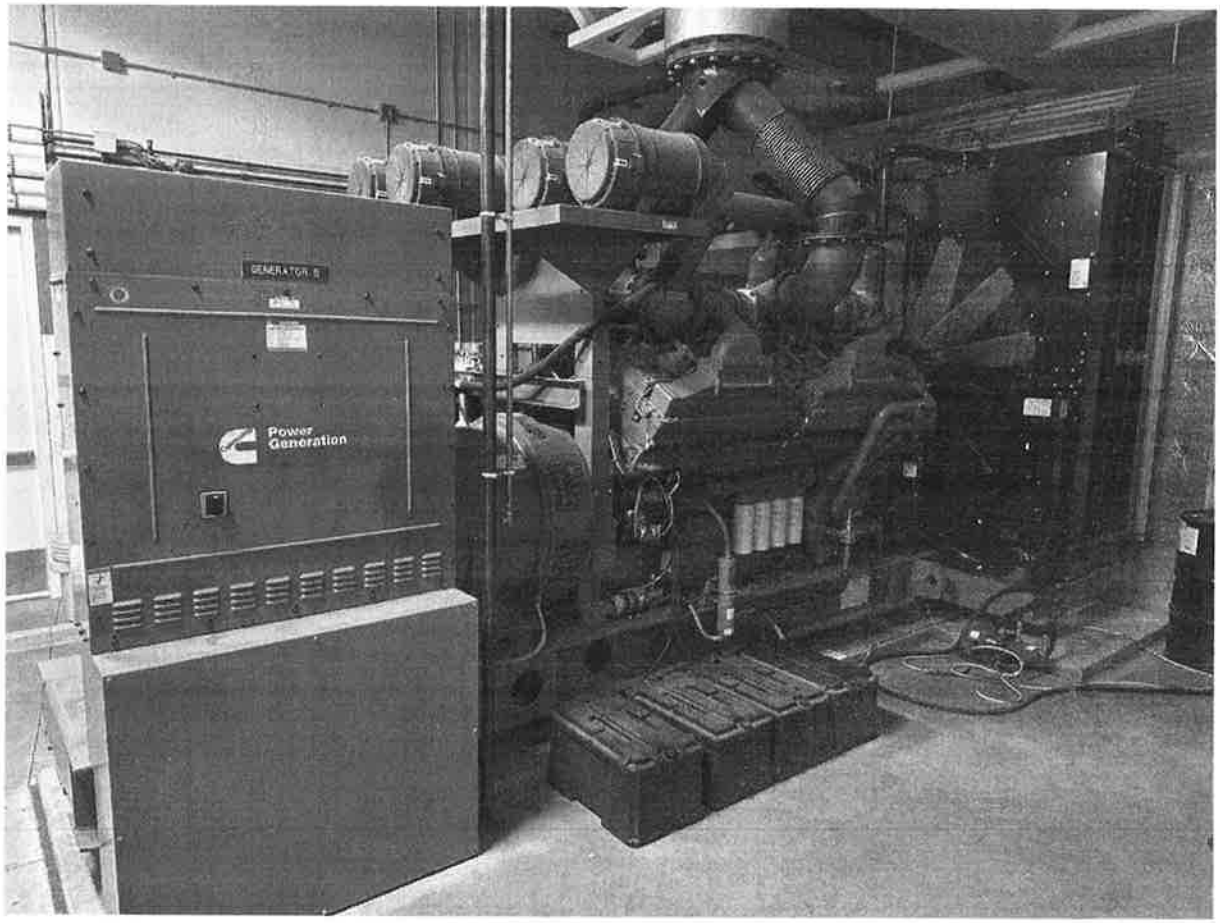
Denny Hoskins

DENNY HOSKINS
SECRETARY OF STATE

Lake Powell Chronicle (/)

"Local News, Local Views, the Pulse of Canyon Country"

Data's Hot Secret: The Closed-Loop Paradox



(https://alpha.creativecirclecdn.com/nmcaz/original/20251104-150700-b90-Power_generator_of_a_hospital_data_center.jpg)

Diesel-powered generator of a hospital data center. A 1 GW data center would need approximately 290 diesel generators based on current technology.

PHOTO BY MIKAEL HÄGGSTRÖM

Posted Thursday, November 6, 2025 7:00 am

By Bob Hembree, Lake Powell Chronicle

The modern data center is a forge of heat. As banks of chips process the ever-growing demands of cloud computing and artificial intelligence, the thermal energy generated is immense. For perspective, training one major AI model—OpenAI's GPT-3—consumed an estimated 185,000 gallons of water simply to manage the heat, according to a 2023 study by researchers at the University of California, Riverside, and the University of Texas.

Traditional air cooling struggles to handle these loads. That challenge has made the closed-loop liquid cooling system the industry's preferred solution.

The system is a two-phase process. A primary liquid loop removes heat directly from servers, and a separate secondary loop then rejects it to the outside. This technology is critical for maximizing server density, but its reliance on external heat rejection has revealed a complex paradox at the heart of efficiency.

Primary Loop: The Precision Strike

The internal cooling stage operates as a sealed, self-contained system. A specialized heat transfer fluid—often a water-glycol mix or dielectric coolant—circulates through pipes, capturing heat at its source.

The most precise method, Direct-to-Chip (DTC) cooling, uses small cold plates mounted directly to high-heat-generating components such as CPUs and GPUs.

"DTC systems are easier to integrate into existing server infrastructure and require very little coolant—sometimes less than four gallons per rack," notes a technical brief from CoolIT Systems, a major liquid-cooling manufacturer. This approach is ideal for the latest high-performance AI chips, which can generate up to 2,500 watts of thermal power per processor.

However, DTC only cools the targeted chips, forcing other components such as memory and storage to rely on air cooling. The result is often a hybrid setup combining liquid and air systems.

The alternative, Immersion Cooling, submerges entire server racks in a tank filled with non-conductive dielectric fluid. This achieves uniform heat capture across all components, eliminates dust contamination, and drastically reduces fan noise.

Yet it comes with trade-offs. Maintenance can be cumbersome—hardware must be lifted from the tank and allowed to drip-dry before servicing. Reports from the Uptime Institute note that standard single-phase immersion cooling systems typically perform best on chips under 700 to 800 watts, limiting use for the most power-dense processors.

Secondary Loop: The External Battle

Once the primary loop captures heat, the heated fluid is pumped to a heat exchanger, where it transfers energy to an external secondary loop without mixing the two fluids.

The type of external cooling determines a data center's resource footprint—water versus energy.

Cooling Towers (Evaporative) are among the most energy-efficient and effective systems in moderate or dry climates. They use evaporation to dissipate heat, where a small portion of water turns to vapor and carries the heat away.

However, constant water loss requires regular replacement, a process known as blowdown, which results in high Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) metrics. According to the U.S. Department of Energy's 2022 Data Center Energy Efficiency Report, evaporative cooling towers are among the largest contributors to water consumption in the sector.

But even efficient evaporative systems struggle in extreme conditions—such as Page, Arizona, where summer temperatures routinely exceed 100°F (38°C). At those levels, the air's ability to absorb additional moisture drops sharply. Cooling towers depend on the difference between air temperature and wet-bulb temperature. In Page's hot, arid climate, the wet-bulb often approaches 75–80°F during monsoon season, narrowing that margin and reducing efficiency.

As a result, data centers in Page and similar desert cities must supplement with mechanical chillers or hybrid "adiabatic" systems that switch modes when outdoor humidity increases. While these methods maintain cooling reliability, they come at a cost—higher electricity demand and significantly greater water use during peak summer months.

Chillers (Refrigeration), which operate much like large-scale air conditioners, can deliver the coldest possible fluid temperatures for mission-critical systems. Their drawback is energy intensity—studies by ASHRAE and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory estimate that chillers can account for up to 40% of a data center's total cooling energy use

The water-free alternative is the **Dry Cooler**, a large outdoor radiator that dissipates heat by blowing ambient air across the pipes. While this approach eliminates water consumption entirely, its efficiency drops sharply in high ambient temperatures, a major factor in the American Southwest.

Addressing the "Closed" Fallacy

While the internal loop is sealed, the overall system is not water-neutral. The reliance on evaporative towers or high-energy chillers for the secondary stage often offsets the internal water savings.

Tech leaders are now trying to close this gap. Microsoft, for example, is pursuing zero-water evaporated designs in its newest data centers. The company disclosed that even its previously optimized closed-loop sites were consuming large volumes of water—prompting efforts to save more than 33 million gallons annually to meet sustainability targets.

In cooler regions, data centers achieve the best results through **"free cooling"**, bypassing mechanical systems entirely. In this setup, the heat exchanger leverages naturally cool outside air or nearby water sources instead of active chillers or towers.

In Quincy, Washington, the Quincy Water Reuse Utility (QWRU), a partnership between the city and Microsoft, treats mineral-rich wastewater from cooling systems and reuses it on-site. According to city and company reports, this single closed-loop initiative saves roughly 138 million gallons of potable groundwater per year.

The industry's next frontier is **heat reuse**—recovering the thermal energy captured by liquid loops and redirecting it to heat greenhouses, office buildings, or district heating networks. This is already underway in parts of Europe; data centers in Denmark and Finland, for example, now supply surplus heat to municipal systems.

In the United States, providers such as Novva Data Centers are pioneering water-free operations in arid regions like Utah and Nevada by combining dry coolers with specialized high-efficiency chillers and by designing facilities that reuse captured heat.

The Real Paradox

Closed-loop cooling represents both an environmental solution and a sustainability challenge. The technology solves the density crisis by enabling higher-powered chips in smaller spaces—but it also exposes a trade-off between water and energy that remains unresolved.

In the long run, the true measure of progress may not be how efficiently we remove heat, but how wisely we reuse it.

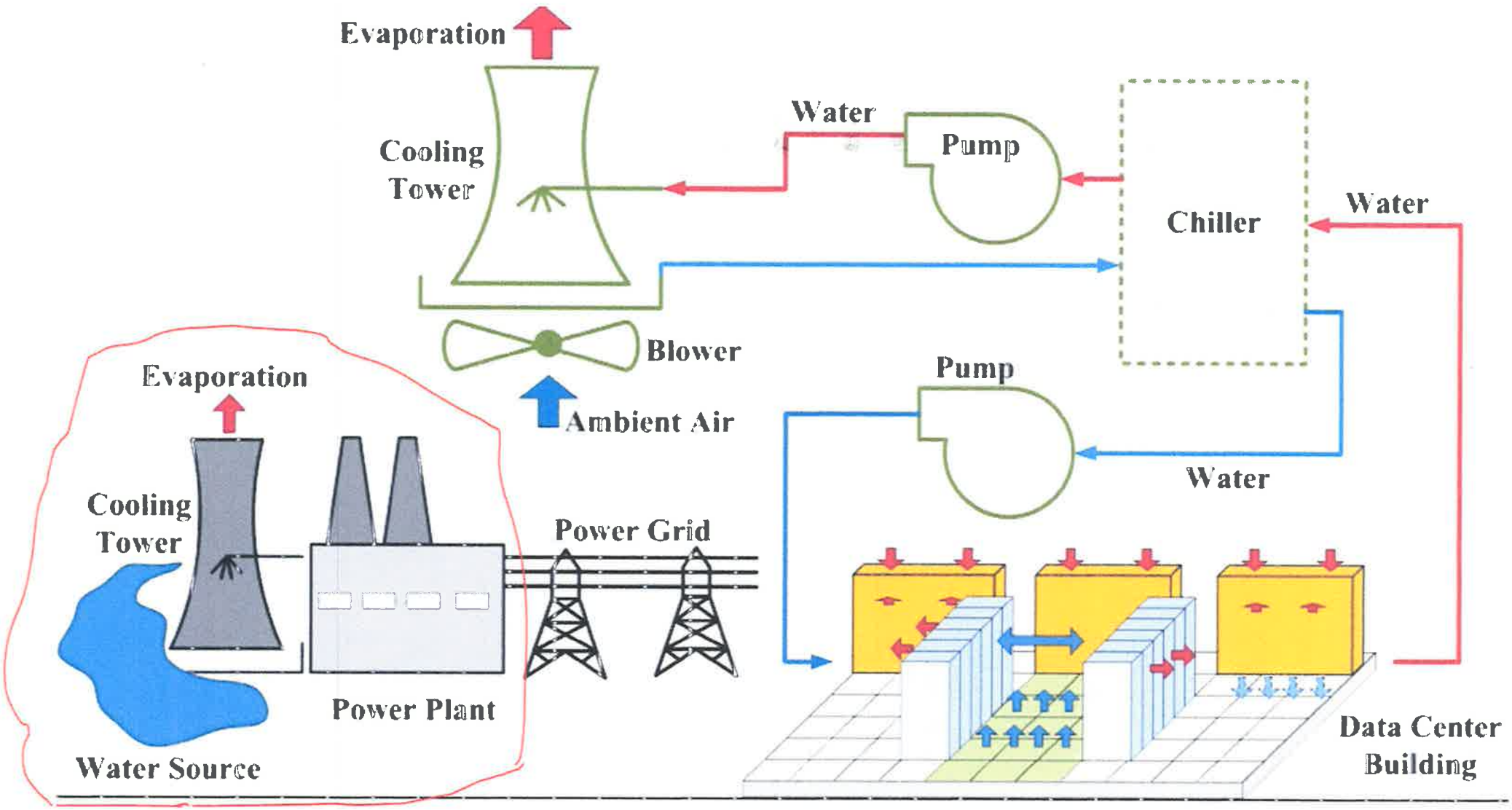
OTHER ITEMS THAT MAY INTEREST YOU

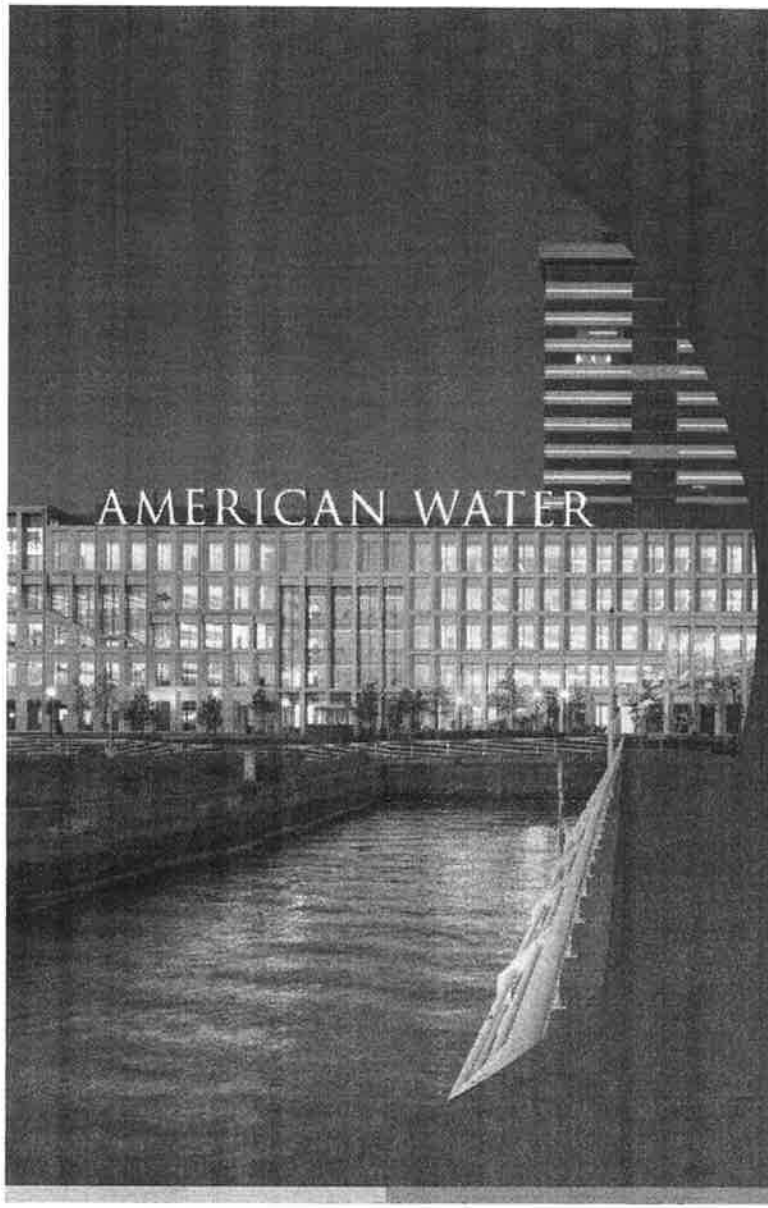
Colorado River at the Crossroads: What Comes Next (/stories/colorado-river-at-the-crossroads-what-comes-next,96689)

Page Mourns the Loss of 'Mr. Community' David Auge (/stories/page-mourns-the-loss-of-mr-community-david-auge,96562)

Page and Navajo Nation Police Partnership Accelerates ... (/stories/page-and-navajo-nation-police-partnership-accelerates-felony-investigation,96688)

Page Police Investigate DUI Arrest Involving Child ... (/stories/untitiled,96556)


Evaporation
Cooling Tower
Water
Pump
Chiller
Water
Blower
Ambient Air
Pump
Water
Evaporation
Cooling Tower
Power Grid
Power Plant
Water Source
Data Center Building



AMERICAN WATER

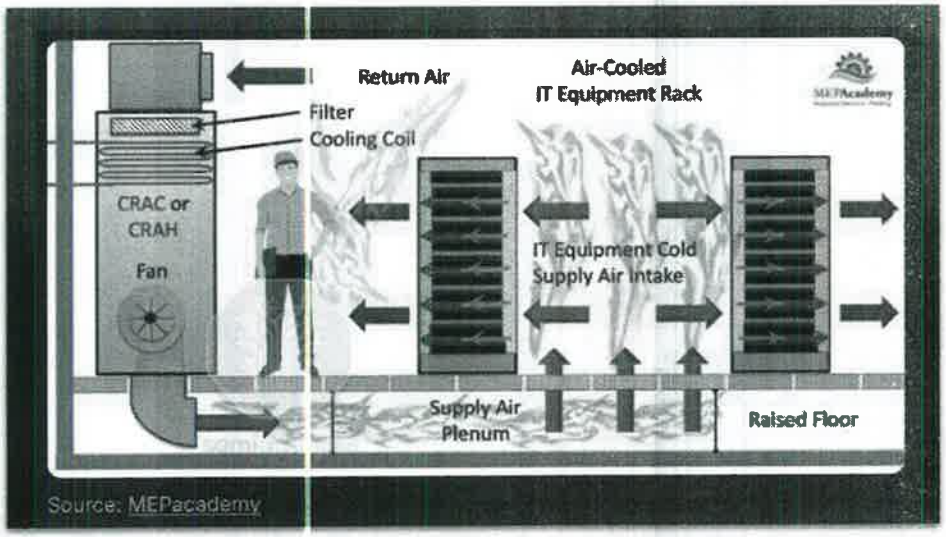
Data Centers and Water Use

NASUCA, June 2025

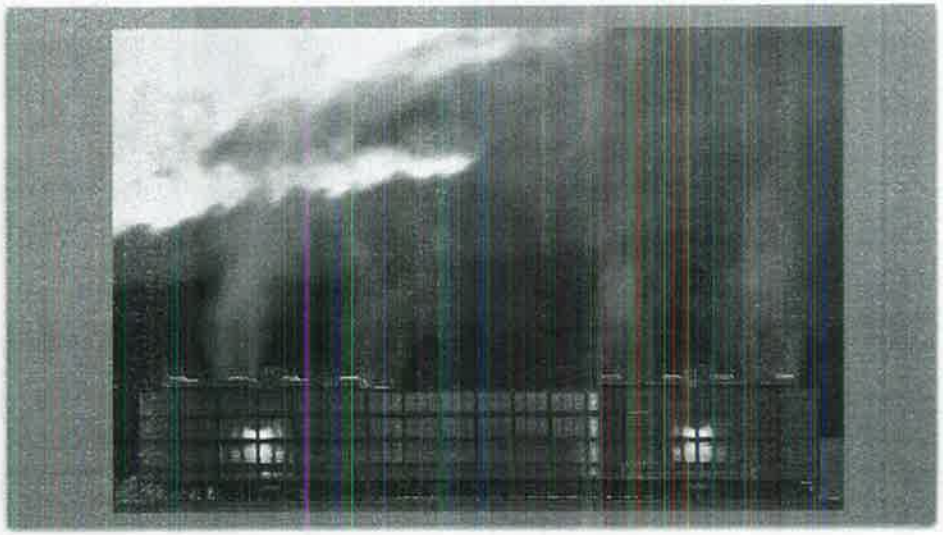
Data Centers Use Water for Thermal Management

Water is used to cool hot air produced by data servers.

Approximately 80% of the water will be evaporated as steam.



Source: MEPacademy

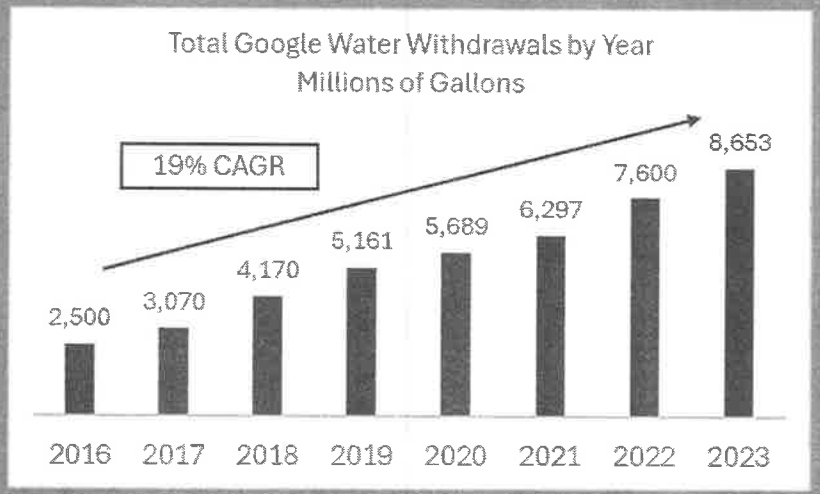


AMERICAN WATER

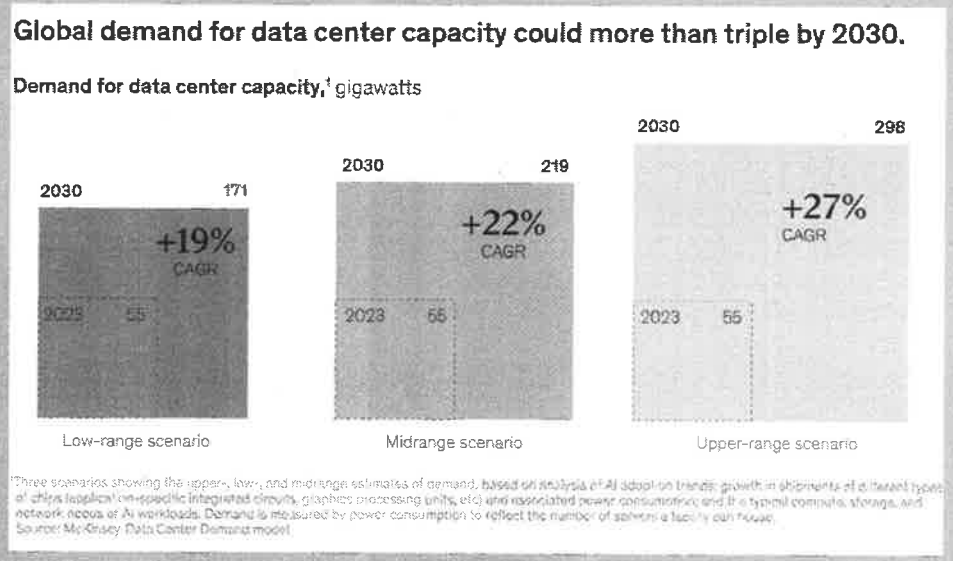
Image on left: https://semianalysis.com/2025/02/13/datacenter-anatomy-part-2-cooling-systems/
Image on right: https://datacenters.google/locations/council-bluffs-iowa/
Google Council Bluffs data from Google 2024 Environmental Report: https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf

Data Center Capacity Demands are Expected to Grow Rapidly

Google water consumption has more than tripled since 2016. In 2022 & 2023, 87%-89% of water withdrawals were for data centers[1]



In 2024, McKinsey forecasted 19-27% global growth per year[2]

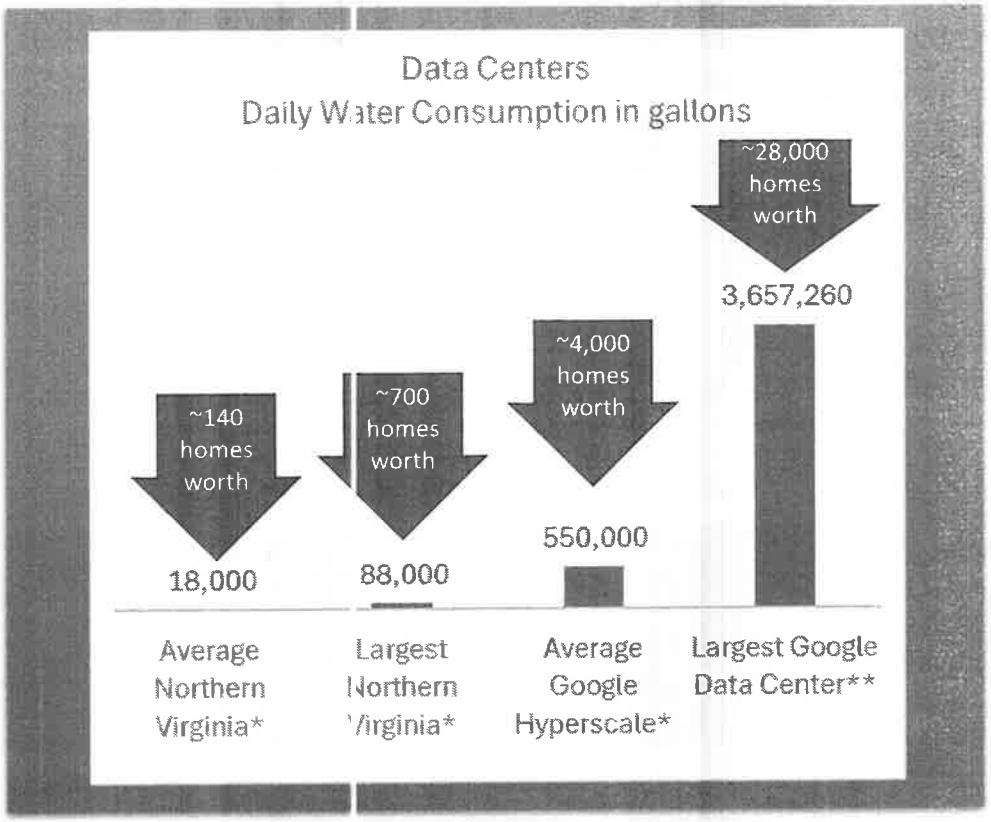


2-https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/ai-power-expanding-data-center-capacity-to-meet-growing-demand

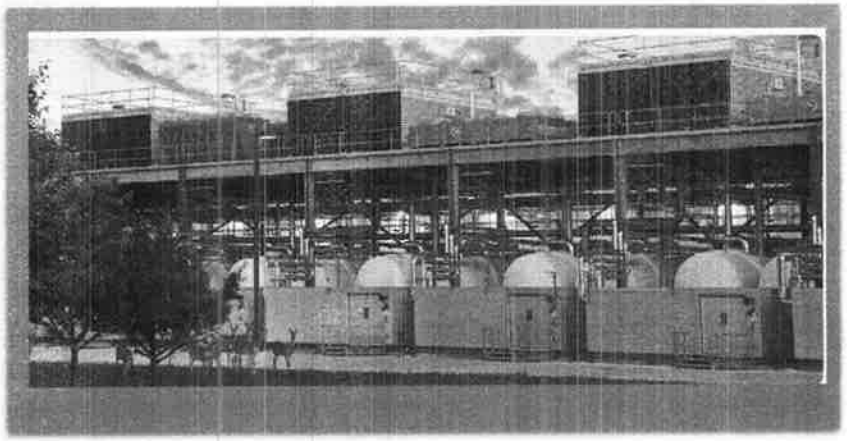
AMERICAN WATER

1- Chart data compiled from reported water withdrawals, water consumption, and water use by data center in Google's 2024, 2023, and 2019 Environmental Reports: https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf; https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2023-environmental-report.pdf; https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2019-environmental-report.pdf

One Size Doesn't Fit All in Terms of Water Demands



In 2024, Google's Council Bluffs, Iowa data center consumed 1.3 billion gallons of potable water (~3.7 million gallons per day). This is similar to the amount used by a large university.



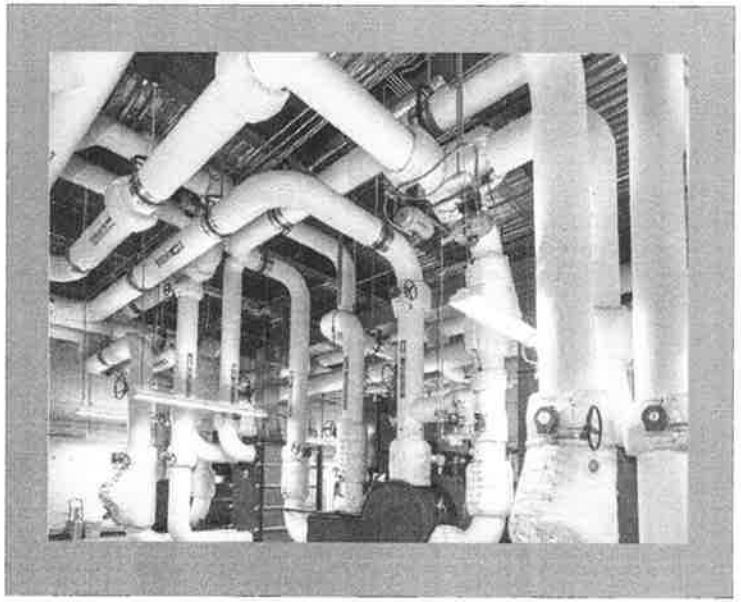
AMERICAN WATER

Notes:
Home equivalencies estimated presuming 4,000 gallons of water per month per home
*Zhang, Mary; January 17, 2024; *Data Center Water Usage: A Comprehensive Guide*, Dgtl Infra. https://dgtlinfra.com/data-center-water-usage/
**Google 2024 Environmental Report, https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf

Potable Water Most Commonly Utilized for Data Center Needs

- Potable water provided by utilities/3rd party is primarily used for cooling data centers
  - Benefits include water quality and reliability (prevents corrosion; ensures proper equipment function and extends equipment useful life)

- Non-potable water used on occasion
  - 22% of Google's 2023 withdrawals were non-potable.[1]
  - Microsoft built reuse facilities to reduce their potable water use in Quincy, Washington by 97%[2]



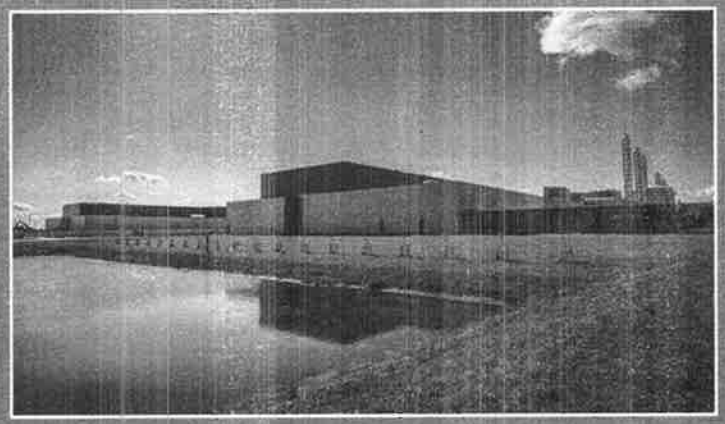
AMERICAN WATER

1- Google 2024 Environmental Report, page 45Image on right: Microsoft 2024 Environmental Sustainability Report p. 44. https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf
2- Microsoft 2025 Environmental Sustainability Report, page 36, https://cdn-dynmedia-1.microsoft.com/is/content/microsoftcorp/microsoft/msc/documents/presentations/CSR/2025-Microsoft-Environmental-Sustainability-Report-PDF.pdf#page=01
3- Image : https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/corporate-responsibility/sustainability/report

What Happens to Water Discharge?

Life cycle of water used for data centers depends on system design and regulatory requirements

- Recirculation and reuse – water is cooled after absorbing heat from data center then reused;
- Discharge – system may call for used water to be discharged as wastewater into wastewater treatment facility or body of water or,
- Evaporative cooling – evaporated water is consumed while cooling remaining water; may result in water loss



Data centers typically evaporate about 80% of the water they draw. The remainder would be discharged for wastewater treatment*

*Leonardo Nicoletti, Michelle Ma, Dina Bass, *How AI Demand is Draining Local Water Supplies*, May 8, 2025, Bloomberg, https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2025-ai-impacts-data-centers-water-data/ ("*AI Demand is Draining Local Water Supplies*").
Image on right: Meta 2024 Sustainability Report p.40 https://sustainability.atmeta.com/2024-sustainability-report/

How This Could Impact Regulated Water Utilities

Some Communities May Add Data Centers as Commercial or Industrial Customers

Some Communities May Experience Increased Water and Wastewater Treatment Demands and Associated Capital Needs

Water Strained Communities May Have Challenges. Communities with Surplus Capacity May Benefit from Organic Growth

Truro

Thank you!

AMERICAN WATER

Are there going to be any regulations that require them to mitigate or replace water supplies if they impair existing residential wells and how far of a distance will this regulation cover?

Missouri has 8 ground water provinces (aquifers)

Franklin County is in the Salem Plateau Province which provides for most of the Southern half of the State (including the PWSD #3 and the City of Pacific Drinking Water, City of Union, City of St. Clair, and anyone else that uses GROUND WATER as a source for their well(s)

If the Data Center proposal is passed, we will ALL be affected in the area. This is how:

When a high-water user begins pumping from the same aquifer as your residential/municipal well, it can significantly affect the water supply. The primary risk is a **drop in the water table**, which can cause reduced water pressure, muddy water, or the well going dry.

Natalie Stahl-Lafata

3003 Hwy N

Catawissa, MO 63015

618-977-4969

Sources:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Penn Future Media Group

Important to ask is What is the Water Usage plan for the proposed data center?

Water Usage is important because it is put into 2 basic categories:

Direct and Indirect

Direct Consumption – is at the actual facility (data center)

Indirect Consumption – is at the facility that creates the energy (Labadie Power Plant)

This affects EVERYONE!

(Unless they decide to be innovative and sustainable by utilizing their Wastewater Effluent for their water usage needs) most facilities still rely on fresh water

Statistics:

gallons per year in use for 75% of Data Center Facilities use 500,000 - 243 million

That is anywhere from 1,370gpd to 660,000gpd

For Reference:

The Average household uses 300gpd

Average waterpark will use 300,000gpd during Peak Season

An Olympic Sized swimming pool holds 660,000 gallons

Also, Thermoelectric (Labadie) Power Plants account for 40% of the Total US Water Consumption.....

So, if the Data Center has a Cooling System that:

uses **MORE water**, it will use **LESS energy** (less stress to the power grid)

BUT

if the Data Center uses **LESS water**, it will use **MORE energy** (less stress to the water grid)

See the correlation here?

If they plan to use County Water Supply (which is accessible in the area), how is this going to affect the current end users of the PWSD#3? It's going to cost to add:

- Service Pumps for the increased call for water

- possibility of requiring another storage tank (construction and maintenance) if the Data Center doesn't provided one onsite for its private use

- added workload PWS due to required maintenance of the additional water infrastructure being added (water line maintenance, booster stations, etc)

Missouri Groundwater Provinces

The boundaries of the seven Missouri groundwater provinces (Mississippi and Missouri River, Northeast, Northwest, St. Francois Mountains, Salem Plateau, Southeastern Lowlands, Springfield Plateau and West-Central) depicted on a map of Missouri

This decision requires technical insights beyond what this Board can convey. I recommend the Board really needs to hire **a third party, non-bias Engineer firm** to convey the actual cost of this property being the site for the Data Center. There are better locations for this type of Facility to be located that would have much less impact on local properties

Infrastructure and Improvements:

Is the City going to "Purple Pipe" treated, non-potable wastewater Effluent to the Data Center? (Missouri DNR Permit) How long will this transmission line required to be?

Will the Data Center utilize an "onsite" approach for their water treatment or will the City treat before sending to the Data Center?

Usually this consists of a Reverse Osmosis treatment system. Wastewater Effluent must go through a multiple stage treatment process due to the nutrients, suspended solids, high mineral content, etc. These are all parameters that need to be addressed when utilizing wastewater as a "re-use" product for cooling systems.

Pacific WWTP – design is 2.0MGD _____ Actual is about 1.0MGD

If Pacific is going to provide the upgraded treatment, the estimated:

Capital Infrastructure cost (CAPEX) can range from $3.5 million to $6 million+

Annual Operation (OPEX) range is $400,000 - $900,000

Membrane Replacement Cost

Concentrate/Sludge Disposal Cost

State of Missouri requires a Level "A" (or possibly a "B") Level Wastewater Operator License to operate this type of Facility. The average hourly wage for an "A" Licensed Operator is $35-$40 per hour. That's upwards of $80,000/year.

Maintenance:

Multi-level routine maintenance requires:

Pre-Filter replacement every 6-12 months

CIP (membrane cleaning) uses specific chemicals and this needs to happen when the membranes require it - could be weekly, monthly or even multiple times per month

Instrumentation associated with the equipment: pH, conductivity, flow and pressure sensors HAVE to remain in good condition to ensure accurate data and prevent premature replacement

Anti-scaling process - requires another chemical to prevent buildup of mineral deposits

Membrane Replacement: anticipate it at a minimum every 3 years $100,000 - $200,000

Facilities that Re-use non-potable wastewater:

Google Data Center in Georgia. They divert 30% of the wastewater from the municipal facility and treat it onsite

Amazon has facilities in Virginia, Oregon & California that use recycled wastewater at over 20 locations

Microsoft has facilities in California, Texas & in Washington State they have partnered with the City to create the *Quincy Water Reuse Utility (QWRU)*, this is a dedicated system that treats industrial cooling water **from** its Microsoft data center for reuse and conserve up to 390 million gallons of water annually

Questions:

What happens if the Treatment Facility wastewater can not be utilized for "reuse" during the day-to-day operations?

Will the Data Center have a holding cell for use in case there is a disruption?

Or will they have a well onsite to provide thousands of gallons of fresh water that the cooling system will require?

If that is the case – see my presentation to the Franklin County Commission meeting that was held on Tuesday, January 20th. You have a copy of the pamphlet I provided.

Sources:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ChemTreat: Industrial & Commercial Water Treatment Solutions

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Sources:

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https://www.drought.gov/states/missouri/county/franklin

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

NOAA NIDIS **Drought.gov**
National Integrated Drought Information System

Search

Data and Maps | By Sector | By Location | Research and Learn | About | News and Events

NATIONAL CONDITIONS › MISSOURI › FRANKLIN COUNTY

Drought Conditions for Franklin County

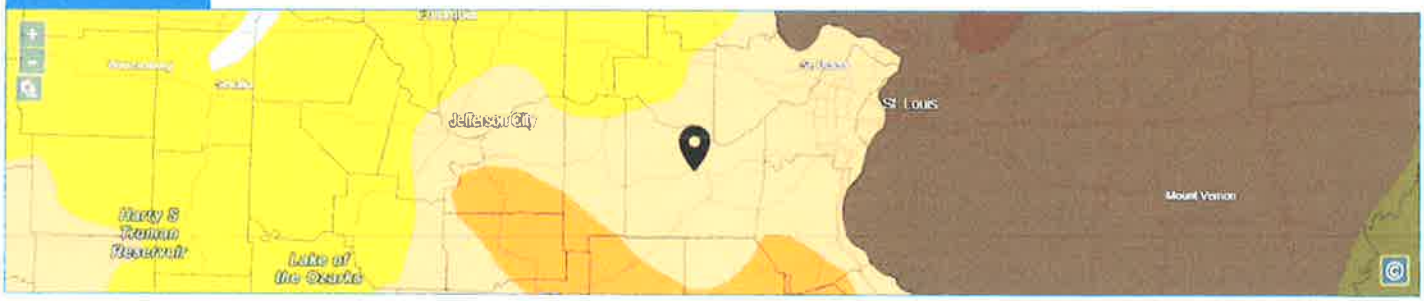
On This Page +

Get notified when conditions change SIGN UP FOR ALERTS

100,172	98.7%	2nd	52nd
people in Franklin County are affected by drought	of people in Franklin County are affected by drought	driest December on record, over the past 131 years	driest year to date over the past 131 years (January-December 2025)
↑ 43.2% since last week	↑ 30% since last week	↓ 1.98 inches from normal	↓ 1.06 inches from normal
↑ 100% since last month	↑ 99% since last month		

Current Conditions for Franklin County

U.S. Drought Monitor | 30-Day Precipitation | 30-Day Temperature



The U.S. Drought Monitor depicts the location and intensity of drought across the country using 5 classifications: Abnormally Dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought (D1–D4).

The U.S. Drought Monitor is a joint effort of the National Drought Mitigation Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA

Legend –

Drought & Dryness Categories	% of Franklin County
D0 - Abnormally Dry	1.30%
D1 – Moderate Drought	98.70%
D2 – Severe Drought	0%
D3 – Extreme Drought	0%
D4 – Exceptional Drought	0%
Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	98.70%

DATA & MAPS

Historical Data and Conditions

By looking back at historical data, communities can get a better understanding of the drought and extreme weather threats to be prepared for. The resources below help document and quantify historical drought conditions in order to help inform planning. Three historical drought datasets can be explored side by side: the U.S. Drought Monitor (weekly, 2000 present); Standardized Precipitation Index (monthly, 1895 present); and June-July-August Palmer Modified Drought Index values from tree-ring reconstructions and instrumental data (yearly, 0 2017).

54.8%
of the U.S. was in drought in September 2012, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor record since 2000

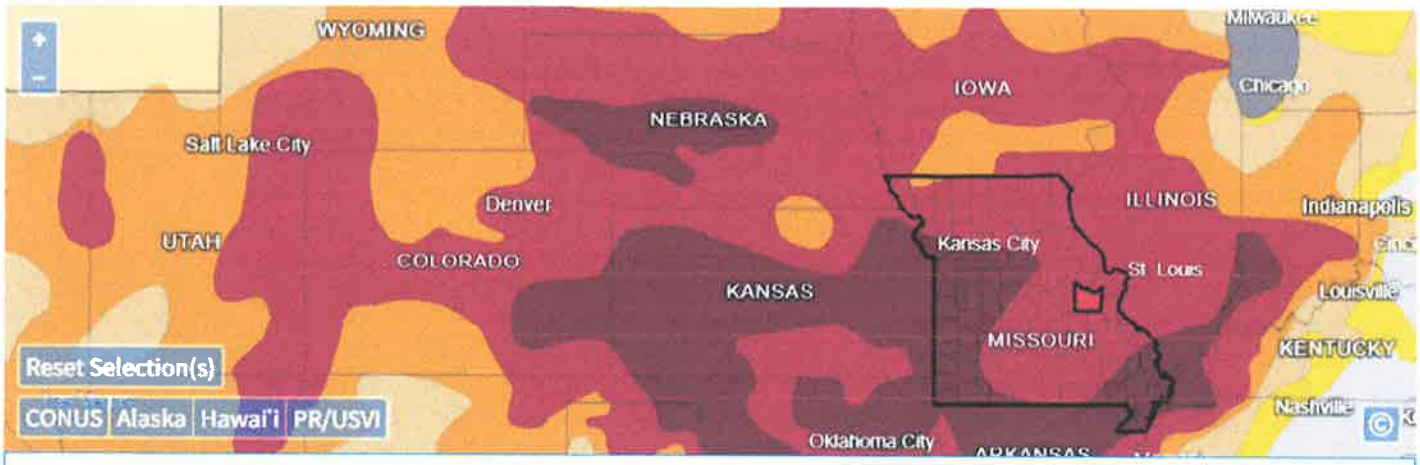
66.2%
of the lower 48 states were in drought in Summer 1934, the most in the lower 48, according to the Living Blended Drought Product since year 0

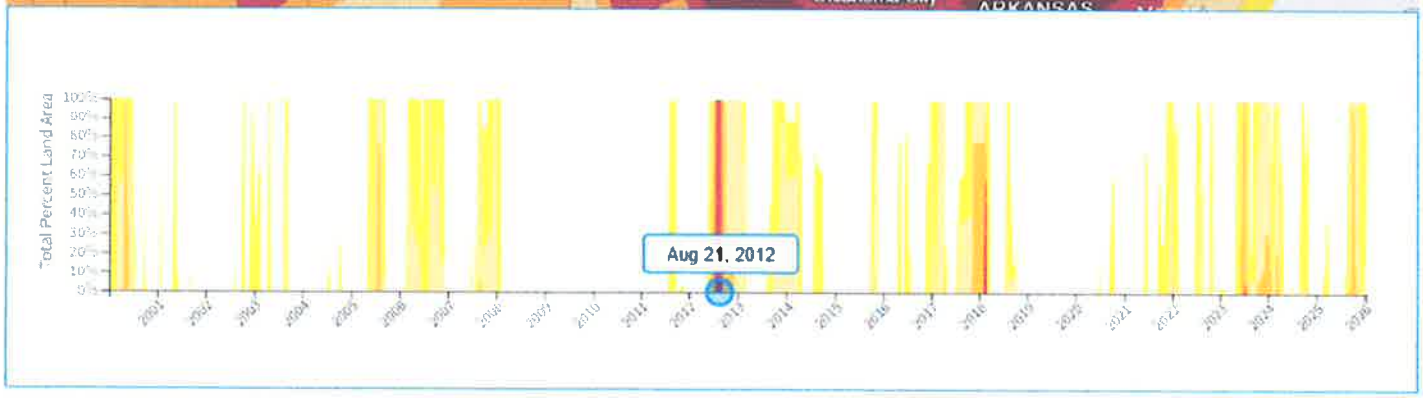
22.9%
of the U.S. was in Exceptional Drought (D4) in February 1977, according to the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) since 1895

82.3%
of the U.S. was Abnormally Wet in May 2019, the most according to the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) since 1895

Exp

U.S. Drought Monitor (2000 - Present) | 9-Month SPI (1895 - Present) | Paleoclimate Data (0 - 2017)





Time Series Options

Time Period (Years): to

UPDATE GRAPH | RESET GRAPH

Show Date Label | Show Data on Hover

Show Category: All

Map Legend

U.S. Drought Monitor Category	% of County
D0 - Abnormally Dry	0.0%
D1 - Moderate Drought	0.0%
D2 - Severe Drought	0.0%
D3 - Extreme Drought	100.0%
D4 - Exceptional Drought	0.00%
Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	100.00%

EXECUTIVE ORDER
25-29

WHEREAS, I have been advised by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources that parts of the State of Missouri are experiencing rapidly escalating drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Drought Monitor indicates all or portions of 85 counties and St. Louis City are in moderate, severe, or extreme drought; and

WHEREAS, early response to pending drought can greatly reduce negative impacts upon Missouri citizens; and

WHEREAS, receiving local impact reports from citizens can greatly help ensure Missouri's drought map is accurate and that decision-makers know what assistance would be most useful to citizens; and

WHEREAS, state and federal agencies have many interdependent roles in identifying and mitigating drought impacts; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Plan established pursuant to section 640.415, RSMo, has recommended an update to the Missouri Drought Mitigation and Response Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri Drought Mitigation and Response Plan calls for intergovernmental communication, cooperation, and coordination of efforts in drought mitigation activities.

NOW THEREFORE, I, MIKE KEHOE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, by virtue and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri, do hereby declare a Drought Alert for the counties of Audrain, Barry, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Boone, Butler, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Cass, Christian, Clark, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Howell, Iron, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Maries, Marion, McDonald, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, New Madrid, Newton, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Ralls, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francois, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wright, and the City of St. Louis.

I further direct that as additional counties enter moderate, severe, extreme or exceptional drought according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, they shall be declared in Drought Alert in accordance with the Missouri Drought Mitigation and Response Plan.

I further direct the Director of the Department of Natural Resources to promote the use of the Condition Monitoring Observer Reports (CMOR) to better identify statewide and localized drought impacts.

I further direct all state agencies to provide assistance in mitigating the effects of drought conditions in all affected communities.

This Executive Order shall be effective immediately and shall remain in effect until December 1, 2025, unless terminated or extended by subsequent order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, on this 22nd day of September, 2025.

MIKE KEHOE
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

DENNY HOSKINS
SECRETARY OF STATE

EXECUTIVE ORDER
25-34

WHEREAS, on September 22, 2025, I declared a drought alert for 85 counties and the City of St. Louis through Executive Order 25-29; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order 25-29 is set to expire on December 1, 2025; and

WHEREAS, Audrain, Barry, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Boone, Butler, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Cass, Christian, Clark, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Howell, Iron, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Maries, Marion, McDonald, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, New Madrid, Newton, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Ralls, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francois, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, Texas, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wright, and the City of St. Louis were experiencing moderate, severe, or extreme drought and continue to do so; and

WHEREAS, the counties of Barton, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Cedar, Chariton, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Randolph, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Sullivan, and Vernon have since begun to experience moderate, severe, or extreme drought; and

WHEREAS, drought conditions remain such that the drought-response efforts described in Executive Order 25-29 are necessary to support continued mitigation.

NOW THEREFORE, I, MIKE KEHOE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, by virtue and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri, do hereby extend Executive Order 25-29, with the inclusion of 21 additional counties listed above.

I further direct that as additional counties enter moderate, severe, extreme, or exceptional drought according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, they shall be declared in Drought Alert in accordance with the Missouri Drought Mitigation and Response Plan.

This Order shall terminate on April 1, 2026, unless extended in whole or in part.

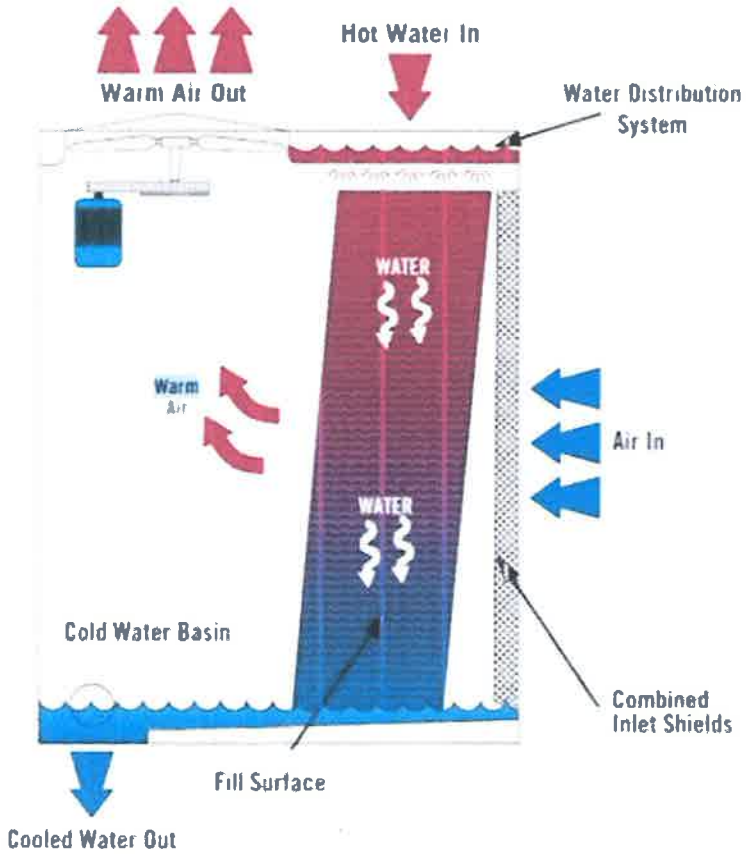
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, on this 26th day of November, 2025.

MIKE KEHOE
GOVERNOR

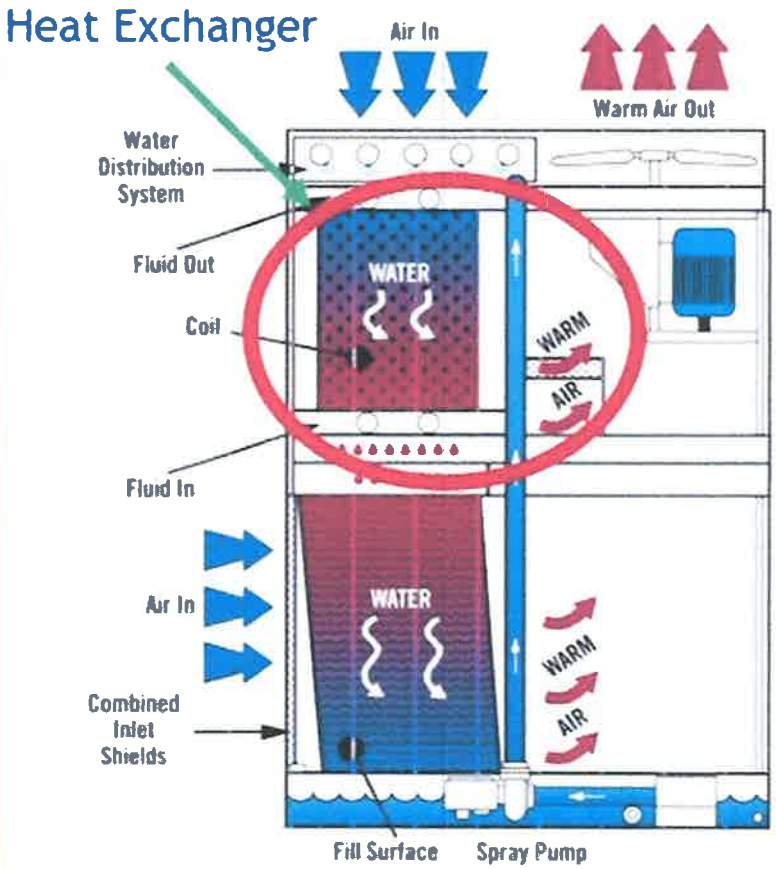
ATTEST:

DENNY HOSKINS
SECRETARY OF STATE

OPEN TOWER



CLOSED LOOP TOWER



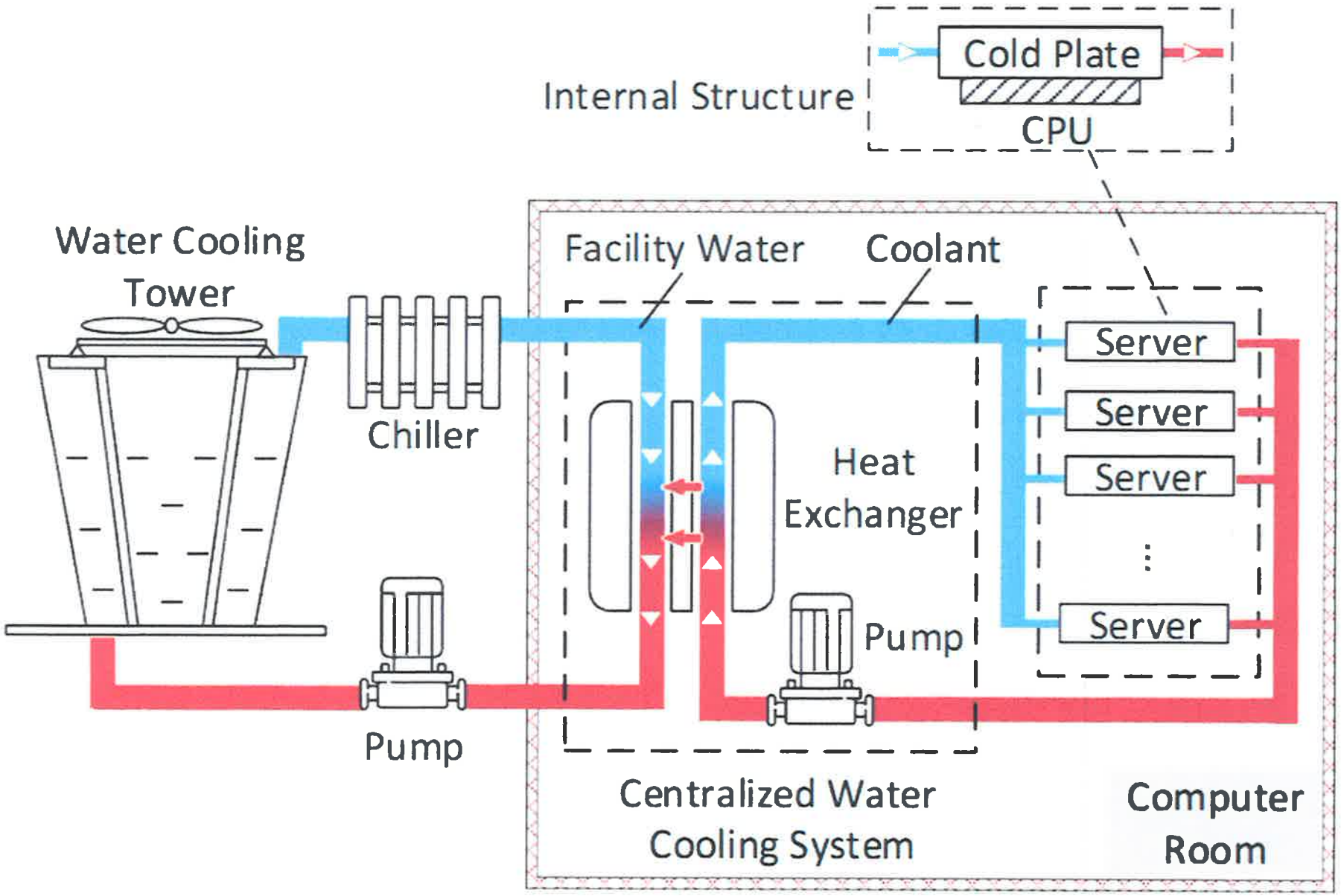
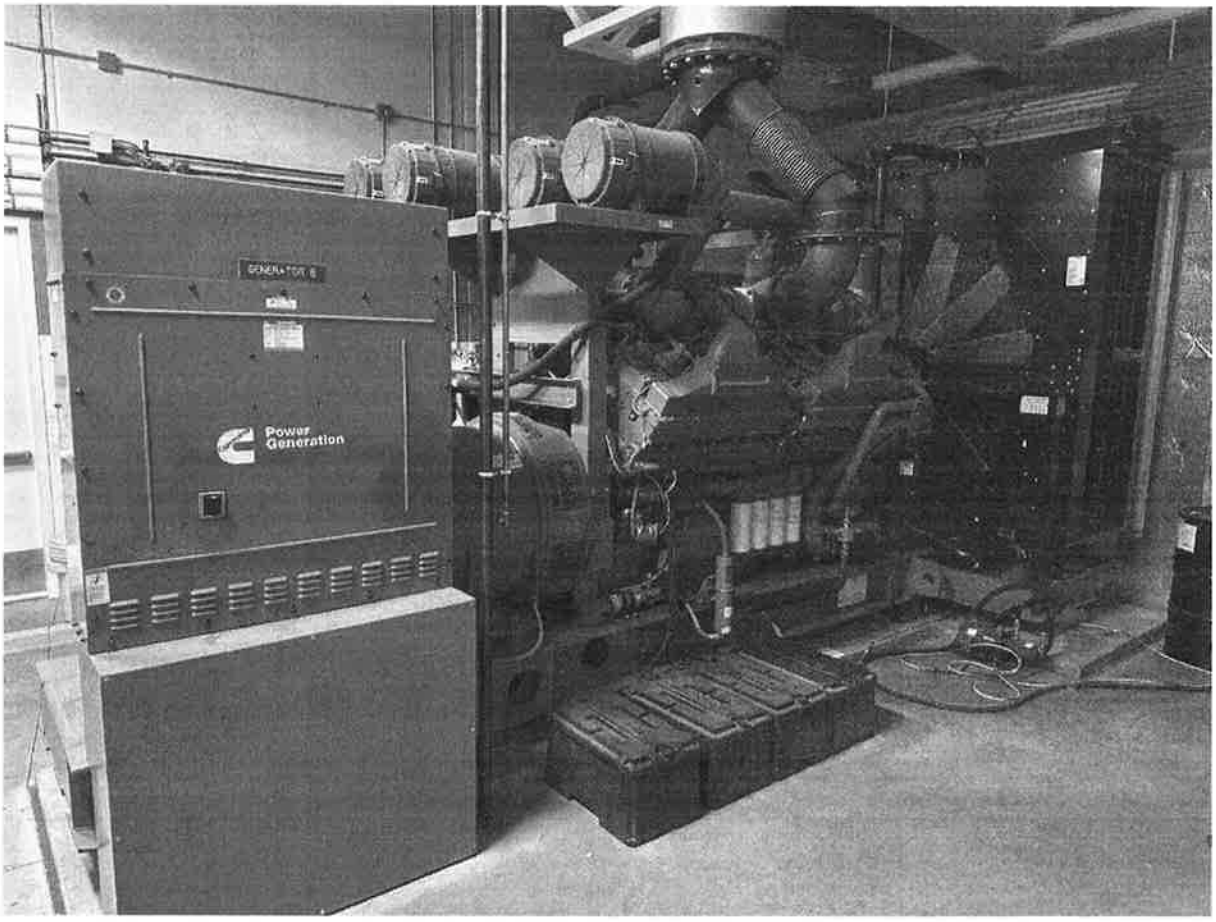


Figure 1: Water cooling architecture in a datacenter.

Lake Powell Chronicle (/)

"Local News, Local Views, the Pulse of Canyon Country"

Data's Hot Secret: The Closed-Loop Paradox



(https://alpha.creativecirclecdn.com/nmcaz/original/20251104-150700-b90-Power_generator_of_a_hospital_data_center.jpg)

Diesel-powered generator of a hospital data center. A 1 GW data center would need approximately 290 diesel generators based on current technology.

PHOTO BY MIKAEL HÄGGSTRÖM

Posted Thursday, November 6, 2025 7:00 am

By Bob Hembree, Lake Powell Chronicle

The modern data center is a forge of heat. As banks of chips process the ever-growing demands of cloud computing and artificial intelligence, the thermal energy generated is immense. For perspective, training one major AI model—OpenAI's GPT-3—consumed an estimated 185,000 gallons of water simply to manage the heat, according to a 2023 study by researchers at the University of California, Riverside, and the University of Texas.

Traditional air cooling struggles to handle these loads. That challenge has made the closed-loop liquid cooling system the industry's preferred solution.

The system is a two-phase process. A primary liquid loop removes heat directly from servers, and a separate secondary loop then rejects it to the outside. This technology is critical for maximizing server density, but its reliance on external heat rejection has revealed a complex paradox at the heart of efficiency.

Primary Loop: The Precision Strike

The internal cooling stage operates as a sealed, self-contained system. A specialized heat transfer fluid—often a water-glycol mix or dielectric coolant—circulates through pipes, capturing heat at its source.

The most precise method, Direct-to-Chip (DTC) cooling, uses small cold plates mounted directly to high-heat-generating components such as CPUs and GPUs.

"DTC systems are easier to integrate into existing server infrastructure and require very little coolant—sometimes less than four gallons per rack," notes a technical brief from CoolIT Systems, a major liquid-cooling manufacturer. This approach is ideal for the latest high-performance AI chips, which can generate up to 2,500 watts of thermal power per processor.

However, DTC only cools the targeted chips, forcing other components such as memory and storage to rely on air cooling. The result is often a hybrid setup combining liquid and air systems.

The alternative, Immersion Cooling, submerges entire server racks in a tank filled with non-conductive dielectric fluid. This achieves uniform heat capture across all components, eliminates dust contamination, and drastically reduces fan noise.

Yet it comes with trade-offs. Maintenance can be cumbersome—hardware must be lifted from the tank and allowed to drip-dry before servicing. Reports from the Uptime Institute note that standard single-phase immersion cooling systems typically perform best on chips under 700 to 800 watts, limiting use for the most power-dense processors.

Secondary Loop: The External Battle

Once the primary loop captures heat, the heated fluid is pumped to a heat exchanger, where it transfers energy to an external secondary loop without mixing the two fluids.

The type of external cooling determines a data center's resource footprint—water versus energy.

Cooling Towers (Evaporative) are among the most energy-efficient and effective systems in moderate or dry climates. They use evaporation to dissipate heat, where a small portion of water turns to vapor and carries the heat away.

However, constant water loss requires regular replacement, a process known as blowdown, which results in high Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) metrics. According to the U.S. Department of Energy's 2022 Data Center Energy Efficiency Report, evaporative cooling towers are among the largest contributors to water consumption in the sector.

But even efficient evaporative systems struggle in extreme conditions—such as Page, Arizona, where summer temperatures routinely exceed 100°F (38°C). At those levels, the air's ability to absorb additional moisture drops sharply. Cooling towers depend on the difference between air temperature and wet-bulb temperature. In Page's hot, arid climate, the wet-bulb often approaches 75–80°F during monsoon season, narrowing that margin and reducing efficiency.

As a result, data centers in Page and similar desert cities must supplement with mechanical chillers or hybrid "adiabatic" systems that switch modes when outdoor humidity increases. While these methods maintain cooling reliability, they come at a cost—higher electricity demand and significantly greater water use during peak summer months.

Chillers (Refrigeration), which operate much like large-scale air conditioners, can deliver the coldest possible fluid temperatures for mission-critical systems. Their drawback is energy intensity—studies by ASHRAE and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory estimate that chillers can account for up to 40% of a data center's total cooling energy use

The water-free alternative is the **Dry Cooler**, a large outdoor radiator that dissipates heat by blowing ambient air across the pipes. While this approach eliminates water consumption entirely, its efficiency drops sharply in high ambient temperatures, a major factor in the American Southwest.

Addressing the "Closed" Fallacy

While the internal loop is sealed, the overall system is not water-neutral. The reliance on evaporative towers or high-energy chillers for the secondary stage often offsets the internal water savings.

Tech leaders are now trying to close this gap. Microsoft, for example, is pursuing zero-water evaporated designs in its newest data centers. The company disclosed that even its previously optimized closed-loop sites were consuming large volumes of water—prompting efforts to save more than 33 million gallons annually to meet sustainability targets.

In cooler regions, data centers achieve the best results through **"free cooling"**, bypassing mechanical systems entirely. In this setup, the heat exchanger leverages naturally cool outside air or nearby water sources instead of active chillers or towers.

In Quincy, Washington, the Quincy Water Reuse Utility (QWRU), a partnership between the city and Microsoft, treats mineral-rich wastewater from cooling systems and reuses it on-site. According to city and company reports, this single closed-loop initiative saves roughly 138 million gallons of potable groundwater per year.

The industry's next frontier is **heat reuse**—recovering the thermal energy captured by liquid loops and redirecting it to heat greenhouses, office buildings, or district heating networks. This is already underway in parts of Europe; data centers in Denmark and Finland, for example, now supply surplus heat to municipal systems.

In the United States, providers such as Novva Data Centers are pioneering water-free operations in arid regions like Utah and Nevada by combining dry coolers with specialized high-efficiency chillers and by designing facilities that reuse captured heat.

The Real Paradox

Closed-loop cooling represents both an environmental solution and a sustainability challenge. The technology solves the density crisis by enabling higher-powered chips in smaller spaces—but it also exposes a trade-off between water and energy that remains unresolved.

In the long run, the true measure of progress may not be how efficiently we remove heat, but how wisely we reuse it.

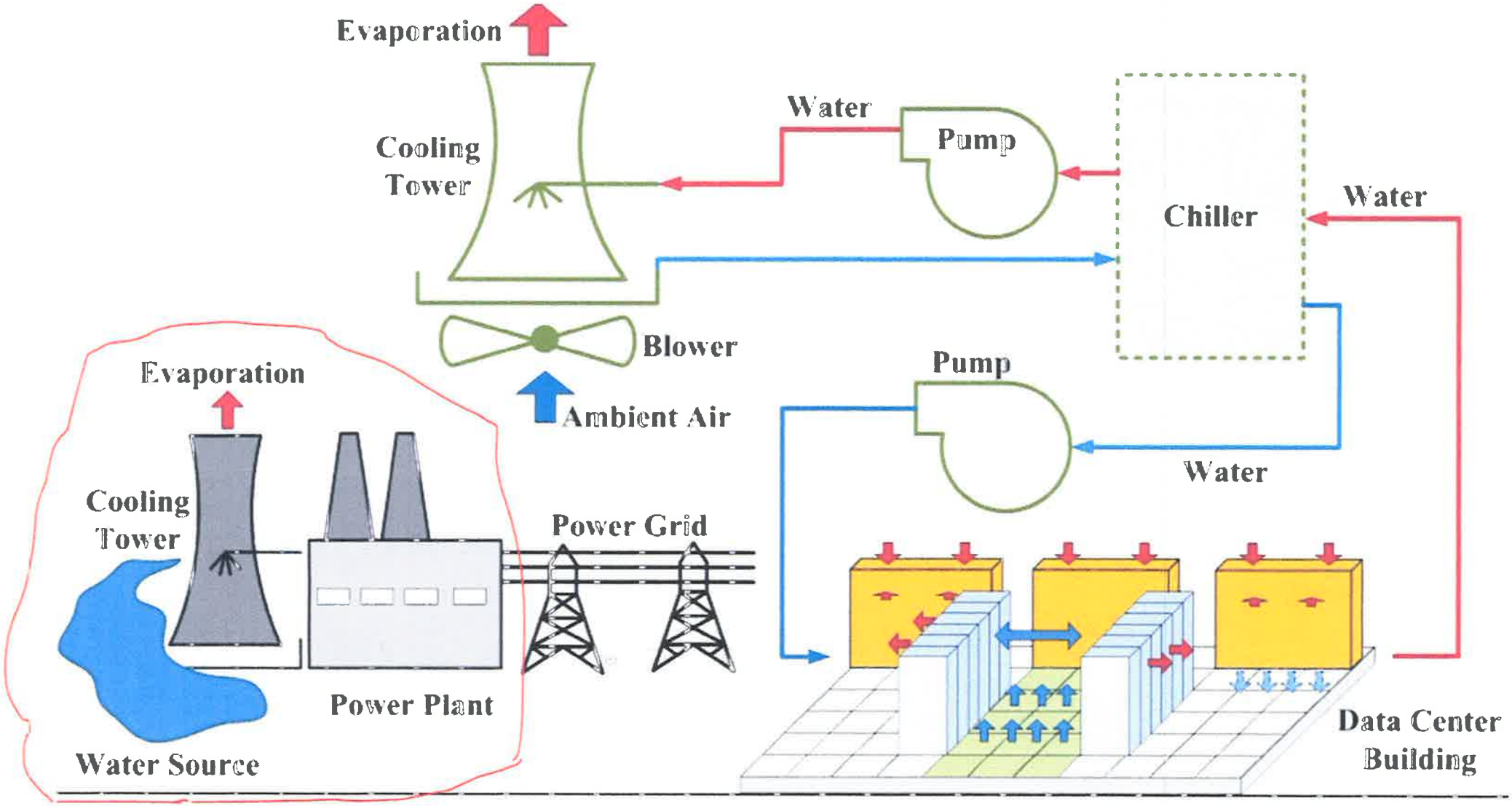
OTHER ITEMS THAT MAY INTEREST YOU

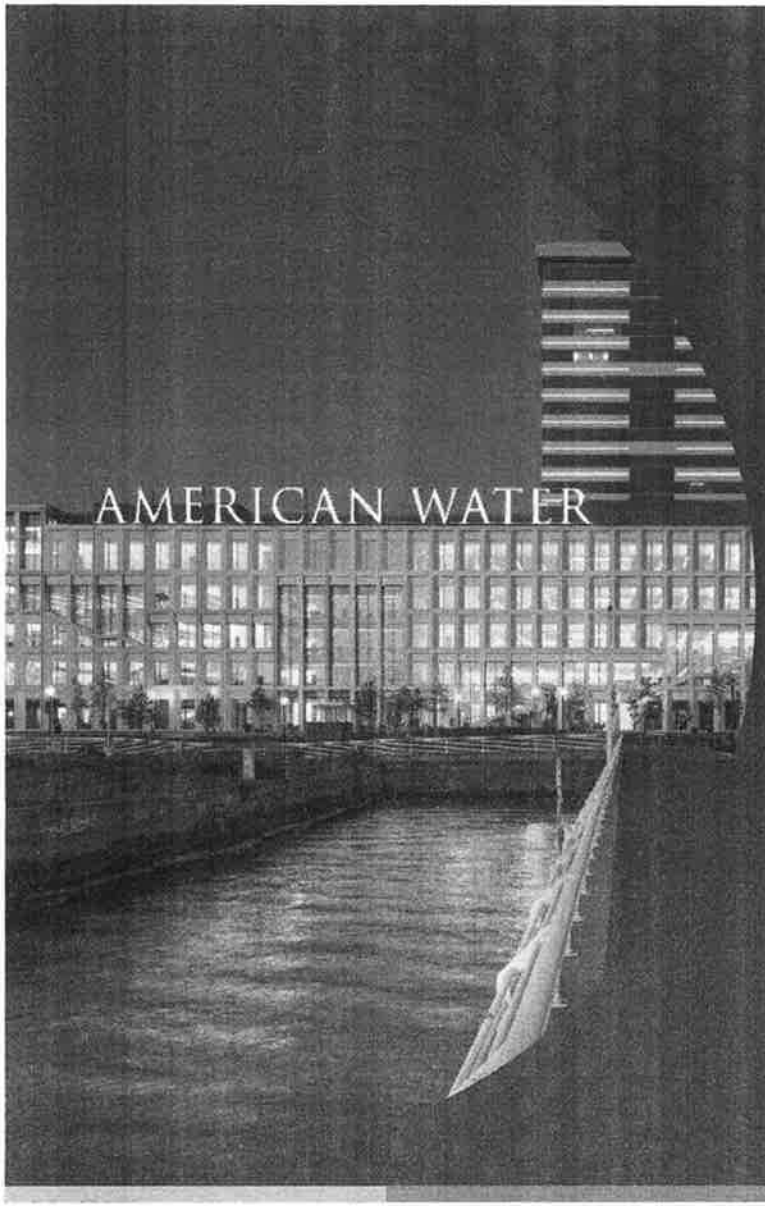
Colorado River at the Crossroads: What Comes Next (/stories/colorado-river-at-the-crossroads-what-comes-next,96689)

Page Mourns the Loss of 'Mr. Community' David Auge (/stories/page-mourns-the-loss-of-mr-community-david-auge,96562)

Page and Navajo Nation Police Partnership Accelerates ... (/stories/page-and-navajo-nation-police-partnership-accelerates-felony-investigation,96688)

Page Police Investigate DUI Arrest Involving Child ... (/stories/untitiled,96556)


Evaporation
Cooling Tower
Water
Pump
Chiller
Water
Blower
Ambient Air
Pump
Water
Evaporation
Cooling Tower
Power Grid
Power Plant
Water Source
Data Center Building



AMERICAN WATER

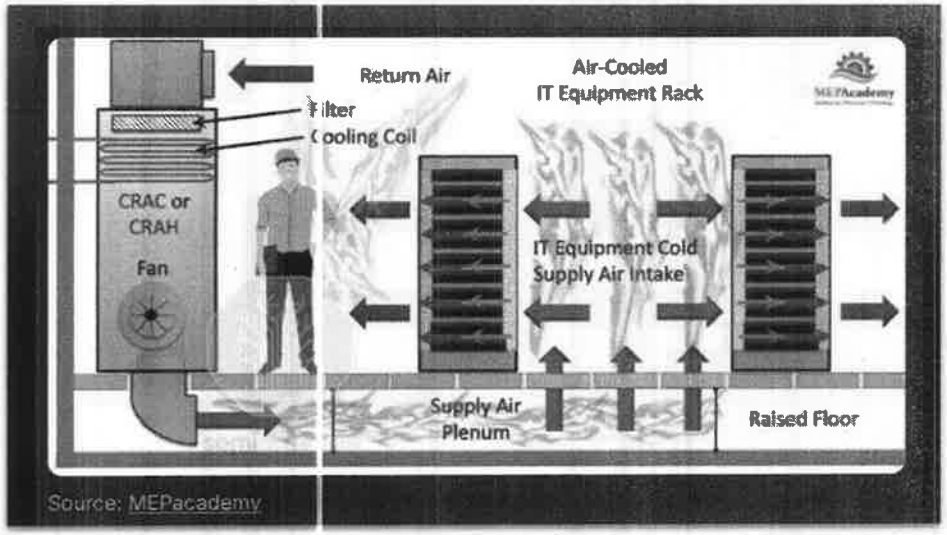
Data Centers and Water Use

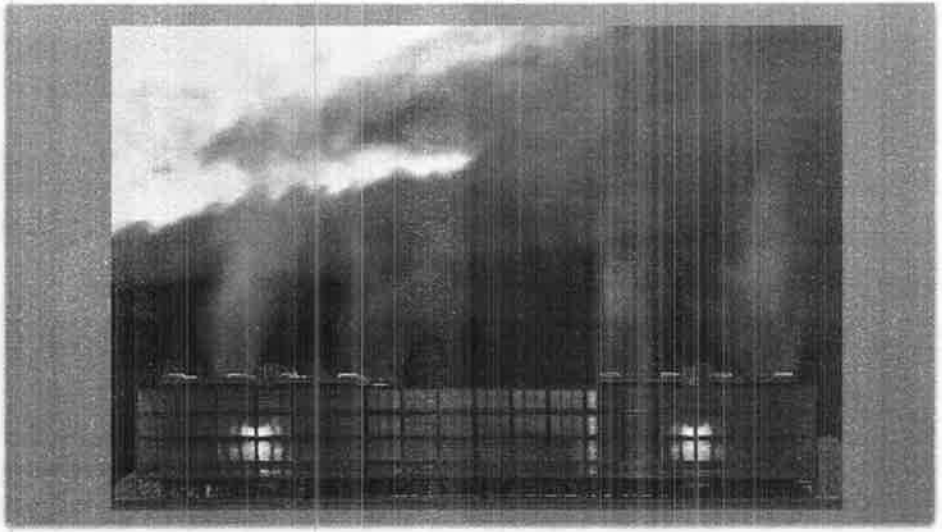
NASUCA, June 2025

Data Centers Use Water for Thermal Management

Water is used to cool hot air produced by data servers.

Approximately 80% of the water will be evaporated as steam.



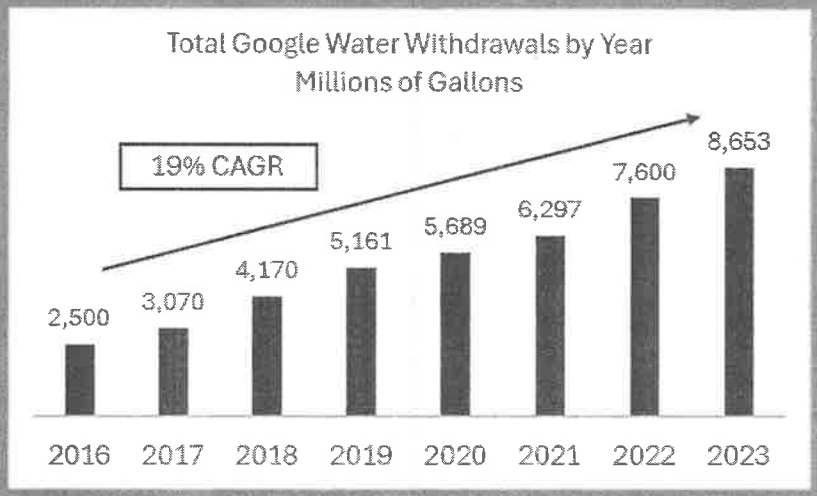


AMERICAN WATER

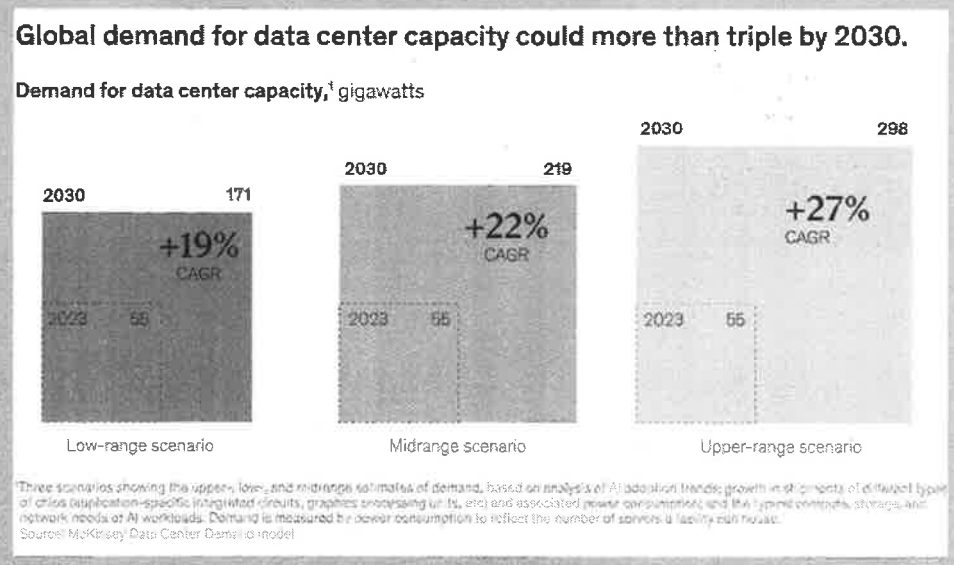
Image on left: https://semianalysis.com/2025/02/13/datacenter-anatomy-part-2-cooling-systems/
Image on right: https://datacenters.google/locations/council-bluffs-iowa/
Google Council Bluffs data from Google 2024 Environmental Report: https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf

Data Center Capacity Demands are Expected to Grow Rapidly

Google water consumption has more than tripled since 2016. In 2022 & 2023, 87%-89% of water withdrawals were for data centers[1]



In 2024, McKinsey forecasted 19-27% global growth per year[2]

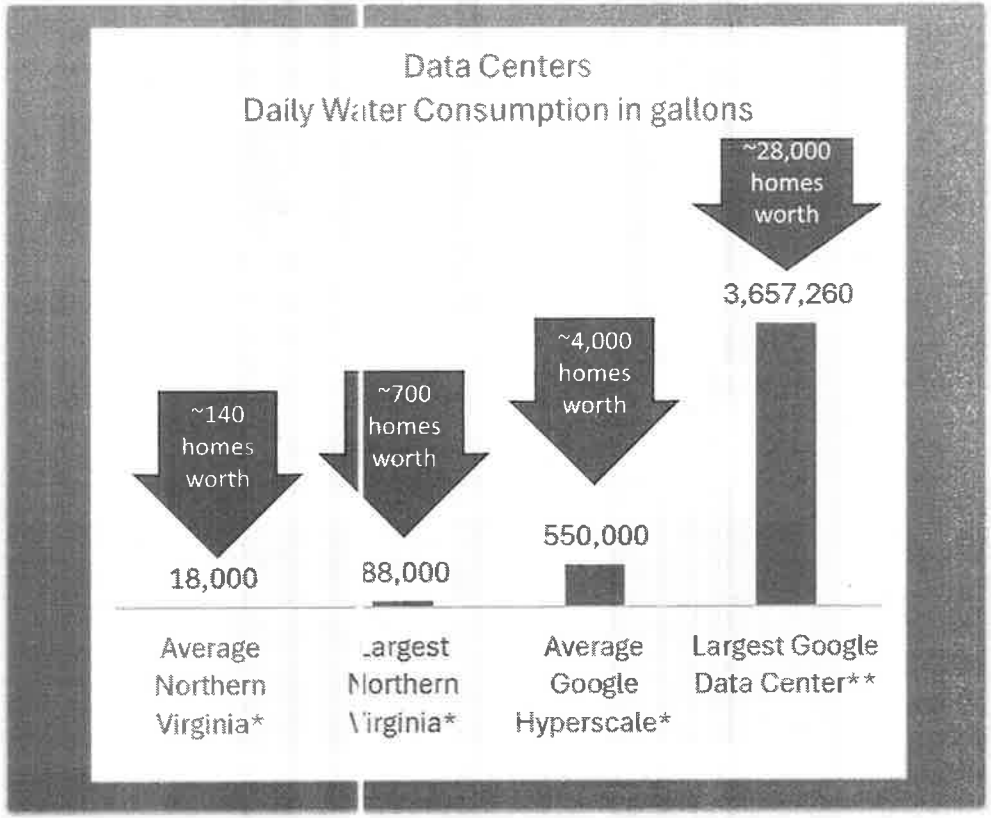


2-https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/ai-power-expanding-data-center-capacity-to-meet-growing-demand

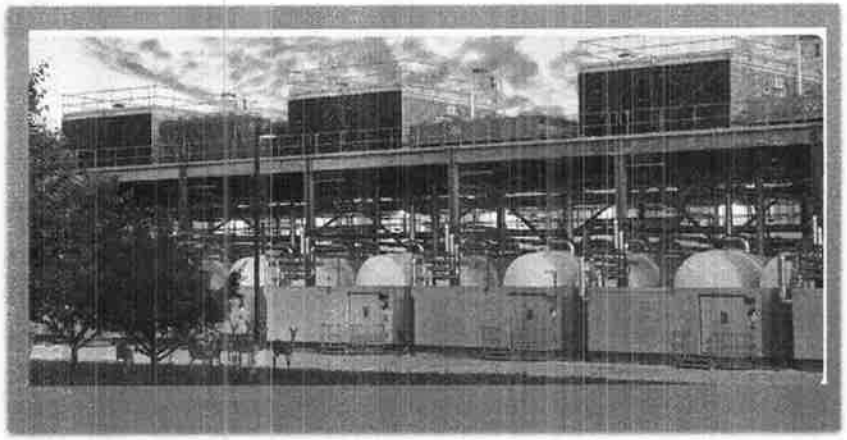
AMERICAN WATER

1- Chart data compiled from reported water withdrawals, water consumption, and water use by data center in Google's 2024, 2023, and 2019 Environmental Reports: https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf; https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2023-environmental-report.pdf; https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2019-environmental-report.pdf

One Size Doesn't Fit All in Terms of Water Demands



In 2024, Google's Council Bluffs, Iowa data center consumed 1.3 billion gallons of potable water (~3.7 million gallons per day). This is similar to the amount used by a large university.



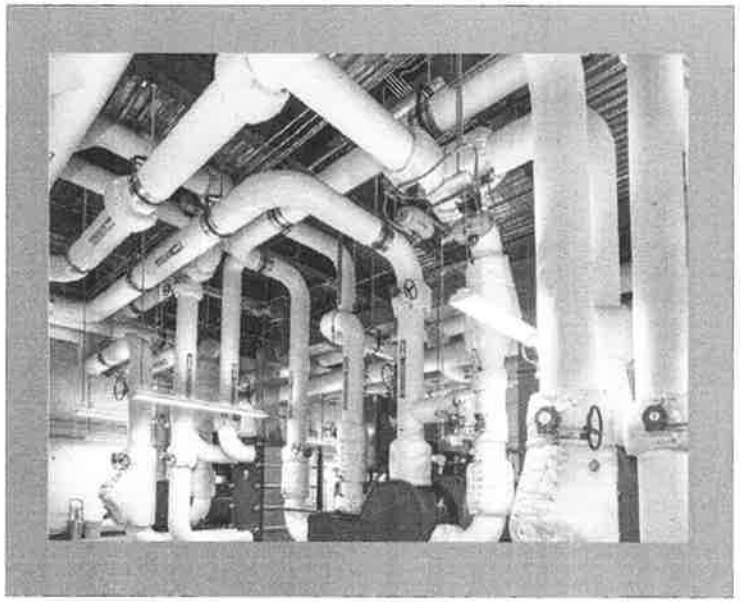
AMERICAN WATER

Notes:
Home equivalencies estimated presuming 4,000 gallons of water per month per home
*Zhang, Mary; January 17, 2024; *Data Center Water Usage: A Comprehensive Guide*, Dgtl Infra. https://dgtlinfra.com/data-center-water-usage/
**Google 2024 Environmental Report, https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf

Potable Water Most Commonly Utilized for Data Center Needs

- Potable water provided by utilities/3rd party is primarily used for cooling data centers
  - Benefits include water quality and reliability (prevents corrosion; ensures proper equipment function and extends equipment useful life)

- Non-potable water used on occasion
  - 22% of Google's 2023 withdrawals were non-potable.[1]
  - Microsoft built reuse facilities to reduce their potable water use in Quincy, Washington by 97%[2]



AMERICAN WATER

1- Google 2024 Environmental Report, page 45Image on right: Microsoft 2024 Environmental Sustainability Report p. 44. https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf
2- Microsoft 2025 Environmental Sustainability Report, page 36, https://cdn-dynmedia-1.microsoft.com/is/content/microsoftcorp/microsoft/msc/documents/presentations/CSR/2025-Microsoft-Environmental-Sustainability-Report-PDF.pdf#page=01
3- Image : https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/corporate-responsibility/sustainability/report

What Happens to Water Discharge?

Life cycle of water used for data centers depends on system design and regulatory requirements

- Recirculation and reuse – water is cooled after absorbing heat from data center then reused;
- Discharge – system may call for used water to be discharged as wastewater into wastewater treatment facility or body of water or,
- Evaporative cooling – evaporated water is consumed while cooling remaining water; may result in water loss

Data centers typically evaporate about 80% of the water they draw. The remainder would be discharged for wastewater treatment*

*Leonardo Nicoletti, Michelle Ma, Dina Bass, *How AI Demand is Draining Local Water Supplies*, May 8, 2025, Bloomberg, https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2025-ai-impacts-data-centers-water-data/ ("*AI Demand is Draining Local Water Supplies*").
Image on right: Meta 2024 Sustainability Report p.40 https://sustainability.atmeta.com/2024-sustainability-report/

How This Could Impact Regulated Water Utilities

Some Communities May Add Data Centers as Commercial or Industrial Customers

Some Communities May Experience Increased Water and Wastewater Treatment Demands and Associated Capital Needs

Water Strained Communities May Have Challenges. Communities with Surplus Capacity May Benefit from Organic Growth

Thank you!

AMERICAN WATER

Why do you object to Data Centers?

I would like to present just some of the outstanding benefit of having a Data Center in this area

- Creates skilled tech jobs and construction work initially
- High paying jobs that will bring highly technical people to the area
- Better power and internet: Drives upgrades to electrical and fiber infrastructure
- Improves internet reliability. Adds resilient power and communication systems
- Attracts additional businesses. Makes the area appealing to tech, cloud and AI companies. Will add restaurants, retail, and high paying technical jobs.
- Will increase the tax base
- Will increase real estate values
- Faster Internet: Improves connectivity for local businesses and residents
- Community support: Can support schools, training programs and emergency services
- For a small community such as Pacific, it will help inspire graduating students to stay here rather than moving to more places that will offer greater opportunities.

Supposed drawbacks.

- Electrical use. Ameren is fully capable of supplying increased electrical demand without increasing rates. A Data Center will have to pay for what it uses and likely will pay high demand rates. **Before thinking local rates will go up you should hear from Ameren before making a judgment**.

- High water usage. Depending on the design of the Data Center there could be an increase in water usage. Typical centers that have high demand include those that use traditional evaporative cooling towers. This is old design. **This is no longer a drawback**.

- Low water usage. Modern Data Centers are being designed using air-cooled chillers, dry coolers or fully closed-loop systems. Many are reusing non-potable water (reclaimed or gray water) with effective filtration.

- Noise abatement. Data Centers have backup generators in case of loss of power. These are checked periodically and do create noise at that time, but the technology for soundproofing addresses this problem very successfully.

Our company is a distribution center for some of the critical equipment used in data centers. One of the comments the president of company that supplies this equipment and, I quote: From my experience visiting many data center locations, I've see firsthand how they strengthen the local economy, improve community infrastructure, and help future-proof their economies."

You can either grow and improve the community or stagnate.

HAYES
PROPERTY CO.

January 27, 2026

Honorable Members of the Pacific Board of Aldermen
Honorable Mayor of the City of Pacific
Pacific, Missouri 63069

Dear Mayor and Members of the Board,

Hayes Property Co. submits this letter on behalf of Monroe Place Apartments, located in Pacific, Missouri, to formally object to the proposed annexation of McLaren Farms, doing business as Crooked Creek Beef, into the City of Pacific.

Monroe Place Apartments is a multifamily residential community situated approximately 2.6-2.8 miles (**using direct air distance**) from the McLaren Farms property. As a long-term stakeholder within the City of Pacific, Hayes Property Co. has a direct and substantial interest in land-use and annexation decisions that may affect surrounding residential neighborhoods, tenants, infrastructure, and property values.

We are concerned that annexation may facilitate the development of a medium or large-scale data center or similar industrial-use facility within city limits, creating material risks and unintended consequences for nearby residential communities. These concerns include, but are not limited to:

- Quality-of-life impacts, including persistent low-frequency noise from cooling systems, backup generators, and mechanical infrastructure that can disrupt sleep and daily living for nearby residents.
- Significant water consumption associated with data center cooling operations, which may strain local water supplies, increase utility costs, and exacerbate long-term water availability concerns.
- Substantial electrical demand requiring grid upgrades or new generation capacity, which even if initially paid for by the developer, we see data that suggests the highest likelihood of being impacted by increasing costs which will be borne by residents and businesses.
- Increased truck traffic during construction and ongoing operations, contributing to road wear, congestion, and safety concerns in residential corridors.
- Adverse effects on property values and leasing activity, as proximity to large industrial data centers can deter prospective tenants and reduce the long-term desirability of nearby housing.

In addition, the McLaren Farms property is located only a few miles (air distance) of Zitzman Elementary School and Pacific City Hall, underscoring the need for careful scrutiny when considering annexation that could enable intensive industrial development near schools, civic facilities, and established residential areas. And we must consider the major concerns regarding the other proposed data center near the internationally renowned Shaw Nature Preserve

HAYES
PROPERTY CO.

Hayes Property Co. respectfully submits that annexation of this property, under circumstances that could allow for data center development, does not clearly advance the long-term interests of Pacific residents or existing property owners. Once annexed, the City may face lasting land-use conflicts that are difficult and costly to mitigate.

For these reasons, we urge the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to deny or postpone approval of the proposed annexation and to require comprehensive impact studies, public engagement, and clear land-use limitations before taking any action that could irreversibly affect surrounding neighborhoods.

Thank you for your consideration of this objection. We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the civic process and request that this letter be entered into the public record for the annexation proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

Brett Zangaro
Director of Property Management
Hayes Property Co.
On behalf of Monroe Place Apartments
Pacific, Missouri

MCE
Missouri Coalition for the Environment
EFFECTIVE CITIZEN ACTION SINCE 1969

ETHICAL TECH INVESTMENT

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

HEALTH + ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS

- Require publicly disclosed environmental impact assessment + mitigation plan, including water use, electricity use, noise levels, heat island study, e-waste recycling
- Closed loop water cooling systems required
- Electricity needs met with 100% clean, renewable sources
- Strict limits on diesel-fired backup testing, use

TRANSPARENCY + COMMUNITY BUY-IN

- Require advance community approval for all data center building + expansion projects
- No by right zoning approval for data centers
- Ban use of NDAs
- Public disclosure of data centers' purpose

NO TAX INCENTIVES FOR DATA CENTERS

- Reject proposals that have applied for state and/or local tax abatements
- Repeal state and local tax abatements

BIG TECH PAYS FULL UTILITY BURDEN

- No rate increases for residential customers
- Renewable energy paid for upfront to match or exceed needed additional grid capacity

SHARED PROSPERITY FROM TECH INNOVATION

- Upfront payment to a green infrastructure fund
- Community input guiding benefit agreements
- Require payouts for unrealized tax benefits

www.moenvironment.org (314) 727-0600 moenviron@moenvironment.org

MCE

Missouri Coalition for the Environment

EFFECTIVE CITIZEN ACTION SINCE 1969

DIRTY DATA CENTER SCORE CARD

Wondering whether a data center proposed in your area is dirty? Answer the following questions to help find out.

✓ YES ✗ NO ? UNSURE

Does the proposed data center...

- Use a closed loop, zero-waste water system? ☐
- Use 100% clean, renewable energy with no diesel generators on site? ☐
- Recycle all e-waste? ☐
- Have a publicly available environmental and economic impact report prepared by a third party? ☐
- Have consent of those who will live near the site? ☐
- Commit to not increasing residential utility bills? ☐
- Commit to paying taxes and not seeking any tax abatements? ☐
- Commit to full transparency by not using any NDAs? ☐
- Commit to providing financial support for workers at risk of automation? ☐
- Disclose its end user? ☐

Any answers no? IT'S A DIRTY DATA CENTER.

MCE
Missouri Coalition for the Environment
EFFECTIVE CITIZEN ACTION SINCE 1969

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF DATA CENTERS

WATER

Data centers are incredibly water intensive. Water is used directly to cool onsite equipment and indirectly through energy consumption.

- Large data centers can consume over **5 million gallons of water per day.**[1]
- Water used by data centers is mostly evaporated, which means they will concentrate existing pollutants, such as PFAS, nitrates, and heavy metals, in the water they discharge back into our watershed. [2]

ENERGY

Massive amounts of energy are needed to power data centers. Ameren intends to build gas and nuclear generation to meet data center demand, which will increase data center water needs. Increased use of fossil fuels, like natural gas, will continue to accelerate droughts, floods, and severe storms across the state.

- **One large data center can use** over 100 MW of electricity, or **the equivalent of 16,400 homes.**[3]
- Electricity rates skyrocket for homes near data centers, rising up to 20%.[4]
- Homes near data centers are at higher risk for electricity outages: In 2022, Texas data centers caused 112 MW of outages. [5]

HEAT + HEALTH

Data centers are hot, noisy nuisances. They run 24/7, creating non-stop heat, noise, and light pollution, which disrupts human health.

- Internal noise levels in data centers reach up to **96 decibels,** which can cause permanent hearing loss after just 30 minutes of exposure.[6]
  - Constant noise exposure affects sleep, increases stress, and damages cardiovascular health.[7]
- Light pollution from constant security lighting can disrupt sleep and is linked to breast cancer and negative effects on mental and cardiovascular health.[8]
- Data centers generate so much heat that their excess is being used to warm thousands of homes in Finland, Sweden, and the UK.[9]
  - **Heat is already deadliest weather event in the country,** claiming over 1,200 lives each summer.[10]
- Nationwide, data centers are expected to **increase healthcare costs by $5.6 billion.**[11]

ELECTRONIC WASTE HAZARDS

Like any digital technology, data center equipment has a limited lifespan. E-waste from data centers is expected to reach **5 million tons by 2030**, which will need to be safely reused or recycled.[12]

- Missourians have already suffered from improper e-waste recycling of lithium ion batteries, which caused an explosion resulting in evacuations, a fish kill, and respiratory problems. [13]
- Improperly handled e-waste can release up to 1,000 different chemical substances, causing stillbirth, damaging neurodevelopment, and exacerbating respiratory illness. [14]

Missouri Coalition for the Environment
EFFECTIVE CITIZEN ACTION SINCE 1969

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14. World Health Organization. "Electronic Waste Key Facts," October 1, 2024. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/electronic-waste-%28e-waste%29

Honorable board of Aldermen and women,

My name is Joshua Gerrels. I am a resident in Franklin County, Missouri. I own land just a few miles from the proposed data center site and drive past the proposed site every day on my way to work. I am veteran of 9 years of the U.S. Air Force where I held the highest security clearances possible and had access to every classified document and data available. I say this not to brag but to provide evidence that I am not a wild conspiracy theorist given to internet rumors and speculation but form my decisions and opinions based on data and facts.

I am also an electrical and mechanical engineer with almost 20 years of experience in industrial construction, power generation, and cutting-edge defense technology, including work on advanced radar systems and electromagnetic shielding for the U.S. Department of Defense, I have a deep understanding of high-power electrical infrastructure, energy consumption patterns, and the subtle but cumulative effects of electromagnetic fields. I come before you today not as an opponent of technological progress—indeed, my career depends on it—but as a concerned citizen who has witnessed firsthand how unchecked industrial development can erode the quality of life in rural communities like ours. I urge you to deny the the annexation request and stand with the people of Franklin county to oppose all future data centers. This project threatens our groundwater and wells, the Meramec River our electricity affordability, our health through increased electromagnetic radiation, and the fragile ecosystems and neighborhoods that define Franklin County.

Let me begin with the most immediate threat: the impact on our ground and well water. Franklin County relies heavily on groundwater aquifers for drinking water, irrigation, and sustaining local ecosystems, including the Meramec River watershed that feeds the area. Data centers are voracious consumers of water, primarily for cooling their servers. A medium-sized facility can use up to 300,000 gallons per day—equivalent to the daily needs of 1,000 households—while larger ones can consume 1 to 5 million gallons daily, rivaling the water usage of a town of 10,000 to 50,000 people.[1,2,3] This water is often drawn from local aquifers or municipal supplies, leading to depletion and potential contamination. In regions with similar developments, such as Newton County, Georgia, where a Meta data center consumes 500,000 gallons daily (10% of the county's total), nearby residents have reported wells running dry due to sediment buildup and lowered water tables.[4,5] In water-stressed areas, this can cause irreversible aquifer exhaustion, forcing communities to ration water or face skyrocketing utility costs as infrastructure is upgraded. Introducing a facility that might withdraw billions of gallons annually risks contaminating or depleting these resources, as seen in cases where data centers have led to well interference and ecological damage. We cannot afford to gamble with our water supply in a rural area already vulnerable to drought.

While it's true that many modern data centers employ closed-loop cooling systems to recirculate water or coolant, thereby reducing direct freshwater withdrawals compared to traditional open-loop evaporative methods, this technology falls far short of resolving the broader environmental and community concerns associated with data center water use. Proponents often highlight how closed-loop designs—such as direct-to-chip or immersion cooling—can cut water consumption by up to 70% by reusing the same fluid multiple times, but a closer examination reveals

persistent inefficiencies, hidden costs, and risks that undermine these claims. [1]

First, closed-loop systems are not truly "zero-water" solutions. Even in a recirculating setup, water is lost through evaporation (especially in hybrid systems that incorporate some air cooling), leaks, maintenance purges, or intentional blowdown to manage contaminant buildup. For instance, these systems require periodic makeup water to replace losses, which can still amount to thousands of gallons daily in large facilities, straining local aquifers in water-scarce or rural areas. [5] Moreover, the initial fill for a closed-loop system demands a significant volume of water or specialized coolant, and over time, evaporation or operational needs can lead to ongoing consumption—often equivalent to the daily water needs of hundreds of households, even if it's less than open-loop alternatives. [29, 30]

Second, the recirculation process introduces serious chemical and water quality challenges. To prevent corrosion, scaling, fouling, and microbial growth in these loops, operators add chemical treatments like biocides, inhibitors, and pH adjusters. Because the water doesn't evaporate away contaminants as in open systems, these substances concentrate over time, turning the loop into a "chemical time bomb" that requires careful monitoring and periodic discharge. [31, 32] This blowdown wastewater—laden with salts, metals, and potentially toxic additives—must be treated and released, risking contamination of local waterways or groundwater if not handled perfectly. In regions with sensitive ecosystems, such as those near nature reserves, this can exacerbate pollution, with concentrated salts and residues harming aquatic life and soil quality long-term. [5] Some advanced immersion cooling variants even rely on synthetic fluids with global warming potential or health hazards, like PFAS-based refrigerants, which face increasing regulatory scrutiny due to their persistence in the environment. [23, 33]

Third, closed-loop cooling doesn't address the overarching strain on community resources. These systems often demand more electricity to pump and chill the recirculated fluid, contributing to higher energy bills for residents and delaying the shift to renewables by locking in fossil fuel dependencies. [5, 29] In rural or drought-prone areas such as ours, even reduced water use can deplete shared aquifers, as the "recycled" water is effectively removed from the local hydrological cycle—evaporated or discharged without returning to streams and rivers that support wildlife and agriculture. [5] Ultimately, while closed-loop technology mitigates some direct consumption, it masks deeper issues like cumulative resource depletion, potential chemical spills or leaks, and the failure to achieve true sustainability in an industry projected to consume billions of gallons annually amid growing AI demands. [23, 31] True progress requires site-specific assessments, stricter regulations, and alternatives like air-side economization or non-water-based cooling to protect vulnerable communities from these hidden burdens.

Equally concerning is the inevitable spike in electricity rates that this data center would impose on Franklin County residents. As an electrical engineer specializing in high-efficiency power systems for defense applications, I know the grid's limitations intimately. Data centers are energy hogs: a single hyperscale facility can consume as much electricity as 100,000 homes, driving up demand and straining aging infrastructure. Nationally, data centers already account for 4.4% of U.S. electricity use, projected to rise to 6.7-12% by 2028, with consumption doubling or tripling in that time.[8,9] In areas near data center booms, residential rates have surged by up to 5.2% annually, and wholesale prices have jumped as much as 267% over five years due

to increased demand and the need for new power plants or grid upgrades. Ameren Missouri, our local utility, is already courting data centers with incentives, but this often shifts costs to everyday ratepayers.[10]

In Franklin County, where the Labadie coal plant already supplies much of our power, adding a data center could delay coal retirements, lock in higher emissions, and force rate hikes to fund expansions—potentially increasing bills for families like mine by hundreds of dollars yearly. This week alone, when a cold snap came through the area, Ameren was asking customers to conserve energy, what will happen if additional consumption is added to the region? This isn't speculation; it's happening in Kansas City and other regions where data center growth has directly correlated with rising costs. As someone who designs systems to optimize energy in national security contexts, I can attest that rural grids like ours are ill-equipped for this load without passing the burden to residents.

From my professional expertise, I must also highlight the risks of increased electromagnetic radiation (EMR). Data centers generate low-frequency electromagnetic fields (EMFs) from servers, transformers, and high-voltage power lines—similar to those I've mitigated in defense tech to protect sensitive equipment and personnel. While these are non-ionizing and typically below safety thresholds, prolonged exposure has been linked to health issues, including a "possibly carcinogenic" classification for extremely low-frequency EMFs by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, based on associations with childhood leukemia and other risks.[11,12] Studies show EMFs can disrupt melatonin production, induce seizures such as in the case of my wife at two of my six kids, increase oxidative stress, and contribute to cardiovascular and neurological effects, with field strengths above 0.3-0.4 μT (magnetic flux density) raising concerns.

In densely powered facilities like data centers, EMFs can exceed 1.5-4 V/m (electrical field strength) in surrounding areas and be measured up to half a mile from the data center, particularly near high-population or high-building-density zones, potentially inducing voltages in nearby systems or affecting sensitive individuals. For neighborhoods near the proposed site, this means elevated exposure for families, schools, and the elderly—compounded by the facility's 24/7 operation. In my work the department of defense spends hundreds of millions of dollars a year to protect people and lower voltage equipment by designing, testing and shielding devices to prevent harm and interference in the surrounding area; here, no such protections exist for residents.

The broader harms to our neighborhoods and ecosystems cannot be overstated, especially regarding the Meramec River. Data centers introduce noise pollution from cooling fans (up to 70-90 dB, audible miles away),[13, 14, 15] light pollution disrupting nocturnal wildlife, [16,17,18] and air pollution from diesel backup generators emitting 2.5 PM, NOx, and SO2—linked to respiratory issues and up to $20 billion in annual U.S. health costs by 2028. [19, 20] These pollutants can travel hundreds of miles, exacerbating asthma and heart disease in vulnerable communities. The 300+ acre site would convert farmland to impermeable surfaces, increasing runoff and habitat fragmentation, directly threatening nearby conservation efforts. Local opposition, including a Change.org petition with thousands of signatures, echoes these fears: disrupted tranquility, environmental pollution, and resource strain. In similar cases, data centers have degraded air

quality, groundwater, and wildlife habitats, often in already burdened rural areas.

Moreover, while data centers may be acceptable in appropriately designated industrial zones—which permit manufacturing, processing, and related heavy uses—they have no place in an agricultural and residential zoned areas. The current proposal involves rezoning land that is predominantly agricultural, where the primary intent is to preserve farmland for productive use, support rural character, and protect natural resources. Converting prime agricultural land to industrial-scale data processing disrupts this purpose entirely: it removes acreage from food production, competes with farming for water and power, and introduces incompatible heavy infrastructure into a landscape meant for low-impact, sustainable agriculture. Across the U.S., from Virginia to Texas to Wisconsin, communities have raised alarms about data centers encroaching on farmland, leading to lost productive land, inflated property values that price out farmers, and long-term threats to food security and rural economies. In Franklin County, where agriculture remains a vital part of our heritage and economy, rezoning agricultural land for this purpose sets a dangerous precedent. Data centers belong in industrial districts designed for such intensive operations—not shoehorned into zones meant to safeguard our farms, open spaces, and way of life.

We are hearing the plan for the pacific data center is to utilize waste water purchased from the city of Pacific. This presents its own set of challenges, risks and consequences. While using treated city wastewater (reclaimed or effluent water) for data center cooling is often touted as a sustainable alternative to freshwater, it introduces significant hidden costs and environmental drawbacks due to the intensive treatment required to make it suitable for high-tech cooling systems.

Municipal wastewater, even after standard secondary treatment, typically retains contaminants like minerals, organics, bacteria, and salts that can damage equipment through scaling, corrosion, and fouling. Addressing these issues demands advanced processes, heavy chemical use, and substantial energy inputs—often negating the purported water savings. Below, I outline these concerns with evidence from real-world examples.

1. Intensive Chemical Inputs for Water Quality Control

To prevent equipment damage in data center cooling towers and heat exchangers, reclaimed wastewater must undergo additional purification, which relies on a cocktail of chemicals. These are dosed to control biological growth, mineral buildup, and corrosion, but they create ongoing environmental risks through residuals, byproducts, and disposal needs.
Common chemicals include:

• Corrosion inhibitors (e.g., phosphates or organic compounds) to protect metal surfaces from aggressive water chemistry.

• Biocides (e.g., chlorine, bromine, or non-oxidizing agents like isothiazolinones) to combat bacteria, algae, and biofilms, which thrive in warm cooling systems.

• Antiscalants and dispersants to manage hardness minerals like calcium and magnesium.

• Coagulants such as aluminum sulfate (alum) for removing suspended solids and organics during pre-treatment.

• pH adjusters (acids or bases) to optimize water stability.

These chemicals are essential because reclaimed water often carries industrial residues or variable quality from municipal sources, increasing the risk of system failures. For instance, in Quincy, Washington, where data centers reuse treated industrial wastewater for cooling, chemical dosing is critical to handle high total dissolved solids (TDS) that could otherwise foul equipment. However, this leads to chemical-laden blowdown (wastewater discharge from cooling systems), which can contaminate local sewers or waterways if not properly managed. Closed-loop systems exacerbate this, acting as a "chemical time bomb" by concentrating pollutants over time.

The ongoing need for these chemicals not only raises operational costs but also poses health and ecological risks from toxic byproducts, undermining the "green" narrative of wastewater reuse.

2. High Energy Demands for Advanced Treatment Processes

Preparing city wastewater for data center use requires energy-intensive steps beyond standard municipal treatment, such as reverse osmosis (RO), ultrafiltration, or advanced oxidation. These processes consume far more electricity than basic wastewater handling, contributing to higher carbon emissions and grid strain—especially ironic for data centers already criticized for their power hunger.

Standard municipal treatment uses about 0.3–0.8 kWh per cubic meter of water. However, advanced treatment for industrial-grade water can escalate this to 1,700–4,000 kWh per million gallons (equivalent to roughly 0.45–1.06 kWh per cubic meter), depending on the level of purification needed for cooling. Globally, advanced wastewater treatment already accounts for massive energy use, with estimates of 66–244 trillion Wh annually for such processes. High-pressure pumping for filtration and frequent membrane cleaning further inflate consumption, potentially increasing a plant's overall energy footprint significantly. For a large data center using millions of gallons daily, this could add millions of kWh yearly—energy often sourced from fossil fuels, leading to greater greenhouse gas emissions.

In practice, facilities like those in Quincy demonstrate that while reuse sounds efficient, the energy for treating and recirculating wastewater offsets benefits, especially when compared to air-cooling alternatives (which, though more energy-intensive for cooling, avoid water treatment altogether). Projections indicate that by 2040, global wastewater treatment could demand 314 trillion Wh, much of it driven by industrial demands like data centers.

3. Complex Processes and Associated Risks

The treatment pipeline for reclaimed wastewater involves multiple stages—coagulation, filtration, disinfection, and demineralization—which are not only chemical- and energy-heavy

but also prone to inefficiencies and failures. For example, high mineral content in reclaimed water necessitates intensive pre-treatment to avoid corrosion in cooling equipment, adding layers of complexity and cost. Processes like advanced oxidation use reactive oxidants to break down contaminants, but they require precise control to avoid creating new hazards.

Moreover, the volume of wastewater from data centers can overwhelm local treatment infrastructure, as seen in cases where high discharge rates strain municipal systems not designed for such loads. Reclaimed water introduces variability in quality, affecting system reliability and potentially posing public health risks from waterborne contaminants. Even with recovery rates of 70–95%, the remaining waste stream is more concentrated and problematic.[34]

Bottom line, the push for wastewater-cooled data centers overlooks the substantial chemical dependencies, energy penalties, and procedural complexities involved in treatment—costs that can exceed those of freshwater or dry-cooling alternatives. In water-stressed areas, this approach may shift burdens to energy systems and create new pollution vectors, making it environmentally counterproductive. True sustainability would prioritize innovations like immersion cooling or site selection in low-water-demand regions, avoiding these hidden drawbacks entirely.

Adding to these concerns, as time goes on, data centers will require constant upgrades to servers and other IT equipment to keep pace with technological advancements, particularly driven by demands for AI and higher performance. Servers in data centers are typically replaced every 2–5 years, far shorter than their potential physical lifespan, generating substantial electronic waste (e-waste) that often ends up in landfills if not properly managed.[21, 22] This e-waste contains heavy metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and arsenic from circuit boards, batteries, and components—toxic substances that can leach into soil and groundwater when improperly disposed of in landfills. Studies and reports show that e-waste in landfills creates leachate that pulls these heavy metals into surrounding soil and water, contaminating groundwater and posing long-term risks to ecosystems and human health. [23, 24, 25, 26] For instance, improper e-waste disposal has been linked to soil and water pollution in various cases, with heavy metals like lead and cadmium seeping into aquifers and affecting drinking water sources. Globally, only about 22% of e-waste is properly recycled, leaving the majority to contribute to environmental contamination.[27, 28]

In a rural area like Franklin County, with reliance on private wells and proximity to sensitive areas such as the Meramec River, even trace leaching from local landfills could exacerbate groundwater risks and soil degradation over decades. This ongoing cycle of upgrades and waste production adds yet another layer of irreversible environmental burden that our community cannot sustain.

Alderman, this data center offers fleeting economic gains at the expense of our water security, affordable energy, health, natural heritage, agricultural integrity, and long-term soil and water quality. As a landowner and engineer, I implore you to prioritize Franklin County's long-term well-being over short-term development. Deny the rezoning and addition of data centers on the whole and protect what makes our community irreplaceable.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Joshua Gerrels
Robertsville, Franklin County, Missouri

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Why do you object to Data Centers?

I would like to present just some of the outstanding benefit of having a Data Center in this area

- Creates skilled tech jobs and construction work initially
- High paying jobs that will bring highly technical people to the area
- Better power and internet: Drives upgrades to electrical and fiber infrastructure
- Improves internet reliability. Adds resilient power and communication systems
- Attracts additional businesses. Makes the area appealing to tech, cloud and AI companies. Will add restaurants, retail, and high paying technical jobs.
- Will increase the tax base
- Will increase real estate values
- Faster Internet: Improves connectivity for local businesses and residents
- Community support: Can support schools, training programs and emergency services
- For a small community such as Pacific, it will help inspire graduating students to stay here rather than moving to more places that will offer greater opportunities.

Supposed drawbacks.

- Electrical use. Ameren is fully capable of supplying increased electrical demand without increasing rates. A Data Center will have to pay for what it uses and likely will pay high demand rates. **Before thinking local rates will go up you should hear from Ameren before making a judgment**.

- High water usage. Depending on the design of the Data Center there could be an increase in water usage. Typical centers that have high demand include those that use traditional evaporative cooling towers. This is old design. **This is no longer a drawback**.

- Low water usage. Modern Data Centers are being designed using air-cooled chillers, dry coolers or fully closed-loop systems. Many are reusing non-potable water (reclaimed or gray water) with effective filtration.

- Noise abatement. Data Centers have backup generators in case of loss of power. These are checked periodically and do create noise at that time, but the technology for soundproofing addresses this problem very successfully.

Our company is a distribution center for some of the critical equipment used in data centers. One of the comments the president of company that supplies this equipment and, I quote: From my experience visiting many data center locations, I've see firsthand how they strengthen the local economy, improve community infrastructure, and help future-proof their economies."

You can either grow and improve the community or stagnate.

Bill No. 5306 Ordinance No. _____
SPONSOR: _____

AN ORDINANCE APPROVING A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT TO RHEA ROSE AND DIANA HAN FOR OPERATION OF A SHORT TERM RENTAL AT 1505 CYPRESS DRIVE

Whereas, Applicants Rhea Rose and Diana Han filed an application seeking to operate a short term rental at 1505 Cypress Drive; and

Whereas, the Planning and Zoning Commission has considered such application and proposed use and recommended that the requested conditional use permit be denied.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF PACIFIC, MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Board hereby grants a Conditional Use Permit to Rhea Rose and Diana Han for operation of a short term rental at 1505 Cypress Drive (Franklin County Parcel ID # 19-6-14.0-1-007-090.600).

Section 2. The Conditional Use Permit shall be based on the plans, drawings, renderings, testimony, and descriptions outlined in the application and submittals by the Applicant and such will be incorporated as part of the conditional use permit. All operations will comply with ordinance and other applicable law.

Section 3. The Conditional Use Permit is limited to the property at 1505 Cypress Drive and shall only be transferrable as allowed by ordinance.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage and approval.

Passed this ___ day of _____, 20__. _____
Heather Filley, MAYOR

Approved this ___ day of _____, 20__. _____
Heather Filley, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

CITY OF PACIFIC

Conditional Use Permit Application

300 Hoven Dr, Pacific, MO 63069
636-271-0500 ext 221
www.pacificmo.gov

Applicant Information:

Rhea Rose and Diana Han
Applicant Name

4022 Sunrise Blvd Ste 120 Bx 363 Rancho Cordova, CA 95742
Applicant Address

530-295-7635
Applicant Phone #

rhearose417@gmail.com
Applicant Email

Applicant Signature(s)

Property Owner Information:

Rhea Rose and Diana Han
Property Owner's Name

4022 Sunrise Blvd Ste 120 Bx 363 Rancho Cordova, CA 95742
Property Owner's Address

530-295-7635
Property Owner's Phone

rhearose417@gmail.com
E-Mail

Property Owner Signature(s)

Property Information:

1505 Cypress Drive, Pacific MO, 63069
Address for which CUP is being sought

Vacant/Single family home
Current Property Use

Short-Term Rental
Proposed Property Use

The following factors justify this CUP request (attach additional information if necessary):

Currently home is a vacant single family home for sale; purchase is contingent on CUP for short term rental

Please Read:

The application will not be complete unless it is accompanied by the following items:

- the required filing fee of $250 (residential/nonprofit) or $350 (commercial/industrial)
- All required applicant signature(s), including signature(s) of current property owner
- Sketch Plan of the proposed building, site development and layout, and other items as requested by the City
- Certified mail notice to all property owners within 250 feet of the subject property. City will prepare and mail the mailing for the applicant at the applicant's expense.

OFFICE USE ONLY

2S-000S10
Permit Number

Public Hearing Date

Application Cost: $ 250

Check _____

Cash ☐

C/C ☐

Community Development Director Signature

Bill No. 5307 Ordinance No. _____
Sponsor: _____

AN ORDINANCE REZONING AN APPROXIMATE 5 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED AT 1547 THORNTON STREET FROM C-1 DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT TO M-1 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT AND CHANGING THE CITY'S ZONING MAP ACCORDINGLY

Whereas, the owner of the property at 1547 Thornton Street has filed an application seeking the rezoning of the approximate 5 acre parcel from C-1 Downtown Commercial District to M-1 Light Industrial District; and

Whereas, the Planning and Zoning Commission has considered such application and proposed rezoning and has recommended that such rezoning be approved.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF PACIFIC, MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Board hereby rezones the property at 1547 Thornton Street (Franklin County Parcel ID # 19-1-11.0-1-001-006.000) from C-1 Downtown Commercial District to M-1 Light Industrial District.

Section 2. The City's Zoning Map is hereby changed in accordance with this Ordinance.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage and approval.

Passed this ___ day of _____, 20__. _____
Heather Filley, MAYOR

Approved this ___ day of _____, 20__. _____
Heather Filley, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

16305 Swingley Ridge Road
Suite 300
Chesterfield, MO 63017

1/20/2026

City of Pacific, MO
300 Hoven Drive,
Pacific, MO 63069

SUBJECT: Staff Report – 1547 Thornton Street
Rezoning Application

PZ-2025-000560: Map Amendment (rezoning) 1547 Thornton Street.

Existing Zoning: C-1 – Downtown Commercial District

Proposed Zoning: M-1 – Light Industrial District

Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use: Commercial and Industrial

This is the proposed map amendment for the parcel located at 1547 Thornton Steet (Franklin County Parcel ID: 19-1-11.0-1-001-006.000) and currently located inside the limits of the City of Pacific. The owner has applied for a rezoning of the parcel from "C-1 Downtown Commercial District(C-1) to M-1 Light Industrial District (M-1) within the City of Pacific

This property lies along the north side of Thornton Street approximately 820 feet west of the intersection with viaduct Street, within a line of properties that are zoned commercial and have a mix of uses. The parcel in question is currently used as a trucking facility and houses tractor trailer parking, shops and offices for the business. The properties within the City of Pacific to the east of this parcel are zoned commercial and contain a vacant parcel, an unused commercial building and a retail fireworks store, The property to the west of this parcel is zoned M-1 and is industrial use as an asphalt plant. The parcel to the west is currently owned and operated by the applicant. The applicant wishes to use the requested parcel as a location to store reclaimed asphalt and use the building as office and laboratory space.

The requested zoning of M-1 would be consistent with the use of the neighboring property and the proposed use. The change in zoning would not affect the use or function of any of the surrounding properties within this area. The rezoning of this parcel would not alter any existing condition or proposed use of the area. The properties to the east and west would retain their existing zoning and function as they do today without any negative effects. The zoning of M-1 would fit with the future land use comprehensive plan. The use of the property would not be significantly different from the current use even though the zoning designation would change.

Based on the proposed zoning being consistent with the neighboring property and current use of the parcel and the zoning code for an M-1 designation we would recommend approval of the rezoning of

the parcel at 1547 Thornton Street (Franklin County Parcel ID: 19-1-11.0-1-001-006.00) to M-1 Light Industrial District.

Please let us know if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUTLER ASSOCIATES, INC.

A.J. Girondo III, P.E.
Associate

70-110293-100

CITY OF PACIFIC

Zoning Change Application

300 Hoven Dr, Pacific, MO 63069
636-271-0500 ext 221
www.pacificmo.gov

Applicant Information: Larry West

NB West Contracting Company — Applicant Name
18637 US Highway 66 63069 — Applicant Address

314-581-7147 — Applicant Phone #
LWest@NBWest.Com — Applicant Email

Applicant Signature(s) — Date

Property Owner Information:

Mick McCoy — Property Owner's Name
C.J. Properties — Property Owner's Address
1547 Thornton Street

314-422-9674 — Property Owner's Phone
Mick@AllStarTrucking.Com — E-Mail

Property Owner Signature(s) — Date

Property Information:

1547 Thornton Street — Address for which Rezoning is being sought
5.0 — Total Acreage
C-1 — Present Zoning
M-2 (M-1) — Requested Zoning

Offices, Truck Parking & Service Shop. — Current Property Use
Testing Lab & Recycling of "RAP" (Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement) — Proposed Property Use

The following factors justify this Zoning request (attach additional information if necessary):

SEE ATTACHED

Please Read:

The application will not be complete unless it is accompanied by the following items:

- the required filing fee (residential/nonprofit $250+$50/acre) (commerical $275)
- All required applicant signature(s), including signature(s) of current property owner.
- A legal description of the affected real estate sealed by a land surveyor per section 400.260(B) of the zoning ordinance.
- One paper copy and one electronic copy of a sealed plat or survey of the property clearly showing the boundaries of the property; its current and proposed zoning district classification and the current zoning classification of adjacent properties.
- A description of the proposed use of the property and the estimated impact of the proposed use on the surrounding neighborhood.
- Certified mail notice to all property owners within 250 feet of the subject property. City will prepare and mail the mailing for the applicant at the applicant's expense.

OFFICE USE ONLY

25-000560 — Permit Number
Public Hearing Date

Check 191094
Cash ☐
C/C ☐

Application Cost: $ 275

PAID
DEC 19 2025
CITY OF PACIFIC

Building Commissioner Signature

GBA

December 3, 2025

Sandberg Phoenix
c/o Mark Piontek
1200 Jefferson Street
Washington, MO 63090

SUBJECT: Zoning Letter Request – 1547 Thornton Street, Pacific, MO 63069

Mr. Piontek,

We have reviewed the request to provide the current zoning for the property at 1547 Thornton Street within the City of Pacific, MO. This property is shown on the zoning map as C-1 Downtown Commercial District. The C-1 district does not have a permitted use for the type of use presented but there could be a possible conditional use approval by the Planning and Zoning Commission. The property could be re-zoned to M-1 Light Industrial for this use.

These are my findings and interpretation of the Zoning Code of the City of Pacific. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me. My phone number is 636-385-5648.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUTLER ASSOCIATES, INC.

A.J. Girondo III, P.E.
Senior Associate – Zoning Officer, City of Pacific, MO

Cc: Tiffany Wilson
Robert Jones

BILL NO. 5308 ORDINANCE NO. _____

SPONSOR: _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SCHEDULES III AND IV AND TABLES III-A AND IV-A OF TITLE III, THE TRAFFIC CODE, RELATING TO RESTRICTIONS ON PARKING ON SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND OSAGE AND ON SOUTH FOURTH STREET

Whereas, the Director of Emergency Management has recommended certain parking restrictions on certain streets in the interest of public safety;

Whereas, these new restrictions will reserve certain public parking spots for disabled individuals and will prohibit parking in new areas; and

Whereas, in accordance with the Municipal Code, signage will be provided and the City will undertake refreshed street and curb painting in locations where required.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF PACIFIC, MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Schedule III and Table III-A of Title III of the Municipal Code is hereby amended by the addition of the following parking regulations. All current regulations are not amended in any way and remain in full force and effect.

TITLE III TRAFFIC CODE

SCHEDULE III PARKING PROHIBITED AT ANY TIME

TABLE III-A

Street	**Restriction**
Second Street	No parking on west side of the street spanning the USPS entrance drives and between the entrance drives and the alleyway on the north side of the USPS lot
Second Street	No parking on the east side of the street between Osage and Union Streets
Second Street	No parking in the previous first parking spot on the west side of the street just south of the Osage Street crosswalk
Third Street	No parking on the east side of the street spanning the USPS entrance drives

Third Street No parking in the previous parking space on the east side of the street, south of the USPS alleyway and north of the USPS parking lot entrance

Third Street No parking on the west side of the street from the corner to the point which spans the previous two parking spots on the south side of Osage Street

Fourth Street No parking in the previous parking space on the west side of the street just north of the St. Louis Street crosswalk

Fourth Street No parking in the previous parking space on the east side of the street just north of the St. Louis Street crosswalk

Fourth Street No parking on the west side of the street from the corner to the point which spans the previous two parking spots on the south side of Osage Street

Fourth Street No parking on the east side of the street from the corner to a point which spans the previous two parking spots on the south side of Osage Street

Section 2. Schedule IV and Table IV-A of Title III of the Municipal Code is hereby amended by the addition of the following parking regulations. All current regulations are not amended in any way and remain in full force and effect.

TITLE III TRAFFIC CODE

SCHEDULE IV PARKING LIMITED OR RESTRICTED

TABLE IV-A

Location **Restriction**

Second Street The first parking spot on the west side of the street just north of the St. Louis Street crosswalk shall be reserved for handicapped parking only.

Second Street The first parking spot on the east side of the street just north of the St. Louis Street crosswalk shall be reserved for handicapped parking only.

Third Street The first parking spot on the west side of the street just north of the St. Louis Street crosswalk shall be reserved for handicapped parking only.

Third Street The first and second parking spots on the east side of the street just north of the St. Louis Street crosswalk shall be reserved for handicapped parking only.

Fourth Street The parking space on the east side of the street just south of the St. Louis Street crosswalk shall be reserved for handicapped parking only.

Fourth Street The parking space on the west side of the street just south of the St. Louis Street crosswalk shall be reserved for handicapped parking only.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

BILL NO. 5305 **ORDINANCE NO. _____**

SPONSOR: Kelley

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE RELEASE OF THE REMAINDER OF THE ESCROW HELD TO ENSURE THE COMPLETION OF CERTAIN SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENTS FOR MANORS AT BRUSH CREEK SUBDIVISION

Whereas, the Manors at Brush Creek Subdivision was developed with certain improvements as public infrastructure; and

Whereas, the streets, water mains and sanitary sewer mains within such subdivision were previously accepted by the City; and

Whereas, as part of development approvals, the Developer was required to install certain improvements and posted an escrow to ensure completion of such improvements and a portion of the escrow was previously released with the exception of the escrow for the Rock Blanket ($5,265) and Detention Basin ($35,116); and

Whereas, the Developer has now completed repairs and improvements to the Detention Basin and related rock blanket so that those escrow amounts may now be released.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF PACIFIC, MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Board hereby authorizes the release of the following escrow funds being held to ensure the completion of certain subdivision improvements for the Manors at Brush Creek:

Rock Blanket ($5,265.00) and

Detention Basin ($35,116.00).

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by the Board of Aldermen and approval by the Mayor.

PASSED this ____ day of _____, 2026. _____
Heather Filley, Mayor

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2026. _____
Heather Filley, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-03

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE A CONTRACT FOR PART-TIME FINANCIAL SERVICES WITH FAMILY OFFICE SERVICES, LLC

WHEREAS, The City of Pacific needs part-time financial services to provide support for city staff; and

WHEREAS, Annette Moore is a Missouri licensed CPA and she will provide financial services, at a cost of $30-$50 per hour commencing on February 17, 2026.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF PACIFIC, MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the City of Pacific, to execute a Contract for part-time financial services with Family Office Services, LLC in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A and made fully a part hereof.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor on this 17th day of February, 2026.

_____

Heather Filley, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____

City Clerk

Family Office Services LLC
5380 Private Drive
Villa Ridge, MO 63089
417-773-2073

February 8, 2026

City of Pacific Missouri
300 Hoven Drive
Pacific, MO 63069

Re: Financial & Consulting Services

On January 14, 2026 I notified the City that I wished to terminate my contract dated February 17, 2025. I have been asked to propose a bridge contract that would cover the period between February 15, 2026 and the time at which the city as procured replacement services. My fee schedule is outlined in Appendix A.

Family Office Services LLC (FOS LLC) has been engaged to perform financial services at the direction of the City Clerk. Please see Appendix A for an initial list of services that the City may request help with. FOS LLC has not been engaged to prepare financial statements, nor perform audit, review, or compilation with respect to any financial statements prepared by the client. Accordingly, we ask that you not in any manner refer to my work as an audit or review. FOS LLC with help with formatting client generated financial statements as requested.

FOS LLC will rely on the accuracy and completeness of the documents and information the City provides. Accordingly, our engagement cannot be relied upon to disclose errors, fraud and other illegal acts that may exist. However, I may ask the City for clarification of some of the information provided and I will inform you of any material errors, fraud or other illegal acts that come to my attention.

Additionally, if you have questions and/or concerns regarding your ongoing financial reporting, accounting records, and business management issues, I may provide additional assistance and describe alternatives I am aware of. My advice and related alternatives will be based on my knowledge, training and experience, but at all times, the decisions you make are strictly yours. I encourage you to reflect on my recommendations and implement what you believe is best for the City.

FOS LLC, in its sole professional judgment, reserves the right to refuse to take any action that could be construed as making management decisions or performing management functions.

If this letter correctly describes your understanding of our engagement, please print and sign an original of this engagement letter and return it to me.

Sincerely,

Annette Moore
Family Office Services LLC

APPROVED:

The above letter, and the supporting Appendix(s) confirm our understanding of the services to be performed and the limitations of those services.

_____ _____
Signature Title

_____ _____
Printed Name Date

Appendix A
2/15/26

- Assist in transferring the following work to new provider:
    - BOA monthly financial summaries
    - Fixed asset & construction in progress audit work
    - Accounts payable audit work
    - Compensated absence report
    - Prepaid work paper for audit

  Fee $30.00/hour

- Provide consulting services with regard to:
    - Adding, recording activity, and reconciling Payroll cash account
    - Reconciling City trial balance to Audited trial balance
    - Any other audit related consulting

  Fee $50.00/hour

Highway Safety and Traffic Division
P.O. Box 270
Jefferson City, MO 65102
1-800-800-2358 or 573-751-4161

CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZATION

On _____, 20__ the Council of _____ _____ held a meeting and discussed the City's participation in Missouri's Highway Safety Program.

It is agreed by the Council that the City of _____ will participate in Missouri's Highway Safety Program.

It is further agreed by the Council that the Chief of Police will investigate the financial assistance available under the Missouri Highway Safety Program for Traffic Enforcement and report back to the Council his/her recommendations. When funding through the Highway Safety Division is no longer available, the local government entity agrees to make a dedicated attempt to continue support for this traffic safety effort.

_____ Council Member	_____ Council Member
_____ Council Member	_____ Council Member
_____ Council Member	_____ Council Member
_____ Council Member	_____ Council Member

_____
Mayor

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
FEBRUARY 17, 2026

	INV. DESCRIPTION		LEG/ADMIN	POLICE	COURT	TOURISM	STREET	BLDG/COM DEV	PARKS/STORM	CID/NID	CEMETERY	GENERAL	WATER	SEWER
AF SOLUTIONS & SERVICES	PRINTER SUPPLIES	$ 300.00		$ 300.00										
ACME SPORTS	WEAPON OIL	$ 133.95		$ 133.95										
AMERICAS PARKING REMARKG	STREET SIGNS	$ 418.67					$ 418.67							
ARCHER ELGIN	ENGINEERING SERVICES	$ 22,133.80												$ 22,133.80
ARCHTECH	IT SUPPORT	$ 5,625.00										$ 5,625.00		
BAUMAN OIL	FUEL	$ 1,378.35					$ 1,378.35							
BAYS TIRE SERVICE	TIRE	$ 200.50					$ 200.50							
BAYS-ET HIGHSPEED INTERNET	PARK/LAGOON CAMERAS	$ 518.20							$ 446.90					$ 71.30
BOK FINANCIAL	CERTS OF PARTICIPATION	$ 210,975.64								$ 210,975.64				
BOBCAT OF ST LOUIS	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	$ 526.12											$ 263.06	$ 263.06
BOEHMER BROTHERS	MATERIALS	$ 7,023.75											$ 7,023.75	
CHRIS AUFFENBERG FORD	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	$ 762.99					$ 762.99							
CHRIS OESS	SINGO/KARAOKE	$ 300.00				$ 300.00								
CLUB CAR WASH OPERATING	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	$ 150.00		$ 150.00										
COCHRAN	UNION STREET TAP	$ 1,000.00								$ 1,000.00				
COGENT	LS 2 CONTROL PANEL	$ 73,860.00												$ 73,860.00
COLUMN SOFTWARE PBC	PUBLIC NOTICES	$ 945.54						$ 473.04				$ 472.50		
COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLO	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	$ 410.00		$ 410.00										
CORE & MAIN	MATERIALS	$ 20,149.27											$ 20,149.27	
CRISIS SYSTEMS MANAGEMNT	TRAINING	$ 170.00		$ 170.00										
DJW PROPERTY GROUP	MARKETING/PROMOTIONS	$ 250.00				$ 250.00								
DA-COM	COPIER MAINTENANCE	$ 154.94											$ 77.47	$ 77.47
DOLLAR GENERAL	MISC SUPPLIES	$ 48.85							$ 34.15			$ 14.70		
E & E HYDRAULICS	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	$ 1,293.72					$ 1,293.72							
EASTLAKE CLEANING SVC	JANITORIAL SERVICES	$ 1,250.00										$ 1,250.00		
ELECTRIC CONTROL CO	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	$ 1,293.00											$ 1,293.00	
FBI-LEEDA	TRAINING	$ 795.00		$ 795.00										
FAMILY OFFICE SERVICES	FINANCIAL CONSULTING	$ 697.50										$ 697.50		
FRANKLIN COUNTY CLERK	ELECTION COSTS	$ 5,509.72										$ 5,509.72		
GOVERNMENTOR SYSTEMS	SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE	$ 319.15										$ 106.39	$ 106.38	$ 106.38
GUNTHER SALT CO	ICE MELT	$ 1,219.00										$ 1,219.00		
HR GREEN	1ST & OSAGE	$ 1,956.71					$ 1,956.71							
HACKMANN LUMBER CO	MISC SUPPLIES	$ 792.93					$ 280.83		$ 115.22			$ 82.74	$ 314.14	
HAWKINS INC	LAGOON MAINTENANCE	$ 15,335.47							$ 1,602.00				$ 2,332.47	$ 11,401.00
KIESLER POLICE SUPPLY	WEAPONS	$ 280.00		$ 280.00										
LEON UNIFORM CO	UNIFORMS	$ 579.50		$ 579.50										
LOWES	MISC SUPPLIES	$ 253.56							$ 253.56					
MARCO	COPIER MAINTENANCE	$ 1,190.49		$ 1,173.61								$ 16.88		
MID MISSOURI...MACA	MEMBERSHIP	$ 30.00			$ 30.00									
MISSOURI ONE CALL SYSTEM	LOCATES	$ 89.10					$ 29.70						$ 29.70	$ 29.70
MO POLICE CHIEFS ASSN	CHIEFS CONFERENCE	$ 790.00		$ 790.00										
N B WEST CONTRACTING	ASPHALT	$ 83.70					$ 83.70							
NAPA AUTO PARTS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	$ 366.54		$ 366.54										
OFFICE EMPORIUM	OFFICE SUPPLIES	$ 577.91	$ 231.58									$ 166.61	$ 89.86	$ 89.86
OREILLY AUTO PARTS	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	$ 1,683.58		$ 510.91			$ 1,172.67							
PITNEY BOWES	COPIER MAINTENANCE	$ 579.84		$ 57.99	$ 57.99			$ 57.98				$ 289.92	$ 57.98	$ 57.98
PURITAN SPRINGS	WATER	$ 69.48		$ 53.68				$ 7.90				$ 7.90		
REJIS	MOBILE TICKETING/PAMS	$ 2,364.19	$ 107.32	$ 1,791.96	$ 333.66							$ 131.25		
RIVERSTONE QUARRY	ROCK	$ 830.39												$ 830.39
SWT DESIGN	SKATE PARK	$ 1,533.50							$ 1,533.50					
SCHMANKE LAW OFFICE	PROSECUTOR FEES	$ 2,062.50			$ 2,062.50									
SCHULTE SUPPLY	WATER DEPT MATERIAL	$ 969.44											$ 969.44	
SEPTIC SERVICES	PARK TOILET RENTAL	$ 250.00							$ 250.00					
7 CEDARS SUPPLY	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	$ 186.79							$ 186.79					
ST LOUIS MAT & LINEN	FLOOR MATS	$ 219.00										$ 219.00		
STRAATMANN PRINTING	MISC PRINTING	$ 1,043.00		$ 118.00		$ 422.50						$ 417.50	$ 85.00	

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
FEBRUARY 17, 2026

VENDOR	INV. DESCRIPTION		LEG/ADMIN	POLICE	COURT	TOURISM	STREET	BLDG/COM DEV	PARKS/STORM	CID/NID	CEMETERY	GENERAL	WATER	SEWER
SUE REED	BOOK REPRINT	$ 150.00										$ 150.00		
TRACTOR SUPPLY	MISC SUPPLIES	$ 232.93					$ 184.95		$ 47.98					
TYLER TRENARY CHRYSLER	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	$ 738.01					$ 738.01							
USA BLUEBOOK	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	$ 338.95											$ 338.95	
VESTIS	UNIFORM RENTAL	$ 700.63					$ 291.15		$ 116.84				$ 146.32	$ 146.32
WATER RESOURCES MGMNT	WEEKLY/DFA TESTING	$ 4,112.00												$ 4,112.00
WHOLESALE PLUMBING	MATERIALS	$ 259.87												$ 259.87
WOODYS MUNICIPAL SUPPLY	EQPMNT/VEH MAINTENANCE	$ 3,750.84					$ 3,750.84							
		$ 404,213.51	$ 338.90	$ 7,681.14	$ 2,484.15	$ 972.50	$ 12,542.79	$ 538.92	$ 4,586.94	$ 211,975.64	$ -	$ 16,376.61	$ 33,276.79	$ 113,439.13

DIST FUND NAME.....	DIST OFCE NAME	VENDOR NAME	INVOICE DESCRIPTION.....	LIQ AMT
GENERAL FUND	Administration	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	1,326.60
GENERAL FUND	Administration	WEX BANK	FUEL	52.51
GENERAL FUND	Administration	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	2,370.70
GENERAL FUND	Administration	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	JANUARY PREMIUM	63.49
GENERAL FUND	Administration	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	63.49
	Total Office			3,876.79
GENERAL FUND	Community Development/Pla	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	2,563.25
GENERAL FUND	Community Development/Pla	WEX BANK	FUEL	58.03
GENERAL FUND	Community Development/Pla	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	4,188.00
GENERAL FUND	Community Development/Pla	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	JANUARY PREMIUM	115.44
GENERAL FUND	Community Development/Pla	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	166.58
	Total Office			7,091.30
GENERAL FUND	Court	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	1,087.47
GENERAL FUND	Court	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	955.00
GENERAL FUND	Court	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	JANUARY PREMIUM	37.91
GENERAL FUND	Court	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	37.91
	Total Office			2,118.29
GENERAL FUND	General Government	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	ADP PROCESSING CHARGES	1,040.45
GENERAL FUND	General Government	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	ADP PAYROLL SERVICES	1,010.30
GENERAL FUND	General Government	TRI COUNTY SENIOR CENTER	SENIOR CENTER CONTRACT	10,000.00
GENERAL FUND	General Government	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	730.50
GENERAL FUND	General Government	IUOE LOCAL 148	LARRY BINGAMAN JANUARY DUES	28.00
	Total Office			12,809.25
GENERAL FUND	Police	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	26,218.19
GENERAL FUND	Police	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	6,870.62
GENERAL FUND	Police	AT&T	A/C 831-001-4904 993	609.53
GENERAL FUND	Police	WEX BANK	FUEL	3,730.37
GENERAL FUND	Police	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	4,253.49
GENERAL FUND	Police	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	JANUARY PREMIUM	1,174.32
GENERAL FUND	Police	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	958.48
	Total Office			43,815.00
Total Fund				69,710.63
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 0963123127	14.82
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 01071-45045	1,176.77
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	5,318.60
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	294.13
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	68.80
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	5,464.94
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	808.66
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	382.76
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	89.52
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	2,278.47
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	OFFICE EMPORIUM	MISC OFFICE SUPPLIES	49.90
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	WHOLESALE PLUMBING SUPPLY	A/C 691	160.75
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	DOLLAR GENERAL-REGIONS 410526	A/C 722150575	30.50
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	VERIZON WIRELESS	A/C 986326930-00001 - INV 613388914	40.74
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	LOWES	A/C 9800 639845 1	108.30
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	LOWES	A/C 9800 639845 1	33.23
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	BAYS-ET HIGHSPEED INTERNET LLC	A/C 2419	446.90
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	WEX BANK	FUEL	350.83
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	WEX BANK	FUEL	48.00
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	7 CEDARS SUPPLY LLC	A/C 175	174.23
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	MERCY CORPORATE HEALTH	ALCOHOL/DRUG SCREEN	222.90
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	MASTERCARD	A/C 5553 3000 0002 3501	96.29
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	3,489.75
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	AIRE-MASTER OF CENTRAL MO	A/C 62766	18.38
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	AIRE-MASTER OF CENTRAL MO	A/C 62766	18.38
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	HACKMANN LUMBER CO	A/C 201050	14.48
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	HACKMANN LUMBER CO	A/C 201050	22.98
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	HACKMANN LUMBER CO	A/C 201050	32.99
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	TRACTOR SUPPLY CREDIT PLAN	A/C 6035 3012 0575 8541	142.48
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	TRACTOR SUPPLY CREDIT PLAN	A/C 6035 3012 0575 8541	66.96

DIST FUND NAME.....	DIST OFCE NAME	VENDOR NAME	INVOICE DESCRIPTION.....	LIQ AMT
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/17/2025	29.21
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/24/2025	29.21
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/31/2025	29.21
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 01/07/2026	29.21
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	JANUARY PREMIUM	92.65
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	92.65
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	SWT DESIGN INC	PROJECT R21883.01.000 SKATE PARK	2,300.25
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	SEPTIC SERVICES INC	CITY PARK TOILET RENTAL	250.00
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	354.64
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	39.25
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	-40.41
PARKS & RECREATION (	Parks & Recreation	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	-74.68
	Total Office			24,597.63
PARKS & RECREATION (	Pool (Prop P)	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 01071-45045	190.53
	Total Office			190.53
PARKS & RECREATION (	Stormwater (Prop P)	COCHRAN	SC25-1742 STORMWATER/WATERMAIN/ROAD	4,753.72
	Total Office			4,753.72
Total Fund				29,541.88
SEWER SYSTEM	Sewer	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	4,022.78
SEWER SYSTEM	Sewer	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	FRIENDLY REMINDERS POSTAGE	236.38
SEWER SYSTEM	Sewer	WEX BANK	FUEL	622.38
SEWER SYSTEM	Sewer	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	6,953.40
SEWER SYSTEM	Sewer	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	228.01
SEWER SYSTEM	Sewer	WASHINGTON NATIONAL INS	PAYMENT FOR LARRY BINGAMAN	16.89
SEWER SYSTEM	Sewer	CITY OF PACIFIC	CORRECTS GF CHECK 3343	14.00
	Total Office			12,093.84
Total Fund				12,093.84
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	2,418.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	1,168.30
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	218.81
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	51.18
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	2,418.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	1,314.24
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	231.40
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	54.10
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	1,037.82
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	LOWES	A/C 9800 639845 1	226.10
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	LOWES	A/C 9800 639845 1	37.93
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	MASTERCARD	A/C 5553 3000 0002 3501	552.17
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	MASTERCARD	A/C 5553 3000 0002 3501	69.91
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	955.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	MISSOURI LIFE	2026 ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE	575.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	MISSOURI LIFE	1/4 PAGE	750.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	JIMMY SMOOTH I BELIEVE	A/C 2428	1,439.88
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	JIMMY SMOOTH I BELIEVE	A/C 2428	758.84
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	37.91
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	BYWAYS INC	HALF PAGE AD	877.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	KLANCE UNLIMITED	JOB NO 20260529SBA	2,000.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism	SIGN EXPERTS	BANNERS	672.39
	Total Office			17,863.98
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 0927411196	1,261.50
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 0927411169	57.37
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	7 CEDARS SUPPLY LLC	A/C 779	103.48
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	MASTERCARD	A/C 5553 3000 0002 3501	110.79
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	MASTERCARD	A/C 5553 3000 0002 3501	255.82
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	MASTERCARD	A/C 5553 3000 0002 3501	369.99
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	MASTERCARD	A/C 5553 3000 0002 3501	2,232.27
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	HACKMANN LUMBER CO	A/C 201050	50.03
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	MELISSA SOSTMAN	A/C 1047	90.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	MULTI-LINK MONITORING SERVICES	QUARTERLY MONITORING	174.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	REAL TIME PRODUCTS	A/C REDCED	496.23

DIST FUND NAME.....	DIST OFCE NAME	VENDOR NAME	INVOICE DESCRIPTION.....	LIQ AMT
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	REAL TIME PRODUCTS	A/C REDCED	198.00
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	DAVID WICKLINE	GIFT SHOP MERCHANDISE	136.50
TOURISM TAX FUND	Tourism Red Cedar	JOLLYBUYER INC	RED CEDAR INN GIFT SHOP MERCHANDISE	579.60
	Total Office			6,115.58
TOURISM TAX FUND	Transfers	CITY OF PACIFIC	JANUARY TRANSFER	11,913.00
	Total Office			11,913.00
Total Fund				35,892.56
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	AT&T	A/C 314 A55-6189 600 5	82.14
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 0241005112	11,031.56
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 01031-63023	1,546.73
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 4767317115	305.16
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	AMEREN MISSOURI	A/C 1151072003	150.58
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	PURCELL TIRE AND RUBBER CO	A/C 352055	470.19
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	AIRGAS USA LLC	A/C 1856126	36.84
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	9,447.96
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	245.34
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	553.47
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	129.45
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	12,256.53
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	1,235.21
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	827.81
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	PAYROLL	193.60
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	4,018.32
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	N B WEST CONTRACTING CO	A/C 1998	109.35
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	N B WEST CONTRACTING CO	A/C 1998	183.60
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	N B WEST CONTRACTING CO	A/C 1998	81.00
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	N B WEST CONTRACTING CO	A/C 1998	273.69
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	SCHULTE SUPPLY	A/C 5377	96.00
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	DA-COM CORPORATION	A/C 117540	16.52
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	DA-COM CORPORATION	A/C 117540	34.84
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	BOBCAT OF ST LOUIS	A/C PACIF002	1,076.78
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VERIZON WIRELESS	A/C 986326930-00001 - INV 613388914	13.58
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	E&E HYDRAULICS/CORP BILLING	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,027.15
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	E&E HYDRAULICS/CORP BILLING	EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	48.14
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	MISSOURI ONE CALL SYSTEM INC	A/C 161204	25.65
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	AT&T	A/C 831-001-1066 650	75.33
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CEE KAY SUPPLY INC	A/C 51773000	21.52
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	WEX BANK	FUEL	1,101.13
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	7 CEDARS SUPPLY LLC	A/C 175	126.72
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	7 CEDARS SUPPLY LLC	A/C 175	253.44
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	COMPASS MINERALS AMERICA	A/C 60437	2,139.53
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	MASTERCARD	A/C 5553 3000 0002 3501	162.13
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	2,845.75
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	CHRISTOPHER S WATKINS	A/C CITY OF PACIFIC	1,862.24
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	HACKMANN LUMBER CO	A/C 201050	89.98
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	HACKMANN LUMBER CO	A/C 201050	19.99
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	HACKMANN LUMBER CO	A/C 201050	61.87
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	BAUMAN OIL	A/C 18871	620.53
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/17/2025	77.16
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/17/2025	13.80
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/24/2025	61.87
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/24/2025	13.80
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/31/2025	61.87
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 12/31/2025	13.80
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 01/07/2026	61.87
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	VESTIS	A/C 6109051 - 01/07/2026	13.80
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	JANUARY PREMIUM	152.25
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	190.16
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	ZACH FISHER	UNIFORM REIMBURSEMENT	112.71
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	ZACH FISHER	CDL PERMIT REIMBURSEMENT	45.13
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	39.94
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	-39.94
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	33.00
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	143.17
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	36.58
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	158.53
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	126.18
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	72.37

DIST FUND NAME.....	DIST OFCE NAME	VENDOR NAME	INVOICE DESCRIPTION.....	LIQ AMT
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	10.49
TRANSPORTATION TAX (	Transportation (Prop S)	OREILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC	A/C 359330	10.49
	Total Office			56,306.38
Total Fund				56,306.38
WATERWORKS SYSTEM	Water	CITY OF PACIFIC - PAYROLL	MO LAGERS	4,023.03
WATERWORKS SYSTEM	Water	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	FRIENDLY REMINDERS POSTAGE	236.37
WATERWORKS SYSTEM	Water	WEX BANK	FUEL	622.38
WATERWORKS SYSTEM	Water	CENTRAL POWER SYSTEMS	A/C 15095 - EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE	1,648.29
WATERWORKS SYSTEM	Water	MIRMA HEALTH	JANUARY PREMIUM	6,953.40
WATERWORKS SYSTEM	Water	LINCOLN FINANCIAL GROUP	FEBRUARY PREMIUM	228.01
WATERWORKS SYSTEM	Water	WASHINGTON NATIONAL INS	PAYMENT FOR LARRY BINGAMAN	16.89
WATERWORKS SYSTEM	Water	CITY OF PACIFIC	CORRECTS GF CHECK 3343	14.00
	Total Office			13,742.37
Total Fund				13,742.37
				217,287.66

[405] 185 items listed out of 202217 items.

CITY OF PACIFIC

Special Events Application

300 Hoven Dr, Pacific, MO 63069
636-271-0500 ext 221
www.pacificmissouri.com

Instructions: Submit fully completed application along with proof of insurance for the event including the additionally insured page listing City of Pacific. Application fee is $100.

Event Organizer:

BIGFOOT 4X4, Inc.
Business/Organization Name

2286 Rose Lane
Business/Organization Address

6363934355
Business/Organization Phone/Cell #

☐ Yes ☑ No
Not-For-Profit

Contact Information:

Ann Trent / Bob Trent
Contact Name

Same
Contact Address

314-629-8658 / 314-226-4393
Contact Phone/Cell #

act@bigfoot4x4.com / bobt@bigfoot4x4.com
Contact E-Mail

Description of Event:

Annual Open House - BIGFOOT Car Crushes, Old Skool Monster Trucks, Vendors Display Vehicles, R/C Racing, etc.

Proposed Event Date: Saturday, June 13, 2026

Location/Address of Event: 2286 Rose Lane

Is event in a City Park? ☐ Yes ☑ No Park Board Approval? ☐ Yes ☑ No Will alcohol be served and/or sold at the event? ☐ Yes ☑ No

Is this event sponsored or co-sponsored by the City? ☐ Yes ☑ No

Copy of Insurance coverage for Event including additionally insured page listing City of Pacific is attached? ☑ Yes ☐ No

What City services will be needed for this event? No parking posted on Rose Lane west of LaMar Pkwy

Applicant Signature: Ann C Trent

January 22, 2026
Date

Office Use Only

Special event type: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

Other departments approval: Fire ☐ Police ☐ EMS ☐ Public Works ☐

26-0000S1
Permit Number

Exemptions of terms and conditions per Section 4-1.020 ☐ Yes ☐ No

Permit Cost: $ 100

Reviewed By Date

Approved By Date

Check 3077

Cash ☐

C/C ☐

Report 3

City of Pacific
Summary of Cash Balances and Actual and Budgeted Surplus/Deficit
As of 12/31/2025

	Cash Balance 6/30/25		FY 2026 Budgeted Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	Projected Cash Balance 6/30/2026	Cash Balance 12/31/25
General Fund (11)					
Cash - General	$245,641.07				$170,816.09
Cash - Court Bonds	$18,089.96	Restricted			$15,827.46
Cash - Court Fines	$400.00	Restricted			$400.00
Cash - Bond Escrow	$6,000.00	Restricted			$6,000.00
Cash - Cemetery Trust	$410.00	Restricted			$410.00
Cash - Economic Development	$11,000.00	Restricted			$11,000.00
Cash - Perpetual Care Cem Fund	$20,000.00	Restricted			$20,000.00
Cash - MVHM & Genealogy	$4,297.75	Restricted			$4,376.53
Cash - Subdivision Bond Escrow	$15,898.30	Restricted			$16,190.81
Cash - Beautification Comm Donation	$847.57	Restricted			$847.57
Petty Cash	$3,441.89				$3,441.89
Investments - Cemetery Restricted	$14,229.69	Restricted			$14,229.69
	$249,082.96		-$250,196.00	-$1,113.04	$263,540.04
Tourism Tax (13)					
Tourism Tax Fund	$199,478.26				$146,468.59
Rodeo Proceeds	$62,506.70				$90,068.55
Total Tourism Tax (13)	$261,984.96		-$236,550.00	$25,434.96	$236,537.14
Contingency (14)					
Cash - Contingency Fund	$2,750,780.89				$2,742,439.07
Contingency - Nature Cons Buyout	$80,000.00				$80,000.00
Cash - Pool Renovation Reserve					$500,000.00
	$2,830,780.89		$344,552.00	$3,175,332.89	$3,322,439.07
Capital Improvement Sales Tax (15)					
Cash - Capital Improvement Sales tax	$243,881.58				$487,967.74
Cash - Cap Imp Forfeited Fnd Tra	$9,600.00				$9,600.00
	$253,481.58		-$135,000.00	$118,481.58	$497,567.74
Leasehold Revenue Bond 2012 (16)	$102.35		$0.00	$102.35	$102.35
Viaduct CID (17)	$29,449.78		$10.00	$29,459.78	$29,989.63
Osage Commercial Area CID (18)	$869,095.08		$100,000.00	$969,095.08	$966,240.57
East Osage Commercial Area CID (19)	$129,824.27		-$3,992.00	$125,832.27	$140,037.66
Proposition P (22)	$112,081.33		-$27,500.00	$84,581.33	$158,191.88
Transportation Tax (Prop S) (23)	$522,918.99		-$481,718.00	$41,200.99	$687,452.13
Parks & Rec (Prop P) (24)					
Parks Prop P	$197,665.61				$182,789.58
Stormwater Prop p	$1,086,764.24				$1,033,179.53
Pool Reserve	$510,000.00	Restricted			$7,600.00
Skatepark funds	$0.00				$240,573.00
ADAMS Garden	$15,627.21				$11,974.92
Liberty Walk	$2,131.28				$2,131.28
Total Parks & Rec (Prop P) (24)	$1,302,188.34		-$946,024.00	$356,164.34	$1,478,248.31
City Hall / Red Cedar (25)	$137,586.63		$645.00	$138,231.63	$151,131.20
Water System (41)					
Cash - Water	$1,002,255.51				$1,325,645.64
Cash- Water Meter Deposits	$74,105.00	Restricted			$73,855.00
Cash in Bank	$0.00				$515.62
	$1,002,255.51		-$969,684.00	$32,571.51	$1,400,016.26
Sewer System (42)					
Cash - Sewer unrestricted	$2,932,723.19				$3,054,434.91
Cash - Sewer Replacement	$149,008.77	Restricted			$151,745.15
UMB- SRF Interest Account	$1,770.19				$1,800.97
UMB- SRF Principal Account	$131,645.02				$393.55
UMB- SRF State Match DSA	$324,018.95	Restricted			$324,018.95
	$3,066,138.40		-$1,281,256.00	$1,784,882.40	$3,532,393.53
Totals	**$10,766,971.07**		**-$3,886,713.00**	**$6,880,258.07**	**$12,863,887.51**
	Note 1		**Note 2**	**Note 3**	**Note 4**

Note
1 Cash balance at the end of FY2025
2 FY2026 budgeted cash utilization-city is using cash balances to cover budgeted expenses exceeding budgeted revenues
3 Projected amount of cash at the end of FY2026 (Column 1- Column 2)
4 Cash Balance as of November 30, 2025

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses General Fund (11)							Report 2
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	3,899,500.00	2,349,770.27	60.3%			3,864,200.00	2,046,079.95	52.9%
Licenses & permits	159,100.00	143,693.95	90.3%			300,000.00	59,126.12	19.7%
Fines & forfeitures	96,700.00	41,348.41	42.8%			93,500.00	64,183.07	68.6%
Intergovernmental	29,065.00	9,168.07	31.5%			1,000.00	29,000.74	2900.1%
Charges for Services	20,000.00	9,104.05	45.5%			20,100.00	8,938.52	44.5%
Miscellaneous	158,798.00	29,041.91	18.3%			204,947.00	98,192.55	47.9%
Projects	0.00	0.00	0.0%			9,255.00	0.00	0.0%
Escrows	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	63,948.95	0.0%
Transfers In	957,161.00	262,501.31	27.4%			822,600.00	256,999.72	31.2%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**5,320,324.00**	**2,844,627.97**	**53.5%**			**5,315,602.00**	**2,626,469.62**	**49.4%**
Expenses								
General	437,050.00	295,053.34	67.5%			356,700.00	132,361.68	37.1%
Administration	296,553.00	124,164.85	41.9%			293,800.30	128,079.51	43.6%
Legislative	48,991.00	21,530.05	43.9%			48,992.10	20,693.63	42.2%
Public Safety	3,740,565.00	1,751,317.09	46.8%			3,852,303.31	1,711,544.58	44.4%
Court	124,101.00	64,894.94	52.3%			116,730.75	53,508.25	45.8%
Building Maintenance	324,896.00	360,454.44	110.9%			56,470.00	64,613.44	114.4%
Cemetery	22,730.00	10,805.00	47.5%			16,760.00	10,479.80	62.5%
Community Development	442,134.00	206,038.31	46.6%			420,991.58	185,839.23	44.1%
Genealogical and Historical	13,500.00	415.94	3.1%			45,585.00	1,486.31	3.3%
Transfers Out	120,000.00	60,000.00	50.0%			952,259.00	417,800.00	43.9%
Total Expenses and Transfers Out	**5,570,520.00**	**2,894,673.96**	**52.0%**			**6,160,592.04**	**2,726,406.43**	**44.3%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-250,196.00**	**-50,045.99**	**20.0%**			**-844,990.04**	**-99,936.81**	**11.8%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Tourism Tax (13)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	135,000.00	118,636.90	87.9%			135,000.00	120,505.01	89.3%
Intergovernmental	25,000.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Miscellaneous	160,150.00	112,150.97	70.0%			121,000.00	83,027.23	68.6%
Transfers In	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**320,150.00**	**230,787.87**	**72.1%**			**256,000.00**	**203,532.24**	**79.5%**
Expenses								
Personnel	129,626.00	60,697.98	46.8%			126,489.00	64,677.99	51.1%
General	213,270.00	54,185.01	25.4%			188,741.10	61,725.49	32.7%
General- Red Cedar	49,500.00	28,246.59	57.1%			57,000.00	18,741.31	32.9%
Contractual	61,000.00	35,000.00	57.4%			60,250.00	28,500.00	47.3%
Capital Expenditure	8,000.00	1,050.20	13.1%			21,500.00	573.27	2.7%
Transfers Out	95,304.00	78,260.68	82.1%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**556,700.00**	**257,440.46**	**46.2%**			**453,980.10**	**174,218.06**	**38.4%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-236,550.00**	**-26,652.59**	**11.3%**			**-197,980.10**	**29,314.18**	**-14.8%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Contingency (14)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Miscellaneous	115,000.00	51,945.18	45.2%			90,000.00	58,359.09	64.8%
Transfers In	620,000.00	560,000.00	90.3%			120,000.00	60,000.00	50.0%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**735,000.00**	**611,945.18**	**83.3%**			**210,000.00**	**118,359.09**	**56.4%**
Expenses								
General	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Transfers Out	390,448.00	120,287.00	30.8%			115,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**390,448.00**	**120,287.00**	**30.8%**			**115,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.0%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**344,552.00**	**491,658.18**	**142.7%**			**95,000.00**	**118,359.09**	**124.6%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Capital Improvement Sales Tax (15)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	600,000.00	317,604.28	52.9%			645,000.00	305,108.19	47.3%
Miscellaneous	13,000.00	5,873.04	45.2%			31,000.00	8,486.29	27.4%
Transfers In	0.00	0.00	0.0%					
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**613,000.00**	**323,477.32**	**52.8%**			**676,000.00**	**313,594.48**	**46.4%**
Expenses								
Transfers Out	748,000.00	82,500.00	11.0%			885,600.00	547,520.00	61.8%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**748,000.00**	**82,500.00**	**11.0%**			**885,600.00**	**547,520.00**	**61.8%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-135,000.00**	**240,977.32**	**-178.5%**			**-209,600.00**	**-233,925.52**	**111.6%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Viaduct CID (17)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	0.00	0.00	0.0%			200.00	0.11	0.0%
Miscellaneous	10.00	539.85	5398.5%			950.00	625.01	65.8%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**10.00**	**539.85**	**5398.5%**			**1,150.00**	**625.12**	**54.4%**
Expenses								
General	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.0%**			**0.00**	**0.00**	0.0%
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**10.00**	**539.85**	**5398.5%**			**1,150.00**	**625.12**	**54.4%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Osage Commercial Area CID (18)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	200,000.00	137,392.93	68.7%			240,000.00	112,065.70	46.7%
Grant Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Miscellaneous	20,000.00	16,356.66	81.8%			23,000.00	16,334.76	71.0%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**220,000.00**	**153,749.59**	**69.9%**			**263,000.00**	**128,400.46**	**48.8%**
Expenses								
General	120,000.00	52,233.25	43.5%			105,990.00	67,671.91	63.8%
Transfers Out	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**120,000.00**	**52,233.25**	**43.5%**			**105,990.00**	**67,671.91**	**63.8%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**100,000.00**	**101,516.34**	**101.5%**			**157,010.00**	**60,728.55**	**38.7%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses East Osage Commercial Area CID (19)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	0.00	0.10	0.0%			0.00	0.86	0.0%
Grant Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Miscellaneous	7,000.00	2,380.59	34.0%			13,000.00	5,469.17	42.1%
Projects	0.00	9,476.63	0.0%			972,102.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**7,000.00**	**11,857.32**	**169.4%**			**985,102.00**	**5,470.03**	**0.6%**
Expenses								
Personnel	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
General	10,992.00	1,643.93	15.0%			1,224,767.00	161,746.46	13.2%
Transfers Out	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**10,992.00**	**1,643.93**	**15.0%**			**1,224,767.00**	**161,746.46**	**13.2%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-3,992.00**	**10,213.39**	**-255.8%**			**-239,665.00**	**-156,276.43**	**65.2%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Proposition P (22)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	381,000.00	216,449.96	56.8%			403,000.00	179,247.57	44.5%
Miscellaneous	6,500.00	2,746.69	42.3%			6,500.00	3,066.02	47.2%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**387,500.00**	**219,196.65**	56.6%			**409,500.00**	**182,313.59**	44.5%
Expenses								
Transfers Out	415,000.00	172,916.65	41.7%			403,000.00	167,916.65	41.7%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**415,000.00**	**172,916.65**	41.7%			**403,000.00**	**167,916.65**	41.7%
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-27,500.00**	**46,280.00**	**-168.3%**			**6,500.00**	**14,396.94**	**221.5%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Transportation Tax (Prop S) (23)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	968,000.00	553,655.53	57.2%			917,937.00	525,781.74	57.3%
Miscellaneous	1,738,762.00	60,394.63	3.5%			744,964.00	693,911.92	93.1%
Projects	0.00	0.00	0.0%			475,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Transfers In	750,000.00	0.00	0.0%			739,000.00	637,520.00	86.3%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**3,456,762.00**	**614,050.16**	**17.8%**			**2,876,901.00**	**1,857,213.66**	**64.6%**
Expenses								
Personnel	441,788.00	177,181.29	40.1%			465,784.43	215,461.30	46.3%
General	415,655.00	172,168.27	41.4%			442,879.99	186,464.94	42.1%
Contractual	2,065.00	2,433.07	117.8%			1,950.00	5,466.25	280.3%
Capital Expenditure	38,000.00	3,215.99	8.5%			80,000.00	64,500.00	80.6%
Special Local Projects	610,000.00	99,305.45	16.3%			1,339,987.00	886,191.44	66.1%
Special Federal Aid Projects	2,430,972.00	18,141.72	0.7%			1,080,149.00	1,137,945.39	105.4%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**3,938,480.00**	**472,445.79**	**12.0%**			**3,410,750.42**	**2,496,029.32**	**73.2%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-481,718.00**	**141,604.37**	**-29.4%**			**-533,849.42**	**-638,815.66**	**119.7%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Parks & Rec (Prop P) (24)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	600,000.00	321,950.22	53.7%			657,000.00	307,296.01	46.8%
Miscellaneous	413,959.00	161,586.59	39.0%			386,000.00	247,772.30	64.2%
Transfers In	120,287.00	120,287.00	100.0%			662,600.00	168,800.00	25.5%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**1,134,246.00**	**603,823.81**	**53.2%**			**1,705,600.00**	**723,868.31**	**42.4%**
Expenses								
P & R Personnel	252,512.00	115,796.12	45.9%			245,455.00	129,755.05	52.9%
P & R General	117,053.00	51,542.17	44.0%			121,099.98	42,356.01	35.0%
P & R Contractual	55,892.00	34,160.40	61.1%			47,520.00	30,046.40	63.2%
P & R Capital Expenditure	507,145.00	39,399.74	7.8%			510,600.00	19,625.20	3.8%
P & R Transfers Out	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Pool General	38,200.00	16,563.22	43.4%			73,000.00	19,514.74	26.7%
Pool Contractual	102,450.00	46,900.00	45.8%			100,565.00	45,665.00	45.4%
Storm Water General	6,500.00	19,901.88	306.2%			0.00	2,865.65	0.0%
Storm Water Contractual	102,518.00	38,491.59	37.5%			169,440.00	2,922.00	0.0%
Storm Water Capital	198,000.00	86,064.38	0.0%			80,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Transfers Out	700,000.00	500,000.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**2,080,270.00**	**948,819.50**	**45.6%**			**1,347,679.98**	**292,750.05**	**21.7%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-946,024.00**	**-344,995.69**	**36.5%**			**357,920.02**	**431,118.26**	**120.5%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses City Hall / Red Cedar (25)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.0%			0.00	0.00	0.0%
Transfers In	422,904.00	225,560.68	53.3%			423,259.00	163,800.00	38.7%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**422,904.00**	**225,560.68**	**53.3%**			**423,259.00**	**163,800.00**	**38.7%**
Expenses								
General	422,259.00	212,016.11	50.2%			423,259.00	210,589.25	49.8%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**422,259.00**	**212,016.11**	**50.2%**			**423,259.00**	**210,589.25**	**49.8%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**645.00**	**13,544.57**	2099.9%			**0.00**	**-46,789.25**	0.0%

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Water System (41)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Licenses & permits	2,000.00	1,050.00	52.5%			2,000.00	4,427.10	221.4%
Charges for Services	1,285,000.00	741,566.70	57.7%			1,290,000.00	735,638.93	57.0%
Miscellaneous	102,000.00	72,114.46	70.7%			97,080.00	67,946.90	70.0%
Transfers In	0.00	0.00	0.0%			629,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**1,389,000.00**	**814,731.16**	**58.7%**			**2,018,080.00**	**808,012.93**	**40.0%**
Expenses								
Personnel	497,308.00	199,592.47	40.1%			503,146.00	183,934.33	36.6%
General	534,493.00	238,234.99	44.6%			621,038.98	331,522.01	53.4%
Contractual	217,083.00	0.00	0.0%			306,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Capital Expenditure	909,000.00	0.00	0.0%			860,000.00	169.99	0.0%
Transfers Out	200,800.00	77,192.33	38.4%			262,862.00	77,749.58	29.6%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**2,358,684.00**	**515,019.79**	**21.8%**			**2,553,046.98**	**593,375.91**	**23.2%**
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-969,684.00**	**299,711.37**	**-30.9%**			**-534,966.98**	**214,637.02**	**-40.1%**

Final	City of Pacific, Missouri Statement of Revenues and Expenses Sewer System (42)							
	2026 Budget Amendment # 1	Current Year Actual 12/31/25	% of Budget			2025 Budget	Prior Year Actual 12/31/24	% of Budget
Revenues								
Licenses & permits	1,500.00	875.00	58.3%			2,000.00	1,225.00	61.3%
Charges for Services	1,746,919.00	873,262.85	50.0%			1,977,846.00	884,713.14	44.7%
Miscellaneous	12,000.00	54,519.03	454.3%			35,000.00	14,254.24	40.7%
Projects	0.00	0.00	0.0%			4,456,220.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Revenues &Transfers In	**1,760,419.00**	**928,656.88**	52.8%			**6,471,066.00**	**900,192.38**	13.9%
Expenses								
Personnel	497,308.00	199,846.28	40.2%			551,906.00	184,222.47	33.4%
General	1,384,168.00	588,924.58	42.5%			1,120,112.99	696,216.72	62.2%
Contractual	110,000.00	23,740.00	21.6%			115,500.00	915.00	0.8%
Capital Expenditure	849,399.00	7,427.00	0.9%			1,052,356.00	420,111.19	39.9%
Transfers Out	200,800.00	77,192.33	38.4%			891,863.00	77,749.59	8.7%
Total Expense & Transfers Out	**3,041,675.00**	**897,130.19**	29.5%			**3,731,737.99**	**1,379,214.97**	37.0%
Revenues Over (Under)Expenses	**-1,281,256.00**	**31,526.69**	**-2.5%**			**2,739,328.01**	**-479,022.59**	**-17.5%**

City of Pacific
Summary of Fund Revenues and Expenses
As of 12/31/2025

	2026 Budget Amendment #1	12/31/2025 YTD Activity	% of Budget	Comment #	FY25 Budget	12/31/2024 YTD Activity	% of Budget
General Fund (11)							
Revenue	5,320,324.00	2,844,627.97	53.5%		5,315,602.00	2,626,469.62	49.4%
Expense	5,570,520.00	2,894,673.96	52.0%		6,160,592.04	2,726,406.43	44.3%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(250,196.00)	(50,045.99)	20.0%		(844,990.04)	(99,936.81)	11.8%
Tourism Tax (13)							
Revenue	320,150.00	230,787.87	72.1%	1	256,000.00	203,532.24	79.5%
Expense	556,700.00	257,440.46	46.2%		453,980.10	174,218.06	38.4%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(236,550.00)	(26,652.59)	11.3%		(197,980.10)	29,314.18	-14.8%
Contingency (14)							
Revenue	735,000.00	611,945.18	83.3%		210,000.00	118,359.09	56.4%
Expense	390,448.00	120,287.00	30.8%		115,000.00	0.00	0.0%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	344,552.00	491,658.18	142.7%		95,000.00	118,359.09	124.6%
Capital Improvement Sales Tax (15)							
Revenue	613,000.00	323,477.32	52.8%		676,000.00	313,594.48	46.4%
Expense	748,000.00	82,500.00	11.0%		885,600.00	547,520.00	61.8%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(135,000.00)	240,977.32	-178.5%		(209,600.00)	(233,925.52)	111.6%
Leasehold Revenue Bond 2012 (16)							
Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.0%		114,125.00	1,616.10	1.4%
Expense	0.00	0.00	0.0%		114,125.00	1,616.10	1.4%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	0.00	0.00	-		0.00	0.00	-
Viaduct CID (17)							
Revenue	10.00	539.85	5398.5%		1,150.00	625.12	54.4%
Expense	0.00	0.00	0.0%		0.00	0.00	0.0%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	10.00	539.85	5398.5%		1,150.00	625.12	54.4%
Osage Commercial Area CID (18)							
Revenue	220,000.00	153,749.59	69.9%		263,000.00	128,400.46	48.8%
Expense	120,000.00	52,233.25	43.5%		105,990.00	67,671.91	63.8%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	100,000.00	101,516.34	101.5%		157,010.00	60,728.55	38.7%
East Osage Commercial Area CID (19)							
Revenue	7,000.00	11,857.32	169.4%		985,102.00	5,470.03	0.6%
Expense	10,992.00	1,643.93	15.0%		1,224,767.00	161,746.46	13.2%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(3,992.00)	10,213.39	-255.8%		(239,665.00)	(156,276.43)	65.2%
Proposition P (22)							
Revenue	387,500.00	219,196.65	56.6%		409,500.00	182,313.59	44.5%
Expense	415,000.00	172,916.65	41.7%		403,000.00	167,916.65	41.7%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(27,500.00)	46,280.00	-168.3%		6,500.00	14,396.94	221.5%
Transportation Tax (Prop S) (23)							
Revenue	3,456,762.00	614,050.16	17.8%	2	2,876,901.00	1,857,213.66	64.6%
Expense	3,938,480.00	472,445.79	12.0%		3,410,750.42	2,496,029.32	73.2%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(481,718.00)	141,604.37	-29.4%		(533,849.42)	(638,815.66)	119.7%
Parks & Rec (Prop P) (24)							
Revenue	1,134,246.00	603,823.81	53.2%		1,705,600.00	723,868.31	42.4%
Expense	2,080,270.00	948,819.50	45.6%		1,347,679.98	292,750.05	21.7%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(946,024.00)	(344,995.69)	36.5%		357,920.02	431,118.26	120.5%
City Hall / Red Cedar (25)							
Revenue	422,904.00	225,560.68	53.3%		423,259.00	163,800.00	38.7%
Expense	422,259.00	212,016.11	50.2%		423,259.00	210,589.25	49.8%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	645.00	13,544.57	2099.9%		0.00	(46,789.25)	0.0%

	Current Budget	12/31/2025 YTD Activity	% of Budget		FY25 Budget	12/31/2024 YTD Activity	% of Budget
Water System (41)							
Revenue	1,389,000.00	814,731.16	58.7%		2,018,080.00	808,012.93	40.0%
Expense	2,358,684.00	515,019.79	21.8%		2,553,046.98	593,375.91	23.2%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(969,684.00)	299,711.37	-30.9%		(534,966.98)	214,637.02	-40.1%
Sewer System (42)							
Revenue	1,760,419.00	928,656.88	52.8%		6,471,066.00	900,192.38	13.9%
Expense	3,041,675.00	897,130.19	29.5%		3,731,737.99	1,379,214.97	37.0%
General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	(1,281,256.00)	31,526.69	-2.5%		2,739,328.01	(479,022.59)	-17.5%
All Fund Totals							
Revenue	**15,766,315.00**	**7,583,004.44**	**48.1%**		**21,725,385.00**	**8,033,468.01**	**37.0%**
Expense	**19,653,028.00**	**6,627,126.63**	**33.7%**		**20,929,528.51**	**8,819,055.11**	**42.1%**
All Funds Surplus (Deficit)	**(3,886,713.00)**	**955,877.81**	**-24.6%**	**3**	**795,856.49**	**(785,587.10)**	**-98.7%**

*Comment #

1 Tourism tax revenue is running above budget due to the receipt of $86,109 in past due taxes from FY2025

2 None of the $1.7 million of anticipated MODOT funds has been applied for (or spent)(Union St and 1st & Osage projects)

3 Overall, the City's revenues are slightly below budget and expenses are running below budget as well .
The City is operating at a budgeted $3.9 million deficit. (Amended Budget)
Total cash balance at 12/31/25 was $12.56 million. The City plans to use cash balances to cover the budgeted deficit.

* Comments are based on the assumption that revenues and expenses should be about 50% of budget. Inflows and outflows are not always spread equally throughout the fiscal cycle.