Importance of Rural Water to Southern Iowa's Livestock Industry









Forty-Second Annual Cornbelt Cow-Calf Conference

Rural Water in Iowa

- ➤ The largest rural water system in lowa.....steady growth since 1975
- Organized as a private nonprofit water association governed by an elected board of directors
- Supplies 8 million gallons of water daily to rural areas in 18 counties and 50 communities
- Water treatment plant with capacity of 8 MGD located at Rathbun Lake



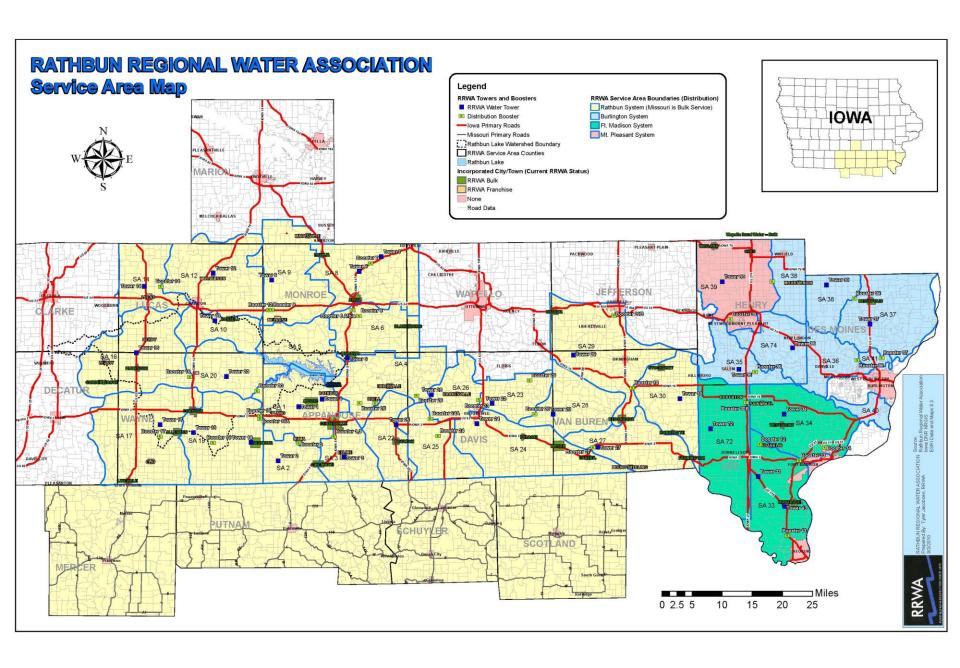


Rural Water in Iowa

- Second water treatment plant is under construction with a capacity of 6 MGD
- Purchases additional water from Burlington, Fairfield, Fort Madison, Keokuk, and Mount Pleasant
- Distribution system has 7,000 miles of pipelines, 34 storage towers, and 37 booster pump stations







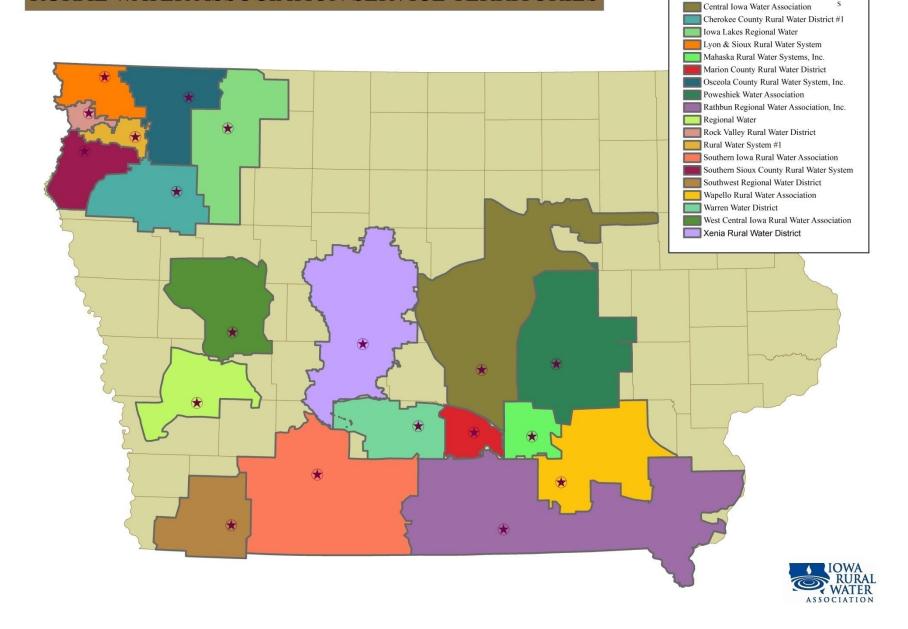
Rural Water in Iowa

- There are 19 rural water systems in lowa
- Rural water systems supply potable water in all or parts of 73 counties in the state
- Systems own and operate surface water intakes, well fields, treatment plants, storage facilities, pump stations, transmission mains, and service lines
- Organized as public water districts or private nonprofit water associations with elected boards





IOWA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION SERVICE TERRITORIES



Legend

Rural Water System Offices

Rural Water for Livestock

- Livestock operations request and pay for RRWA to install service lines and meters from mains
 - Costs range from hundreds to thousands of dollars
- Operations are encouraged to have onsite storage or alternative source depending on demand for water
- Most farms with livestock in RRWA service territory have rural water service; as many as 4,000 connections





Rural Water for Livestock

- Use of RRWA water ranges from seasonal to daily,
 e.g., dry and cold periods, grazing systems, facilities
- An estimated 600+ livestock operations rely primarily on RRWA for water
- These operations use more than 45 million gallons of water per month, or 20% of RRWA monthly supply
- Water use by these livestock operations ranges from 20,000 to 6.5 million gallons per month





Rural Water for Livestock

- > Similar to RRWA, livestock operations request and pay for service line installations with other systems
 - Some systems require onsite storage if operations rely on an uninterrupted supply of rural water
- Rural water systems report that 90% of livestock operations in service areas have water connections
- Water usage by livestock operations ranges from a back-up supply to dependent on rural system



Impact of Drought

- RRWA peak demand strongly tied to livestock use
 - Water use by livestock operations in summer 2012 up by more than 30% over 5-yr average
 - RRWA plant averaged 7.5 MGD in summer 2012 (peak day 10.2 MGD); 2012 average of 6.3 MGD
 - Livestock use accounted for up to one-half of RRWA peak water demand in summer 2012
- ➤ More than 70 new service connections for livestock in 2012; three-times the 5-yr average of 20 per year



Impact of Drought

- Drought conditions and peak demand stressed rural systems' water supply capabilities
 - Record low levels in some ground water sources
 - Limit on new connections due to capacity concerns
- Rural systems installed three-times more service connections for livestock use due to the drought
- Significant number of back-up and idle services relied on as primary sources of water for livestock

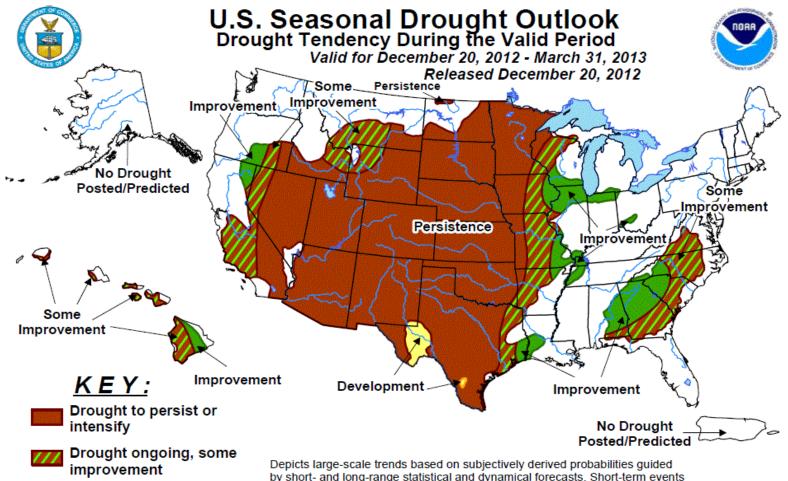


Drought likely to improve,

Drought development

impacts ease

likely



by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events
-- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance.

Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events.

"Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity).

For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

- RRWA second water treatment plant scheduled to begin production in summer 2013
- Newly constructed 1 million gallon storage tower and transmission main to increase distribution capacity
- Encourage livestock operations to plan ahead; request service connections as early as possible
- Voluntary water conservation measures if needed





- Several rural systems are investing in well field development to increase raw water supply
- Systems are installing interconnections between service areas to improve distribution capabilities
- Livestock operations should communicate with systems regarding water supply requirements
- Some systems may implement voluntary water conservation measures if necessary



Water Conservation in Iowa

- Water systems develop and implement plans for conservation during periods of water shortage
- Iowa Code (455B.265 and 455B.266) authorizes DNR to restrict water usage in following general order
 - Water conveyed across state boundaries
 - Recreational or aesthetic purposes
 - Irrigation
 - Manufacturing and industrial processes
 - Generation of electrical power for public use
 - Livestock production
 - Human consumption and sanitation



Cow-Calf Producer Comments

- Most indicated ponds are very low but still primary source of water where possible
- Most used rural water either as additional supply or exclusively during summer 2012
- Some installed rural water connections for first time in summer 2012





Cow-Calf Producer Comments

- Most plan to install additional service connections and use rural water extensively if drought continues
- Most did not feel water supply would be a factor in determining herd size
- Some expressed concern about costs to install and use rural water service connections





Questions and Comments

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