An aerial photograph of a large, multi-story brick building complex, likely a university or government building, situated along a river. The building has a classic architectural style with many windows and a prominent central tower. The river is visible in the foreground, and there are trees and other buildings in the background. The overall scene is somewhat dark and moody.

IOWA

Chris Jones, Research Engineer, IIHR Hydroscience and Engineering

Water Quality is a Social Justice Issue

April 28, 2022

Unitarian Universalists for Justice Economic Community

Slides Available at:

<https://cjones.iihr.uiowa.edu/>

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Chris Jones

IIHR Research Engineer
Water-Quality Monitoring and Research

IOWA WATER QUALITY INFORMATION SYSTEM → SIGN UP FOR IIHR EMAIL UPDATES →

IIHR Water Quality Sensor Network



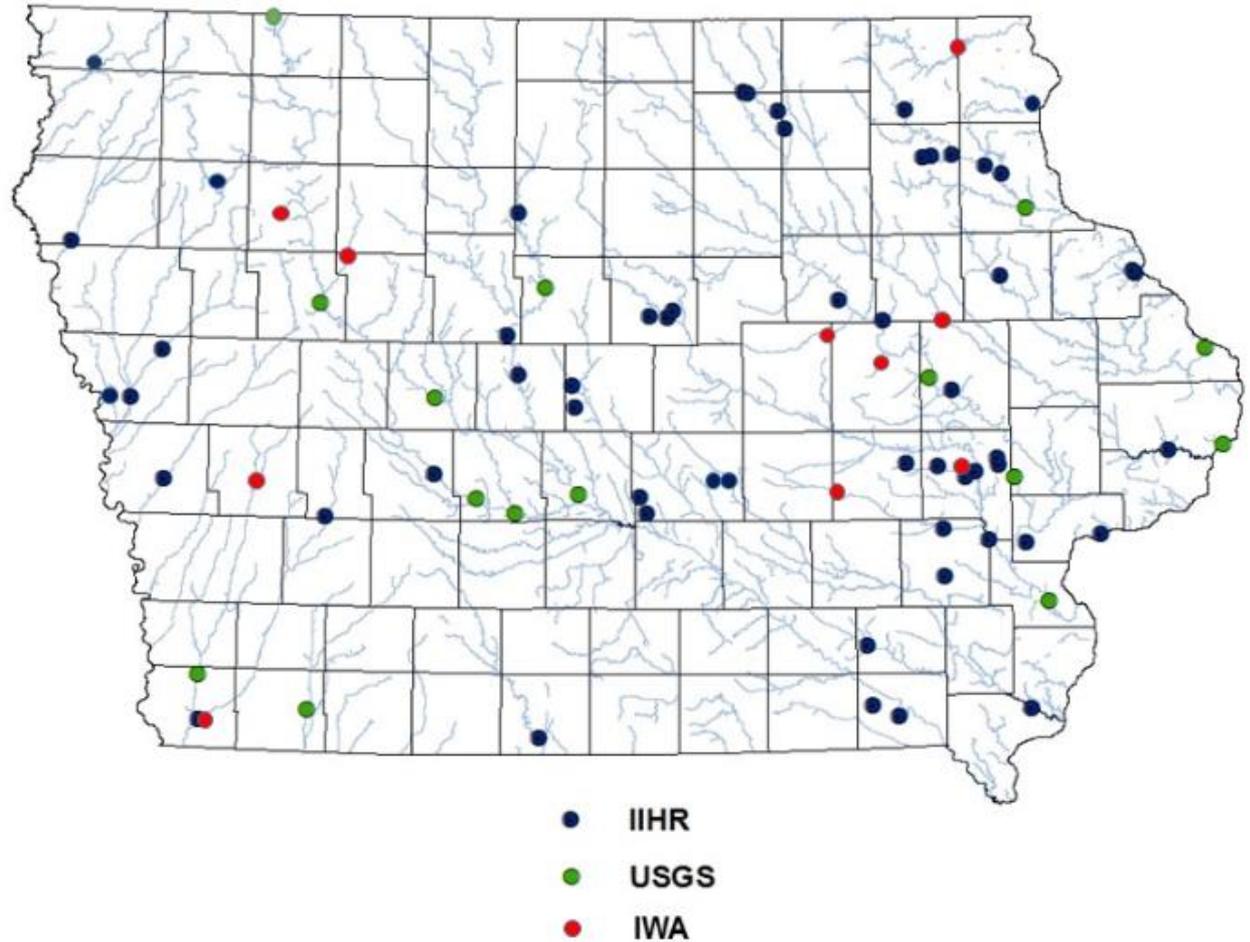
Sites



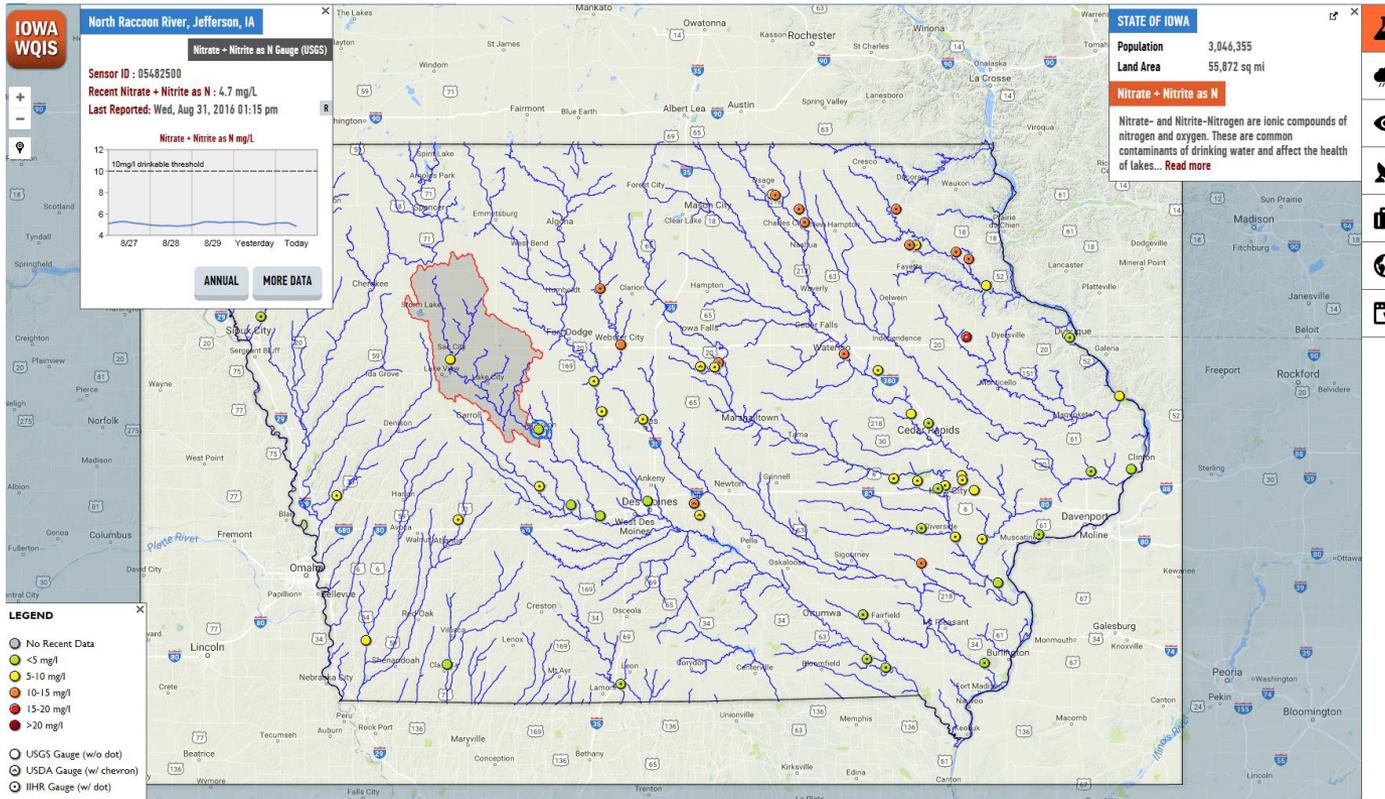
70+ sites
Nitrate-N

20-25 sites

- Temperature
- pH
- SC
- DO
- Turbidity



Iowa Water Quality Information System



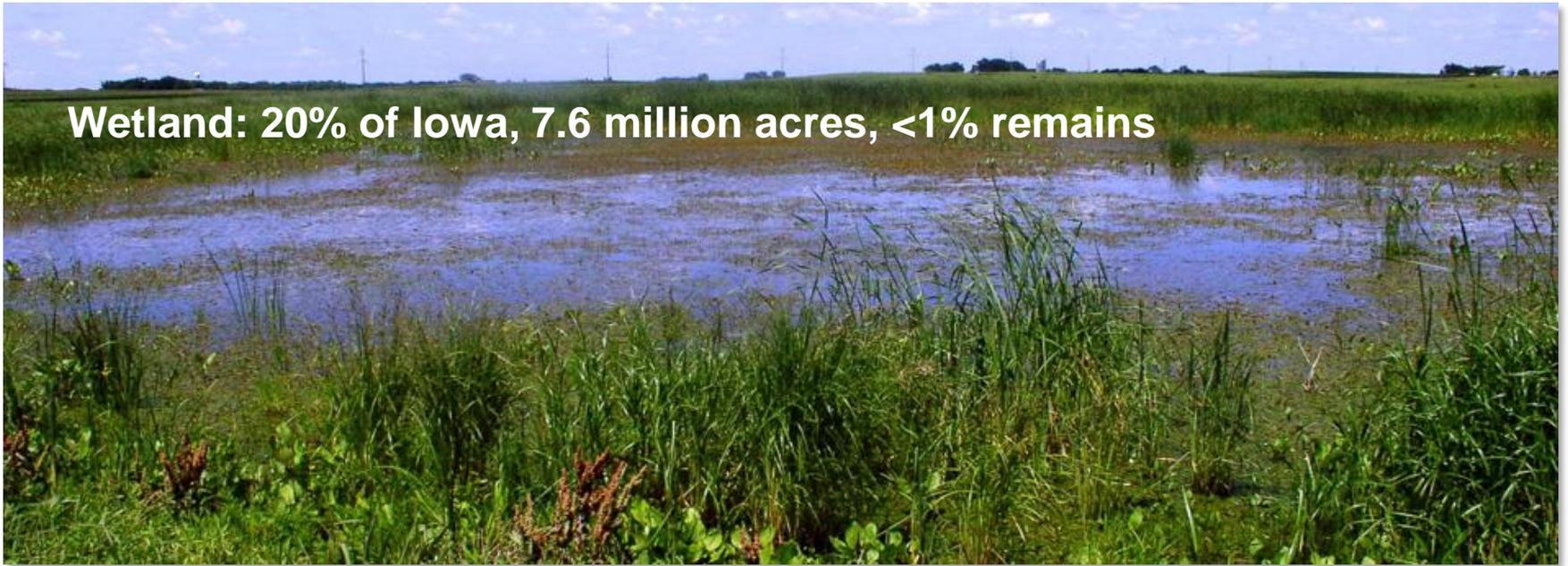
iwqis.iowawis.org/

<http://iwqis.iowawis.org/app/?datetime=2017-06-06T13:00>

IOWA

IIHR-Hydroscience & Engineering

Wetland: 20% of Iowa, 7.6 million acres, <1% remains



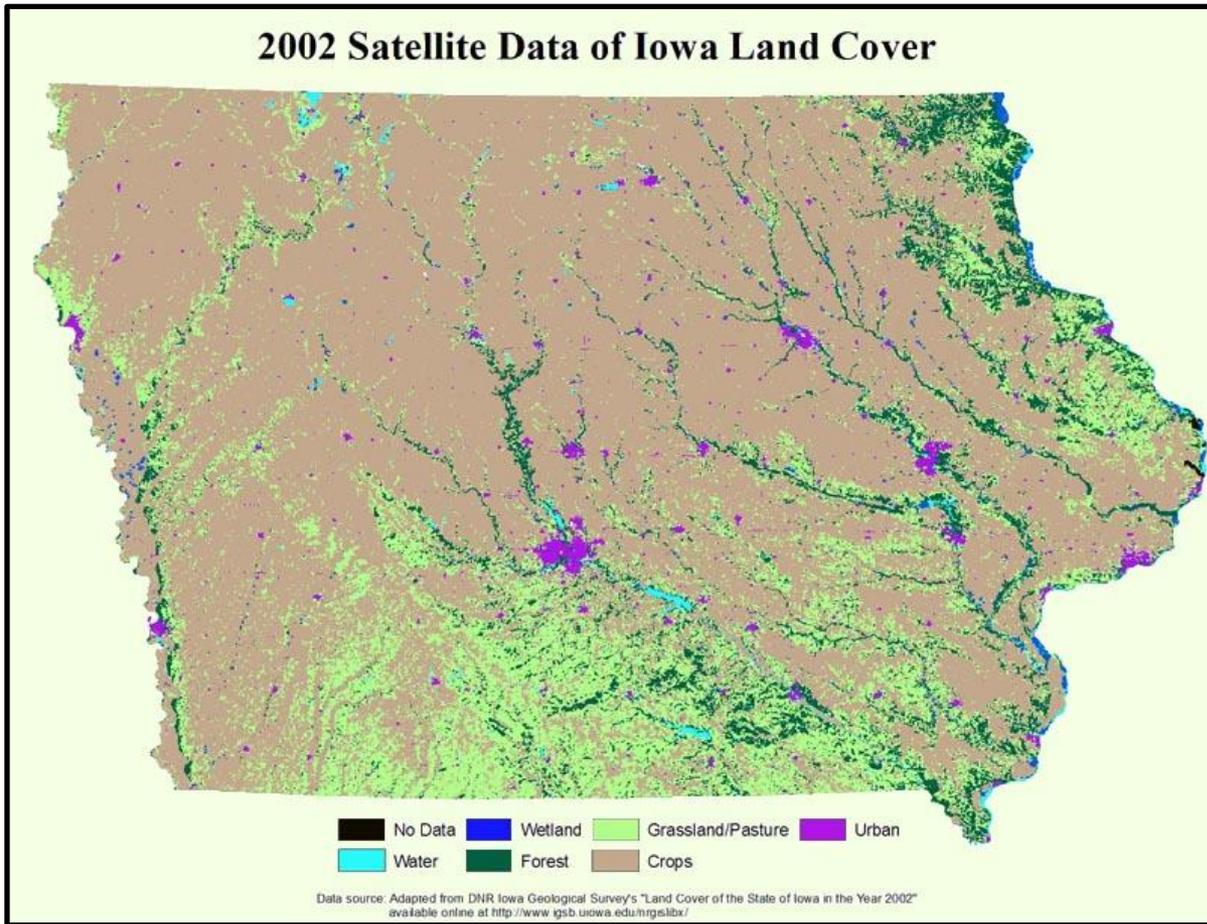
Prairie: 70%, 0.1% Remains



Oak Savannah: ~5%, < 1% remains



Iowa Land Cover



9 Treaties to displace Native Americans, 1824-1853



Native Americans (Sac, Fox, Winnebago, Sioux, and Potawatomie) forced to sell land for an average of 8 cents per acre.

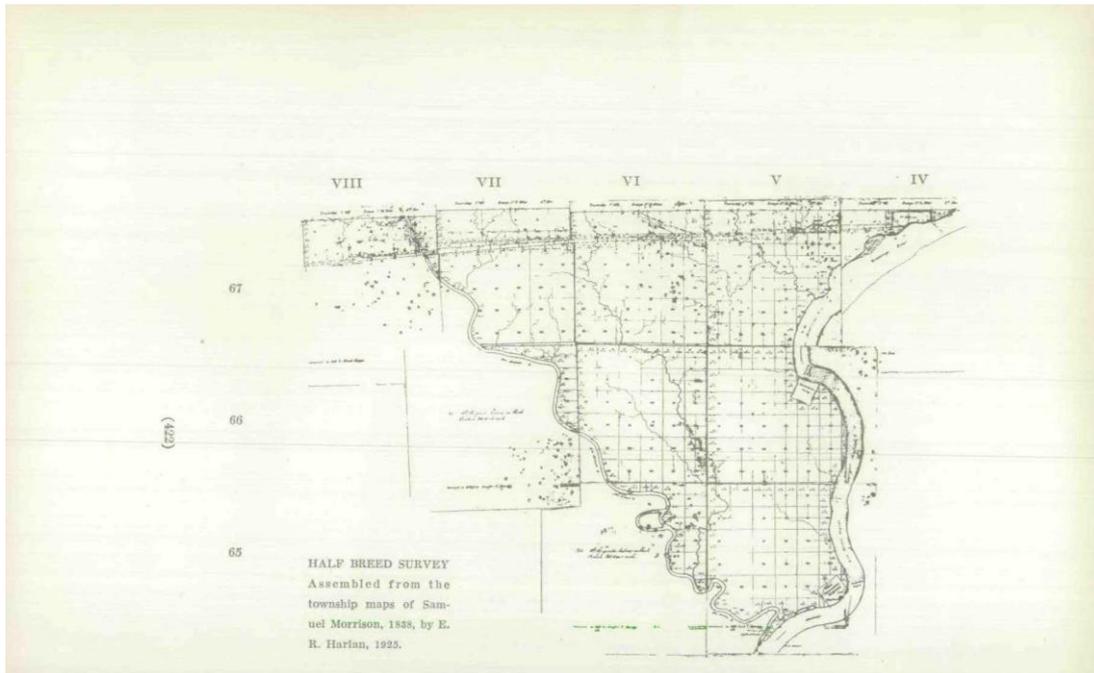
1850s: Mesquaki begin returning by buying land; first land purchases by Native Americans in the U.S.

1856: Iowa Legislature voted to 'let' Mesquakies own this land; purchased at \$12.50/acre.

80 acres now about 8000.

Via Prof Silvia Secchi, UI

Half Breed Tract



1824: reserved for children of white men/N.A. women

1834: Repealed

Via Prof Silvia Secchi, UI

Iowa Farming is White

2017 USDA Data

- 86,104 'Primary' Producers
 - 85,827 White (99.6%)
 - 378 Hispanic (0.4%)
 - 64 Asian (<0.1%)
 - 45 Native American (<0.1%)
 - 40 African American (<0.1%)
 - 6 Pacific Islander (<0.1%)

Iowa as a Whole

- White (90.2%)
- Hispanic (5.7%)
- Asian (2.4%)
- Native American (0.38%)
- African American (3.7%)
- Pacific Islander (0.1%)

Via Prof Silvia Secchi, UI

THE STATUTE LAWS

OF THE

TERRITORY OF IOWA,

69

ENACTED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY OF SAID TERRITORY, HELD AT
BURLINGTON, A. D. 1888-'89.

BLACKS AND MULATTOES.

AN ACT to regulate Blacks and Mulattoes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa.* That, from and after the first day of April next, no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle or reside in this Territory, unless he or she shall produce a fair certificate, from some court within the United States, of his or her actual freedom, which certificate shall be attested by the clerk of said court, and the seal thereof annexed thereto by the said court, and give bond, with good and sufficient security, to be

Certificate of freedom required under seal.
Bond and se-

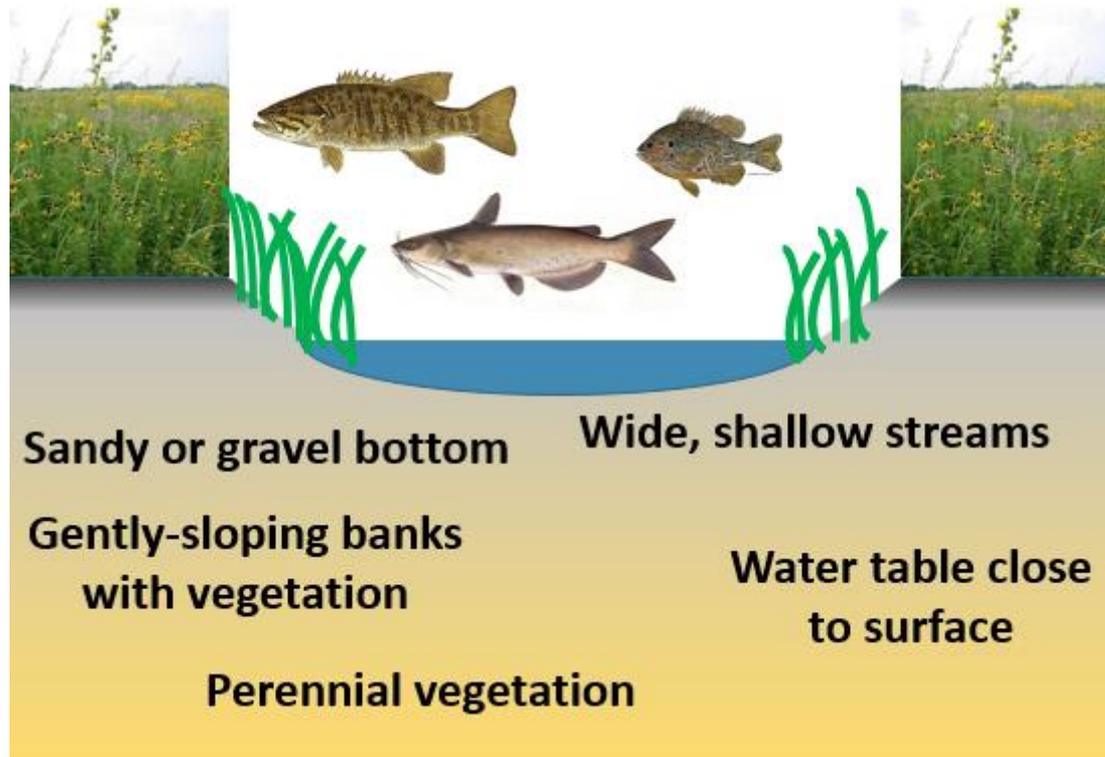
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DU BUQUE:
RUSSELL & REEVES, PRINTERS.
1889.

REPRINTED BY THE
HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA,
1900.

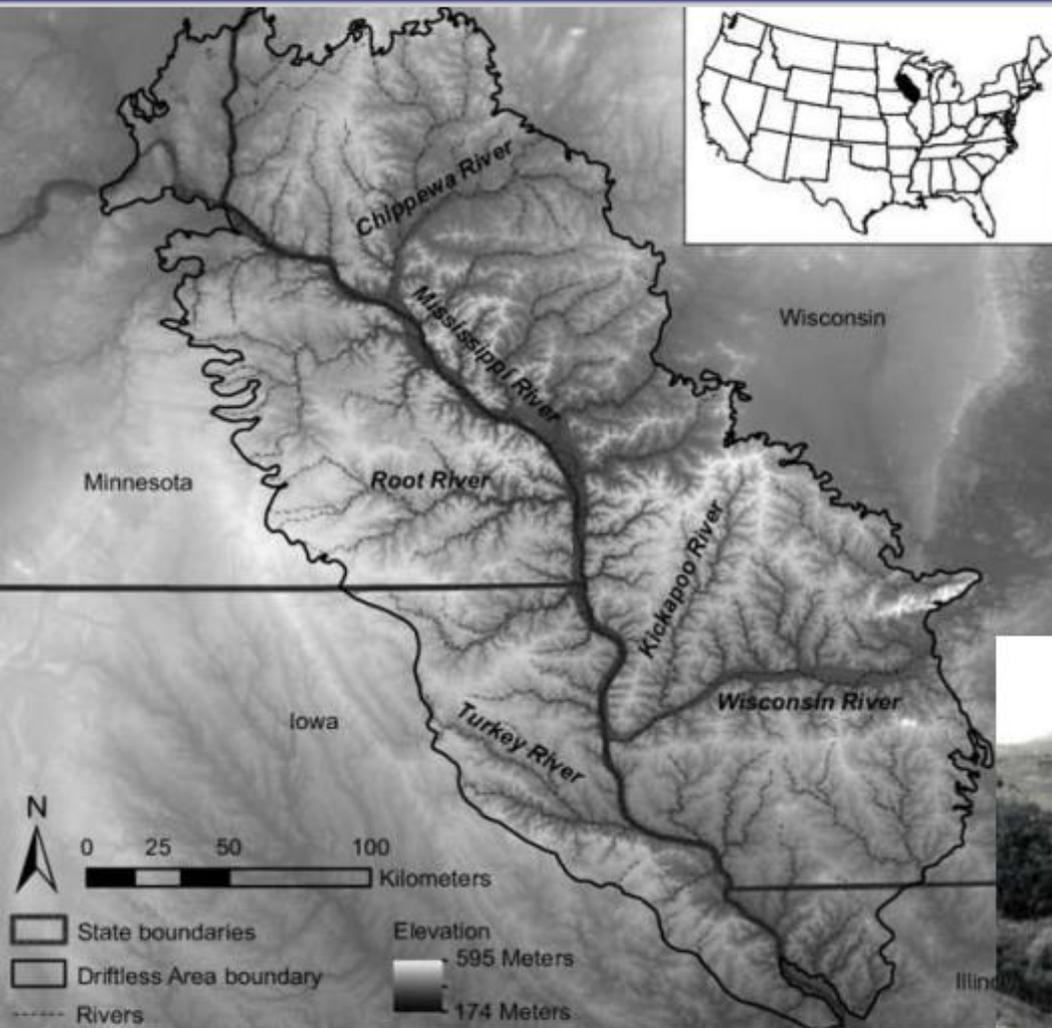
\$500 bond made land purchases impossible

Pre-European Settlement Streams



Breaking the prairie





Credit: Shea, M.E., Schulte, L.A. and Palik, B.J., 2014. Reconstructing vegetation past: pre-Euro-American vegetation for the midwest driftless area, USA. *Ecological Restoration*, 32(4), pp.417-433.

Credit: USDA



Hydrological Modification: 1860s-1910s



How the landscape used to hold water



Attachment 1. Photo of ponded water in drained wetlands of Iowa's Prairie Pothole Region after a heavy rain temporarily backed up the drain tile in early May, 2005. Photo courtesy of Guy Zenner, Iowa DNR Waterfowl Biologist.

In the early 1800s, Iowa contained about 10 to 15 million ha of wetlands. About 99% of that acreage is gone.

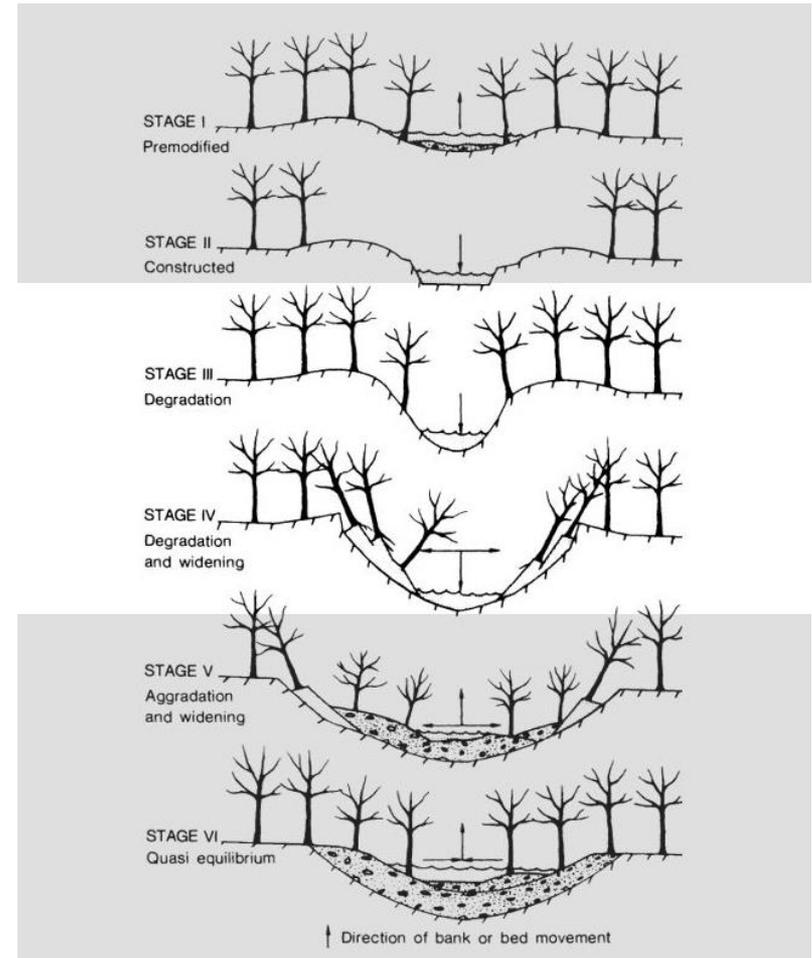
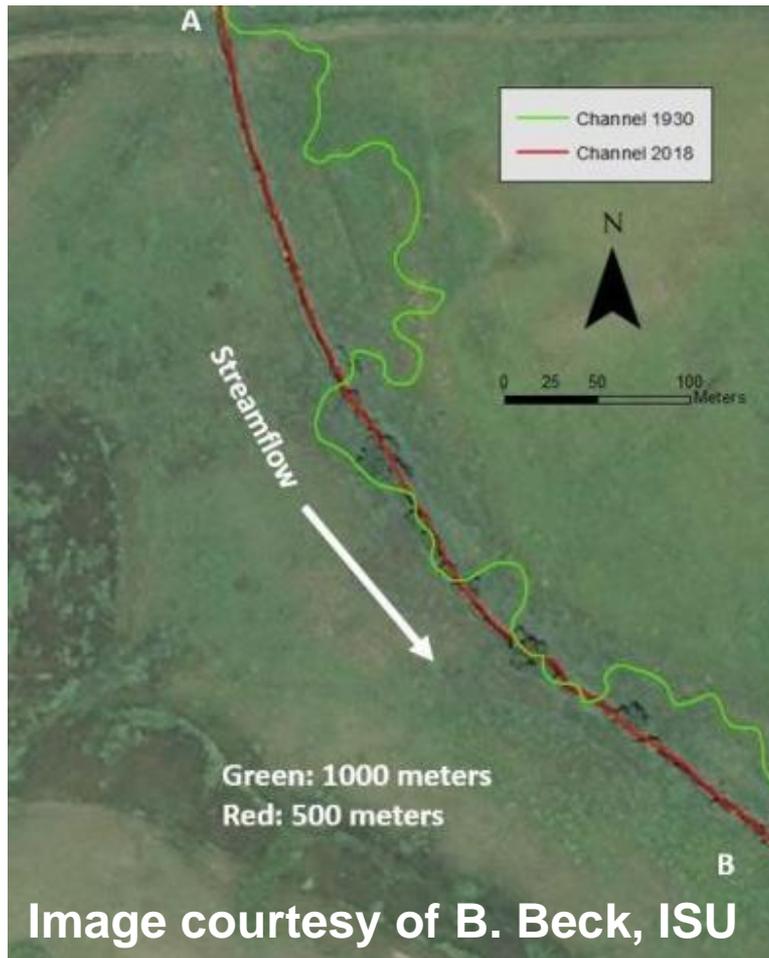
Tiling field now



Source of the Iowa River



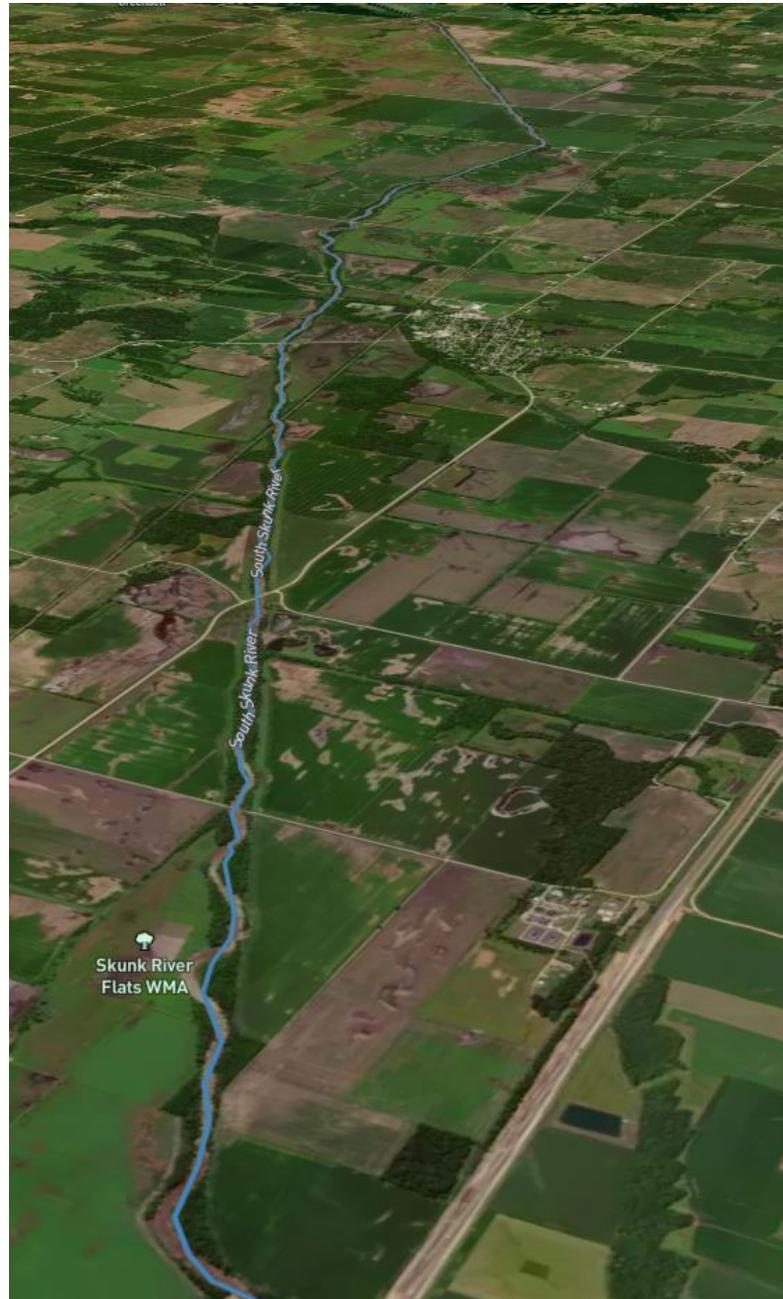
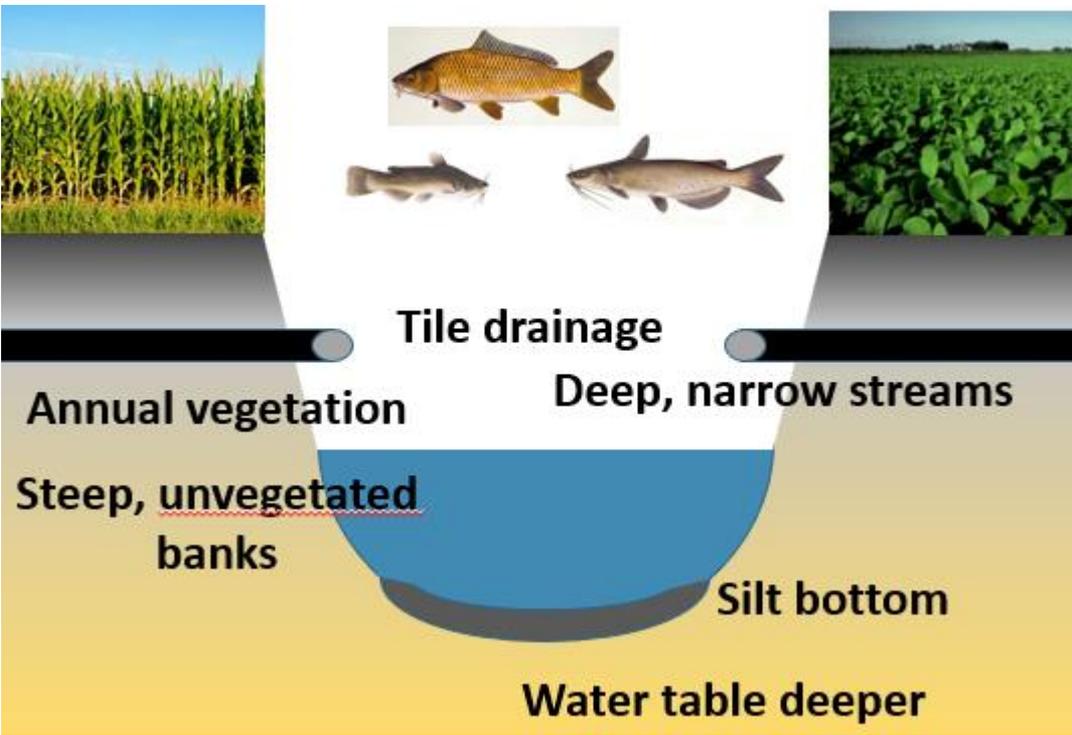
Stream Straightening, 1930-1975



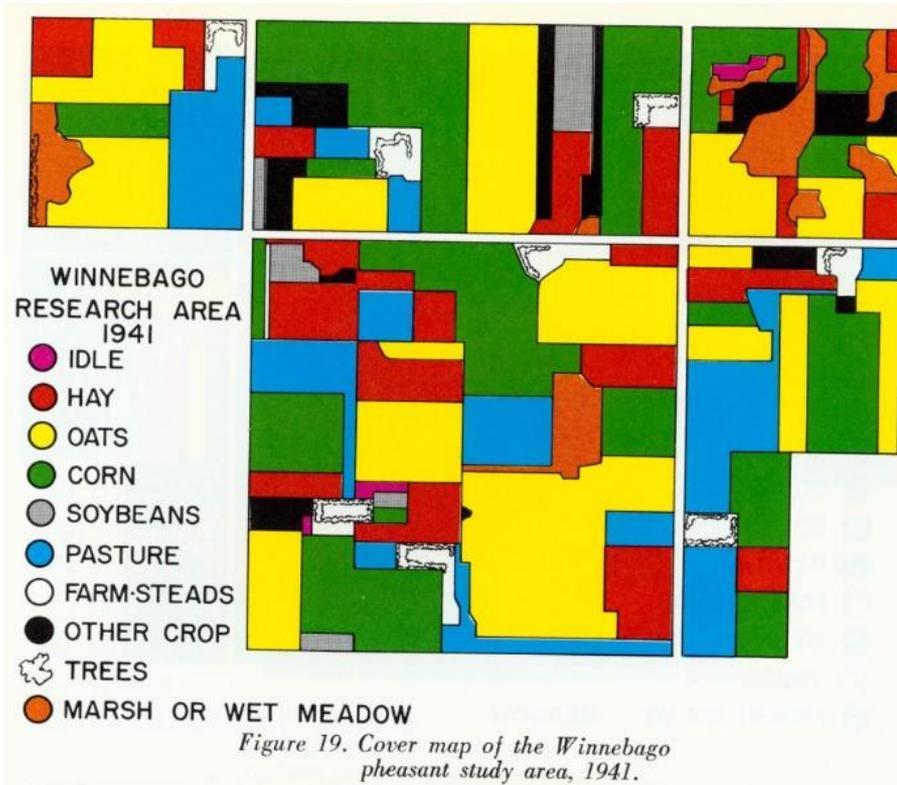


Images courtesy
of B. Beck, ISU

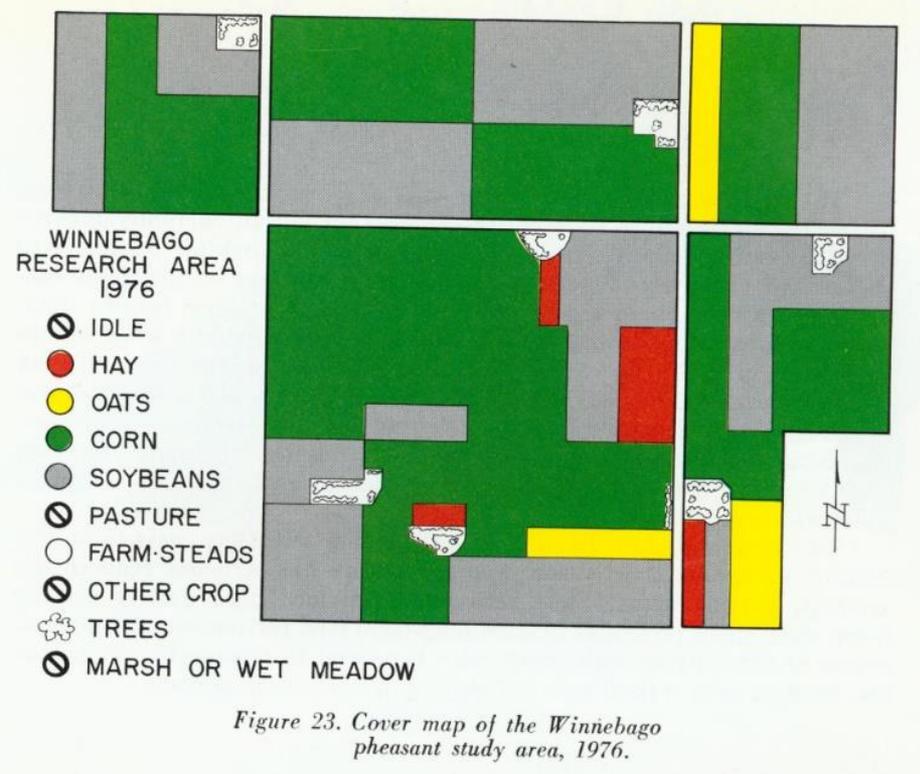
Modified Streams



Transformation of Iowa Farms



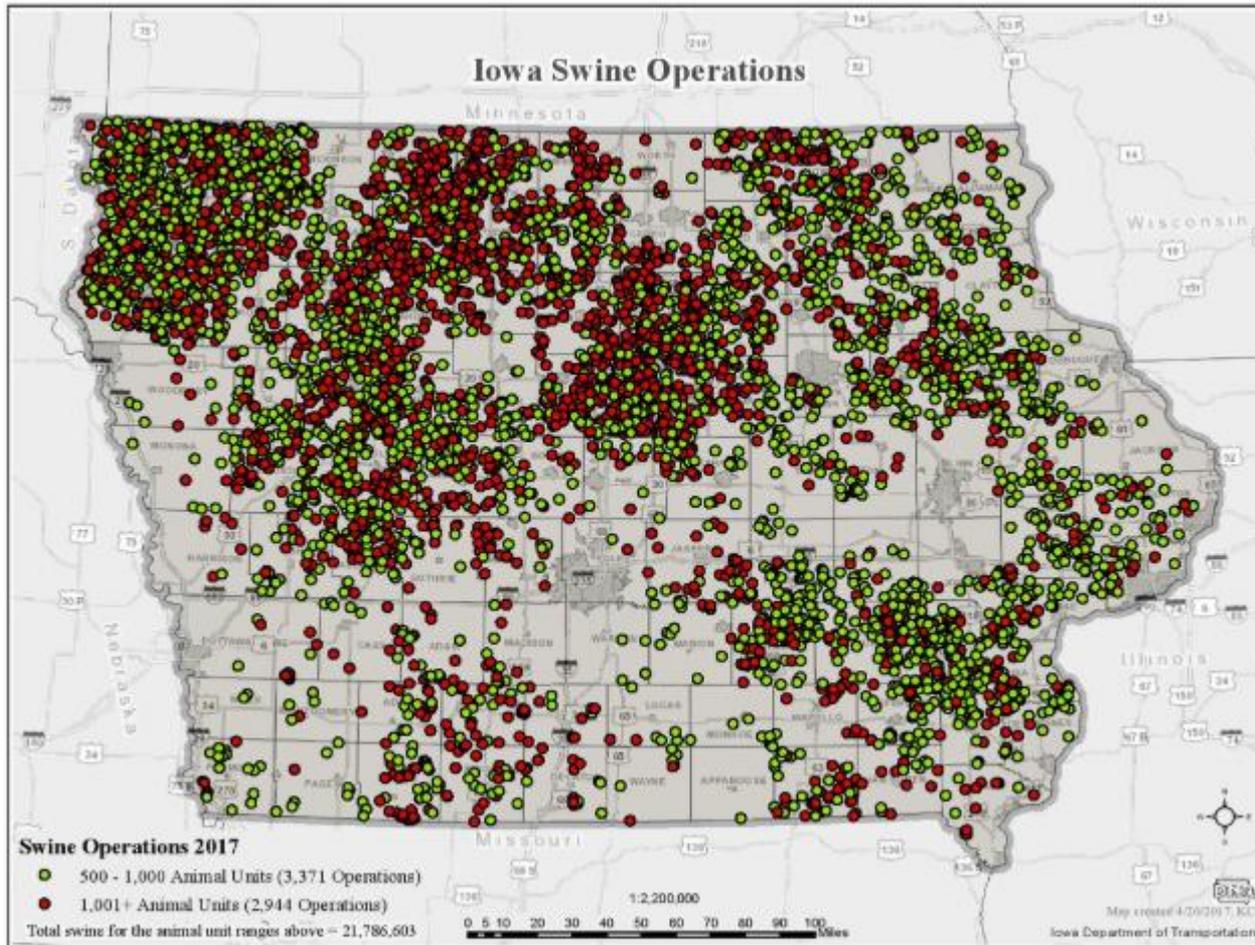
1941



1976



8000 CAFOs



Water Quality Consequences



Nutrients

Nitrogen: Applied as anhydrous ammonia, urea, UAN, manure, MAP and NAP.

Converted to nitrate in the soil profile, mediated by bacteria

Roughly 40% applied in fall, 60% in spring

Especially important in marine ecosystems

VERY WATER SOLUBLE

Loss through tile systems and leaching to groundwater

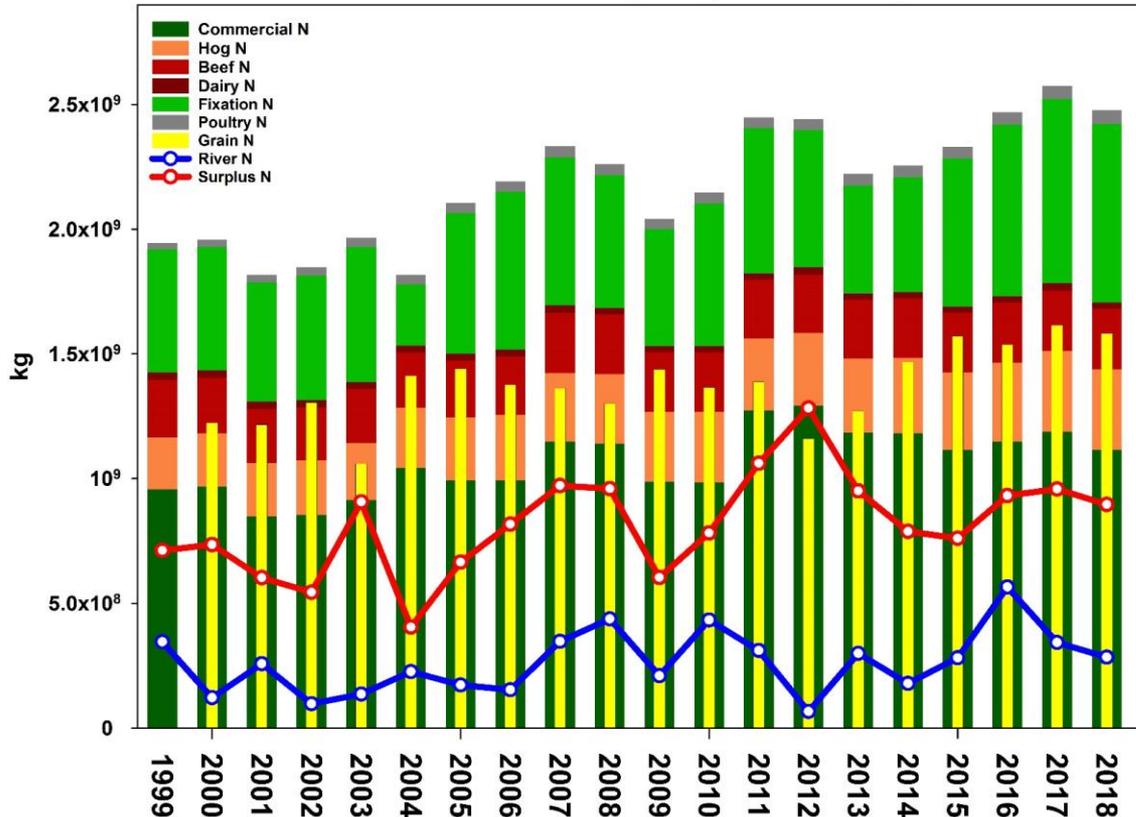
Nitrate: NO_3^-

Regulated drinking water
contaminant since 1974

Limit: 10 ppm (as N)



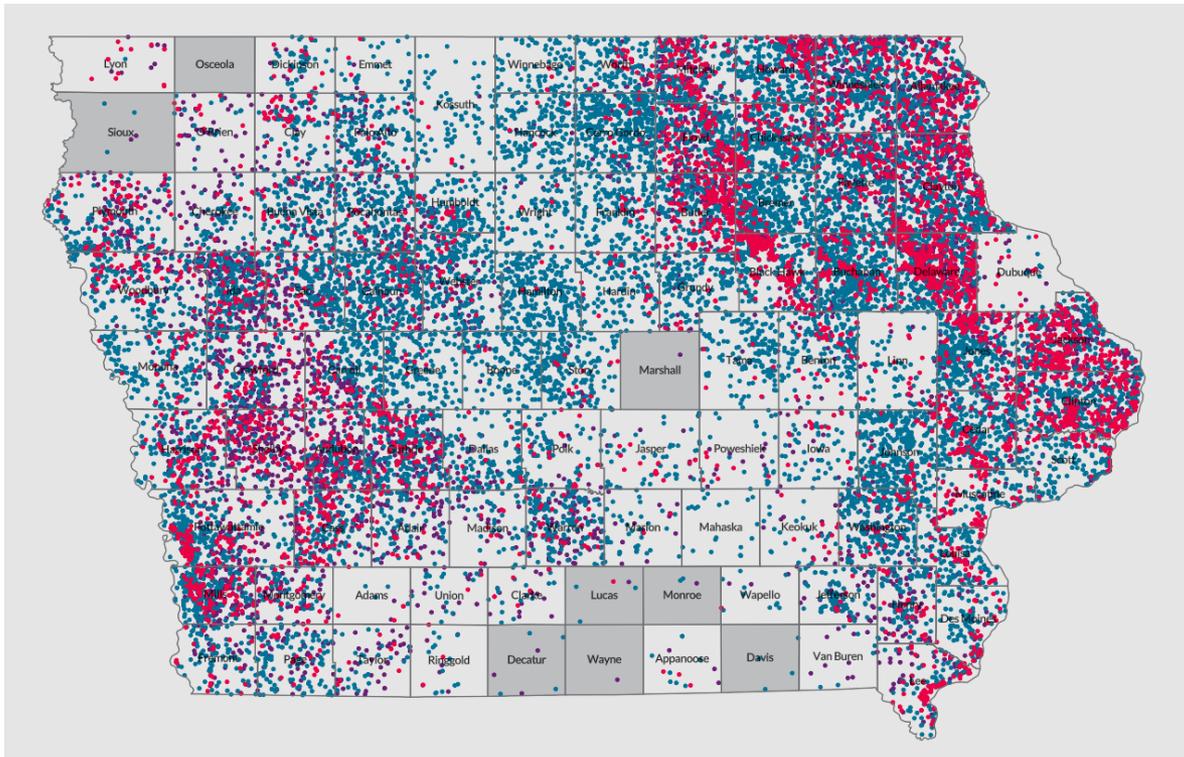
Iowa Statewide Nitrogen Inputs and Outputs



We over-apply nutrients because the taxpayer shoulders the burden for the environmental consequences

About 32% of "surplus" makes it to streams

Drinking Water



7000 private wells have tested above the safe drinking water level of 10 mg/L since 2000

1/3 of Iowa's Public Water Supplies are vulnerable to nitrate contamination

60 PWSs are removing nitrate

25% of Iowa drink water that has been treated for nitrate reduction

PWSs requiring nitrate removal treatment

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY	POPULATION SERVED
DES MOINES	233020
WEST DES MOINES	63541
ANKENY	62416
URBANDALE	42469
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA WATER SYSTEM	26684
JOHNSTON	20495
WARREN RURAL WATER DISTRICT	18838
WAUKEE	17945
CLIVE	17506
BOONE	12934
XENIA RURAL WATER DISTRICT-DM	9792
NORWALK	8948
SIOUX CENTER	7050
SOUTHEAST POLK RURAL WATER DISTRICT	6050
BONDURANT	5493
WINTERSET	5253
MANCHESTER	5191
XENIA RURAL WATER DISTRICT-BOONE	4358
ADEL	3682
POLK CITY	3418
RURAL WATER SYSTEM #1	3300
POWESHIEK WATER ASSOCIATION (IAC)	2000
EPWORTH	1860
MANNING	1510
SLATER	1489
CLARINDA	1439
KINGSLEY	1411
HOLSTEIN	1402
MAPLETON	1224

PANORA	1189
LAKE VIEW WATER SUPPLY	1147
GEORGE	1088
AUTUMN RIDGE ESTATES	1032
CORRECTIONVILLE	839
MILO	784
SIOUX RAPIDS	777
BATTLE CREEK	717
HOSPERS	706
SOUTHRIDGE ESTATES	648
EVERLY	606
EARLY	592
GILMORE CITY	504
NEW VIRGINIA	477
MARTENSDALE	465
EMERSON	463
EWING TRACE	455
LEWIS	436
UTE	377
PIERSON	376
HICKORY HOLLOW WATER SERVICE	375
CUMMING	351
DANBURY	349
GRANVILLE	317
KELLEY	309
NORWALK WILSHIRE MHP	216
RIVER OAKS DEVELOPMENT	215
NORWALK HARTFORD MHP	183
AMES MHP	160
HAMMOND ESTATES	150
LOGANSPOUT	150
ST MARY'S	145
BENEFIT WATER DISTRICT #2	80
DEER HUNTERS RUN	70

Drinking Water





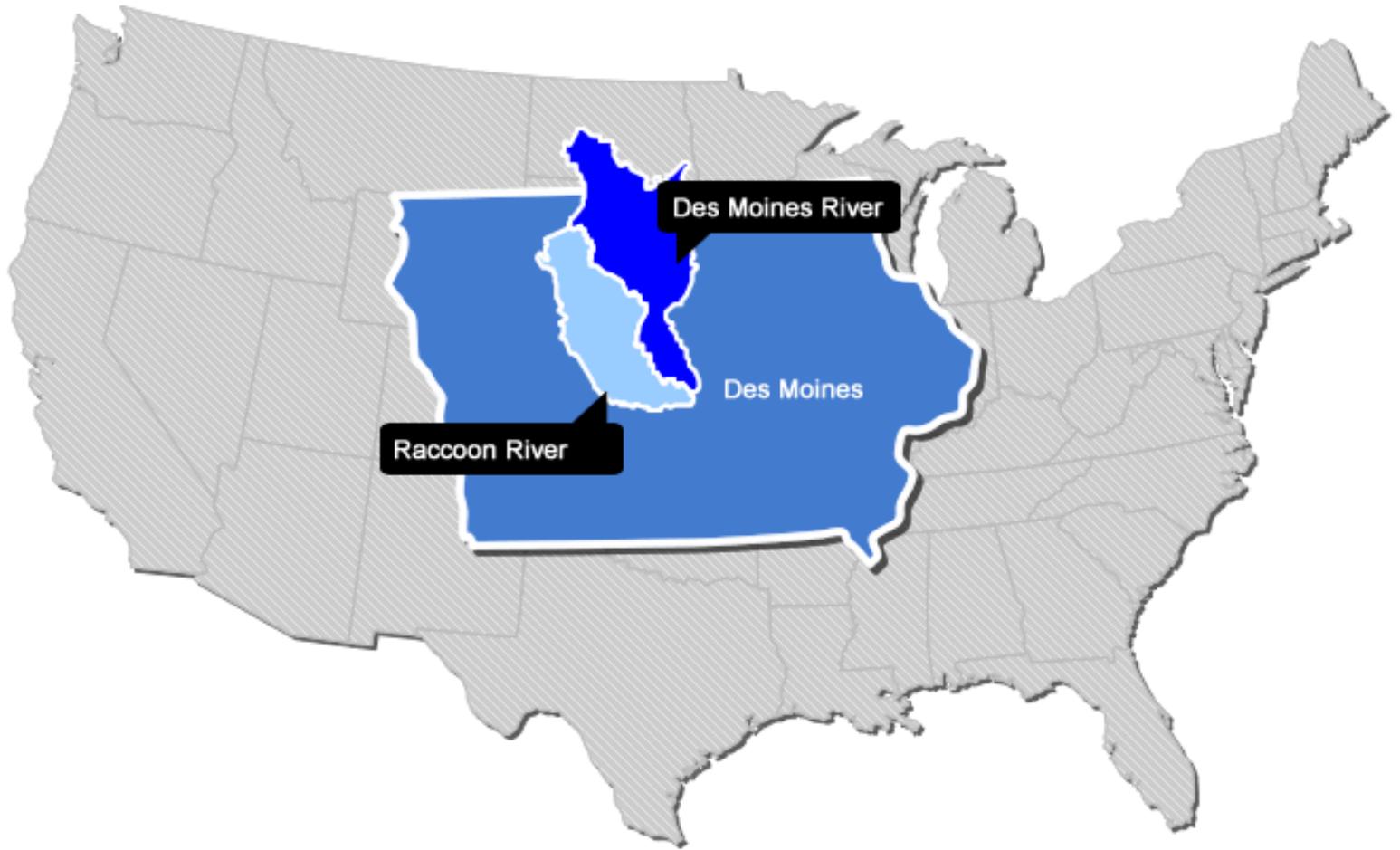
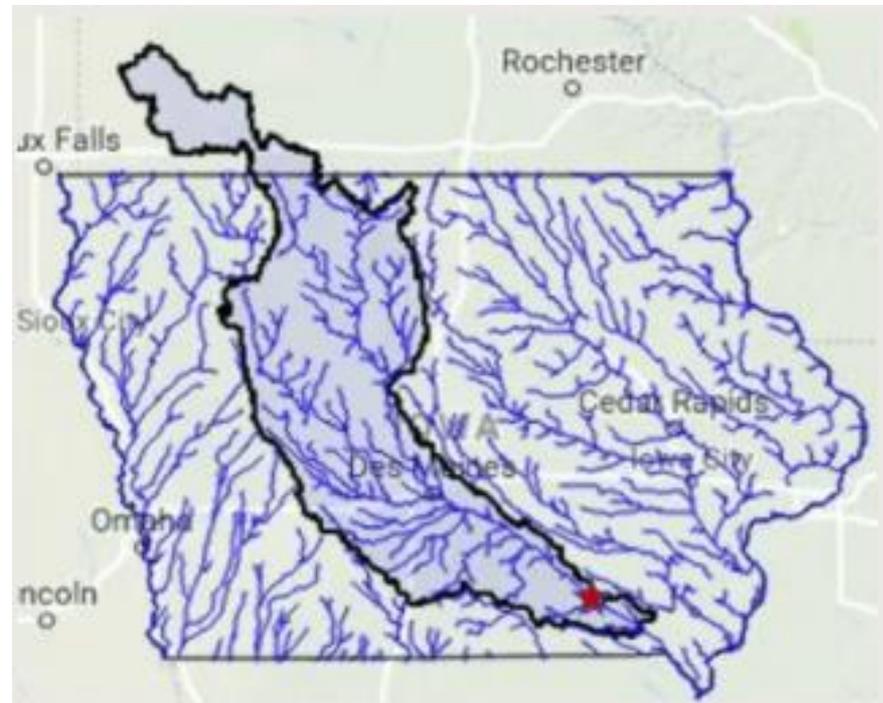


Image credit: Des Moines Water Works

Ottumwa Water Works

mid-700s out of about 900 Iowa communities in median household income

The city lies in Wapello County, which [ranked 94th out of 99 Iowa counties](#) in median household income in 2019.



Surface Water



Lake Erie Algae Blooms



Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia



- Home >
- Strategy documents >
- News releases >
- Resources >
- Contacts >
- Submit comments >
- Comments and responses >
- Iowa Nutrient Research Center >



Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy

The Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy is a science and technology-based framework to assess and reduce nutrients to Iowa waters and the Gulf of Mexico. It is designed to direct efforts to reduce nutrients in surface water from both point and nonpoint sources in a scientific, reasonable and cost effective manner.

The Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force was established in 1997 to coordinate activities to reduce the size, severity and duration of hypoxia in the Gulf. Hypoxia is a large area of low oxygen that can't sustain marine life. Nutrients that lead to algae growth are the main culprit.

In its 2008 Action Plan, the task force called upon each of the 12 states along the Mississippi River to develop its own nutrient reduction strategy.

Working together, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and the Iowa State University College of Agriculture and Life Sciences developed this proposed strategy.

The Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy was developed by:



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

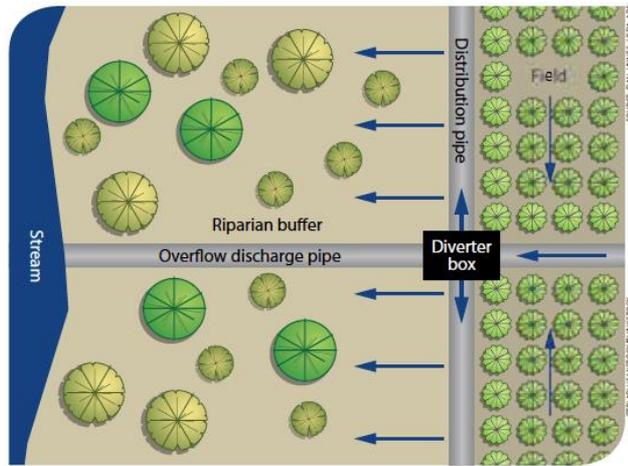
Practices



Cover crops



Wetland construction



Saturated Buffer

Economics of N loss

Cost of Nitrogen: today about \$1.20/lb

Cost to remove nitrogen using BMPs: \$2–\$10/pound

Average statewide load: 600
million lbs

45% reduction = 270 million
lbs/year

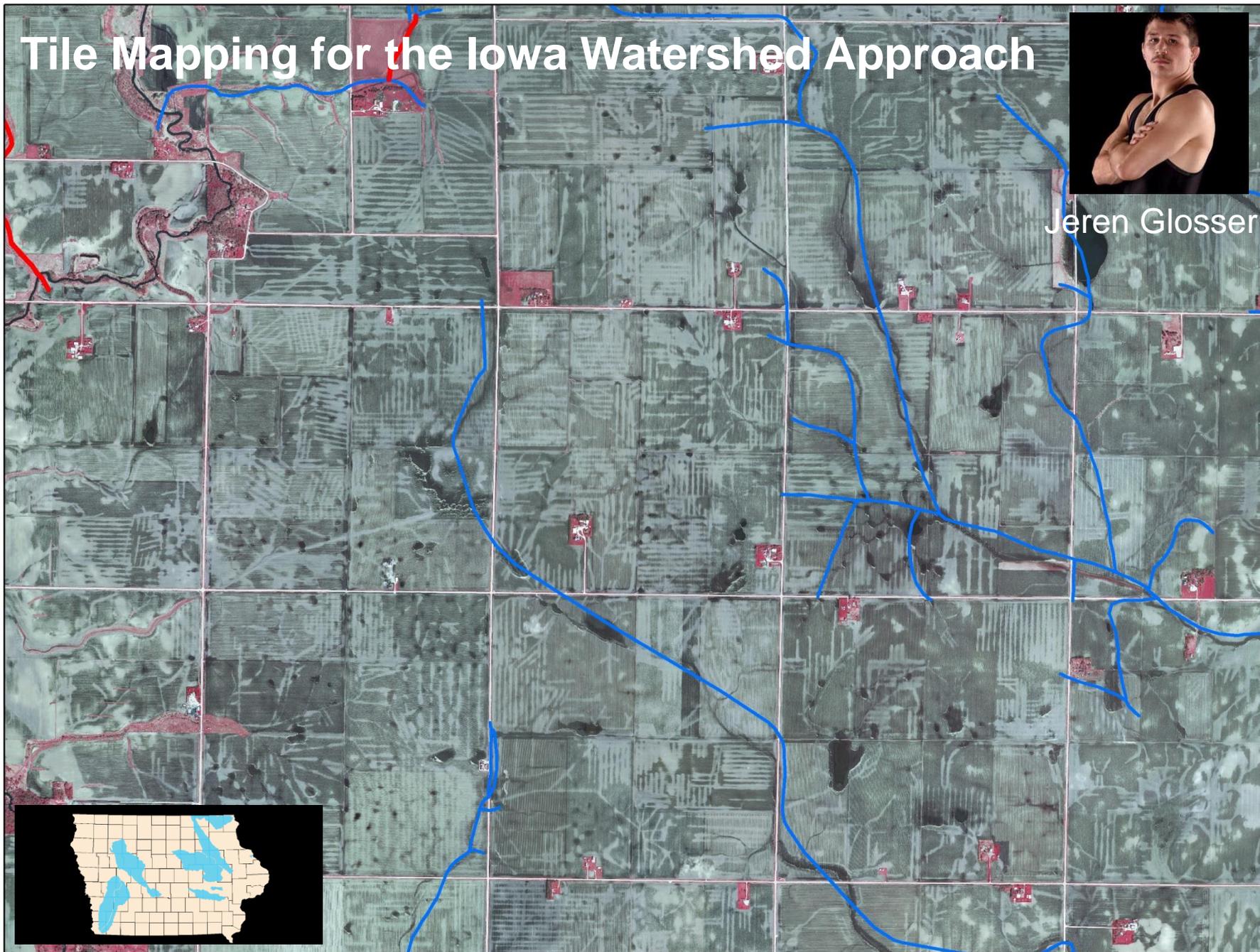
\$540M to \$2.7B/year



Tile Mapping for the Iowa Watershed Approach



Jeren Glosser



New Tile

Watershed	2002	2007	2016
Middle Cedar	\$1,900,000	\$5,100,000	\$5,600,000
Upper Wapsi	\$1,800,000	\$2,200,000	\$6,600,000
English River	\$187,000	\$492,000	\$1,124,000
North Raccoon	\$536,000	\$936,000	\$1,175,000
Upper Iowa	\$106,000	\$231,000	\$931,000
Clear Creek	\$9,350	\$4,300	\$50,500

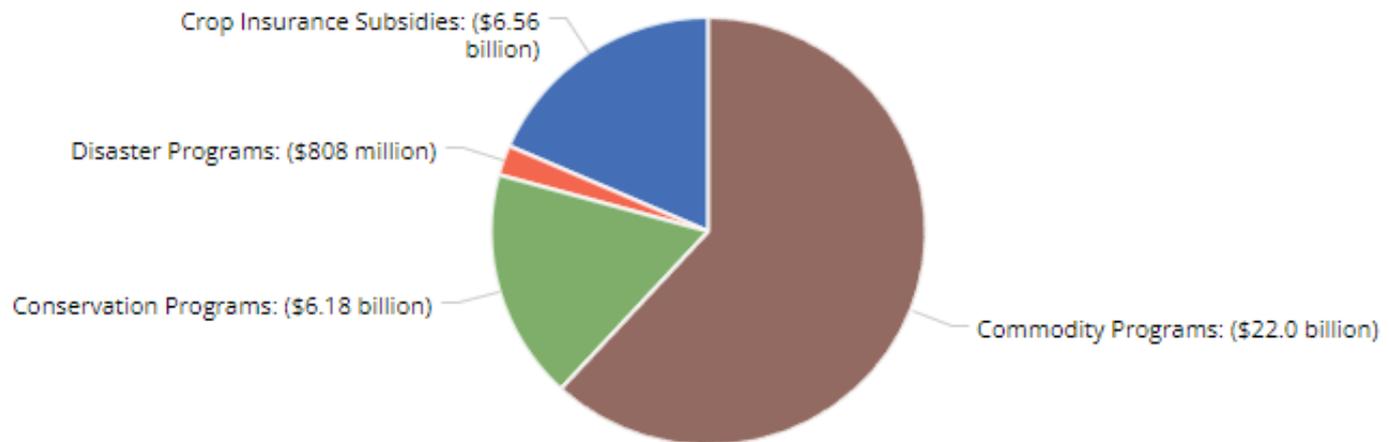
Table 1: Estimated amount spent on new drainage tile in six Iowa watersheds.

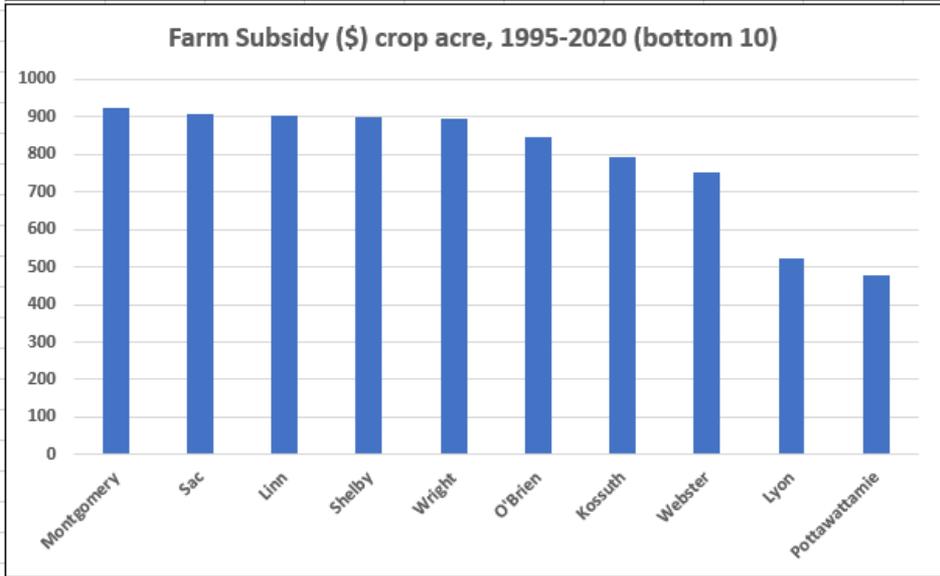
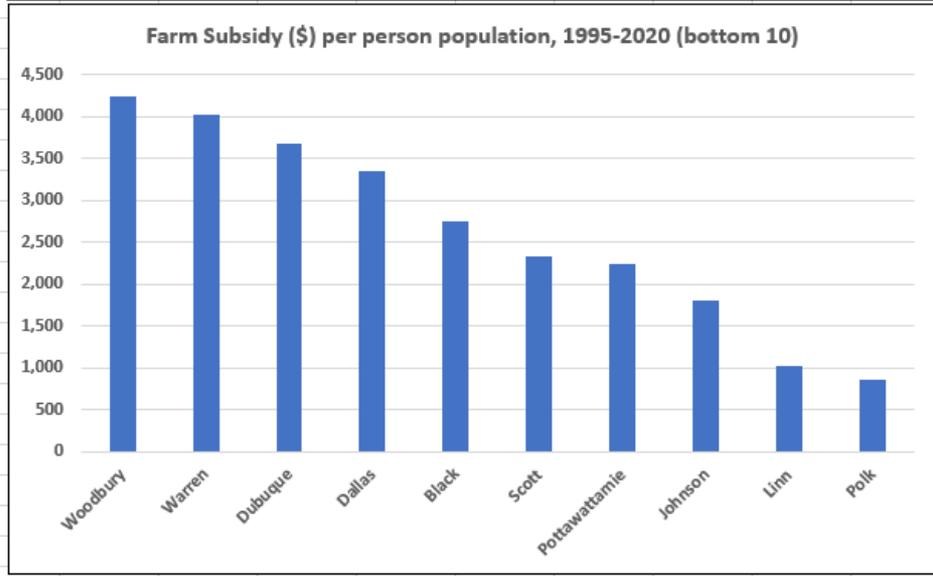
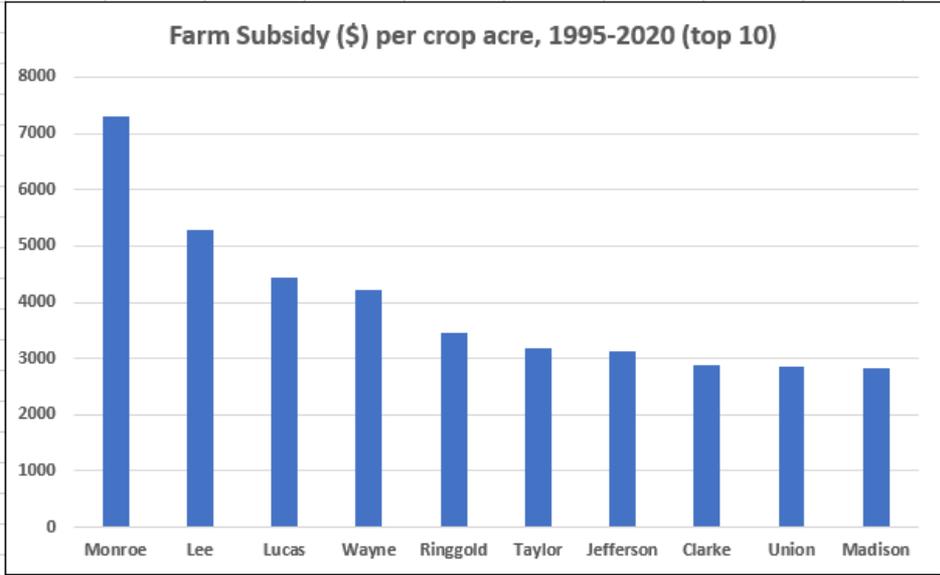
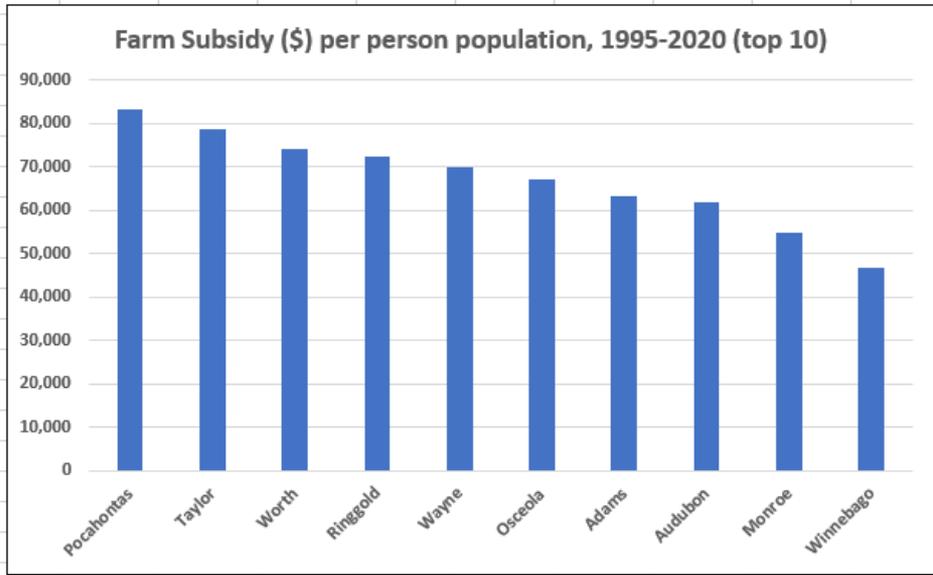
Landform	% of Iowa's Area	\$/year spent on new tile
Iowan Surface	16.9	\$24,500,000
Des Moines Lobe	21.4	\$5,845,000
Northwest Iowa Plains	8.3	\$2,272,545
Paleozoic Plateau	4.6	\$3,580,862
Southern Iowa Drift Plain	41.3	\$33,837,580
Total	92.5	\$70,064,878

Table 2: Estimated amounts spent in 2016 on new drainage tile in five of Iowa's landforms.

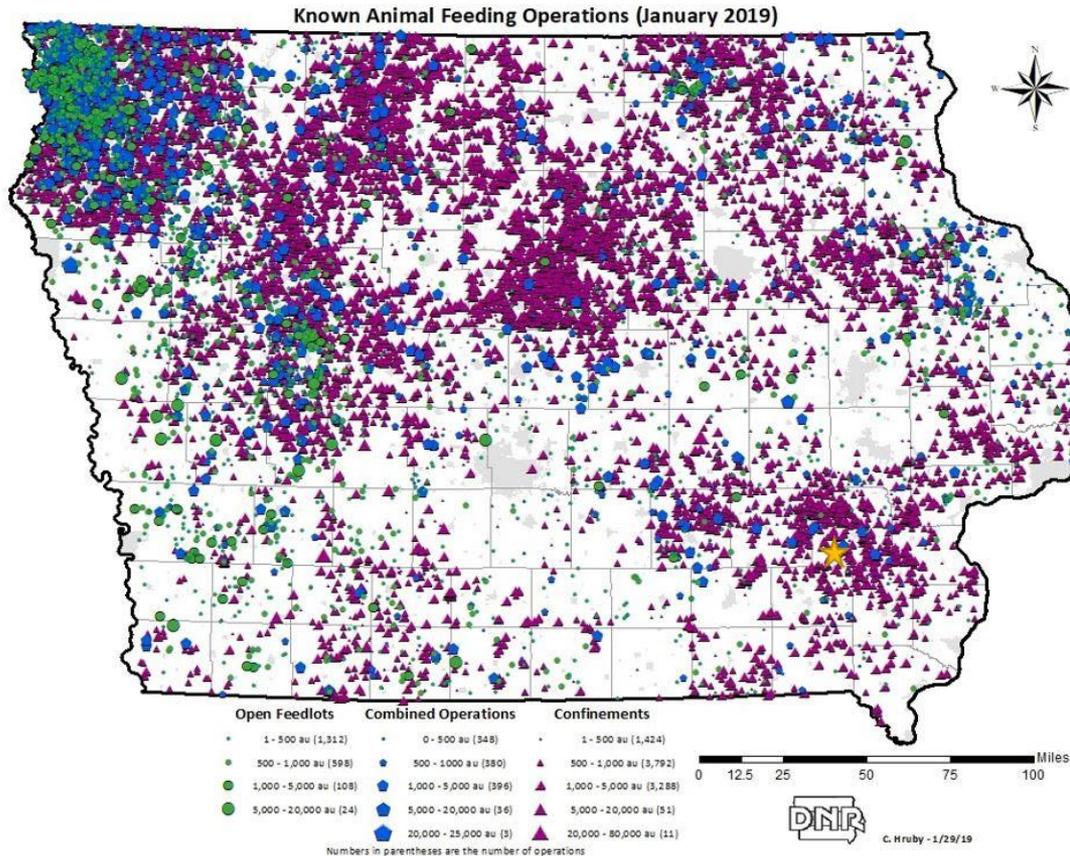
Iowa Farm Subsidy Information

Farmers received \$35.5 billion in subsidies 1995-2020





How Do You Overcome Structural Drivers to Bad Water Quality?



More Diverse Farming Systems



Marsden Long Term Rotation Study- ISU



Matt Liebman

Corn/Soybean/Oat/Alfalfa/Alfalfa vs Corn/Soybean

N fertilizer use 91% lower

Herbicide use 97% lower

Weed biomass similar

Soybean sudden death syndrome much lower

Soil health is better

Tile nitrate 57% lower

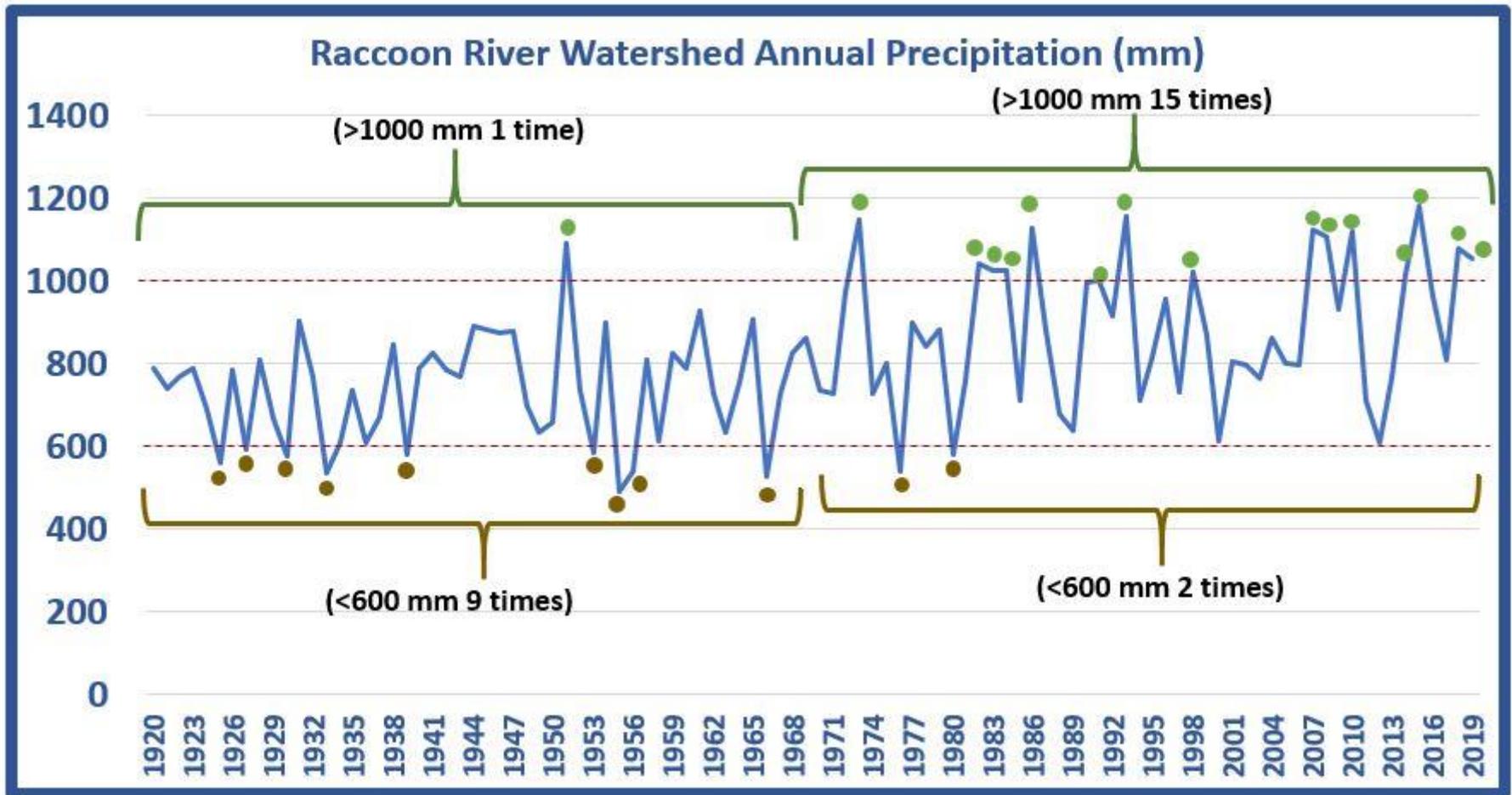
Soil erosion 50% lower

Fossil Fuel use 60% lower

Net returns similar (revenue lower but input costs also lower)



Climate Change



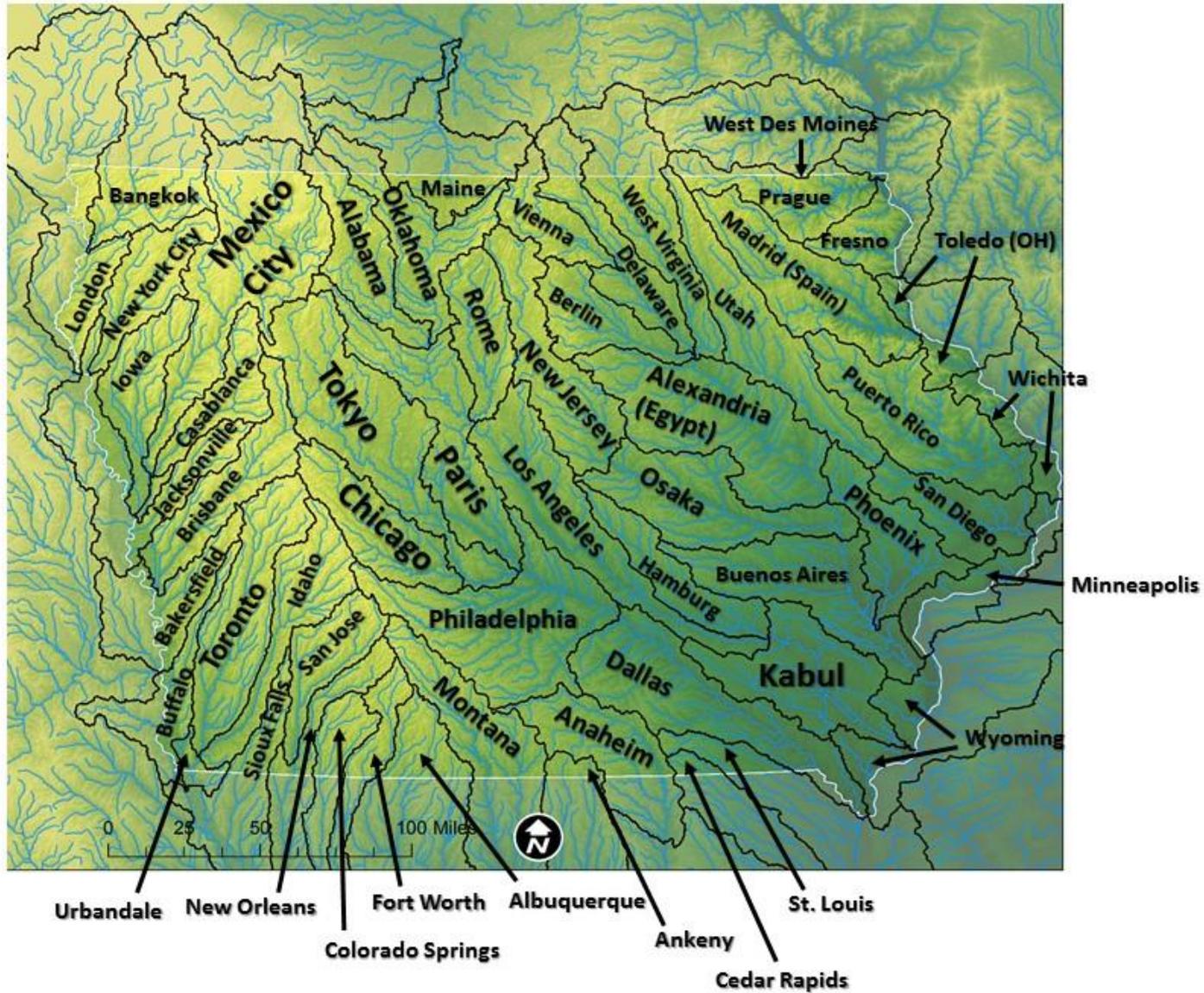
What do we want our production system to look like?

Commerce



Nutrition, Equity and Environmental Outcomes?





<https://cjones.iihr.uiowa.edu/>

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