West River/Lyman-Jones
Rural Water Systems Inc.

Quality On Tap!

July 2025 | Volume 21, Issue 1

ZEBRA MUSSELS
A GROWING THREAT TO SD WATERS

SOUTH DAKOTA'S RIPARIAN ZONES
VITAL CORRIDORS FOR WILDLIFE, LIVESTOCK, AND WATER QUALITY

FLOWING FORWARD:
STATE AND FEDERAL DOLLARS POWER SOUTH DAKOTA'S WATER IMPROVEMENTS

ANNUAL MEETING

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15

MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND!

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SEE PAGE 13 FOR MORE INFO

RURAL WATER FOR LIVESTOCK

By Nathan Brandenburg, P.E., and Matt Oedekoven, P.E.
DGR Engineering

Many families have their own rituals when it comes to remembering to shut off the water hydrant. Ranging from wearing a backwards hat or some other homemade necklace contraption as the daily chores are completed. To you and the rest of the family, it was a tell-tale sign that the water was on filling a stock tank, and a reminder to turn the water off.

Many ranchers who grew up in western South Dakota were not served by rural water. Every house had its own private well and did what they could too not waste such a precious resource. This included not letting the tank run over because someone forgot we turned the water on several hours earlier.

For many parts of South Dakota, the concern is no longer about running the well dry if you leave the water running. It's more about being good stewardship (and perhaps avoiding a higher than necessary water bill) that motivates us to manage our water responsibly.

Predominantly, water consumption in rural water systems falls into two categories - domestic and livestock. Over the last 50 years, domestic use patterns have changed a little. Through the 70s, 80s, and 90s water utilities generally noticed an increase in per capita water use. But, the 2000s and 2010s have seen a move to more energy efficient and water conserving appliances in the home. So, the trend in per capita water use has reversed and generally speaking, domestic water use has been reasonably consistent during the life of rural water.

Livestock demands on the other hand are quite a different story. First of all, for some rural water utilities, the livestock consumption could be two to three times the amount of domestic use. So, changes in livestock usage patterns are more noticeable. Secondly, livestock water has become a significant factor in grazing management systems, and there are more and more livestock on rural water all the time. Finally, one of the most noticeable changes to the customer is to supply water "on-demand" to livestock. Rather than fill a stock tank over a period of several hours, cattle can now come and drink at the waterer anytime they want.

From a management and animal production perspective this is great. However, this creates a unique challenge both on the utility side and the customer side in accommodating this change in demand patterns. Historically, water used for livestock has been delivered into stock tanks, and is delivered over a period of many hours. For the utility, we estimate these demands across 12 – 18 hours during the day because livestock across the utility service area rarely consume water all at the same time. However, the problem compounds when you get to the customer side. It's not uncommon that cattle come into drink for a couple of hours twice a day, and perhaps at the same time that domestic demands are required (e.g. shower, laundry, etc.). So, the customer's pipeline needs to be sized to accommodate these demands within a shorter period of time.

...continued on page 3

Visit us online at: **www.wrlj.com**

West River/ Lyman-Jones Rural Water Systems, Inc.
MNI WICONI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dave Fuoss, Draper – President
Richard L. Doud, Midland – Vice President
Dodie Garrity, Hayes – Sec./Treas.
Veryl Prokop, Kadoka
Casey Krogman, White River
Brad Smith, Vivian
Dean Nelson, Murdo
Quint Garnos, Presho
Marion Matt, Philip
Jiggs O'Connell, Creighton

MURDO PROJECT OFFICE

307 Main Street
PO Box 407
Murdo, SD 57559

Jake Fitzgerald.....Manager
Amy Kittelson.....Office Manager
Kati Venard .....Billing Secretary
Brandon Kinsley.....O & M Foreman
Ed Venard..... O & M
Steve Baker..... O & M
Brian Flynn..... O & M

Ph: 605-669-2931 or 1-800-851-2349
E-Mail Address:
wrlj_ruralwater@goldenwest.net

PHILIP FIELD OFFICE

PO Box 144
Philip, SD 57567

Mike Vetter .....O & M Foreman
Eddie Dartt..... O & M
John Kramer..... O & M
Nick Konst ..... O & M

So, let's review an example of a headquarters service with a rural residence and 250-head of livestock. The livestock each drink 25 gallons per day consuming a total of 6,250 gallons and the cattle come in and drink for a total of 4 hours (two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon). So the livestock demands require the pipeline to be sized for 26 gpm. Allowing for about 4 gpm for a shower or laundry to run at the house during the same time means you could have a peak demand of about 30 gpm. If the pipeline system is a 1-inch pipe, this means that in about 300 feet of pipe, there is 70 psi of pressure loss in the pipe. And, if you don't have 70 psi available, that means you will get something less than 30 gpm at a reduced pressure.

So, how can we improve this? You could install larger pipe. If you used a 2-inch pipe there would only be about 2 psi of pressure loss in the same 300 feet of pipe. But, unfortunately, it isn't that straight forward. Pressure loss still occurs in all of the fittings, valves, meter pit, etc., and during high flows these components will lose a significant amount of pressure. In the example given above, by switching to 2-inch pipe, the pipe pressure losses becomes less, but the pressure loss through the meter pit, valves, and fittings quickly adds up to 50 psi.

A better way to fix this is to go back to managing the demand patterns. If we take the same cattle drinking 6,250 gallons per day and fill a tank over a period of 12 hours, the flow rate is reduced to less than 9 gpm. Allowing 5 gpm for a shower and laundry means the peak demand at your service is between 14 gpm. In a 1-inch, that is about 12 psi of pressure loss from the pipe, and about 8 psi of pressure lost through the other components.

The table below shows the impact of extending the delivery rate for livestock demands. You can calculate your own numbers using the table as a guide. Every situation is different, but armed with this information you can see how important it is to reduce the flow rate to maintain adequate pressure.

Head of Cattle	Delivery Period		
	4 hr	8 hr	12 hr
100	10 gpm	5 gpm	3 gpm
250	26 gpm	13 gpm	9 gpm
500	52 gpm	26 gpm	17 gpm

* Assumes 25 gallons per head per day

There are many ways to help manage the demand patterns. But, it typically includes adding storage for the large demands. If you have livestock, you can fill a stock tank with a flow restrictor and a float or you can fill a tank and then pump to the on-demand waterers.

A common question WR/LJ is asked is: How much storage should I provide for my livestock? Unfortunately, there isn't a one size fits all type of answer. Each operation is different but here are some things each operation can ask themselves:

How much water does my livestock drink in a day?

- Many rural water systems recommend livestock storage equal to one day's water need. In addition to managing demand patterns, this much storage also provides emergency storage in the event the water system has an outage that affects water delivery to its customers. While water systems do their best to minimize these types of outages they do occur on occasion.
- Considering the 250-head example previously used, the storage need would be 6,250 gallons.

If I have other options for providing emergency storage for my operation, is my operation okay with providing less storage?

- For managing demand patterns and assuming livestock drink twice per day, an operation will want the water available for them when they arrive. Which means having half of their daily water available. So, considering the same 250-head example previously used, the storage need would be half of 6,250 gallons or 3,125 gallons.
- Examples of backup emergency storage for livestock include: backup ground water wells, filled dugouts, hauling water from other sources or service areas, etc.

Final things to keep in mind

- Each operation should re-evaluate their needs, situations, and tolerance to risk annually. At times the livestock industry seems like a swinging door, for both good and bad. That typically means, each operation evolves too.
- Managing delivery times, demand patterns, and storage are most beneficial during peak water use which typically occurs during summer months during the hottest days of the year. During off peak and winter months, storage becomes a little less important in managing demand patterns because 1) water need goes down naturally and, 2) livestock are closer to their water source allowing livestock to naturally distance watering times between each other. During these periods, storage can be reduced or even completely winterized in some cases.
- It's important to know that all rural water systems including WR/LJ were not built to provide "on-demand" service to large water uses such as livestock. Managing demand patterns and storage allowed rural water systems to be designed with reasonable pipe sizes that ultimately kept them financially feasible. If WR/LJ was designed as an on-demand water system, the system would never have been built due to costs.

By managing the delivery time and storage for livestock demands you can still meet your daily watering needs for your livestock and leave enough pressure for the house. A win-win for everyone.

Nathan Brandenburg, P.E.

Matt Oedekoven, P.E.

2025 ANNUAL MEETING

The WR/LJ Rural Water Annual Meeting will be held in Murdo on Wednesday, October 15th at the Murdo shop building. Election of Directors will be held for:

- **Zone 3A** – *Rural Jones County*
- **Zone 4** – *Rural Pennington County east of the Cheyenne River*
- **Zone 5** – *Municipal at Large – Municipalities of Haakon and Jackson Co.; Stanley County north of Bad River; Pennington County east of the Cheyenne River*

More details about the meeting will be in the October Quality on Tap! newsletter.

MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND!

In observance of the following holidays, WR/LJ Rural Water offices will be closed on the following days:

July 4, 2025 – Independence Day
September 1, 2025 – Labor Day

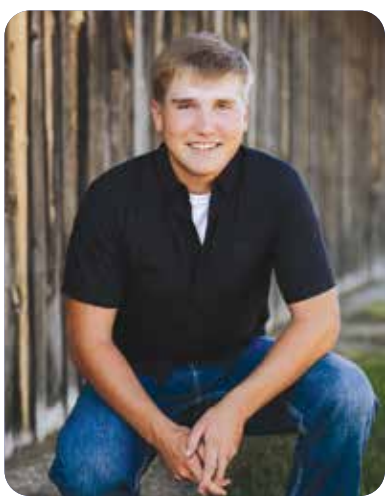
In case of an emergency, please call the Murdo area at 530-0932 or the Philip area at 530-1136 for assistance.

2025 SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

WR/LJ Rural Water is proud to announce the recipients of four $750 scholarships for 2025. The scholarship is established to help promote educational opportunity for students of a member of WR/LJ Rural Water or students that attend a high school in WR/LJ's service area. Congratulations to the following scholarship winners:

Gunnar Whitney

is a graduate of Jones County High School. He is the son of Chad & Heather Whitney. He plans to further his education at Mitchell Technical College next year for Welding and Manufacturing Technology.



Kaysen Magee

is a graduate of Stanley County High School. She is the daughter of Bryce & Kayla Magee. She will be attending Dakota Wesleyan University in the fall for nursing.

Lucy Moon

is a graduate of Wall High School. She is the daughter of John & Jami Moon. She plans on attending Sheridan Community College to receive a degree in Agricultural Business.

MaKaylan Bonenberger

is a graduate of Kadoka Area High School. She is the daughter of Brett & Nikki Bonenberger. Her future plan is to attend Dakota Wesleyan University to pursue a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing.

ZEBRA MUSSELS: A GROWING THREAT TO SOUTH DAKOTA WATERS

What Are Zebra Mussels?

Zebra mussels (Dreissena polymorpha) are small, invasive freshwater clams that originated in Eastern Europe. First discovered in the United States in the mid-1980s, they made their debut in Lake St. Clair near Detroit, Michigan. Since then, zebra mussels have rapidly spread throughout the Mississippi River drainage, including the Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Ohio Rivers, and even into Western U.S. waters. South Dakota has not been spared, with confirmed infestations increasing over the years.

Why Are They a Problem?

Although small – typically ranging from ½ inch to 2 inches in size – zebra mussels pose a massive ecological and economic threat. They reproduce quickly and can attach to almost any hard surface, including boat hulls, docks, native mussels, and water intake structures. Their larvae, called veligers, are microscopic and can easily be transported in water – making them nearly impossible to detect and easily spread between bodies of water.

South Dakota Waters Impacted

Zebra mussel infestations have been confirmed in numerous South Dakota waterbodies. The timeline of initial detections is as follows:

2014 **Lewis and Clark Lake**

2015 **Missouri River below Gavins Point Dam, McCook Lake**

2018 **Lake Yankton**

2019 **Lakes Sharpe and Francis Case**

2020 **Lake Cochrane, Kampeska, Pickerel, Dahme Quarry**

2021 **Lake Mitchell**

2022 **Enemy Swim, Blue Dog, Clear Lake, South Rush, Pactola Reservoir**

2023 **James River/Sand Lake Refuge, Roy Lake, Big Sioux River, Bigstone Lake, Lake Oahe**

2024 **North Rush/Minnewasta Lake, Pelican Lake, Bullhead Lake, Lake Poinsett/Dry Lake Complex**

How You Can Help Stop the Spread

To help prevent the spread of zebra mussels and other aquatic invasive species (AIS), the South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks Department urges all water users to follow the "Clean. Drain. Dry." protocol:

CLEAN: Before leaving any waterbody, thoroughly inspect your watercraft, trailer, and gear. Remove any visible plants, mud, animals, or debris.

DRAIN: Eliminate all water from your boat, including the bilge, ballast tanks, livewells, and motor. Pull all drain plugs and leave them out while transporting.

DRY: Allow your equipment and watercraft to dry completely – ideally for at least five days – before launching in another waterbody. If drying time isn't possible, pressure-washing with hot water (140°F or higher) can help remove and kill veligers.

Additional Tips to Prevent Spread:

- Never transport water, fish, or bait from one waterbody to another.
- Dispose of unused bait in the trash, not the water.
- Avoid launching in zebra mussel-infested waters when possible.
- Encourage others to follow AIS prevention practices.
- Report any suspected AIS sightings to authorities immediately.

Stay Informed and Involved

Education and vigilance are key to stopping the spread of zebra mussels. Visit **sdleastwanted.sd.gov** for:

- Current AIS regulations and updates
- Interactive maps of infested waters
- Frequently asked questions
- A citizen monitoring page for reporting AIS
- Media gallery to help identify invasive species

Together, we can protect South Dakota's waters for future generations. Every boater, angler, and lake-goer plays a role in preventing the spread of these invasive pests.

South Dakota's Riparian Zones

Vital Corridors for Wildlife, Livestock, and Water Quality

Tucked between the flowing waters of rivers and the open plains of South Dakota lie some of the state's most ecologically valuable and often overlooked landscapes: riparian areas. These lush strips of vegetation that border rivers, streams, and wetlands are much more than scenic backdrops. They provide critical habitat for wildlife, vital resources for livestock producers, and serve as natural water filters that protect the state's waterways.

Riparian zones are among the most biologically diverse ecosystems in South Dakota. These green corridors offer everything from nesting grounds and food sources to safe passageways for animals. Deer, pheasants, ducks, and hundreds of bird species rely on these areas for survival. A prime example is the Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge, which boasts over 260 bird species, including the world's largest colony of Franklin's gulls.

These corridors also function as wildlife highways, allowing species to migrate between habitats. This natural connectivity boosts genetic diversity and sustains healthy populations – particularly important as human land use continuestofragment natural landscapes.

For South Dakota ranchers, riparian areas are more than pretty scenery – they're a working asset. These zones provide shelter from wind in the winter and shade from the summer heat, offering a refuge for cattle during extreme weather. Many ranchers also use riparian zones as calving areas due to the natural protection they offer.

Healthy riparian areas play a vital role in supporting clean water sources and maintaining stable stream banks. Dense vegetation acts as a natural filter, capturing sediments and pollutants from surface runoff before they reach water bodies. This not only ensures cleaner water for livestock but also helps prevent erosion, protecting valuable grazing land and nearby ecosystems.

Often overlooked, riparian zones are crucial for improving water quality. Acting like nature's Brita filter, they absorb excess nutrients, trap sediments, and slow runoff into creeks and rivers. The deep roots of riparian plants help anchor stream banks, reducing erosion and preserving aquatic habitats. For South Dakotans, the ecological benefits of these areas also support essential needs like farming, drinking water, and recreation – making them a key component of both environmental and economic health.

Recognizing the importance of riparian areas, several state-led programs have stepped up to support landowners in preserving and managing these zones.

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) launched a $5 million initiative offering landowners direct payments for establishing vegetated riparian buffers. These buffers reduce runoff, increase biodiversity, and maintain water quality.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks department also assists ranchers through cost-share programs that encourage vegetation regrowth, bank stabilization, and sustainable grazing strategies – part of a larger effort to improve riparian pastures across the state.

Another standout effort is the Big Sioux River Project, which supports water quality and land stewardship through two direct payment buffer programs – RAM (Riparian Area Management) and SRAM (Seasonal Riparian Area Management). Designed to balance conservation with agricultural productivity, these programs allow for controlled haying and grazing, enabling landowners to remain productive while protecting vital water resources.

Since 2013, these programs have achieved measurable success, enrolling 4,072 acres and protecting over 102 miles of streams across eastern South Dakota's high-priority water bodies. The impact of RAM and SRAM highlights the effectiveness of collaborative, flexible conservation strategies that deliver benefits for both the environment and the agricultural community.

Quick Riparian Facts:

Approximately 75% of South Dakota's wildlife relies on riparian zones at some point in their lifecycle. A 35-foot-wide vegetated buffer can remove up to 85% of nitrogen from runoff. These buffers don't just help on the farm – they improve downstream water quality for both urban and rural communities across the state.

Good management of riparian zones doesn't require radical change. For instance, rotating cattle and limiting time spent in riparian areas can prevent overgrazing and allow vegetation to recover. Fencing off riparian zones and installing off-site watering stations helps reduce livestock impact and improve water quality. Maintaining native plants plays a key role, too – stabilizing stream banks and soaking up excess nutrients and runoff.

Improving riparian health isn't just an environmental move – it can also be a smart financial decision. Many landowners choose to place buffers in less-productive or flood-prone areas, helping to cut input costs such as seed, fertilizer, and labor. Incentive and cost-sharing programs further ease the burden by covering a portion of the expenses for establishing and maintaining these buffers. Through the Big Sioux River Project, both the RAM and SRAM programs offer 10- or 15-year contract options, with one-time upfront payments ranging from $100 to $140 per acre per year – making long-term conservation a smart and rewarding choice.

There are tangible benefits, too: research shows that livestock with access to clean water gain up to 23% more weight compared to those drinking from contaminated sources. Better water means better health – and ultimately, better returns.

Riparian areas in South Dakota are far more than scenic strips of vegetation – they're vital ecosystems that support wildlife, safeguard water quality, and strengthen the state's agricultural backbone. With responsible stewardship and the help of conservation programs, landowners have the opportunity to preserve these critical landscapes for future generations, ensuring South Dakota continues to thrive for its people, livestock, and native species alike.

FLOWING FORWARD

State and Federal Dollars Power South Dakota's Water Improvements

From the rolling Missouri River to the rural towns that dot the prairie, water is South Dakota's most vital resource – and thanks to historic federal investment, it's getting the attention it deserves.

Since 2022, more than $175 million in federal funding has been channeled into South Dakota's water infrastructure. These investments are improving drinking water systems, upgrading wastewater treatment, and expanding rural water access. It's all part of a coordinated effort between state and federal agencies to tackle aging infrastructure and ensure clean, reliable water for generations to come.

A Landmark Boost: The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Much of this funding comes through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, which is fueling water infrastructure projects across the state. This includes efforts to improve drinking water quality, replace outdated systems, and ensure access to clean water in even the most remote areas. The law also supports job creation and economic growth through infrastructure development. In South Dakota, this means long-overdue repairs to failing systems, lead pipe removal, and strategic upgrades to prevent pollution and contamination.

Key Federal and Private Partners Powering the Progress

State funding is allocated through project-specific appropriations in the annual Omnibus Funding Bill. Projects within the State Water Resources Management System must submit requests for funding through this bill each year. Below are the different funding sources offered through the state of South Dakota.

- **Consolidated Water Facilities Construction Program:** The Consolidated program is able to fund projects listed on the state water facilities plan. This includes most municipal and rural water systems for water, wastewater, storm water and other water infrastructure type projects. Projects must submit for funding consideration within two years of the state water facilities plan placement or reapply for consideration in the future.
- **State Water Resources Management System (SWRMS):** The SWRMS identifies large, costly water projects that require specific state or federal authorization and financing. These projects are placed on the SWRMS list when recommended by the board and approved by the Governor and Legislature. The State Water Resources Management System serves as the preferred priority list to accomplish optimum water resources management in the state. A project remains on the list until it is removed by legislative action.

South Dakota also taps into a diverse toolkit of federal programs, including:

- **USDA Rural Development Grant & Loan Program:** The USDA Rural Development Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program helps rural communities (pop. 10,000 or less) finance essential water, sewer, and waste infrastructure. It offers low-interest loans and grants to public bodies, non-profits, and tribes for projects like water systems, treatment plants, and stormwater management. Funds can also cover related costs such as land, legal fees, and startup operations. Applications

are accepted year-round, supporting public health and rural development.

- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF):** Provides low-interest loans and grants to cities and counties for essential wastewater and stormwater projects.
- **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF):** Supports upgrades to drinking water systems, including lead pipe replacement and water storage improvements.
- **American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA):** From 2021-2024 The Governor's office worked with the State Legislature to Allocate nearly $700 million in State ARPA funds to revitalize failing infrastructure in communities statewide.

A wide-ranging coalition of funding partners is making this transformation possible. In addition to EPA-administered programs like the State Revolving Funds and State ARPA allocations, South Dakota systems benefit from support provided by:

- **USDA – Rural Development**, which offers essential water and environmental loan and grant programs for small, rural communities across the state.
- **The Bureau of Reclamation**, a key partner in large-scale water projects and infrastructure development throughout the western United States.
- **CoBank**, which provides lending support and strategic financing options to rural utilities, cooperatives, and regional water systems.

These organizations, working alongside DANR and the Legislature, help ensure that projects are not only funded but structured to serve communities sustainably for decades.

Funding in Action: Real Projects Making a Difference

The results of this federal support are visible across South Dakota:

- $28.6 million for lead pipe replacement was recently announced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to ensure clean, safe drinking water for families across the state.
- Rural Water Systems like the Lewis & Clark and the WINS Project (Water Infrastructure in Northern South Dakota) are expanding access in underserved areas.
- Western Dakota Regional and Dakota Mainstem have an eye to the future, looking to provide needed water demands and addressing critical capacity needs.
- Urban wastewater projects are underway in cities including Aberdeen, Brookings, Yankton, and Rapid City – revitalizing aging treatment systems and improving public health.
- Small-towns have also received attention, with funding directed at helping rural communities upgrade and modernize local water systems.

The Role of State Leadership

At the helm of managing these funds is the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR). The agency oversees the distribution of state and federal dollars and ensures projects align with the state's long-term water needs.

The State Water Plan, updated annually, identifies priority projects that are eligible for federal and state funding. In 2025 alone, the plan outlines more than $530 million in water infrastructure needs across 61 projects statewide. The plan identifies essential improvements such as:

- New and upgraded water towers in rural towns
- Sewer line replacement and stormwater control in growing cities
- Treatment plant expansions to meet updated EPA standards
- Water source development to support agriculture and small communities

In a move to safeguard long-term funding, state lawmakers are also considering the creation of a Water Infrastructure Development Fund – a dedicated account to manage both state and federal resources for rural water expansion in FY2026.

DANR also provides resources and technical assistance to ensure communities – especially disadvantaged ones – can navigate the application process and maintain compliance with evolving federal regulations.

A Future Flowing with Opportunity

With continued federal backing and strong state leadership, South Dakota is poised to make historic progress in modernizing its water infrastructure. The results will be cleaner water, stronger communities, and a more resilient state – ready to meet both current needs and future challenges.

As federal investment continues, South Dakota's water future looks brighter and more secure. With comprehensive planning through the State Water Plan and the continued rollout of infrastructure dollars, communities across the state – from the Missouri River to the prairie towns – are building stronger, cleaner, and more resilient systems for generations to come.

For more information, project updates, and funding opportunities, visit the South Dakota DANR website at **danr.sd.gov/Funding/EnviromentalFunding/StateWaterPlan.aspx** or the EPA's infrastructure investment portal at **epa.gov/infrastructure/water-infrastructure-investments**.

SCAN THE QR CODE TO READ THE 2025 STATE WATER PLAN

TRIPP COUNTY WATER USER DISTRICT

Spanning over 2,200 miles of pipeline across five counties, the Tripp County Water User District (TCWUD) is a vital lifeline for 2,863 consumers in south-central South Dakota. Covering a geographic area of 101 miles east to west and 51 miles north to south, TCWUD operates from its headquarters in Winner, where a dedicated team of eight full-time employees, one part-time employee and a nine-member Board of Directors work tirelessly to provide safe and reliable water service.

The origins of TCWUD trace back to the early 1970s when local farmers and ranchers struggled to access high-quality potable water. At the time, many residents relied on artesian wells or hauled water for household and livestock needs. Recognizing the need for a dependable water source, a steering committee was formed to explore solutions.

After facing multiple setbacks in securing land for drilling, Lawrence and Sedonia Wagner became the first landowners to permit surveying on their property. Their generosity led to the discovery of a high-quality water source, paving the way for the district's establishment. Thanks to the perseverance of the committee and the Wagners' support, construction began in the fall of 1977. By the following year, TCWUD was fully operational, serving 515 users with 500 miles of pipeline. Initially, the system relied on two wells delivering 250 gallons per minute to a 500,000-gallon storage reservoir, supplying water to one town and four Native American communities in Tripp, Gregory, and Lyman counties.

Since its inception, TCWUD has undertaken multiple expansions to meet growing demand. The first occurred in 1979 with the Mellette County Expansion, adding 55 users. By 1986, service extended to the Wewela and Lucas areas, accommodating an additional 230 users. Growth continued into the early 1990s with expansions into the Witten, Iona, and Carlock areas.

One of the most significant expansions occurred between 2003 and 2004, when TCWUD acquired the East Gregory Water System, increasing its customer base to nearly 2,000. In 2009, the district further expanded, adding 101 users in the Clearfield Service Area and upgrading its internal infrastructure. The next major project began in 2015, involving the installation of 214 miles of additional pipeline, replacing five booster vaults, constructing a new booster vault, and rehabilitating nine pressure-reducing valves. Two new water towers, one in Fairfax and the other southwest of Burke were also added, along with 88 new users and the replacement of 91 meter pits in East Gregory.

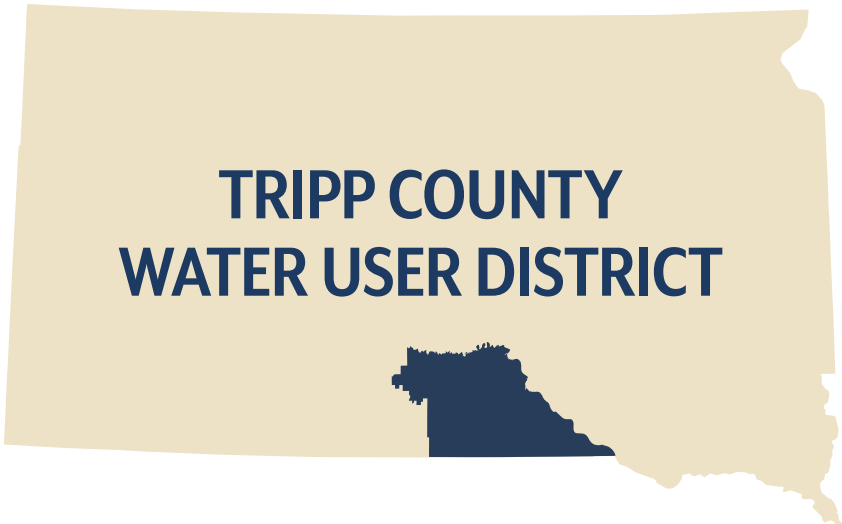
In the fall of 2021, TCWUD applied for inclusion in the State Water Plan, seeking support for necessary infrastructure improvements. In April 2022, the district received a significant financial boost with a $13.3 million award, including a $9.25 million Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan and a $4.05 million American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant. These funds were allocated to replace two storage tanks, upgrade parallel and loop lines to enhance water pressure, and expand the well field to ensure adequate supply.

Building on this success, TCWUD secured an additional $2,034,121 ARPA grant in 2024 to further improve storage tanks, water lines, and well-field development. Receiving grant funding and a zero-percent interest loan represents a monumental achievement for the system and its customers.

TCWUD's dedication to providing high-quality water has earned the district several prestigious awards. It won the South Dakota Rural Water Best Tasting Water Award in 2007 and 2009, securing second place in 2010 and 2011. In January 2017, TCWUD was honored as the 2016 Rural Water System of the Year at the Annual Technical Conference in Pierre. Additionally, the district consistently earns recognition from the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources for meeting safe drinking water standards.

Sourced from the Valentine Formation of the Ogallala Aquifer, TCWUD's water supply is of exceptional quality. Under the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources regulation, the district treats its water with gas chlorine and liquid fluoride. With seven active wells and a main storage capacity of two million gallons, TCWUD pumps on average 2.1 million gallons of water daily, with a maximum pumping capability of 3,000 gallons per minute.

Beyond its rural customers, TCWUD supplies water to the



towns of Dallas, Witten, Wood, Herrick, Fairfax, Burke, Bonesteel, St. Charles, and, when necessary, Colome and Gregory. The district also provides water to six Native American communities – Winner, Ideal, Dixon, Bull Creek, Milk's Camp, and Wood – as well as multiple recreational areas, including Buryanek, Whetstone Bay, South Scalp Creek, Burke Lake, Randall Creek, and South Shore.

Honoring those who helped establish the district, TCWUD awards two $1,000 scholarships annually in the Wagner and Jorgensen family names. Each April, these scholarships are granted to children of TCWUD members based on essays detailing how rural water has impacted them or their communities.

As TCWUD celebrates over 50 years of operation, its commitment to innovation and service remains steadfast. With an average of 40 to 50 new customers joining annually for household, seasonal, and livestock use, the district continuously evolves to meet growing demand. Infrastructure upgrades, system enhancements, and a strong dedication to water quality ensure that TCWUD will continue providing safe, reliable water for generations.

Through the perseverance of its board, employees, and community members, TCWUD stands as a testament to the power of collaboration and a shared vision for a better future. From its humble beginnings to its current role as a leader in rural water services, TCWUD exemplifies the impact of dedication, innovation, and community spirit.

DIRECTORS:

Chairman – Craig Covey
Vice Chairman – Louis Kehn
Secretary – Steve Wonnenberg
Treasurer – Roger Kingsbury
Director – Bryan Jorgensen
Director – Richard Rubel
Director – Jason Bartels
Director – Dan Forgey
Director – Brandon York

STAFF:

General Manager – Lisa Stiehl
Office Manager – Sandy DeMurs
Billing Clerk – Connie Shippy
Operations Manager – Jason Orel
Water Operator – Craig Brown
Water Operator – Michael "Bud" Jacobsen
Water Operator – Trevor Herman
Water Operator – Chris Bartels

STATISTICS:

Hookups: 2,844
Miles of Pipeline: 2,289
Water Source: Valentine Formation of Ogallala Aquifer
Counties Served: Tripp, Gregory, portions of Lyman, Mellette, and Todd
Towns Served Individual: Witten, Wood, Herrick, Fairfax, and St. Charles
Towns Served Bulk: Towns of Colome, Dallas, Burke, Bonesteel, 6 Native American Communities, and the City of Gregory (backup)

RURAL WATER CROSSWORD & WORD SCRAMBLE CONTEST

WATER SPORTS

SCRAMBLE ANSWER

Across

3. Using oars to move a boat forward
9. Standing and paddling on a long flat board
10. Navigating a boat using the wind
12. Combines surfing and sailing with a sailboard
14. Floating on rough rivers in an inflatable boat
16. Similar to kayaking, but with a singleblade paddle
17. Jumping or falling into water from a platform

Down

1. Swimming near the surface using a breathing tube
2. Being towed behind a boat on a single board
4. Being lifted by a parachute behind a boat
5. Riding a fast watercraft like a motorcycle on water
6. Paddling a small boat with a doublebladed paddle
7. Team sport played in a pool with a ball
8. Diving deep using a tank of air
11. Moving through water using your arms and legs
13. Riding waves on a board
15. Catching aquatic creatures with a rod or net

RULES: Use the colored squares in the puzzle to solve the word scramble above. Call your Rural Water System (See page 2 for contact information) or **enter online at www.sdarws.com/crossword.html** with the correct phrase by July 15, 2025 to be entered into the $100 drawing.

Only one entry allowed per address/household. You must be a member of a participating rural water system to be eligible for the prize. Your information will only be used to notify the winner, and will not be shared or sold.

Congratulations to Jan VanGenderen from Aurora-Brule Rural Water who had the correct phrase of "Integrity blooms like flowers" for April 2025.

West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water System

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

WATER QUALITY

Last year, West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water monitored your drinking water for possible contaminants. This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

WATER SOURCE

We serve 3,660 customer accounts. WR/LJ has several water sources for its seven-county service area. One intake is located in Lake Sharpe on the Missouri River. We purchase water from the Mni Wiconi Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Ft. Pierre, SD operated by Oglala Sioux Rural Water. The Mni Wiconi WTP utilizes conventional water treatment and filtration processes. Groundwater sources are wells owned by the City of Wall and four wells owned by WR/LJ near Creighton, Quinn, and Wall. The state has performed an assessment of our source water and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for WR/LJ Rural Water public water supply system is low.

For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call 605-669-2931 and ask for Jake Fitzgerald.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

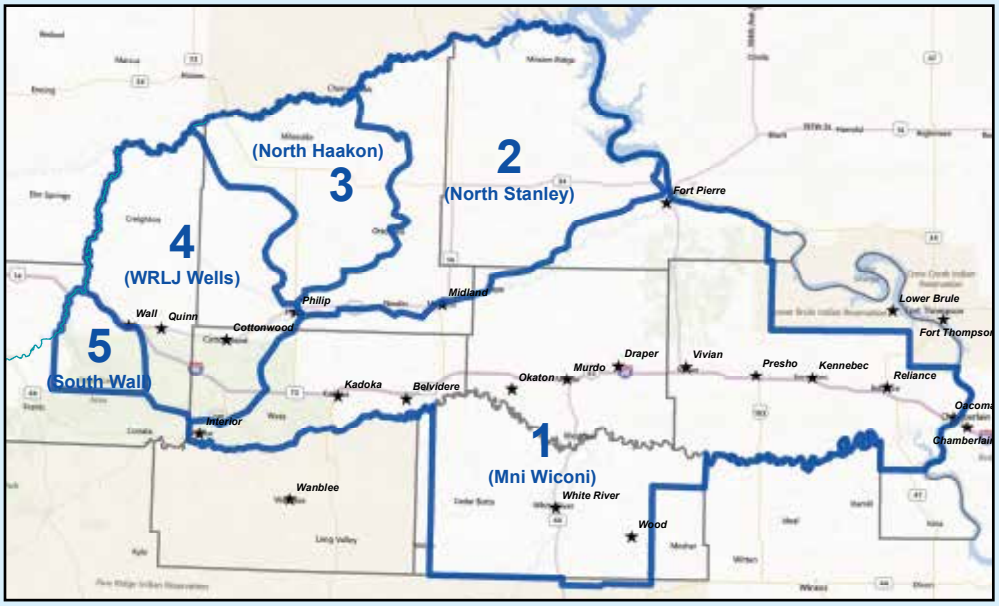
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- ***Microbial contaminants***, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ***Inorganic contaminants***, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- ***Pesticides and herbicides***, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ***Organic chemical contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

- ***Radioactive contaminants***, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



WHICH TABLE(S) APPLIES TO MY WATER?

For your water test results, please refer to the map for your water source.

WATER SOURCE 1
(Mni Wiconi)
See Tables A and B

WATER SOURCE 2
(North Stanley)
See Tables A and C

WATER SOURCE 3
(North Haakon)
See Tables A and C

WATER SOURCE 4
(WR/LJ Wells)
See Table D

WATER SOURCE 5
(South Wall)
See Table E

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environment Protections Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The West River/Lyman-Jones public water supply system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables are from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

TABLE A

TABLE A - 2024 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
FOR MNI WICONI WATER TREATMENT PLANT (OGLALA SIOUX RURAL WATER) SURFACE WATER

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = .56		2024	AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	90% Level = 4.3		2024	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Antimony	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	2024	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	0.0346	0.0346 - 0.0346	2024	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloramines	2.8	2.7 - 2.8	2024	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chromium	0.27	0.27 - 0.27	2024	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.8	0.77 - 0.77	2024	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	19	18.8 - 18.8	2024	60	No goal for the total	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Selenium	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	2024	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	38	37.9 - 37.9	2024	80	No goal for the total	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Turbidity	4.98 NTU 94%		2024	TT: 1 NTU TT: % of samples </=0.3	0	NTU	Soil Runoff. Turbidity is a measurement of the clarity of the water.

TABLE B

TABLE B - 2024 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
FOR WR/LJ SURFACE WATER FROM LAKE SHARPE ON MISSOURI RIVER (EPA ID 2223)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 0.2	# Sites > 1.3 AL - 0	9/8/22	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	90% Level = 1	# Sites > 15 AL - 0	9/8/22	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.80	0.72 - 0.80	9/3/24	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	27.3		9/12/24	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test reults.
Total Trihalomethanes (RAA)	32.9		9/12/24	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test reults.
Substance	**Level Detected**		**Date Tested**	**Range**		**Units**	
PFBA	0.0081		5/3/23	<MRL-0.0081		ppb	These contaminants are not regulated and acceptable levels have not been set by EPA.
Lithium	80.0		6/6/23	51-80.0		ppb	

For more information on the unregulated contaminants, go to https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 https://water.epa.gov/drink/contact

TABLE C

TABLE C - 2024 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
FOR WRLJ SURFACE WATER SOURCE FROM LAKE SHARPE ON MISSOURI RIVER (EPA ID 2224)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 0.2	# Sites > 1.3 AL - 0	9/8/22	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	90% Level = 1	# Sites > 15 AL - 0	9/8/22	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.78	0.71 - 0.78	5/6/24	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	39.5		9/12/24	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.
Total Trihalomethanes (RAA)	42.9		9/12/24	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.

TABLE D

TABLE D - 2024 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR WRLJ CREIGHTON AREA WELLS - GROUNDWATER SOURCE (EPA ID 2156)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 0.2	# Sites > 1.3 AL - 0	8/9/22	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	90% Level = 2	# Sites > 15 AL - 0	8/9/22	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	0.028	0.016 - 0.028	11/7/22	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	1.9	0.50 - 1.9	11/7/22	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel an pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride *VIOLATION* (see below)	3.69	2.18 - 3.69	10/22/24	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	<4.5	<4.5	9/26/24	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	<0.2	All 4 samples <.2	8/29/24 & 10/24/24	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	<0.02	All 3 samples <.02	8/29/24	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	0.59	ND - 0.59	11/7/22	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	positive samples	2 each month	1	0	pspm	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes (RAA)	<0.5	<.5	9/26/24	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

VIOLATION - In 2024 WR/LJ Creighton, Quinn, and north Wall wells exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant level for fluoride. Children under 9 years of age may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth from drinking water containing more than 2 ppm of fluoride and should be provided an alternate source for drinking. Drinking water containing more than 4 ppm of fluoride can increase the risk of developing bone disease. WR/LJ annually mails each customer affected by this violation a notice of the fluoride MCL secondary exceedance. Some home water treatment units are available to remove fluoride from the water. The problem will be ongoing unless the area receives its water from another source or the natural level of fluoride drops below MCL limits.

TABLE E

TABLE E - 2024 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR CITY OF WALL WELLS - GROUNDWATER SOURCE (EPA ID 0417)

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	90% Level = 0.1	# Sites > 1.3 AL - 0	8/29/24	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	90% Level = 1	# Sites > 15 AL - 0	8/29/24	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	0.028	0.016 - 0.028	11/7/22	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	1.9	0.50 - 1.9	11/7/22	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	1	ND - 1	8/4/21	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride *VIOLATION* (See Below)	3.5	2.20 - 3.50	11/15/23	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	0.59	ND - 0.59	11/7/22	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Substance	**Level Detected**		**Date Tested**	**Range**		**Units**	
Lithium	238		10/16/23	58.6-238		ppb	This contaminant is not regulated and acceptable levels have not been set by EPA.

VIOLATION - In 2024 Wall wells exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant level for fluoride. Children under 9 years of age may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth from drinking water containing more than 2 ppm of fluoride and should be provided an alternate source for drinking. Drinking water containing more than 4 ppm of fluoride can increase the risk of developing bone disease. WR/LJ annually mails each customer affected by this violation a notice of the fluoride MCL secondary exceedance. Some home water treatment units are available to remove fluoride from the water. The problem will be ongoing unless the area receives its water from another source or the natural level of fluoride drops below MCL limits.

It is easy to forget that our drinking water doesn't just come from a tap or a bottle. The water that we drink comes from streams, rivers, lakes or from ground water wells that tap underground aquifers. Protecting these sources is very important for a community's drinking water. Get involved in local source water protection programs aimed at preventing contamnination of drinking water sources and reducing costs for treatimg water to make it safe.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN TABLES

Action Level (**AL**): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. For Lead and Copper, 90% of the samples must be below the AL.

Treatment Technique (**TT**): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For turbidity, 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU.

Maximum Contaminant Level (**MCL**): This is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (**MCLG**): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

NESC: Non-enforceable secondary contaminant

Running Annual Average (**RAA**): Compliance is calculated using the running annual average of samples from designated monitoring locations.

UNITS USED IN TABLES

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ND: Non Detectable

pspm: positive samples per month

CONTACTS

If you have any questions about this testing information, please call the Murdo office at 1-800-851-2349 or 605-669-2931 for assistance. The WR/LJ Board of Directors regular meeting is the third Thursday of each month at the main office at 307 Main St. in Murdo, SD. This report will remain on file at the Murdo office.

West River/Lyman-Jones
Rural Water Systems Inc.
PO Box 407
Murdo, SD 57559
605-669-2931 • www.wrlj.com

WATER MATTERS

FUTURE USE PERMITS

Under South Dakota law, all water resources belong to the public, whether it is surface water in our lakes and rivers, or ground water in aquifers. Anyone can use the water for legitimate purposes, but if the quantity to be exceeds what is considered "domestic use," a formal permit (water right), is required. The Water Management Board (WMB), with support from the Water Rights Program within the SD Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources, manages our water resources on the public's behalf.

Most permits to use water are issued to meet a particular and current need. However, certain entities are allowed to reserve water for contemplated or anticipated future needs, so long as there is available unappropriated water and the water would be directed toward an identified beneficial use. Future Use Permits are typically issued to established, or developing, public water suppliers (PWS), such as rural water systems, water user districts or municipalities.

However, Future Use Permits can also be held by entities with a broader water resource management mission, like water development districts. Such entities are not PWSs, but instead reserve water for the benefit of their constituents at some later date. If/when the resource is needed, all or a portion of the reserved water can be transferred to a PWS, which in turn can put it to use.

The granting of a Future Use Permit is a reservation of a certain amount of water, with a specified priority date. However, it is not a grant of authority to put the water to beneficial use. At such time as a holder wishes to actually use the water, they must again apply to the WMB and demonstrate that all necessary conditions for water use will be met.

Lastly, under state law, any appropriation of water in excess of 10,000 acre-feet/year must first be approved by the State Legislature. Future Use Permits often exceed this amount, and during the 2024 and 2025 legislative sessions, requests from the Lewis & Clark and Western Dakota Regional Water Systems were considered (and approved).

More information on Future Use Permits can be found at:
https://danr.sd.gov/OfficeOfWater/WaterRights/Legal/Summary.aspx

BACK PAGE CONTENT PROVIDED BY:

EAST DAKOTA WATER DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT
132B Airport Avenue
Brookings, SD 57006
605-688-6741
eastdakota.org