

Planning for Groundwater Sustainability in 21st Century Minnesota



Jason Moeckel
Minnesota DNR
Division of Ecological and Water Resources

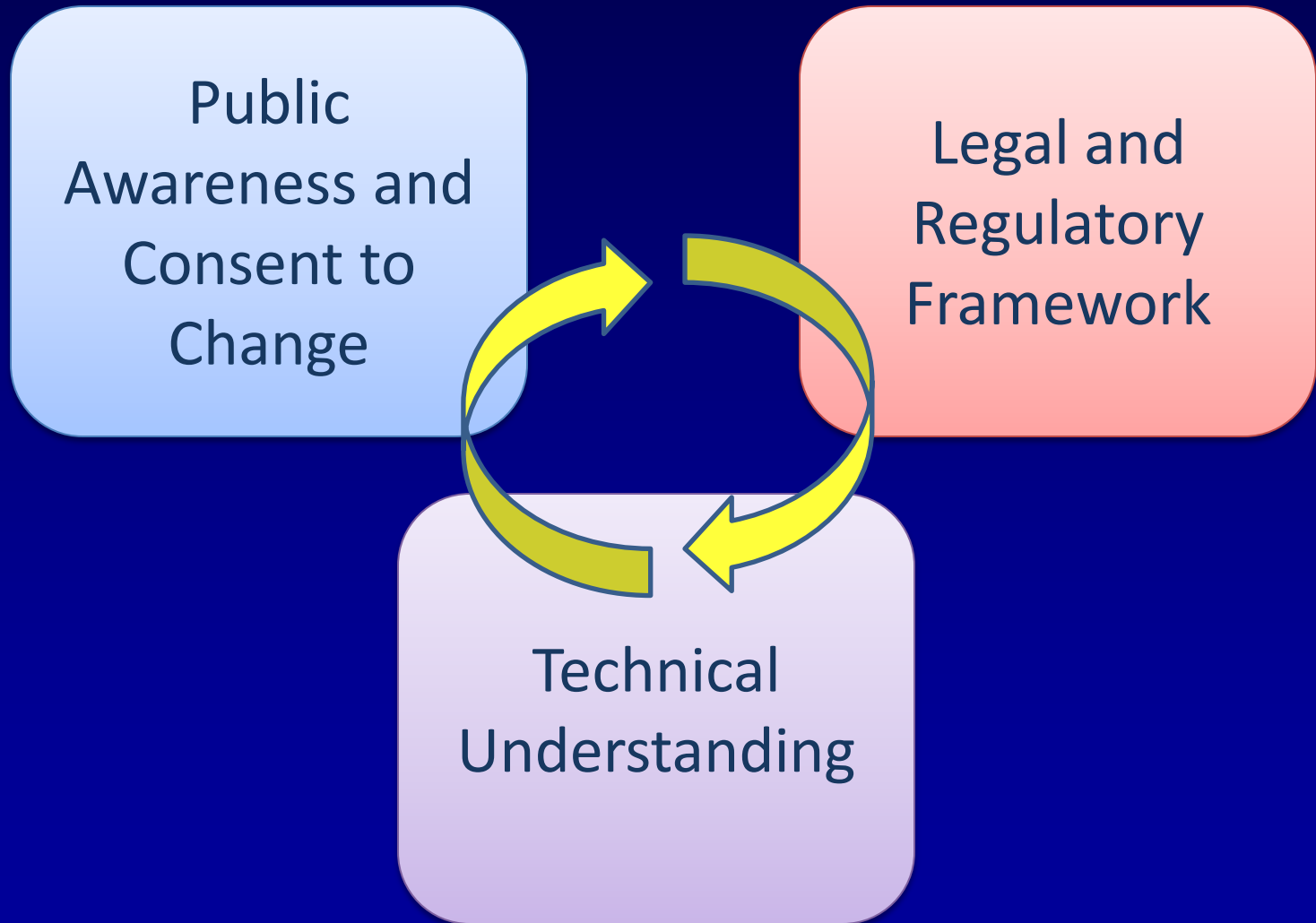




Main Ideas for Today

- Groundwater at risk from overuse and contamination
- Responsibility to act, how we can use planning to systematically address sustainability concerns and inform actions
- Regulation to stimulate and innovate

The Governance Challenge...



The Problem...

- There are places in Minnesota where we are not achieving sustainability in the use of groundwater resources and “we” are currently making decisions with a lack of information
- Key Risks
 - Over use
 - Contamination



Sustainability... (Statute 103G.287)

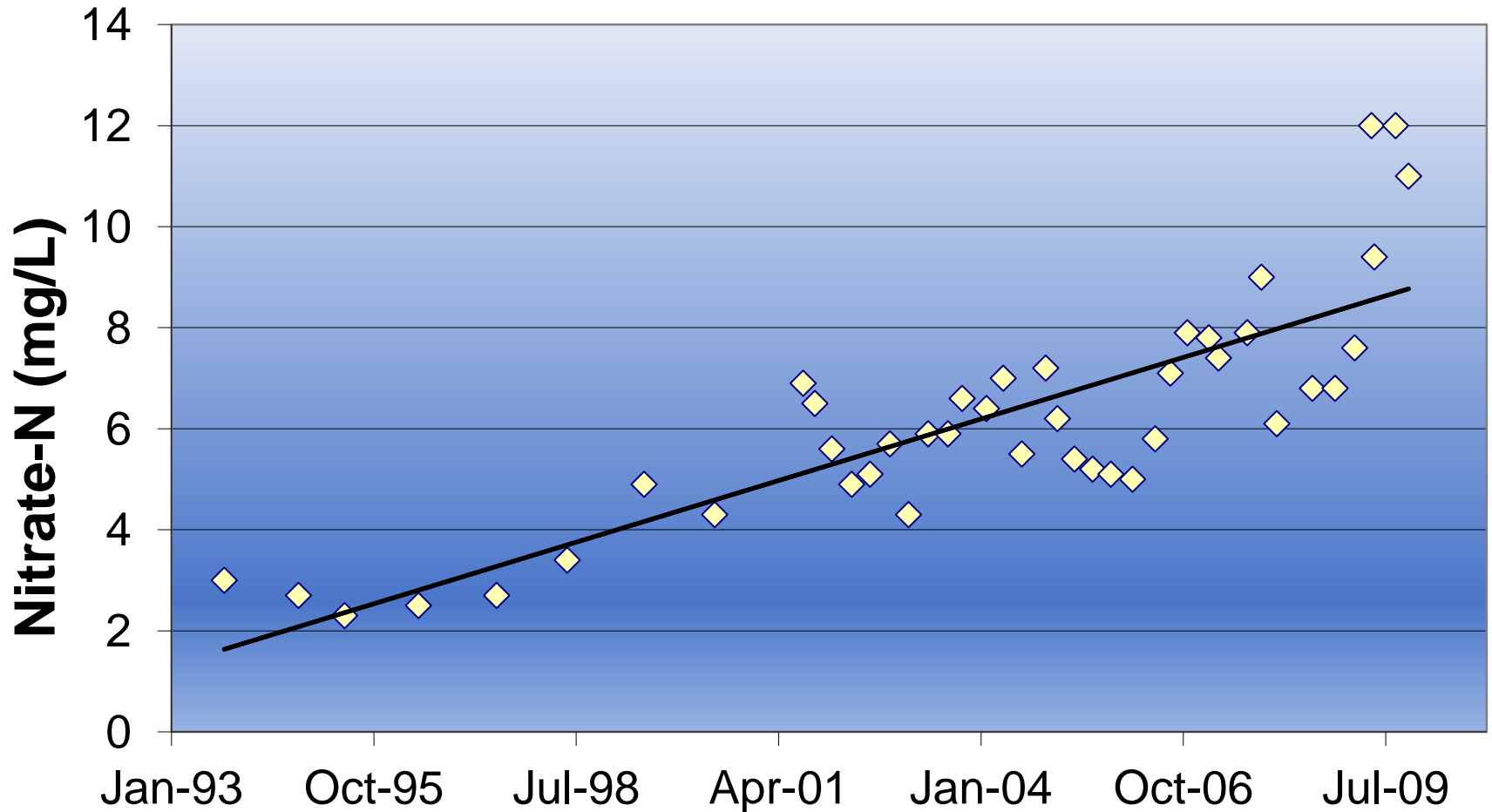
- When establishing limits DNR must consider the sustainability of the resource, including:
 - Current and projected water levels
 - Water quality
 - Protect ecosystems
 - Future generations to meet their needs

Some Observations

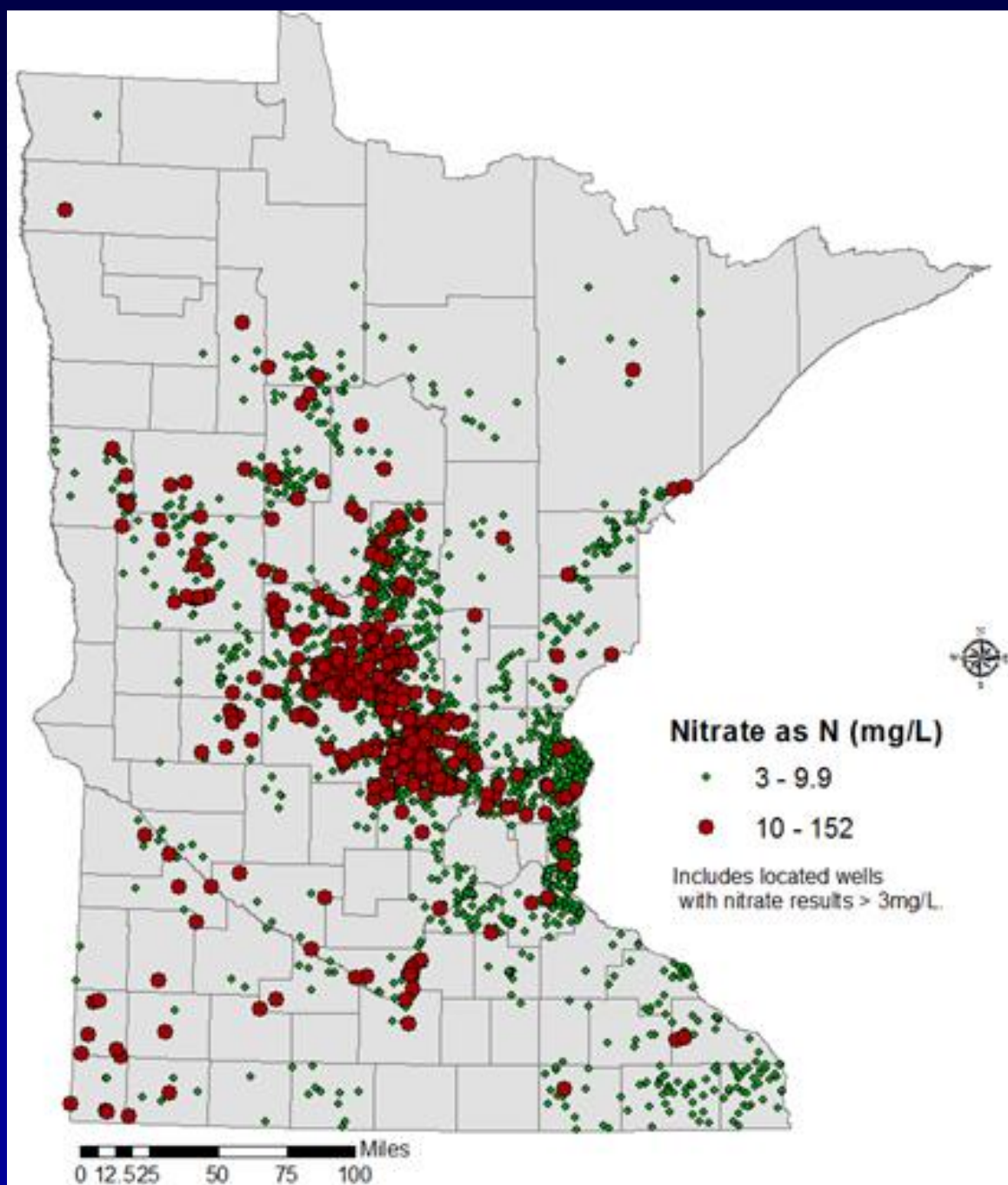
What do we know?

Nitrate Loading to Groundwater Can Be Significant In Sensitive Geologic Areas

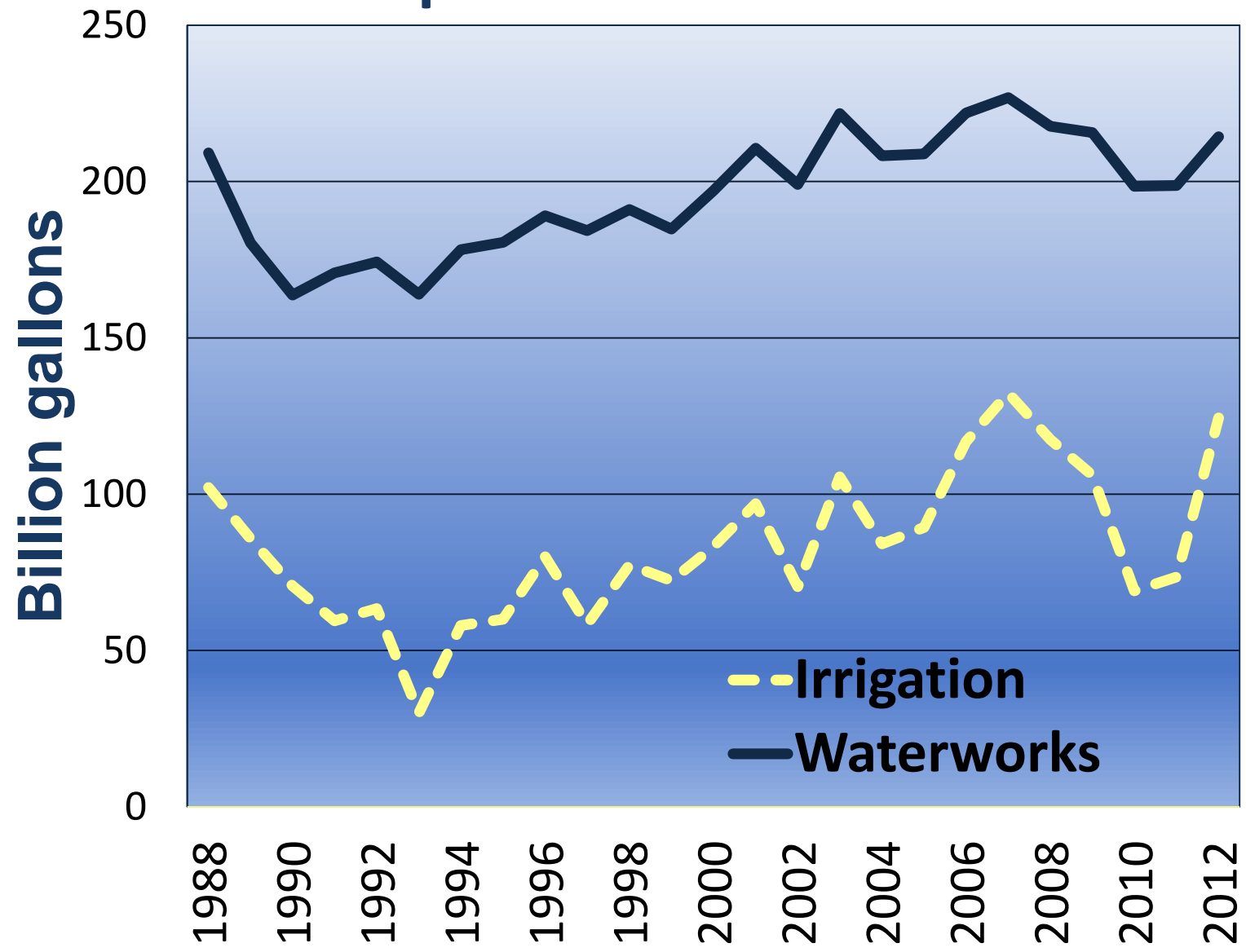
PARK RAPIDS WELL 4

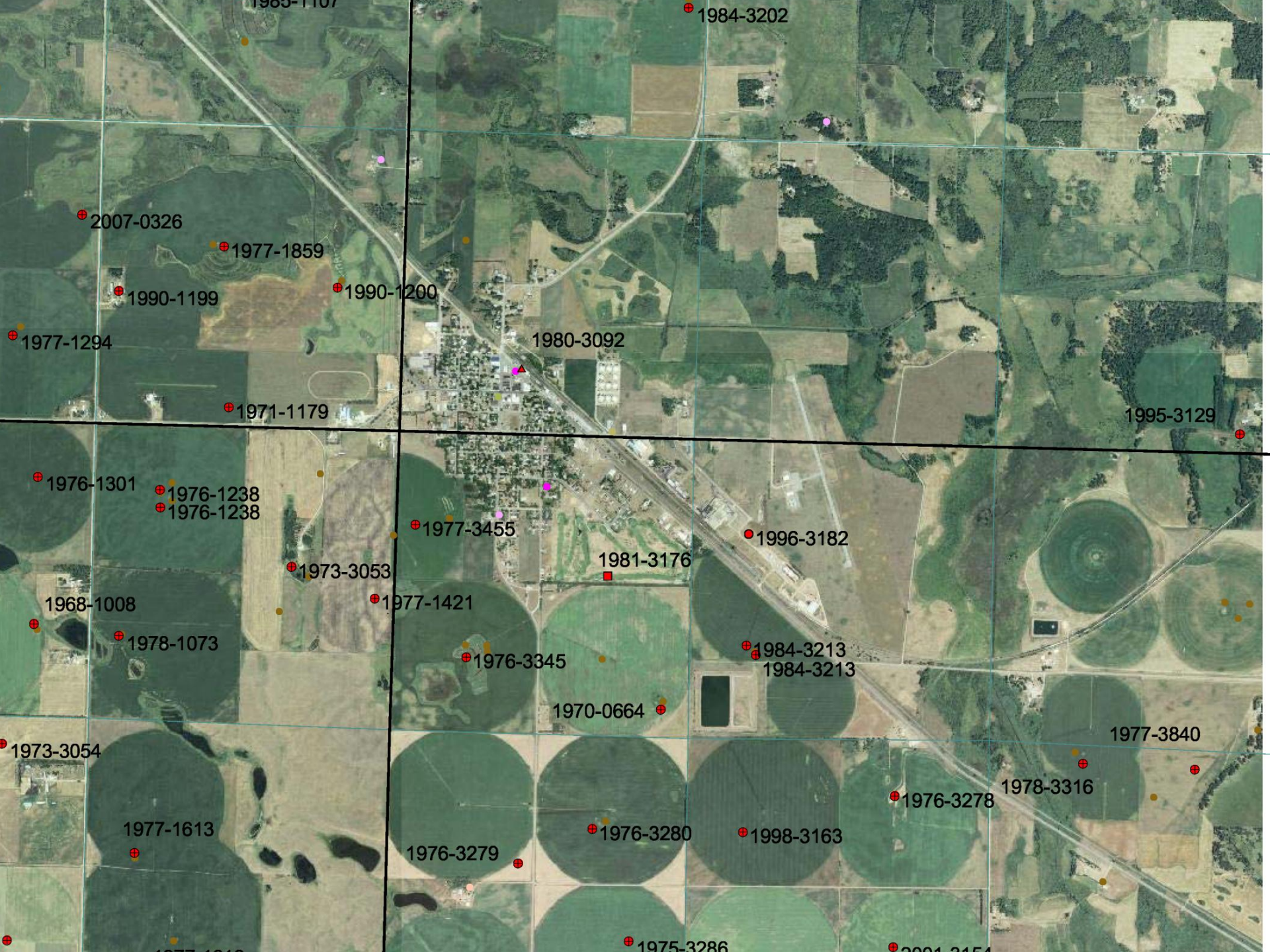


- County Well Index Data Nitrates in Private Drinking Wells



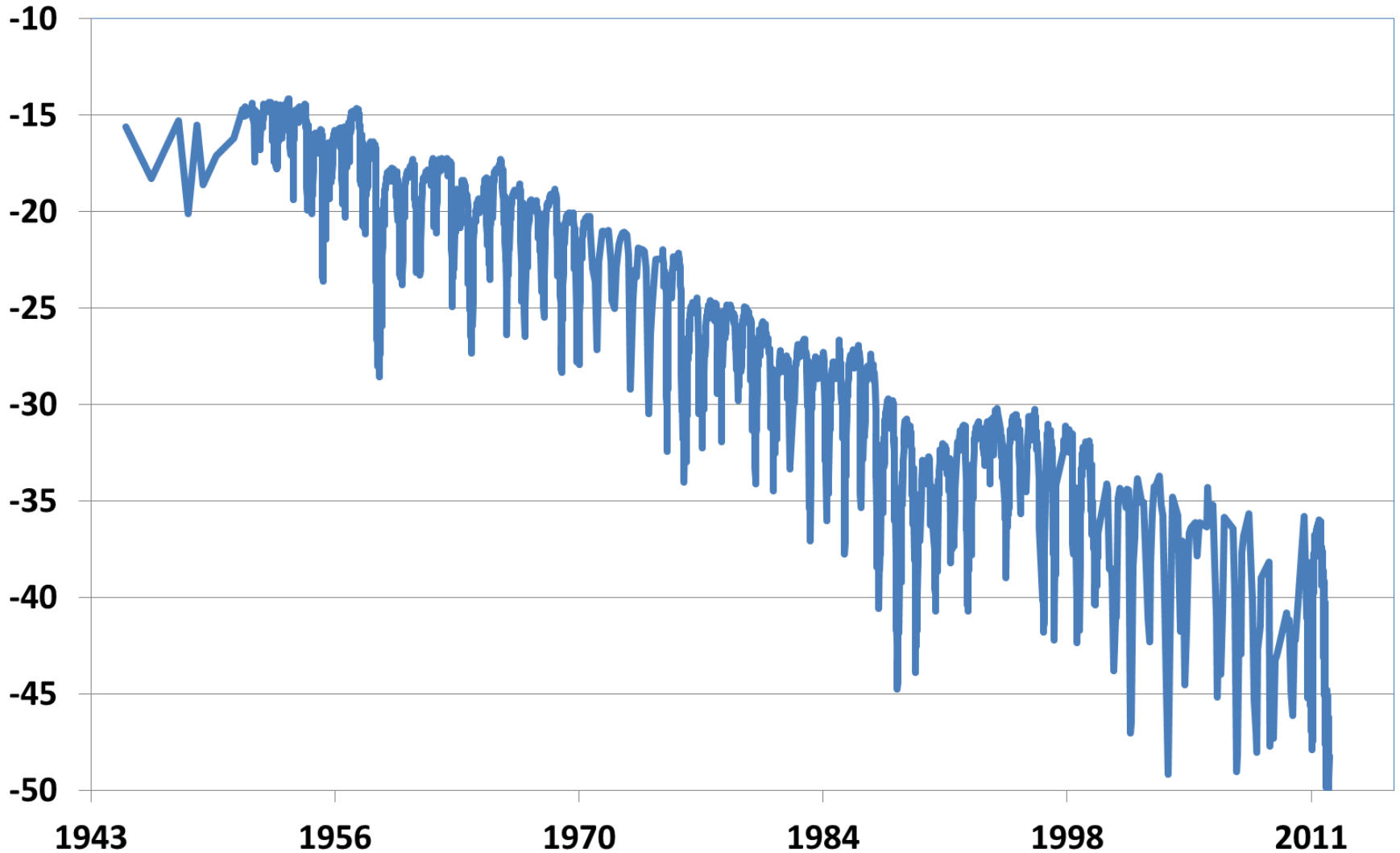
Reported Water Use

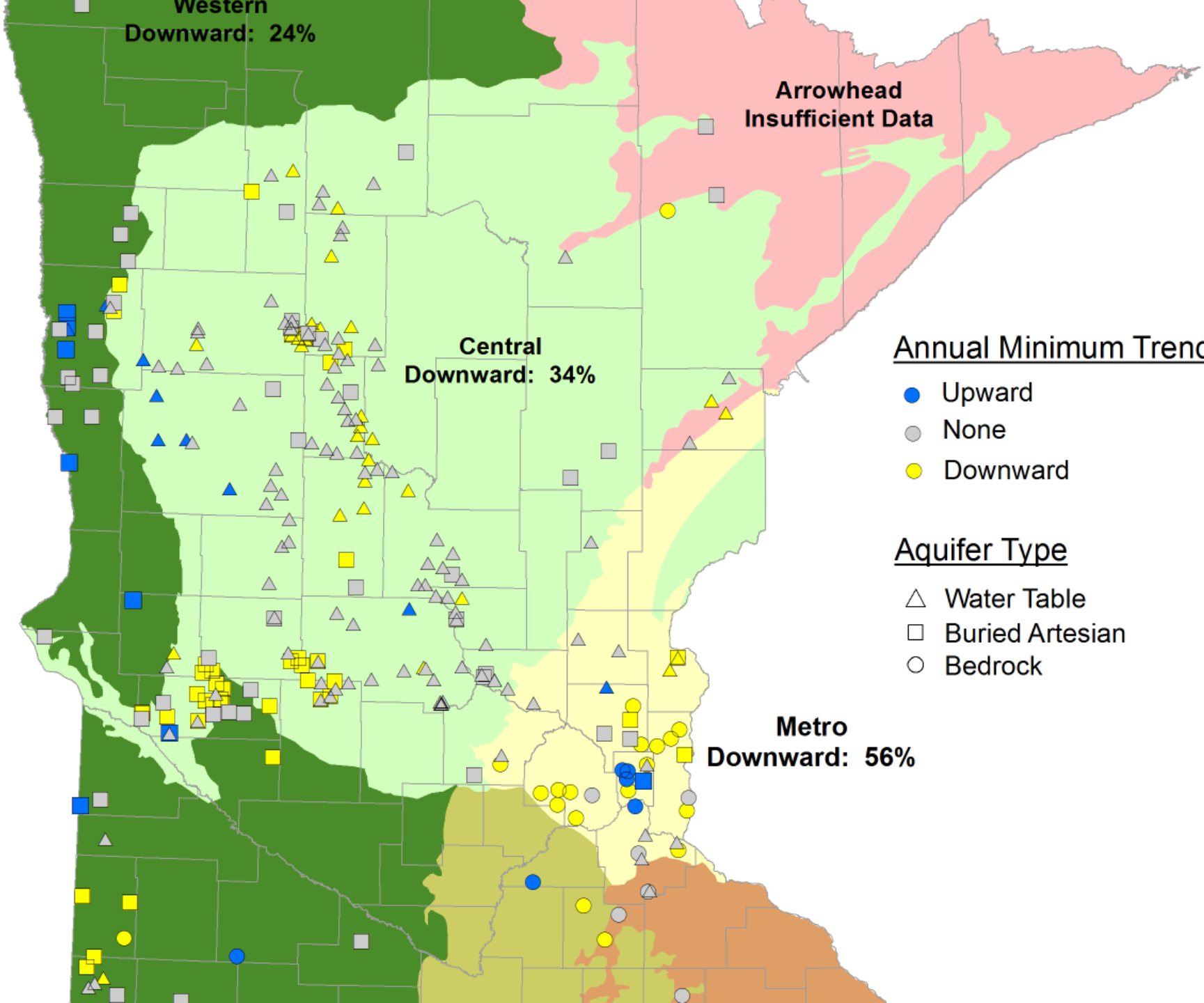




West TC Metro ('45 – '12)

DNR Observation Well # 27010





Western
Downward: 24%

Arrowhead
Insufficient Data

Central
Downward: 34%

Metro
Downward: 56%

Annual Minimum Trend

- Upward
- None
- Downward

Aquifer Type

- △ Water Table
- Buried Artesian
- Bedrock



Observations – Minnesota Trends

Precipitation

- ✓ Long-term upward trend in annual precipitation
- ✓ Frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events has increased

What does this mean for our water supplies and ecosystems?



Observations – Minnesota Trends

Temperature

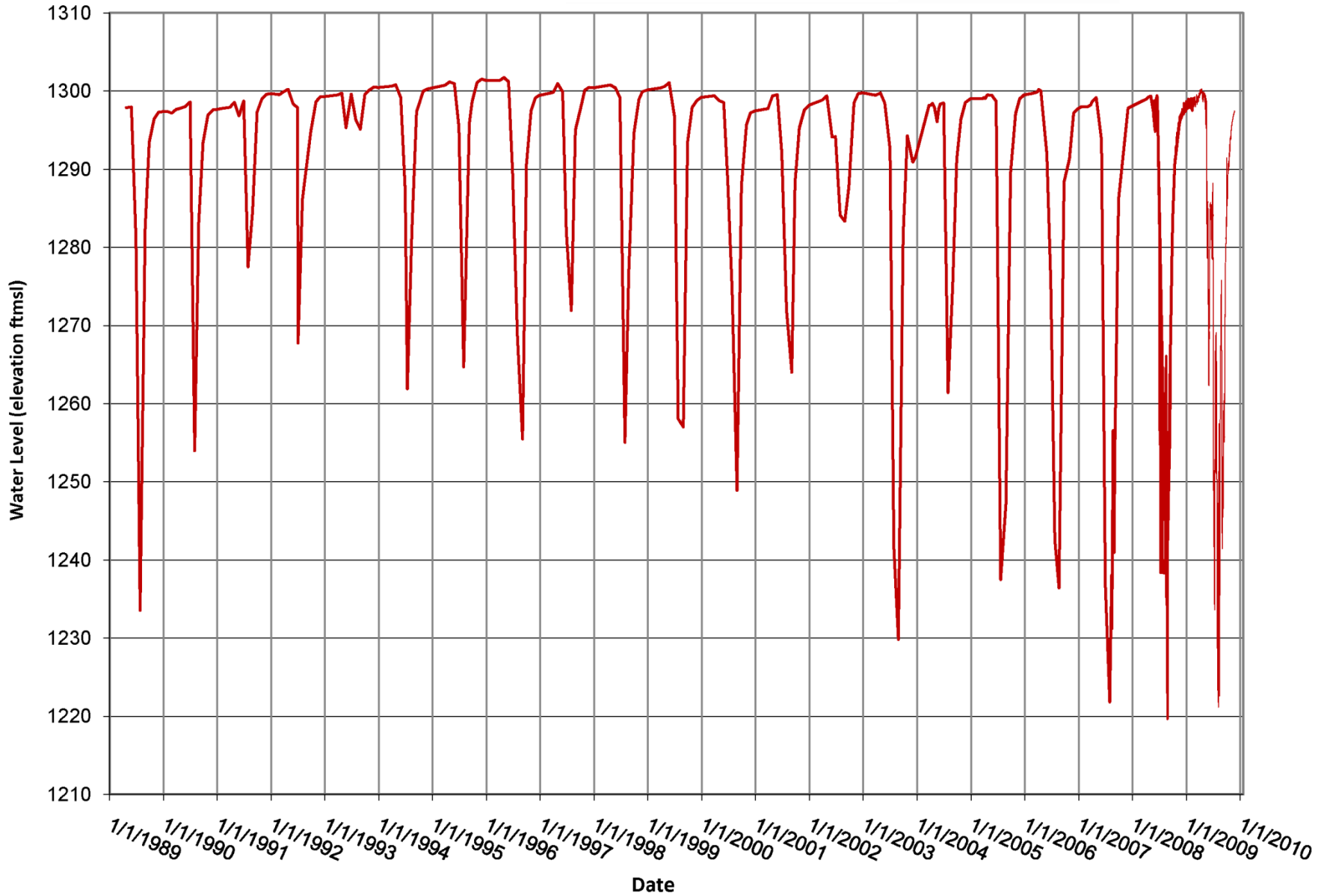
- ✓ Annual average temperature increase
- ✓ Increases accelerating after 1970
- ✓ 2000s warmest decade on record
- ✓ Warming signal strongest winter and spring

What does this mean for our water supplies and ecosystems?

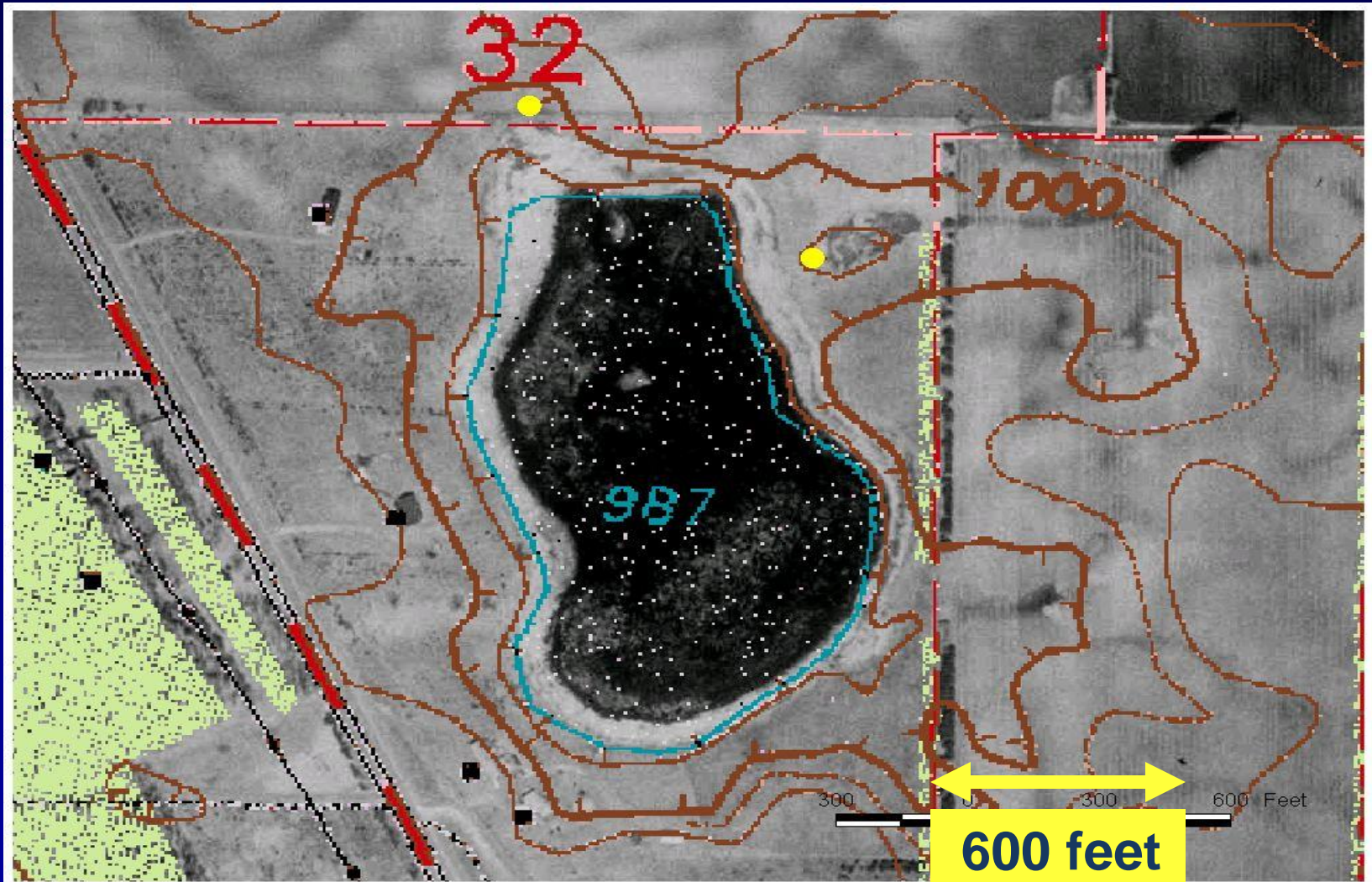
Sustainability

What don't we know?

DNR Obwell 61037 (QBAA)



Lakes and Wetlands



Sustainability... (Statute 103G.287)

- When establishing limits DNR must consider the sustainability of the resource, including:
 - Current and projected water levels
 - Water quality
 - Protect ecosystems
 - Future generations to meet their needs

Potential to Affect Surface Waters

- 103G.285 - Set protective elevations
 - Important aquatic vegetation characteristics
 - Existing uses of the basin by the public and riparian landowners
 - Total volume within the water basin and the slope of the littoral zone
- Trout Streams
 - Temporary only

**Planning is a way to link knowledge
to action — John Friedman**

DNR's Current Planning Efforts

Planning

- 2013 – Draft Strategic Plan for DNR's groundwater management program
- Groundwater Management Areas – locally relevant planning efforts to develop an allocation and conservation plan

Draft Strategic Plan

Seven Core Strategies

1. Heighten the priority given to groundwater
2. Enhance the information available for decisions
3. Improve management of appropriation permits
4. Improve compliance with permits and regulations
5. Improve communication and education
6. Effectively address challenges in areas of high use
7. Promote water conservation practices

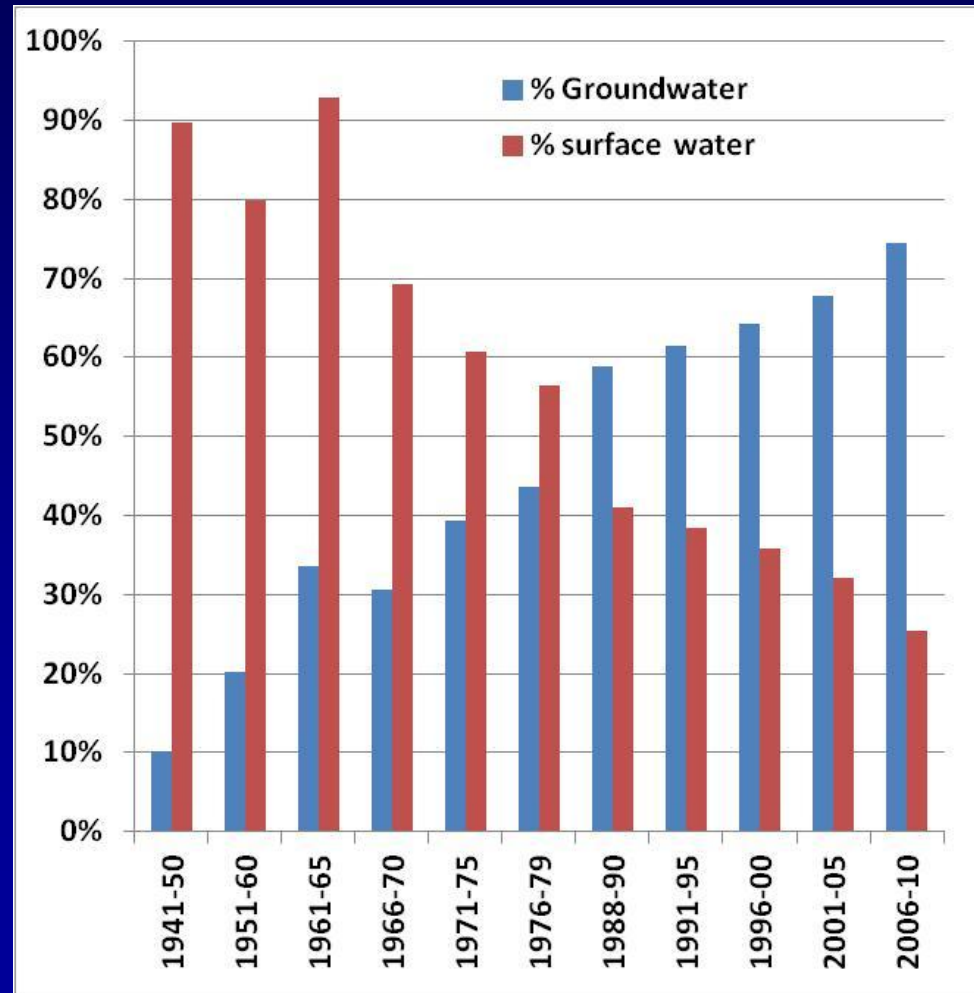
Groundwater Management Areas: 3 Pilot Planning Projects

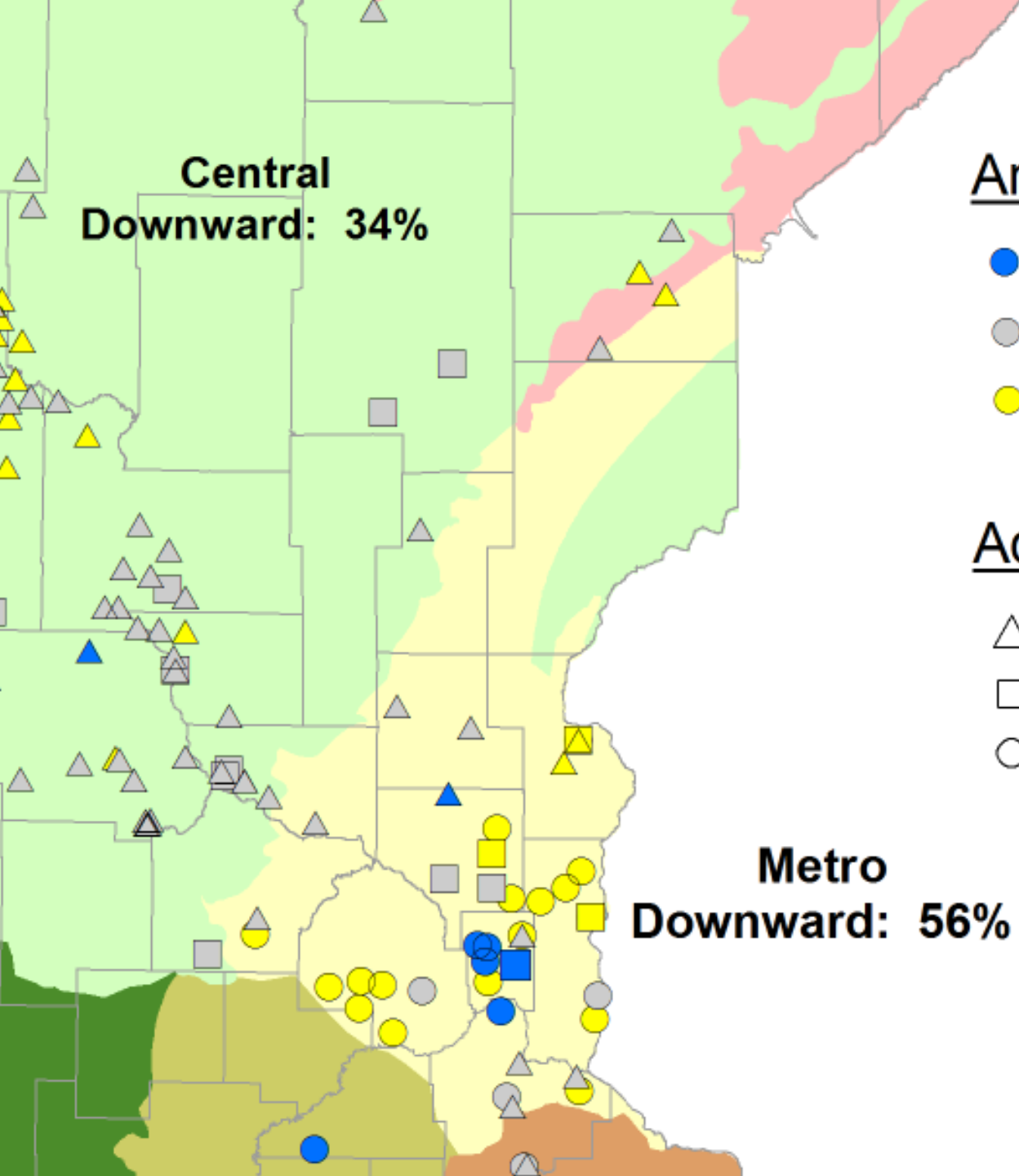
- 12 -14 month process
- Involving local stakeholders
- Transparency of the decision process
 - What information and how it will affect permits
- Implementation will take place over a period of years after the plan is completed
- Adapt over time

Water Supply Trends Twin Cities, MN

Increased Reliance on Groundwater

- Surface water: major source of Supply until 70's
- Groundwater: source to meet growth needs since 80's





Central
Downward: 34%

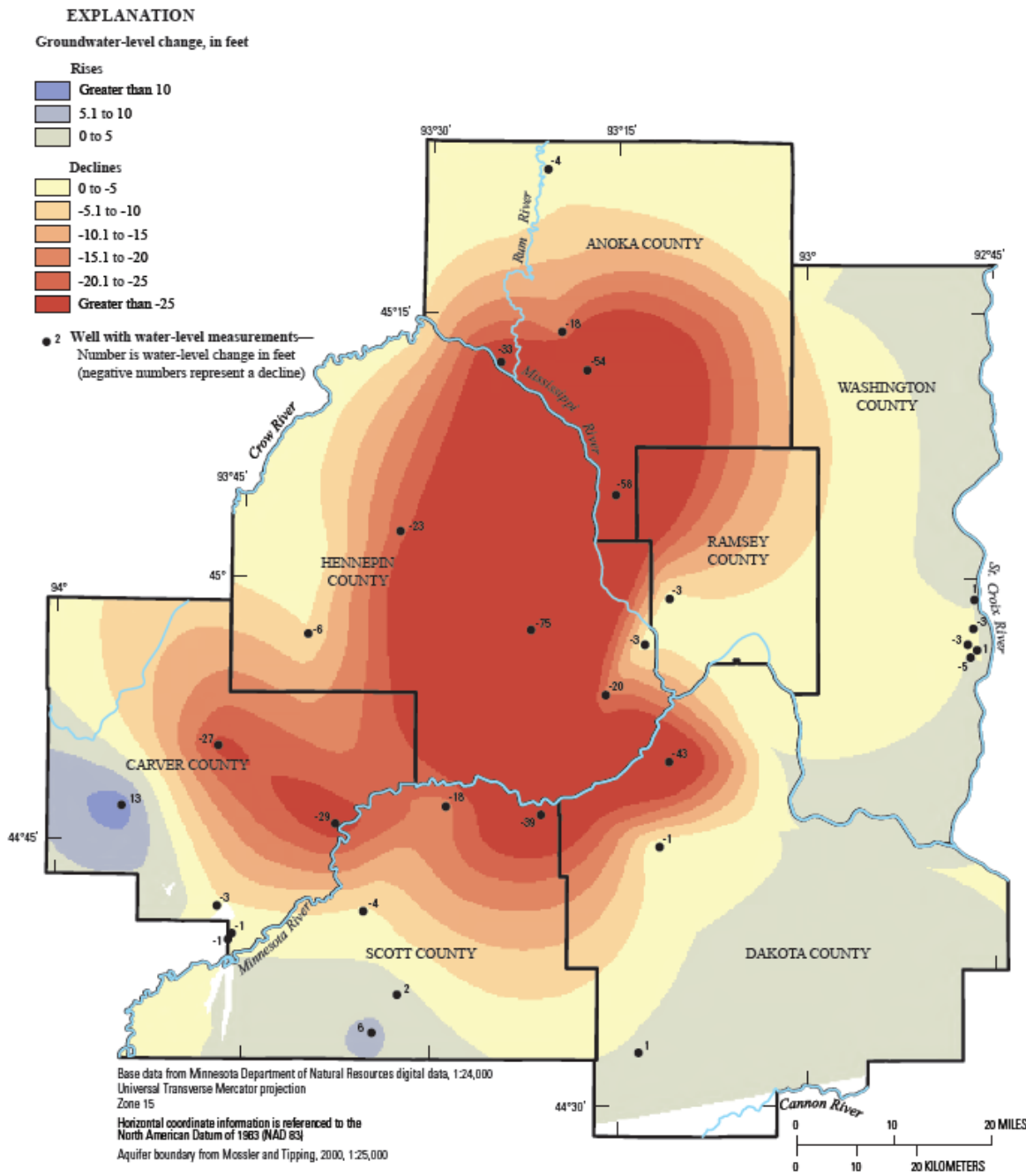
Metro
Downward: 56%

Annual Minimum Trend

- Upward
- None
- Downward

Aquifer Type

- △ Water Table
- Buried Artesian
- Bedrock

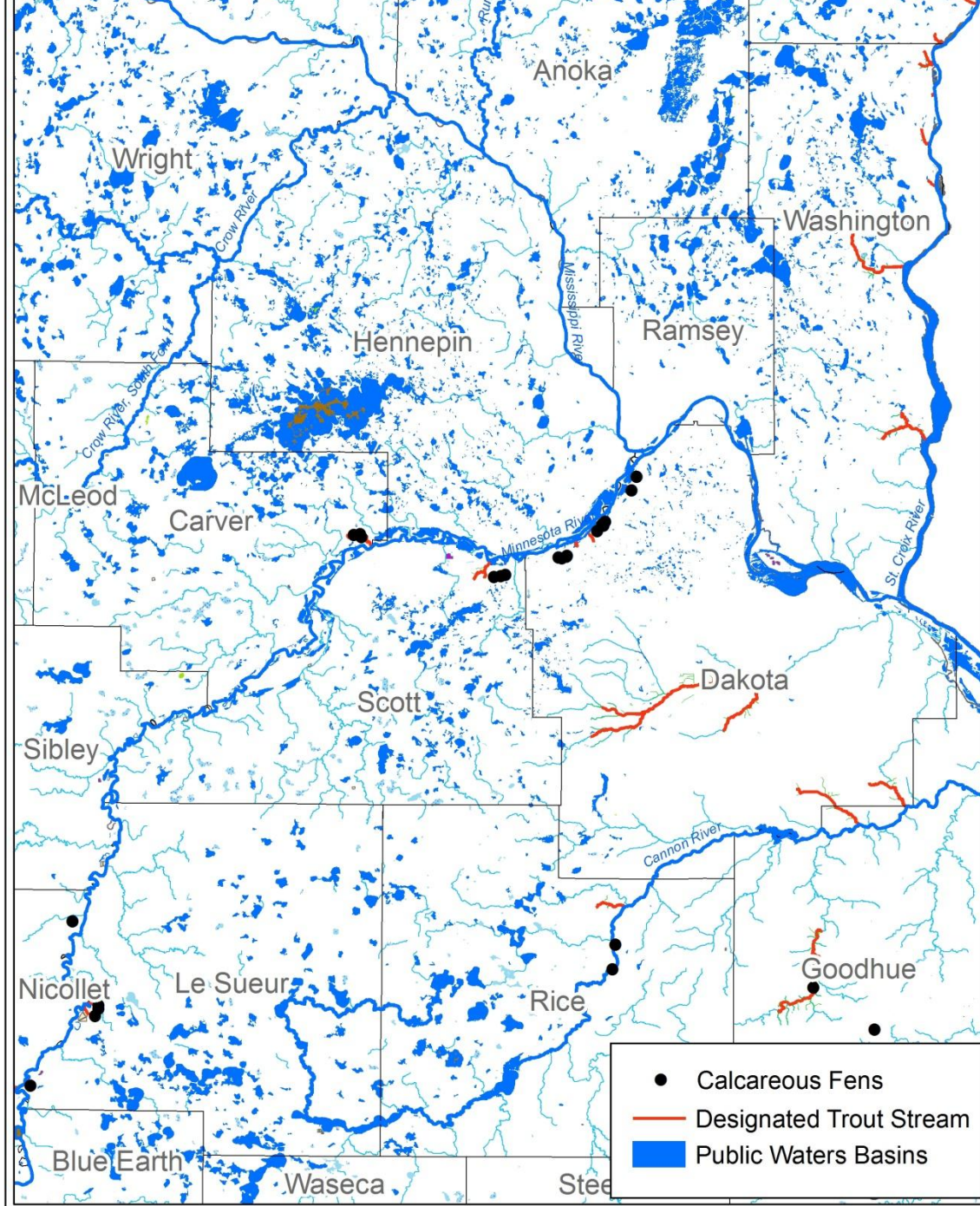


Seasonal Drawdown in Twin Cities (Mar – Aug)

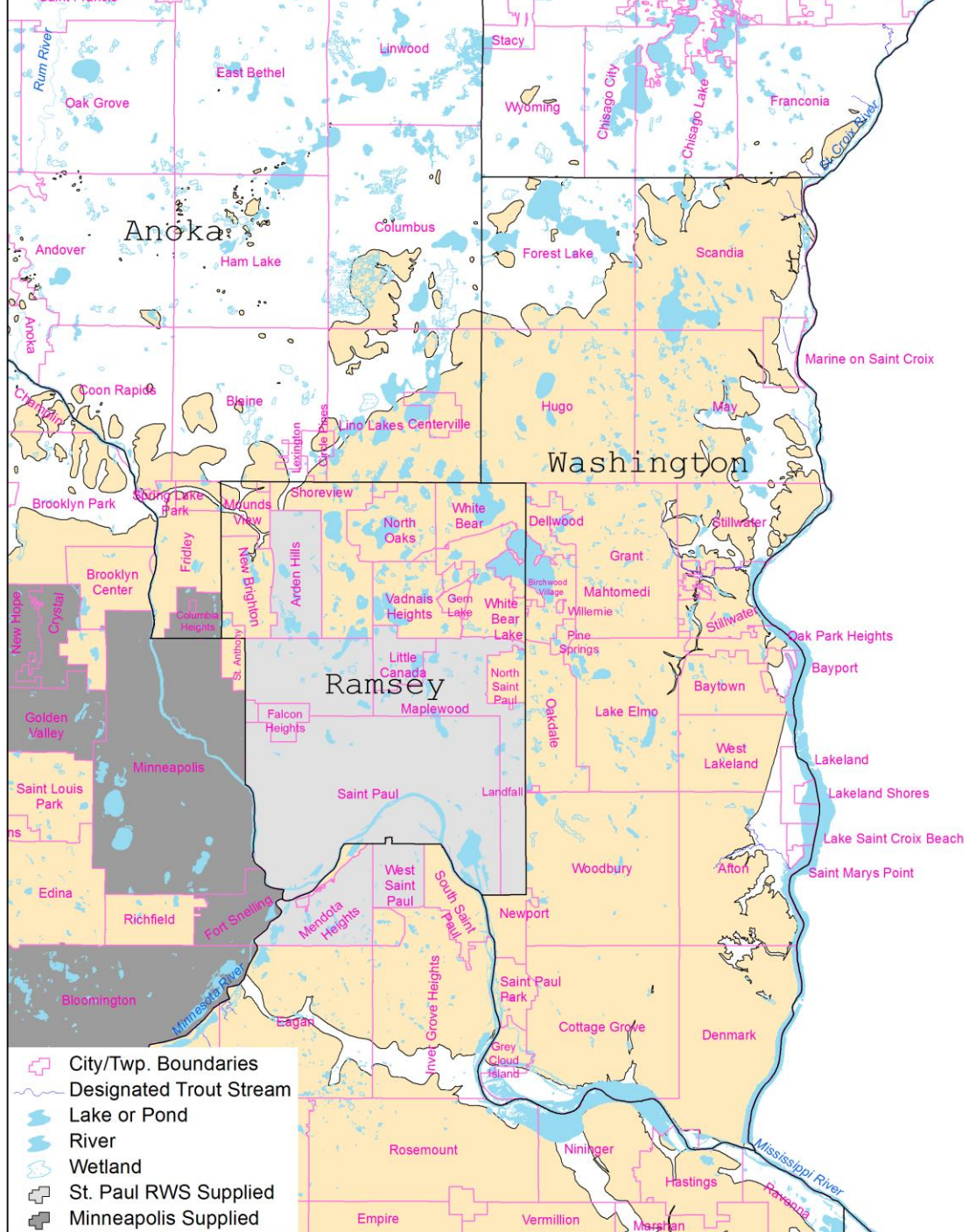
- 75 feet in the center

Figure 12. Groundwater-level changes in the Mount Simon-Hinckley aquifer between March 2008 and August 2008.

Surface Waters



Defining the geographic boundary for a Groundwater Management Area



- Hydrogeology
- Current and projected use
- Natural resources
- Water quality
- Jurisdictional and planning frameworks

Heighten the Priority

- Staffing and monitoring resources
- Evaluate progress
- Communicate with affected interests

Enhance Information for Decisions

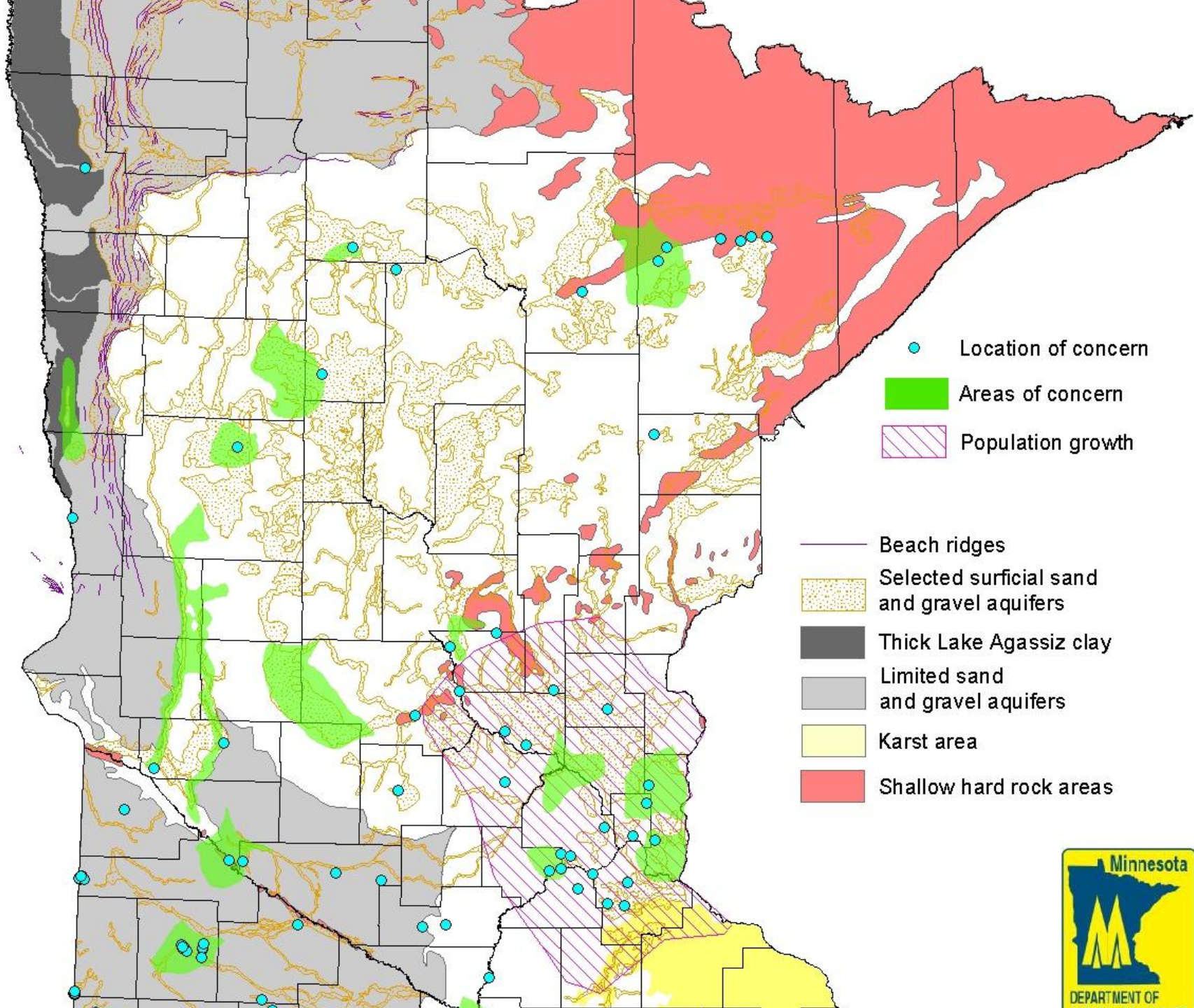
- Improve monitoring networks – surface and groundwater
- Develop thresholds and standards for sustainability
 - Protection elevation
 - Change in hydrograph
- Improve information on water use

Improve Management of Permits

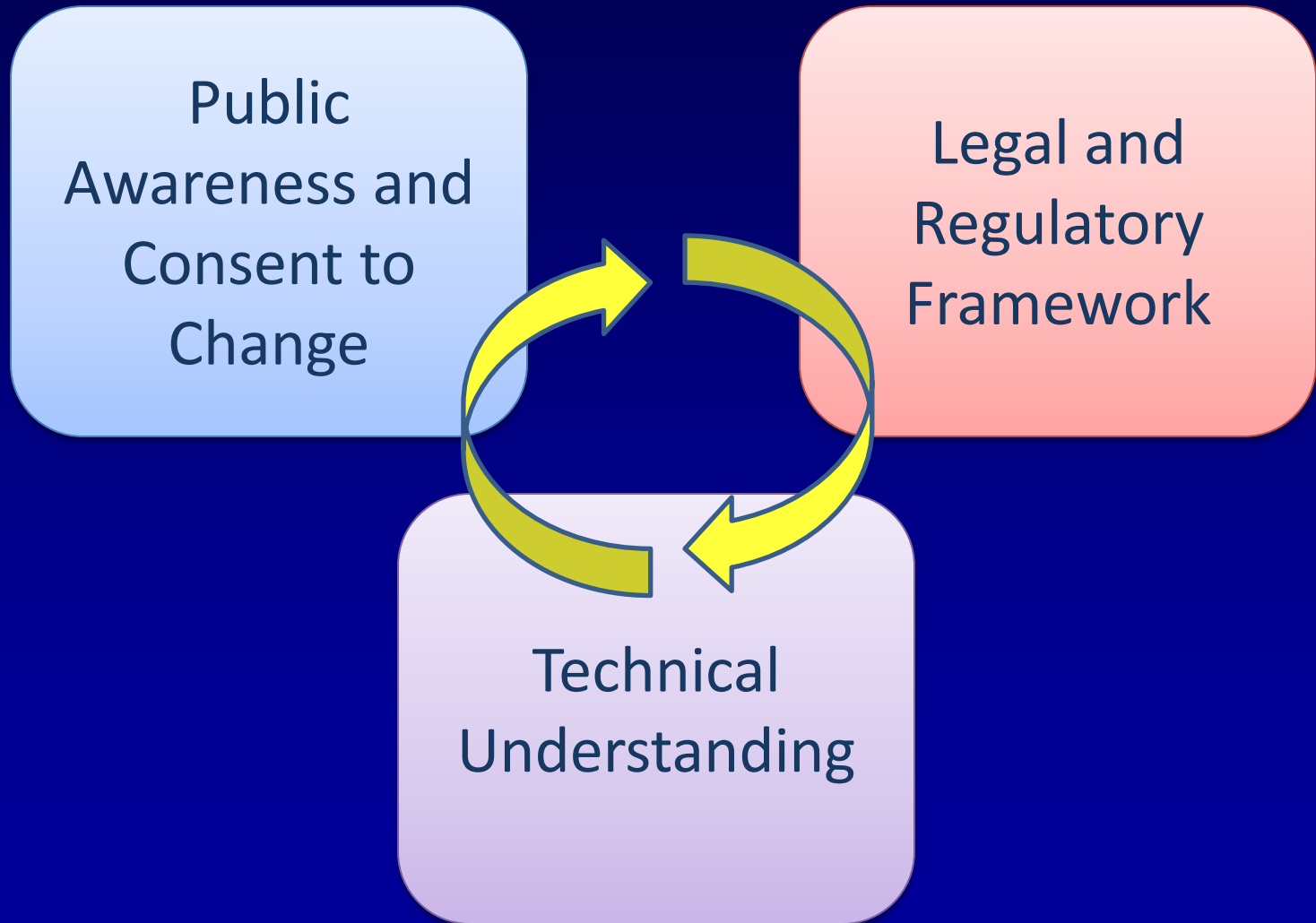
- Minnesota DNR Permitting and Reporting System (MPARS)
- Preliminary Authorization of Well Construction
- Consistent Evaluation and Decision Process
- Increase Water Conservation Practices

Other Strategies for Planning Projects

- Improve compliance
- Enhance communication and education
- Promote wise use and conservation



The Governance Challenge...



Main Ideas for Today

- Groundwater at risk from overuse and contamination
- Responsibility to act, how we can use planning to systematically address sustainability concerns and inform actions
- Regulation to stimulate and innovate

Innovations and Investments

- Conservation
- Conjunctive use – seasonal patterns
- Shared systems
- Leak detection
- Stormwater management
- Re-use
- “Minimum management practices” for agricultural production



Thank you!