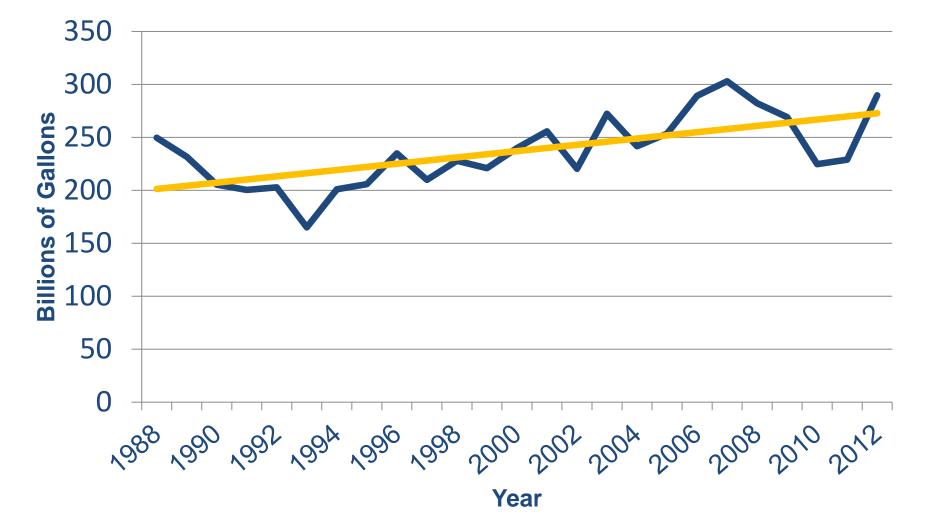


# Thresholds For Negative Impact To Surface Waters

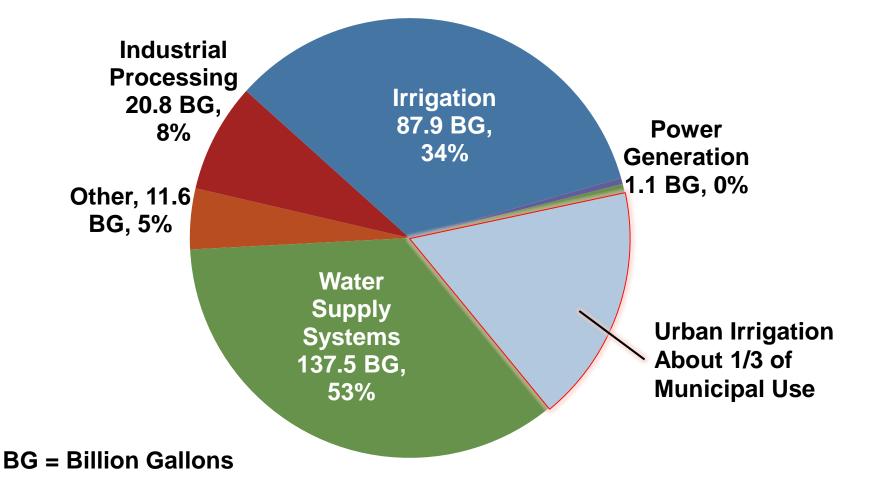
Update for the Legislative Water Commission 4 November 2015 Jason B. Moeckel Section Manager, Division of Ecological and Water Resources

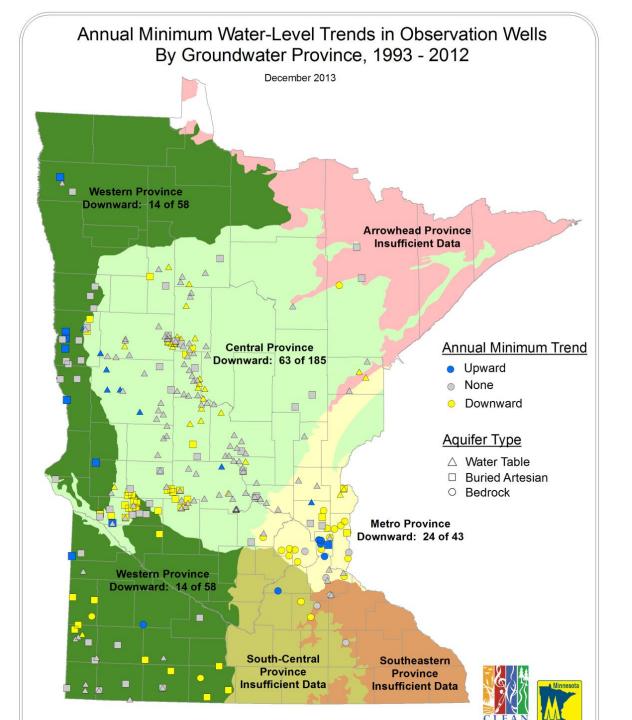


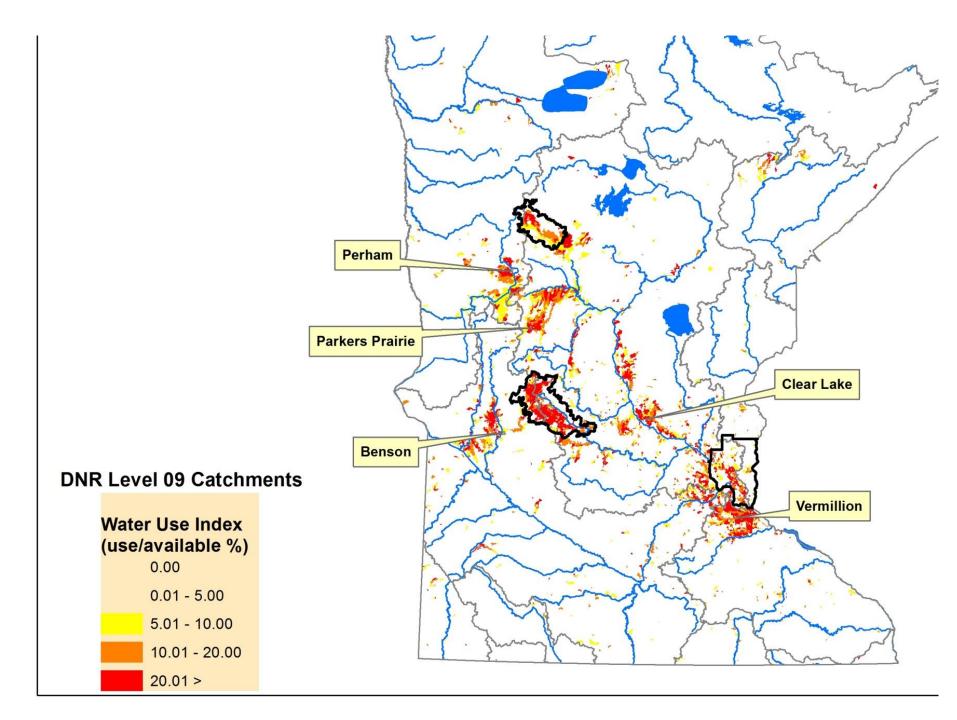
### Statewide Annual Reported Groundwater Use



### Groundwater Use Percentages By Major Category 5 Year Average from 2008 - 2012









# Minnesota Water Rights

- Water is a public resource, no one "owns" it
- Riparian system of water rights access and reasonable use
  - The state grants the right to water beyond personal use
  - In Minnesota, 10,000 gallons per day or 1,000,000 gallons per year
  - Based on: available, sustainable and priority



# Water Use Priorities

- 1. Domestic uses
- 2. Consumptive use < 10,000 GPD
- 3. Ag. Irrigation & Processing
- 4. Power Production
- 5. Commercial & Industrial
- 6. Non-essential uses



- 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



### 2014 Legislative Session:

Groundwater appropriations that will have potential <u>negative</u> impacts to surface waters are subject to applicable provisions in section <u>103G.285</u>.

- No appropriations from trout streams
- 6 inches from basins

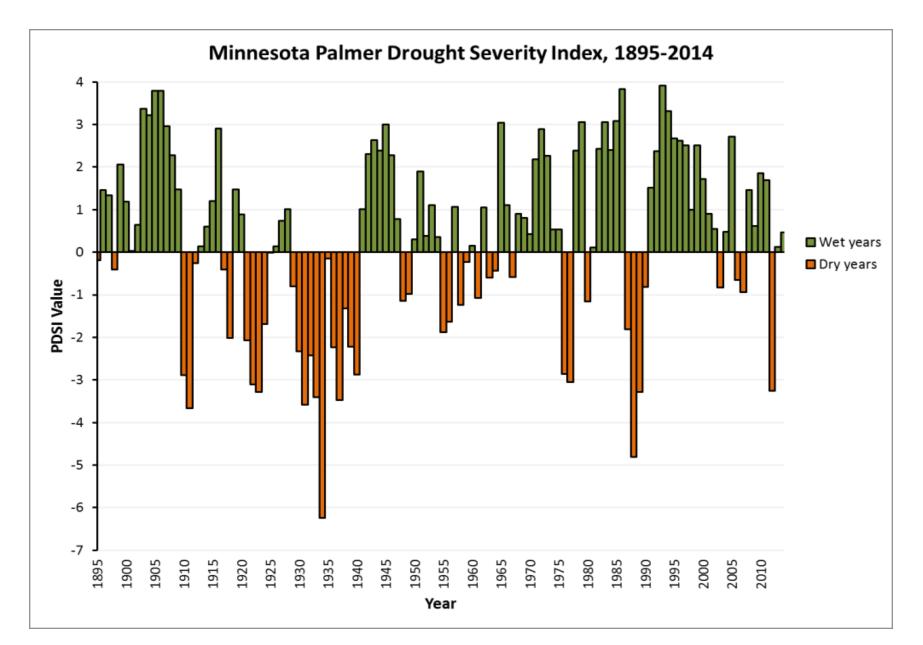


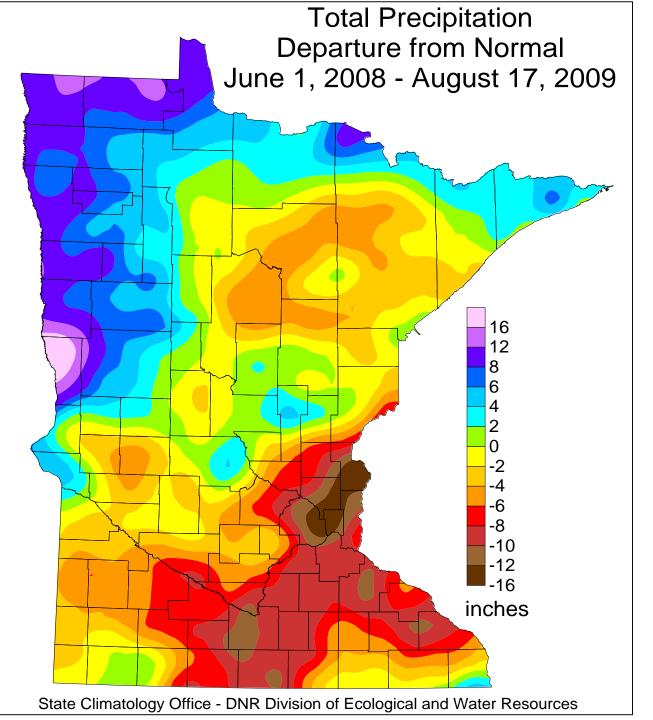
# Report to the Legislature

- Required by Legislation
- Consult with Stakeholders
  - 25 DifferentOrganizations
  - Open to public
  - Website and
    GovDelivery (300+)
- Definition of Negative Impact and Thresholds

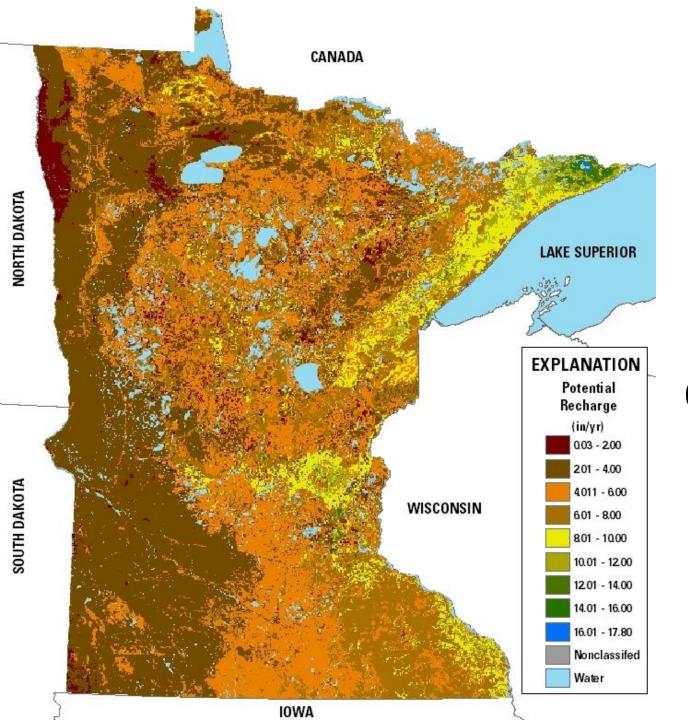


### Climate variability over time





Climate variability across space and time

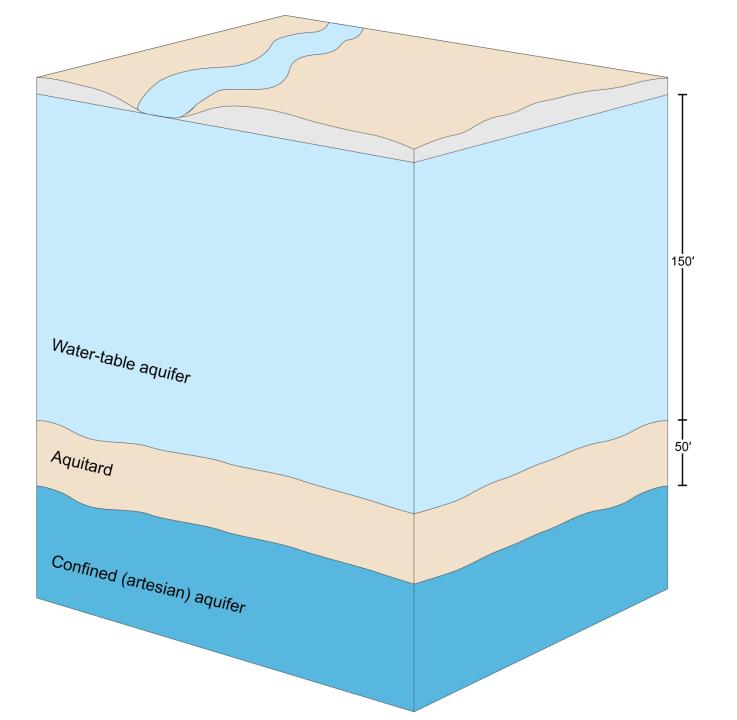


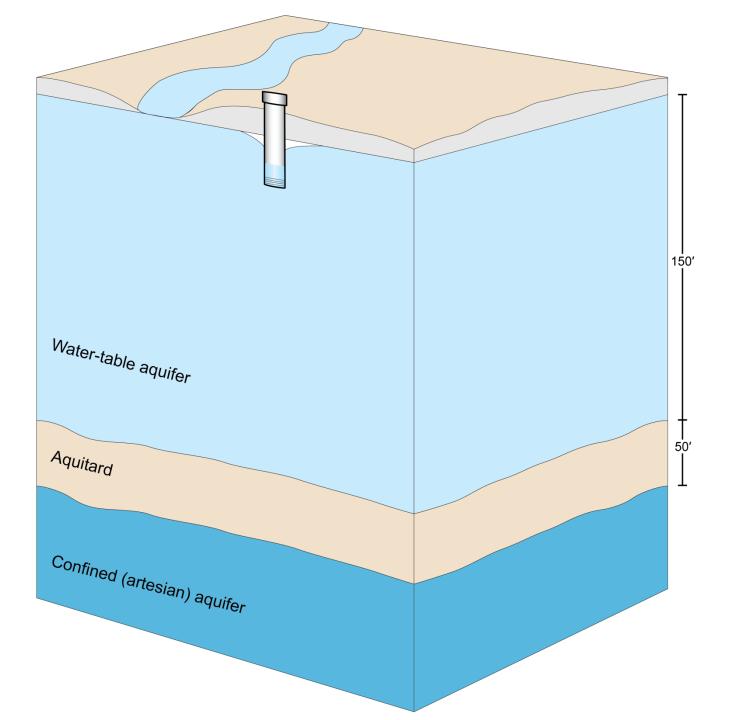
Mean Potential Recharge Estimates, 1996-2010

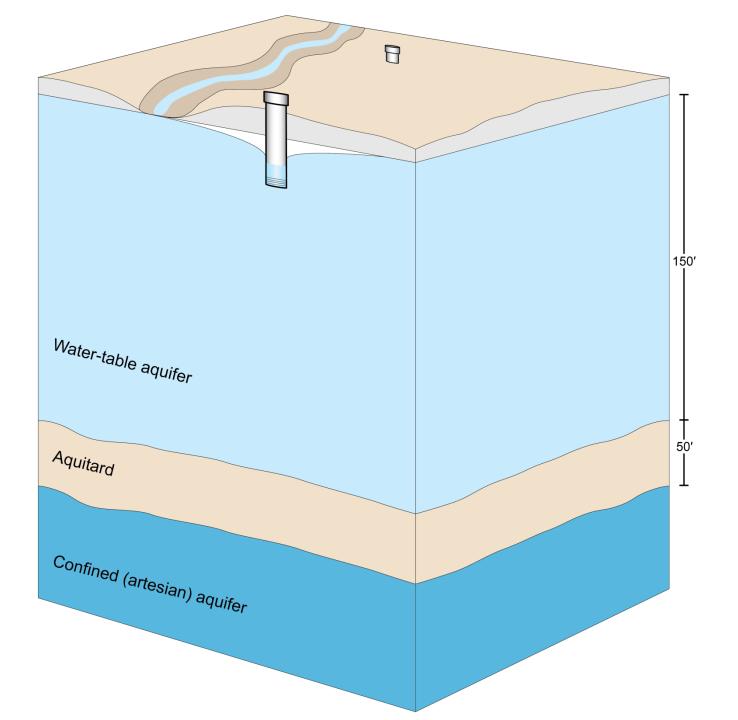
Range: 0.1 – 17.8 in/yr

> Statewide Average: 4.9 in/yr











Relative to water withdrawal:

- A change in hydrology sufficient to alter the characteristic, long-term biological community or ecology
  - e.g., vegetation, water quality and temperature, habitat
- A change in hydrology sufficient to alter the long-term recreational use
  - e.g., navigation and access

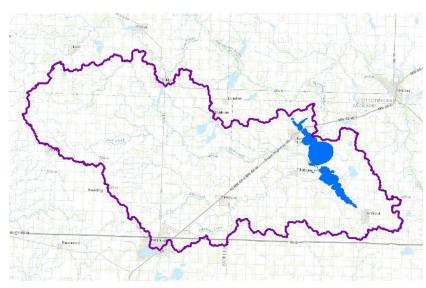
30051001 Looking D.S. 1 09-15-04

> 30051001 9/18/2003 Looking d.s. Stage = 3.86 WSL = 1054.72 Discharge = 0.206 cfs

# Lake level patterns in MN which lake types are most vulnerable?

	Shallow Lakes	Deep Lakes
Frequent Surface Outflow	Moderate	Lowest
Infrequent Surface Outflow	Highest	High

### Watershed area to lake area ratio (Two shallow lakes)



Heron Lake (Jackson County)

	39%		ji ormi
Annual Land	at	Sin	
(017) St		Software.	
	5/2	Vielden En	7 -2
	2/		Jan
41		100 T	S.M.S.
363.65	5-1-1-2		The Kee

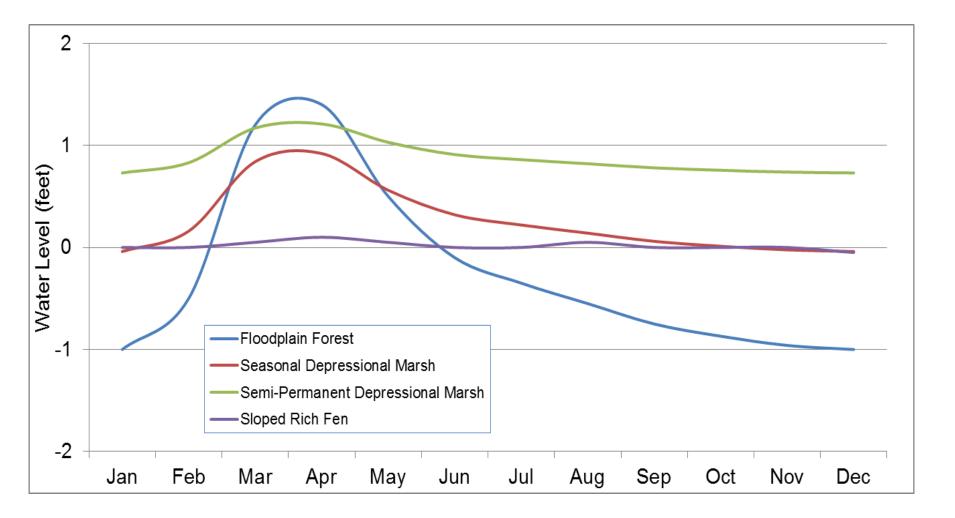
Long Lake (Watonwan County)

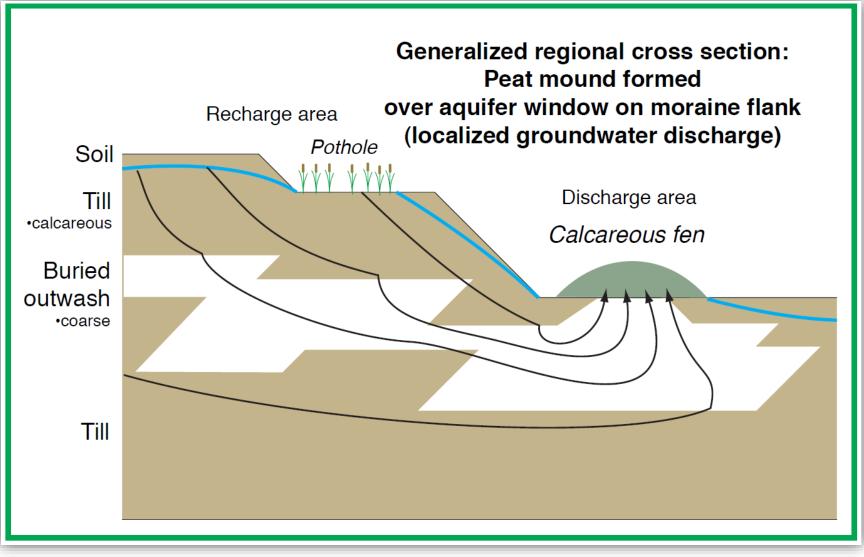
Watershed Size (acres):	284,000
Lake Size (acres):	8,000
W'shed : lake area ratio:	36 : 1
Maximum lake depth (ft):	5
% Littoral:	100

1,750
271
5:1
13
100



### "Typical" Wetland Hydrographs





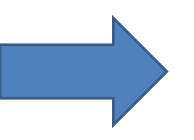
#### Illustration by James Almendinger



# Challenge

### Translate sustainability thresholds

- Streams
- Lakes
- Wetlands



# Volume allowed for each permit

- Individually
- Cumulatively



### Methodology

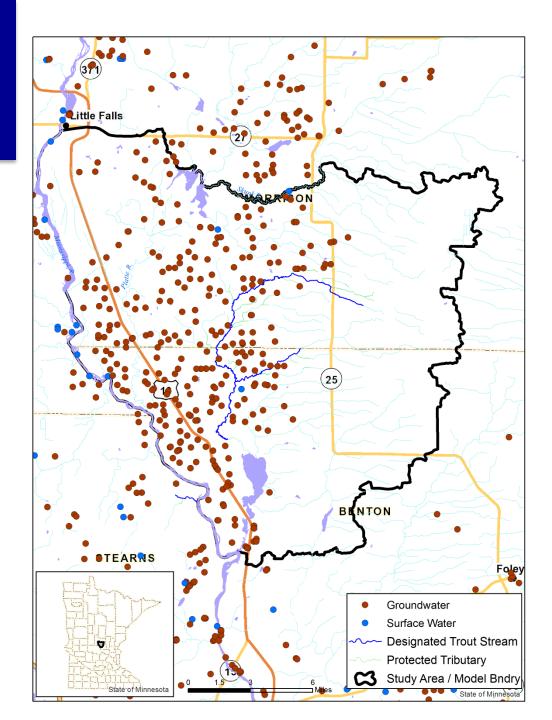
- Quantifiable
- Reasonably quick
- Technically and scientifically sound
- Accounts for cumulative GW use
- Predictive
- Adaptive

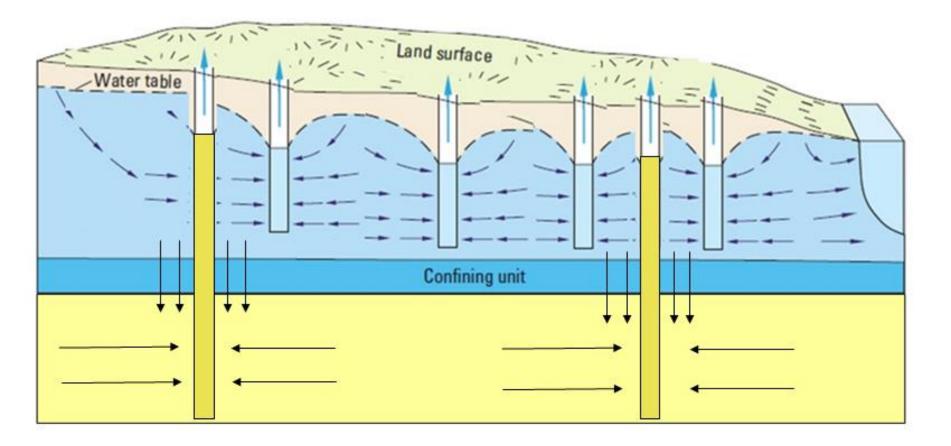


### Groundwater Models

### Little Rock Creek

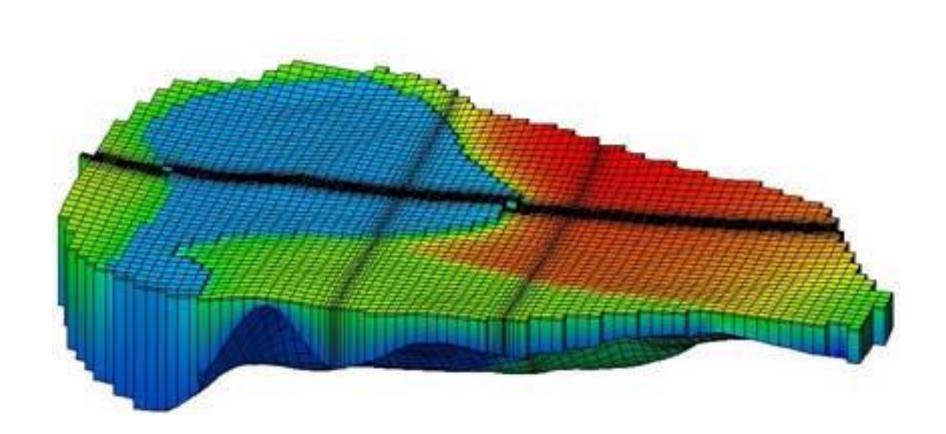
- Proposed model
- Permitted Groundwater wells
- Partnering with USGS







### Groundwater Modeling: Modflow Grid





## What's Next

- Continue technical work
- Two more meetings with Stakeholder Group
  - Nov. 12 Initial draft based on possible approaches
  - Dec. 10 Review and Discuss Final Draft
- Report to the Legislature
   Dec. 15

### Questions...



http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/gwmp/gw\_thresholds/index.html