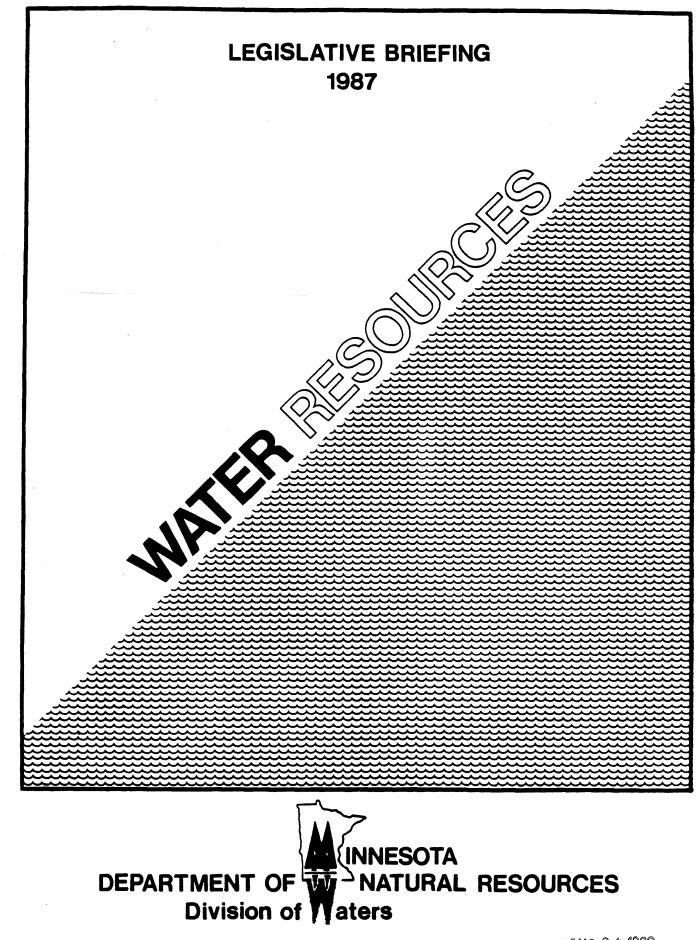
This document is made available electronically by the Minnesota Legislative Reference Library as part of an ongoing digital archiving project. <u>http://www.leg.state.mn.us/Irl/Irl.asp</u>

(Funding for document digitization was provided, in part, by a grant from the Minnesota Historical & Cultural Heritage Program.)



AUG 24 1989

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

# **FUNCTIONS**

Surface Water Management Ground Water Management Water Policy and Planning Technical Services

# ISSUES

Lake Management Flooding Drainage Water Supply Comprehensive Local Planning

# **CHANGE LEVELS**

Ground Water Exploration and Data Automation Conversion Accelerated Ground Water Investigations Flood Damage Reduction Stream Maintenance Local Water Planning Technical Assistance Ground Water Management (LCMR) Mississippi River Management (LCMR)

# SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT

# FUNCTIONS

# Permits

- Protected waters:	1,099 processed
- Appropriations:	220 processed
- Contested Case Hearings:	12
- Water Bank:	6,000 acres
	(121 landowners)
- Corrective Actions:	200

# Shoreland/Floodplain/Wild and Scenic Rivers

- 542 local ordinances adopted
- Floodplain delineation
- Floodproofing assistance
- Lake and river classifications

#### Dam Safety/Grants-in-Aid/Flood Control

- Construction/Reconstruction/Repair
  - 14 projects listed for biennium
  - Small flood control project grants: \$3,040,000
  - Dam Safety projects: \$2,100,000
  - 58 dam repairs received state assistance since 1978
- Inspections/Maintenance/Operation
  - 1,000 dams in Minnesota require periodic inspection
  - 460 inspected during biennium
- Reports and Inventories
  - Maintain data base and inventory of dams
  - Reports to legislature for dam ownership transfers

#### GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Permits

•	Applications processed:	816
	TTT 11 : ( four as as men loints.	0

Well interference complaints:9Unpermitted appropriators contacted:520

# **Ground Water Protection**

- Aquifer management plans (LCMR funded Swift County)
- Promote ground water development
- Quantify availability
- Resolve conflicts over use
- Develop management policies
- Protect supplies from overdevelopment or degradation

# WATER POLICY AND PLANNING

#### **Provide State Water Policy Leadership**

- Balance resource protection/opportunities for utilization
- Evaluate local, state and national trends
- Determine state water policy issues
  - short and long range
- Evaluate management options
  - new technology
  - research needs
- Recommend actions

## Interstate/National/International Policy Coordination

- Represent Minnesota's interests
- Resolve disputes over boundary waters
- Maximize funding opportunities

# TECHNICAL SERVICES

# Climatology

- Rain gage network: 1,000 reporting stations
- Trends analysis -- historic extrapolation

#### Hydrologic/Hydraulic Studies/Modeling

- Regional aquifer studies: 2
- Applications of geophysics: 220 sites evaluated for resource potential/environmental degradation

## **Basic Data**

- 22 continuous record stream gages
- 49 SWCD contracts for observation well measurement
- 582 observation wells statewide (includes USGS cooperative agreement)

#### **Data Systems**

- Automated data base development
- Data dissemination
- Local information service
- Policy guidance
- Graphic support
- Trends analysis

#### **Field Survey Activities**

- 150 Hydrographic surveys annually (topographic, profiles, cross-sections)
- 100 Ordinary high water investigations annually
- Establish and maintain 120 gaging stations
- Floodplain delineation
- Protective maintenance and minor repair of 315 state-owned dams

## **Training Assistance**

- Ordinance administration
- Workshop/conference/seminar presentations
- Technical information and assistance for local water planning efforts

## LAKE MANAGEMENT

# ISSUES

- Lakes are the economic and social hub for much of rural Minnesota
  - minimal effort exerted to maintain value
- Lake changes in use, quality, fluctuation can dramatically impact local economy and social environment
- Development trends have changed significantly in past 10 years
  - timeshare buildings
  - condominiums
  - buildings and campgrounds
  - resort conversions
  - seasonal vs. permanent residency
  - Recent development trends have outstripped management strategies
    - lake development capacities are being exceeded
    - higher density shore development
    - surface use conflicts
    - poor fishing
    - more algae growth
    - destruction of lakes' natural character
    - reduction in tourism
- Lake management demands an intergrated and focused strategy
  - focus government leadership
  - state/local team approach
  - lake-by-lake management options
  - technical and financial support
  - enhanced data dissemination
- Lake associations and local governments increasing demands
  - technical assistance in lake issue resolution

# FLOODING

- 17,000 structures at risk
- Approaching \$70 million in average annual damages
- Over 50 lakes have identified concerns due to water level fluctuation
- Floodprone agricultural land area highest in the nation 4.5 million acres
- Total area of floodprone land second highest in the nation 10.5 million acres
- Local governments need assistance
- Federal guidelines demand increased local contributions up to 30% of total cost
- 45 communities rely on emergency levees

#### DRAINAGE

- Process lacks participation equity for landowners
- Assessment methodology is inconsistent and inequitable
- General policies conflict with RIM, new Federal policies on agriculture
- Does not adequately promote multi-resource concerns
  - erosion control
  - flood control
  - wetland management
  - water quality
- Major conflict between upstream and downstream interests
- Ditch authorities have frequently ignored responsibilities
- Benefit vs. cost for projects frequently pits landowner against landowner

# WATER SUPPLY

- 70% of population relies on ground water for drinking water supply
- 93% of public water supply systems draw from ground water
- Economic development depends upon plentiful supplies of water
  - environmental, social, economic tradeoffs
- Ground water exploration and investigation essential to management
  - define supply
  - assess contamination
  - cost of clean-up or alternative source

- Water allocation strategies
  - recurrent floods/drought response
  - interbasin transfers
  - balance useage versus protection; recreation versus water users
  - water need for instream flow and potential demand for water exportation

#### COMPREHENSIVE LOCAL WATER PLANNING

- 54 county water plans targeted for 1987-1988
- Mandated water planning for 7 county metro area
- Identification of problems/causes
- Correction alternatives evaluated
  - cost effectiveness
  - social, political acceptance
  - Consistency with state policy
- Availability of information/data
- Technical guidance and assistance

## GROUND WATER EXPLORATION AND DATA AUTOMATION CONVERSION

# CHANGE LEVELS

# Geophysics a success

- \$100,000 of equipment acquired
- staff expertise developed
- interagency applications/value
- efficient and effective method

## WELLS data base developed

- 100,000 well logs automated and accessible
- data available to local interests for local water planning
- valuable support/source of accurate data
- data accessible to field staff

# **Provides essential funding for:**

- basic data collection and interpretation
- water resources assessment and quantification
- ground water system modeling
- provides essential information: document water supplies and correct past mistakes

#### Specific components of the program include:

- sand plain study updates/models
- buried drift aquifer studies
- expansion of data network in problem areas
- better distribution of monitoring sites to identify water quality and supply problems/concerns
- data and studies developed to support local water planning effort
- sealing of abandoned wells on DNR lands
- provides understanding of ground water flow essential to remedial actions at contamination sites

Provide technical and financial support to local units

Reduce economic and social stress on communities and create a framework for economic stability and growth

Leverage over \$9,000,000 in federal construction grants

Establish local/state partnership

#### ACCELERATED GROUND WATER INVESTIGATIONS

#### FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM

#### STREAM MAINTENANCE

Fund an existing program for stream cleanup and maintenance

Promote water quality improvement

Enhance fish and wildlife habitat

**Reduce stream bank erosion** 

Increase water carrying capacity and reduce overbank flooding

Reduce bridge and road repair costs

Promote innovative approaches to enhancing the stream environment

#### LOCAL WATER PLANNING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

State/Local partnership to highlight water issues

Staff are necessary to facilitate cooperation with local entities

- make state data bases useable locally
- concentrate on local issues/perspectives

## Facilitate documentation of statewide problems/issues

- monitor for consistency with state water policy

## GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT (LCMR)

# Cooperative effort with USGS and University of Minnesota

ground water - surface water connection in three geologic settings:

- The Straight River (glacial deposits)
  - ground water use: irrigation and agricultural processing
  - surface water use: recreation
  - land use: primarily agricultural with rural residential
    - Impacts of each on water quality/quantity of the others

- The Twin Cities (glacial deposits over bedrock)
  - ground water use: public supply, commercial and industrial
  - surface water use: public supply, recreation, navigation, water quality
  - land use: urban
    - Impacts of ground water pumpage on streamflow
- SE Minnesota (Karst area)
  - ground water use: public supply and rural domestic
  - surface water use: recreation
  - land use: some urban, mostly agricultural
    - Relationship of land use to ground water and surface water quality

Funding to be utilized to improve the management of the natural resources of the Mississippi River System

- interdisciplinary team with expertise in fish and wildlife management, river hydrology, recreational site development and governmental operations
- coordinate the State's participation in the emerging issues of resource preservation; in concert with use and development
- secure a potential \$20 to \$50 million in federal funds for Mississippi River projects over the next 10 years
- promote greater cooperation with US Army Corps of Engineers, US Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Wisconsin
- provide assistance to local government units and the public

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MANAGEMENT (LCMR)

. · · · ·