



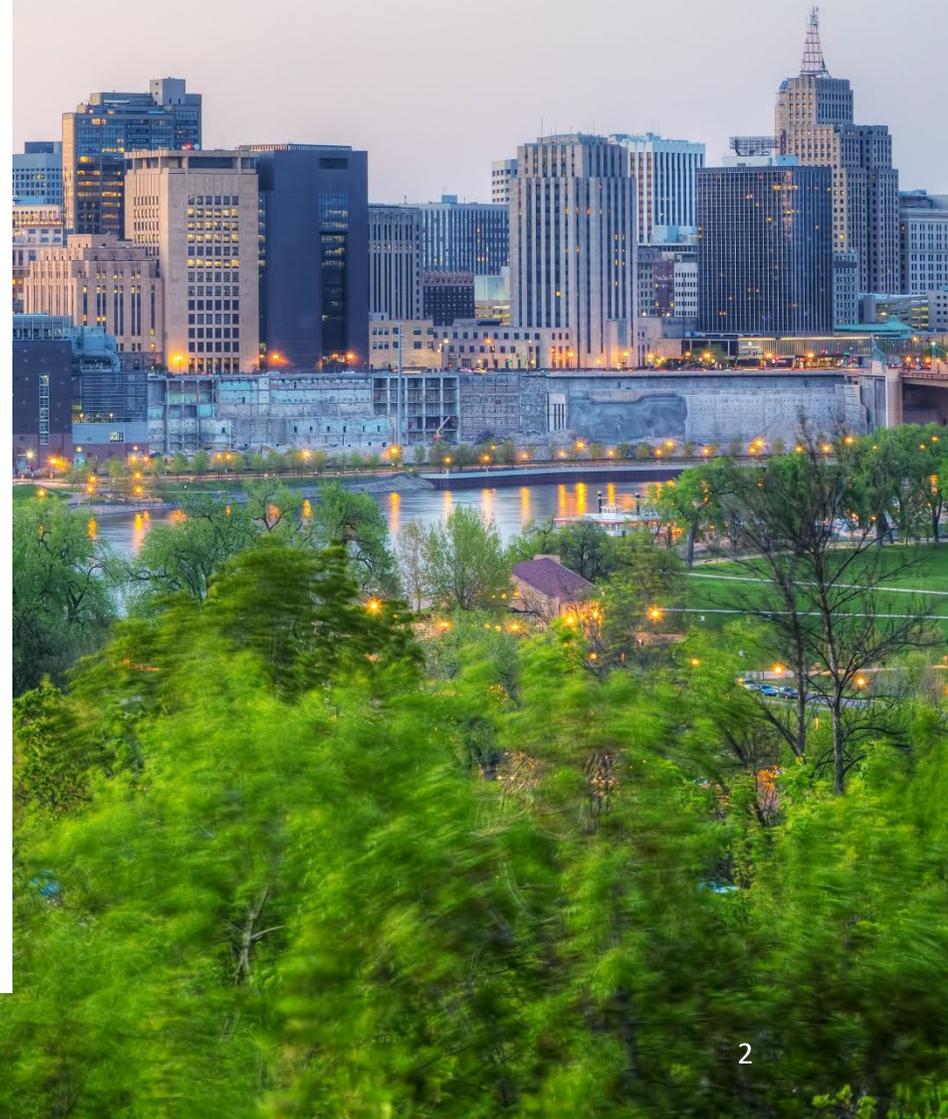
Groundwater Management in the Land of 10,000 Lakes

Jason B. Moeckel and Ellen J. Considine | February 24, 2026

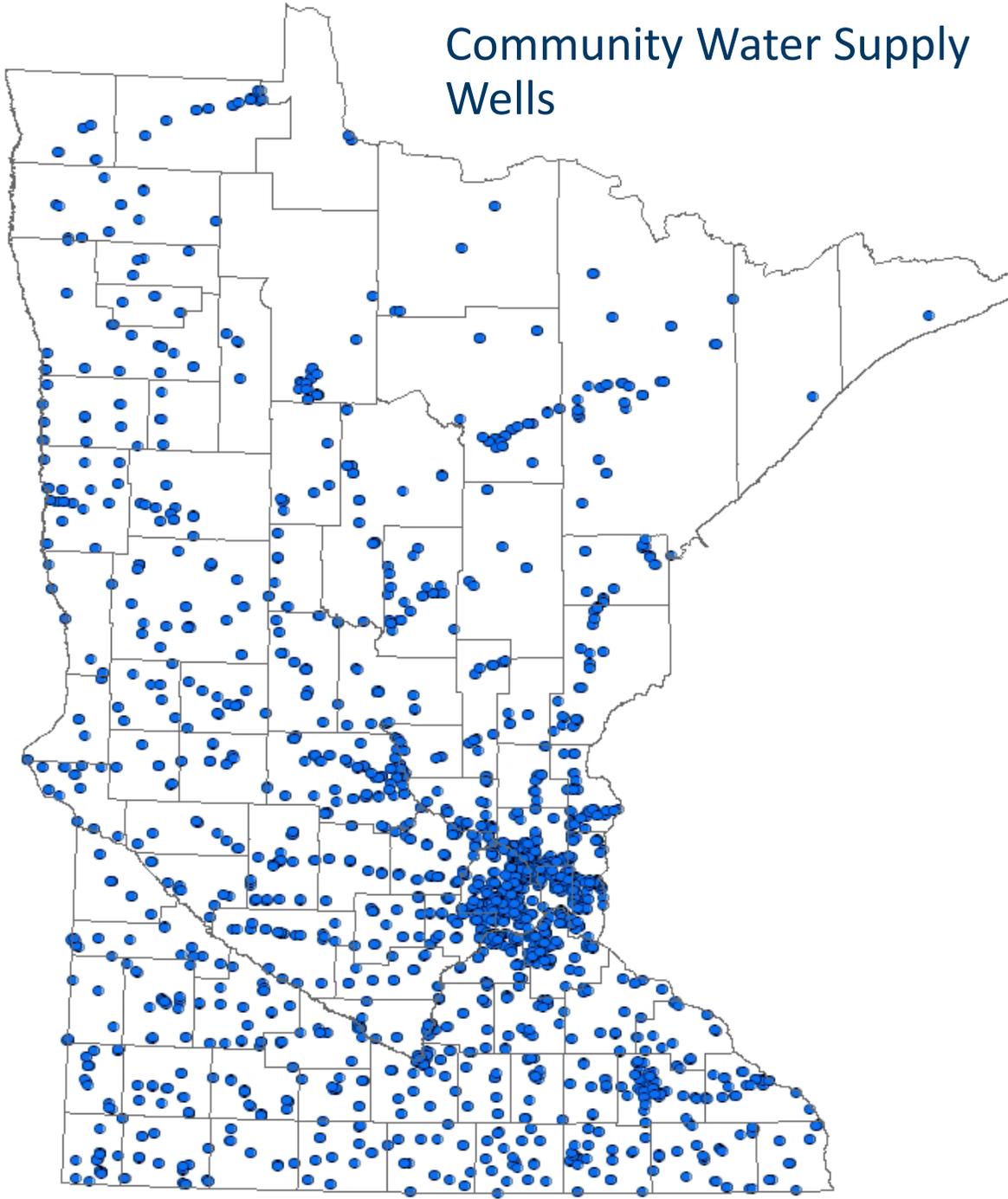
Ecological and Water Resources

Some Key Challenges

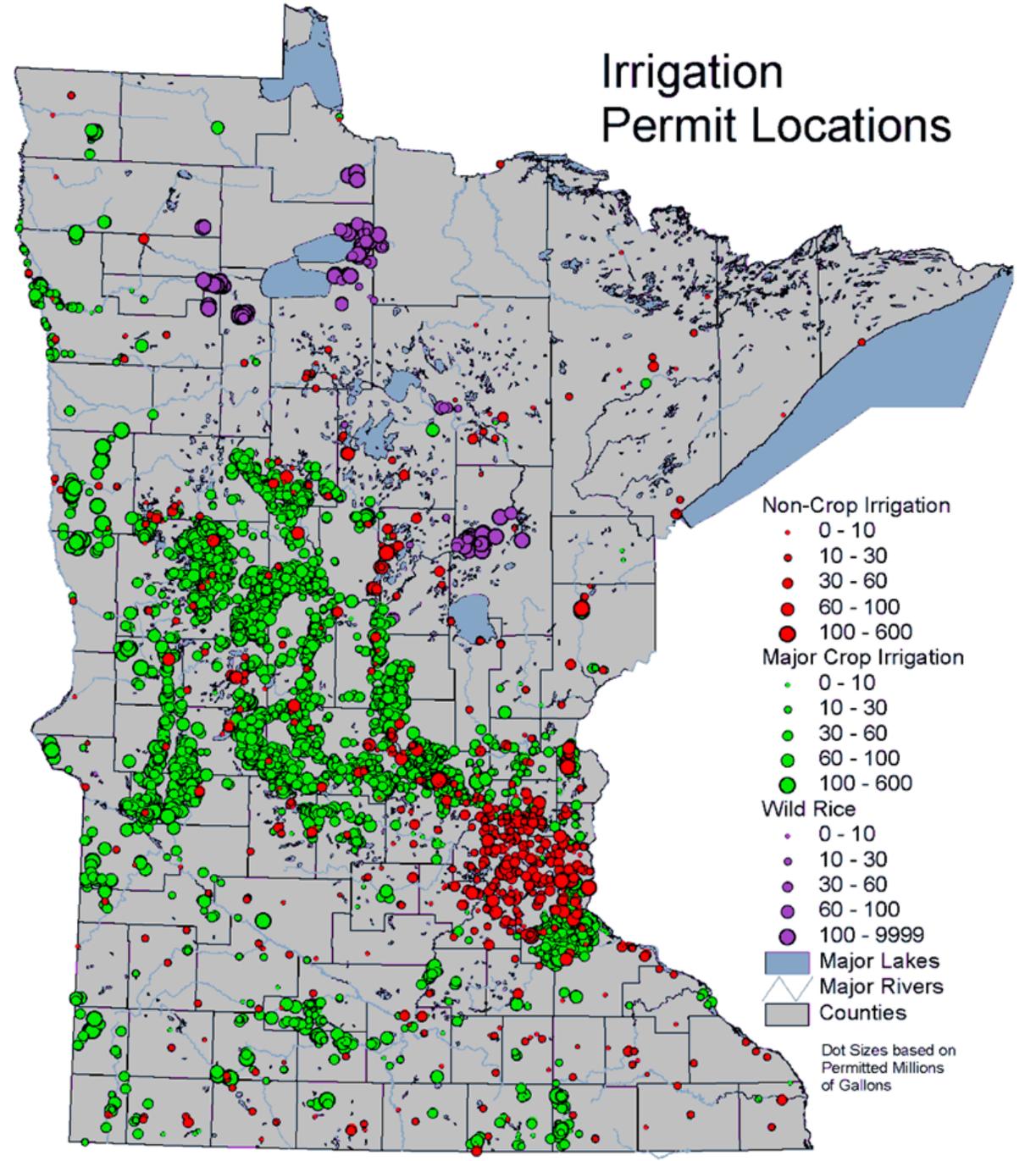
- Aquifers don't follow neat boundaries
- Not all aquifers are well mapped and characterized (especially W. MN)
- Increased demand in water stressed areas
- Plans for growth and expansion are dynamic and can change rapidly (race to be first)
- Limits are best understood as ranges of risk



Community Water Supply Wells

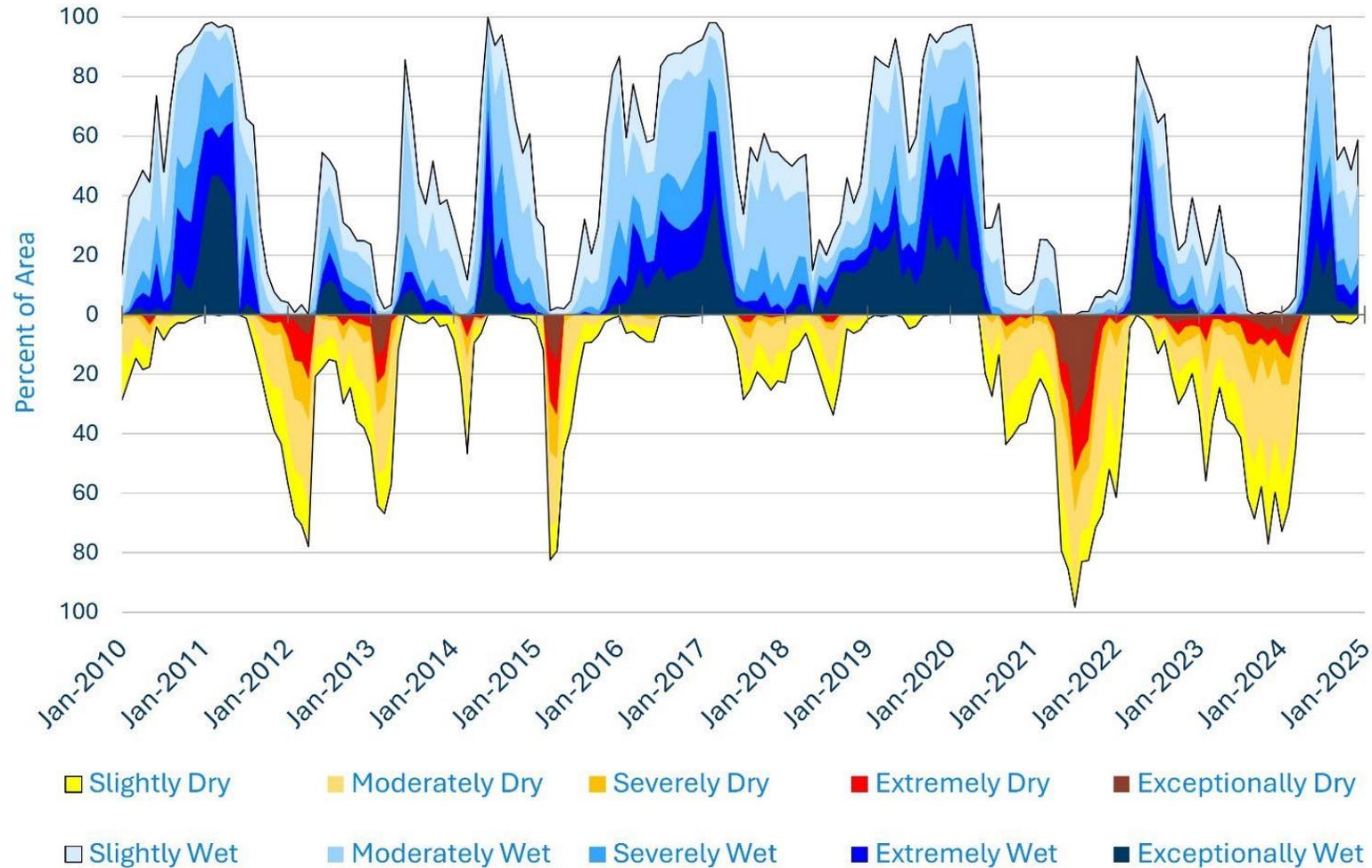


Irrigation Permit Locations

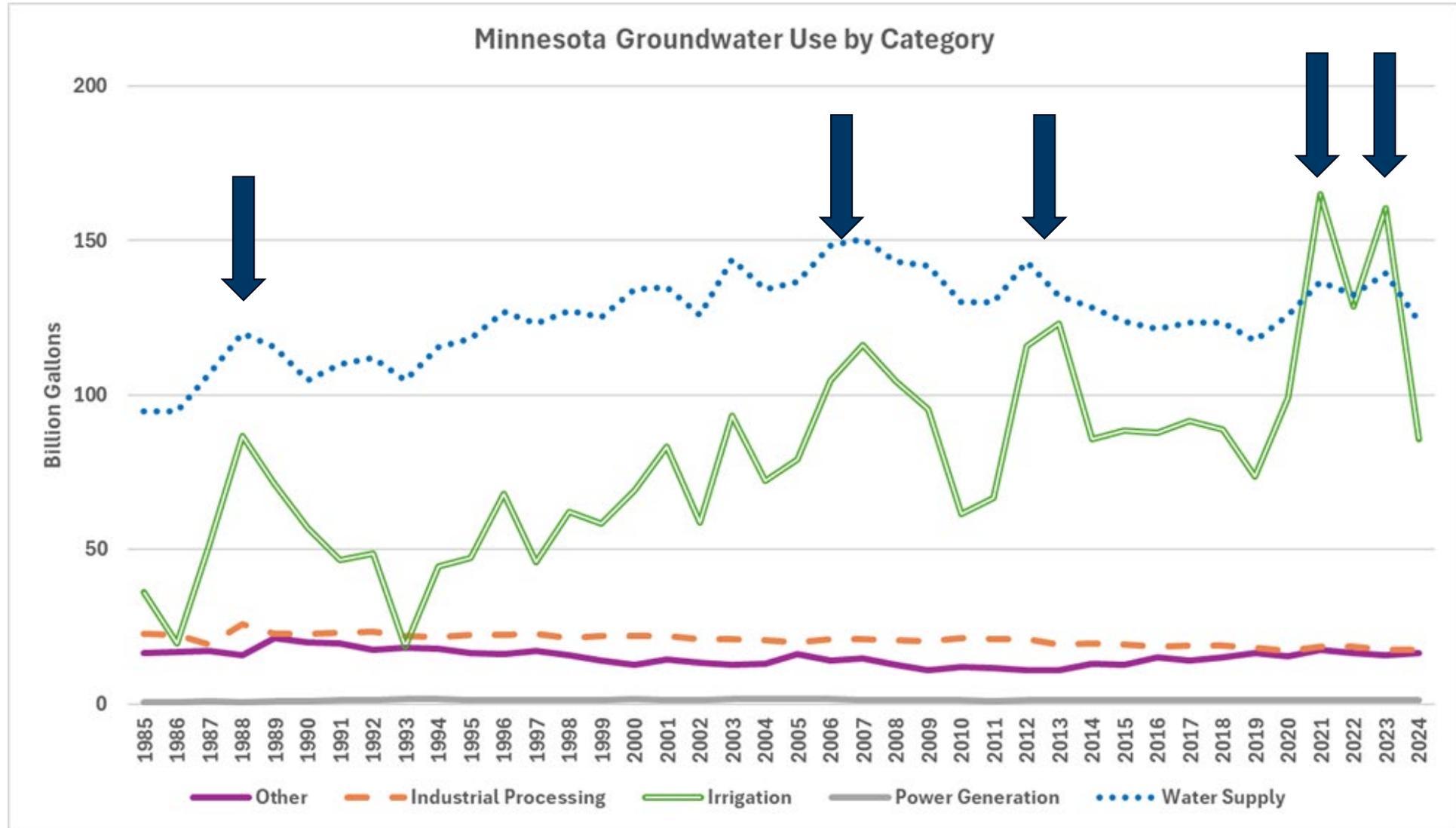


Climatic Drivers of Water Use

Percent of Minnesota Covered by Wet or Dry Categories
Based on 9-Month Standardized Precipitation Index



Groundwater Use Trends



Groundwater Management Strategies

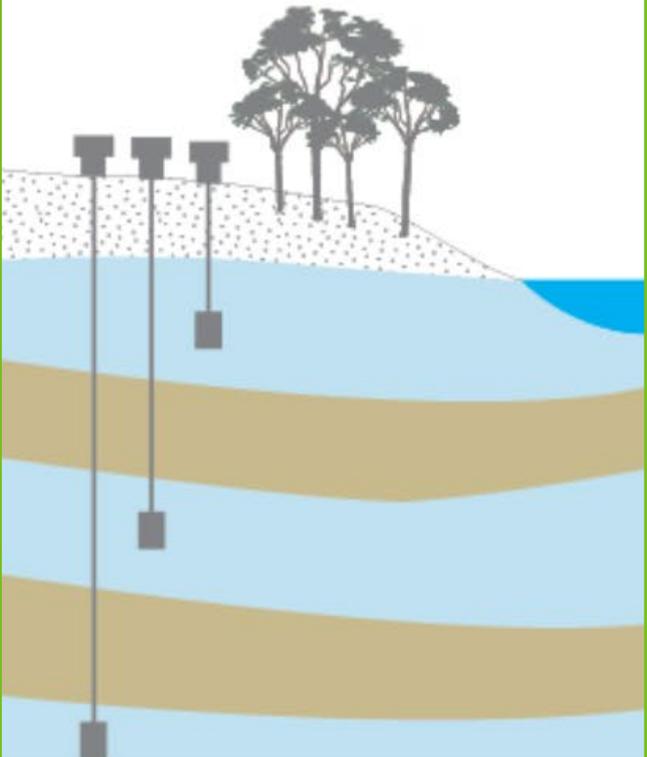


- ✓ Heighten the priority given to groundwater
- ✓ Enhance the information available for decisions
- ✓ Improve management of appropriation permits
- ✓ Improve compliance with permits and regulations
- ✓ Improve communication and education
- ✓ Effectively address challenges in areas of high use
- ✓ Promote water conservation and wise use practices

Groundwater regulation in Minnesota

Water Quantity

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

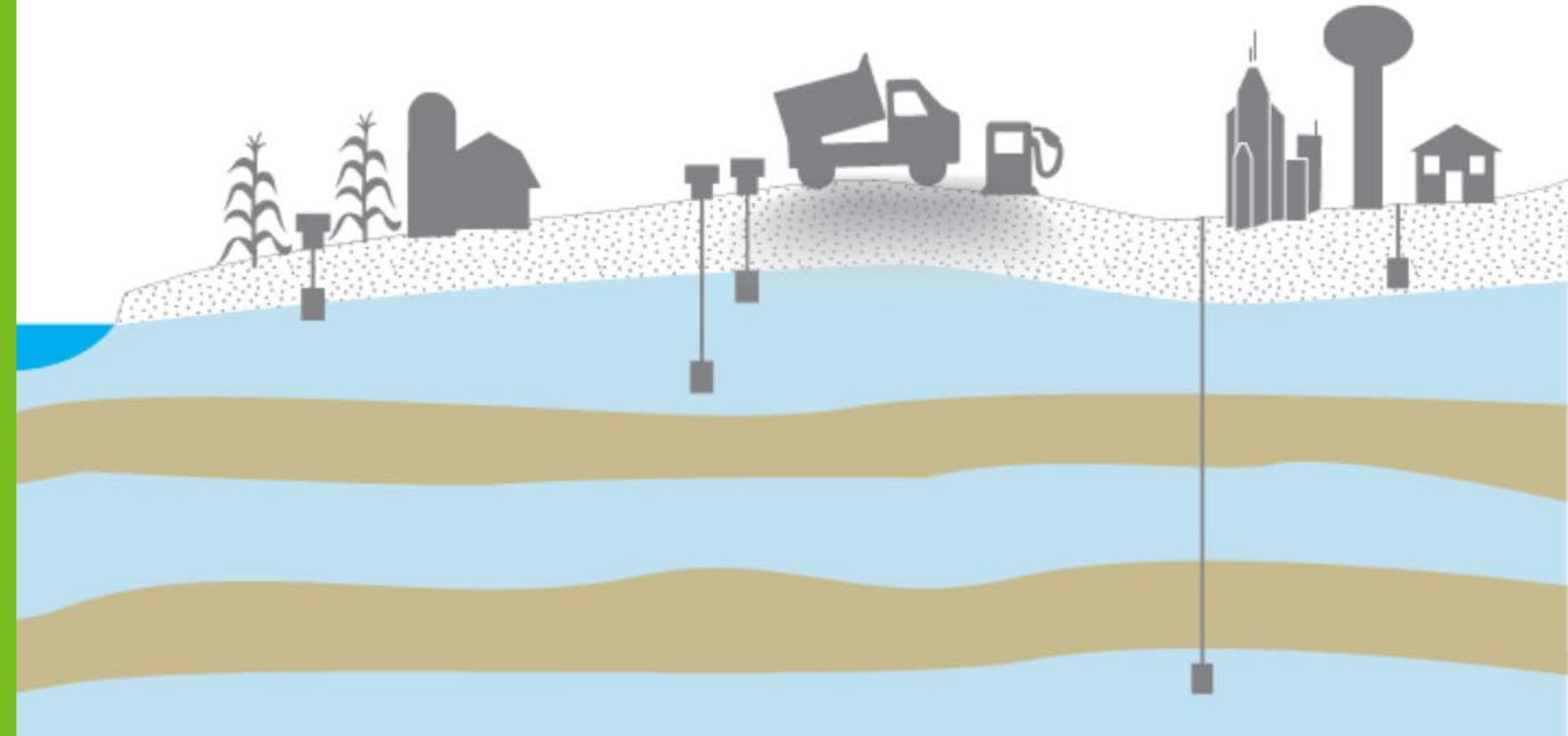


Water Quality

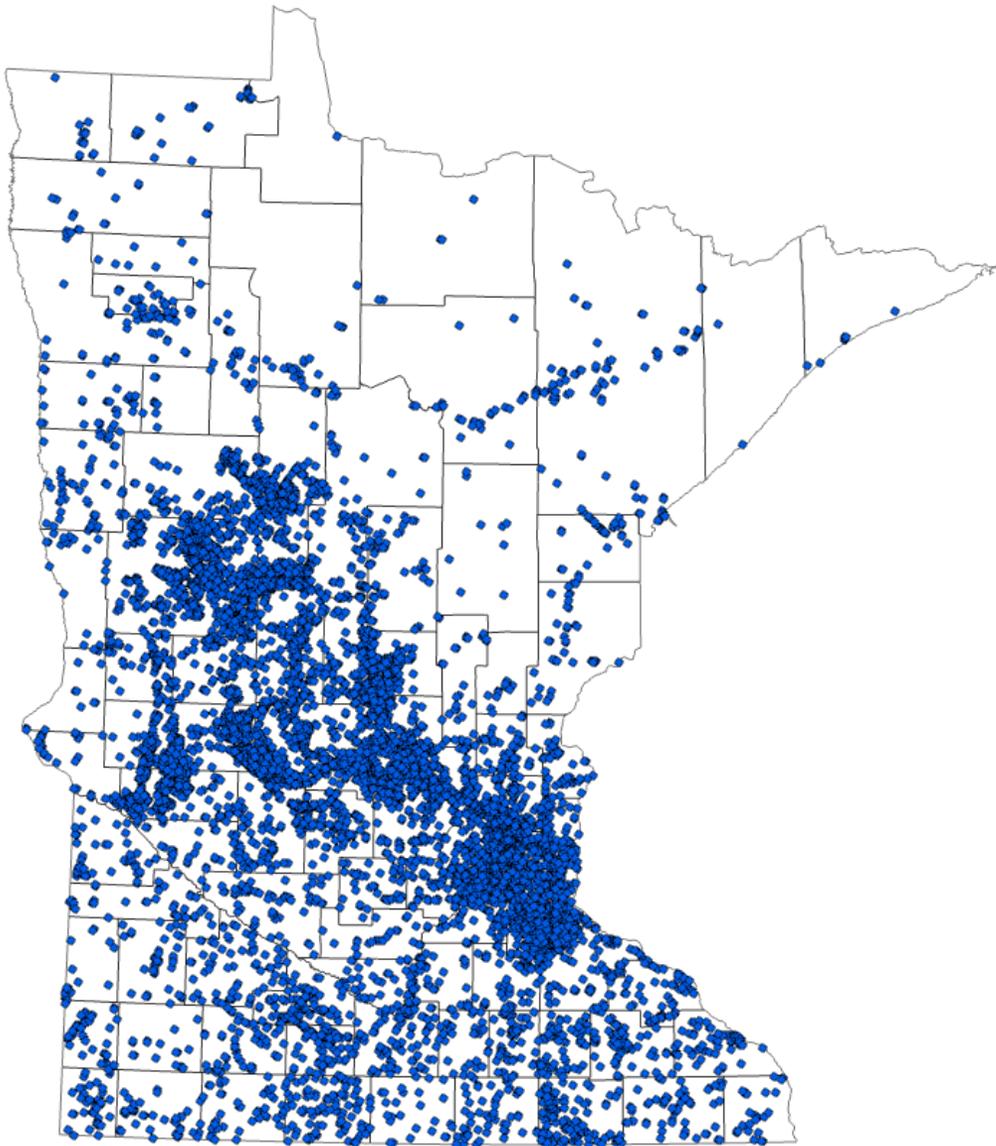
Department of Agriculture (MDA)

Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)

Department of Health (MDH)



DNR water permitting



Need an appropriation permit if:

- > 10,000 gallons per day
- > 1 million gallons per year

Required:

- Annual water use reporting

Groundwater Sustainability Statute (103G.287, Subd. 5)

Groundwater use is sustainable if:

1. **Future generations** will have enough water



2. **Ecosystems** are protected



3. **Drinking water** is protected

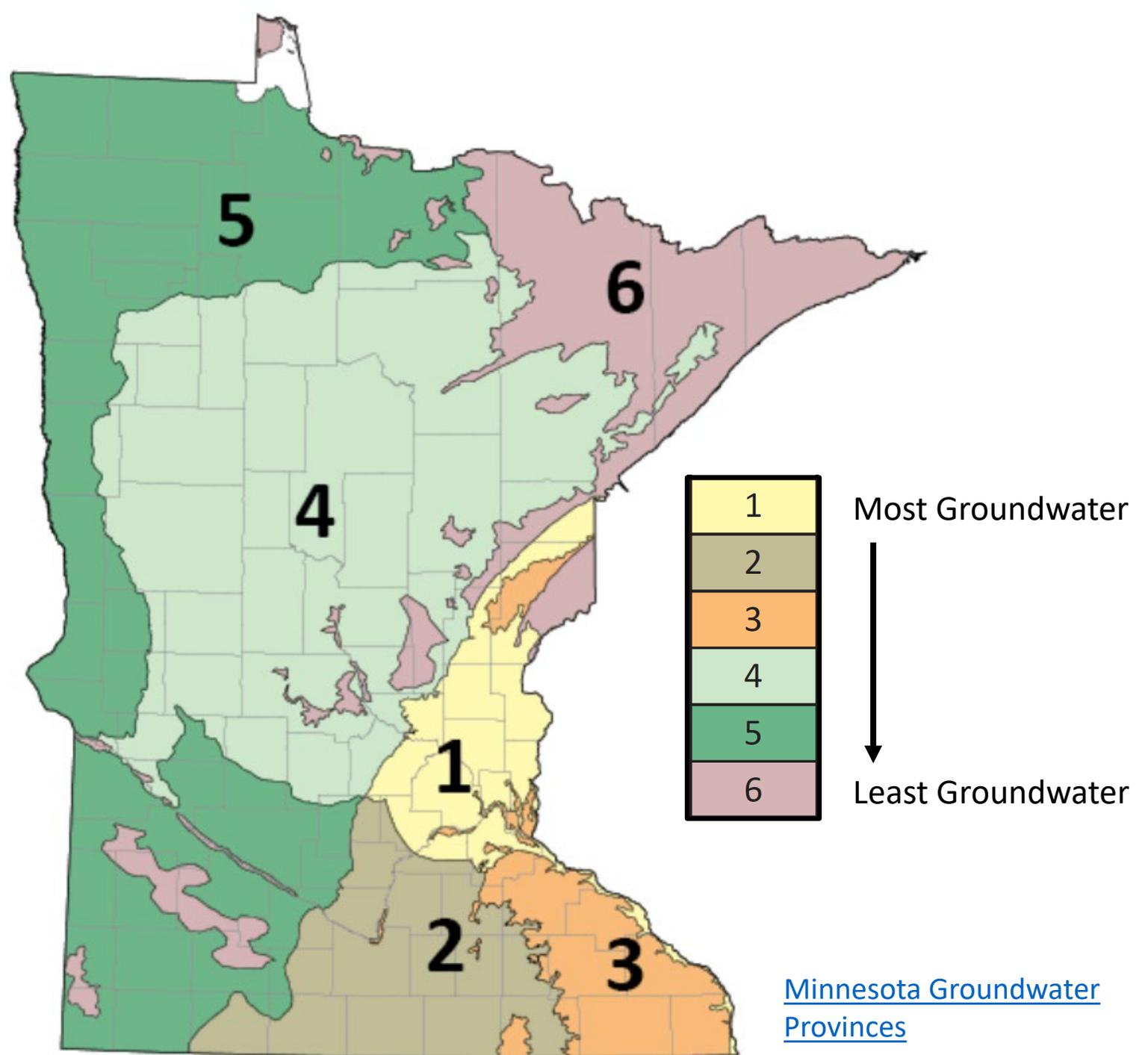


4. **Water quality** is not degraded

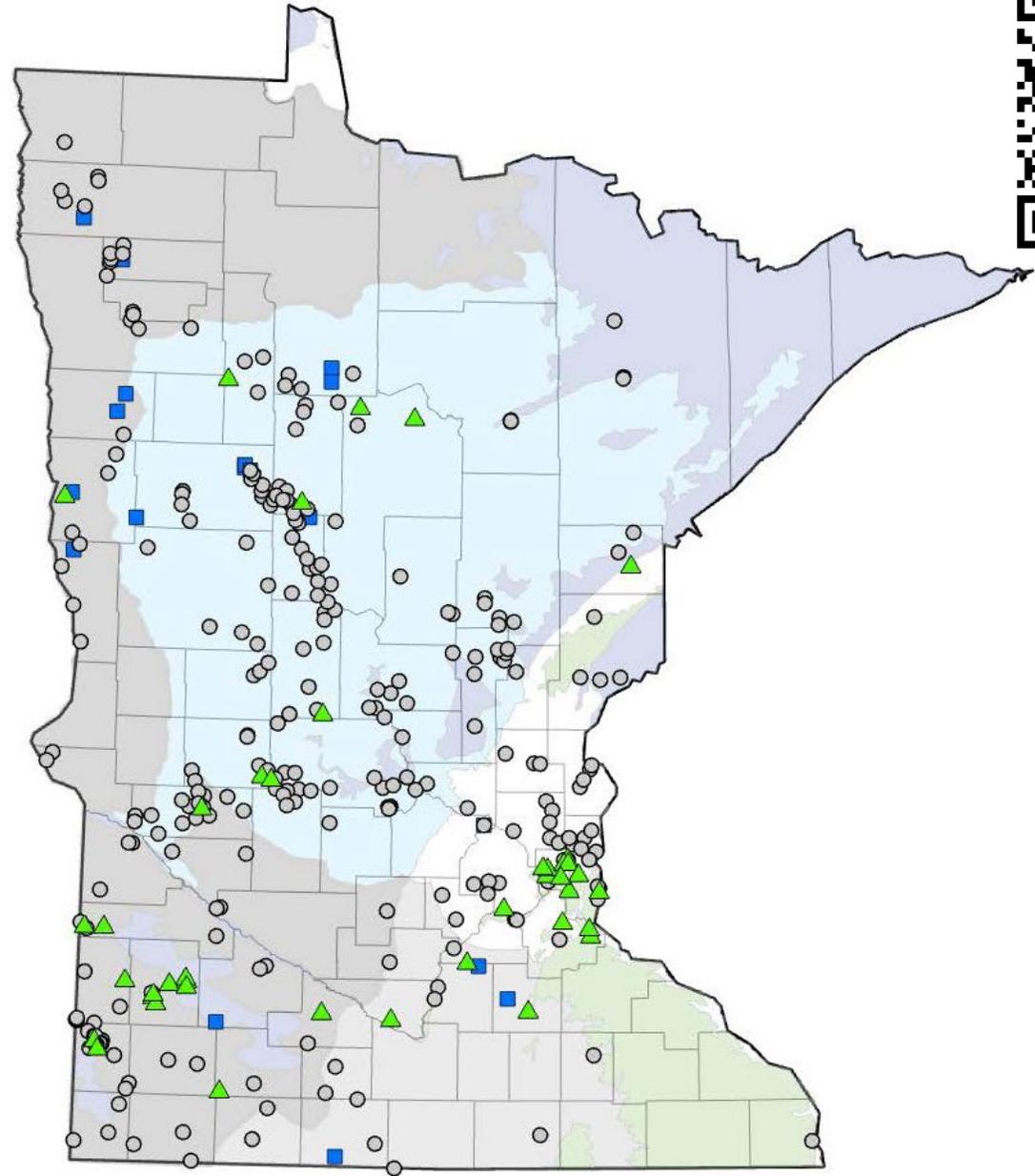


Challenges

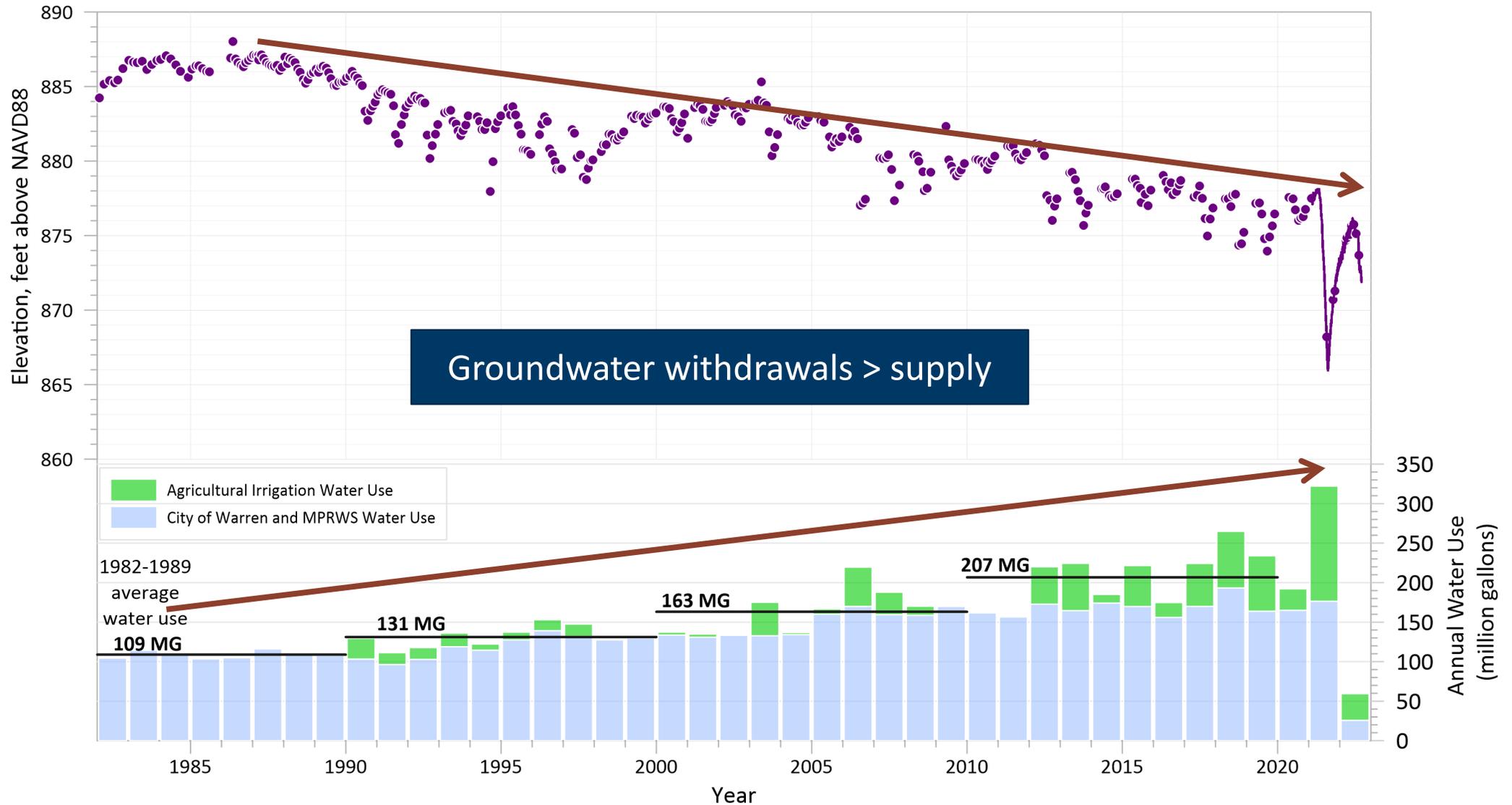
Groundwater availability



Leaving water for future generations

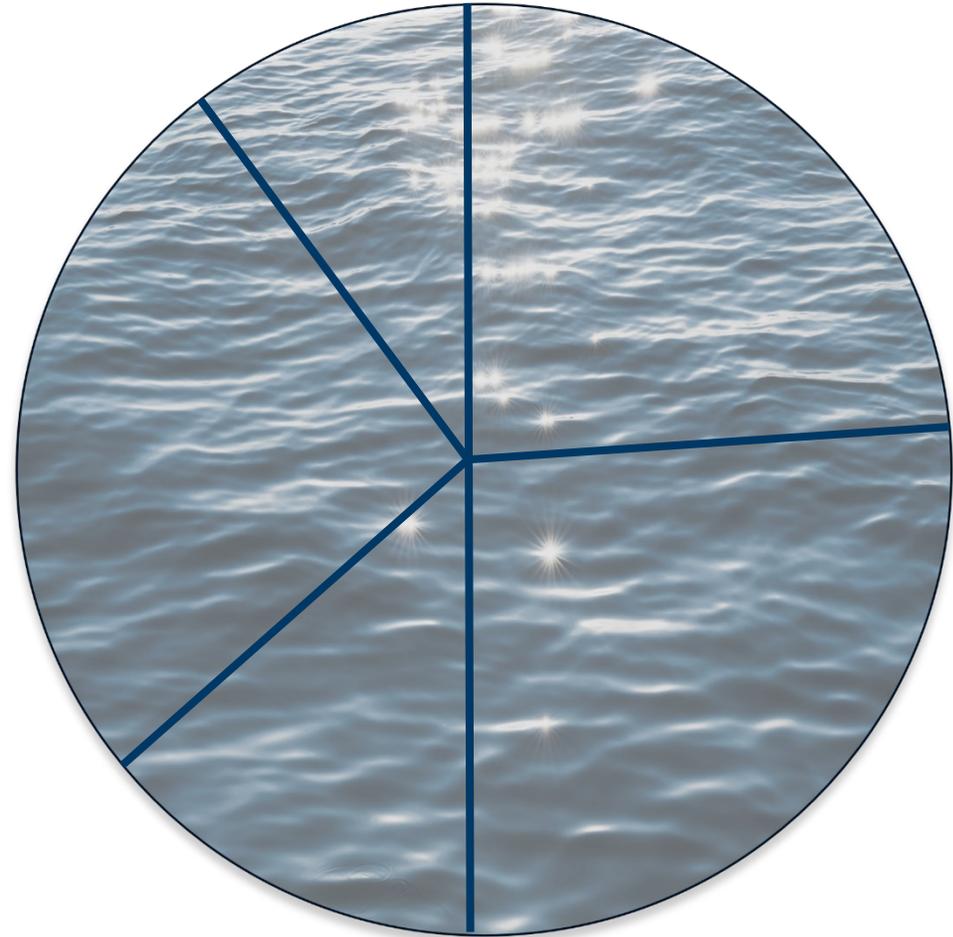


Northwest Minnesota



Water use conflict

1. DNR: Determine how much groundwater is available.
2. Users: Decide how to share the water.



Protecting drinking water



Domestic water supply



Consumptive less than 10,000 gallons/day



Agricultural irrigation & processing



Power production

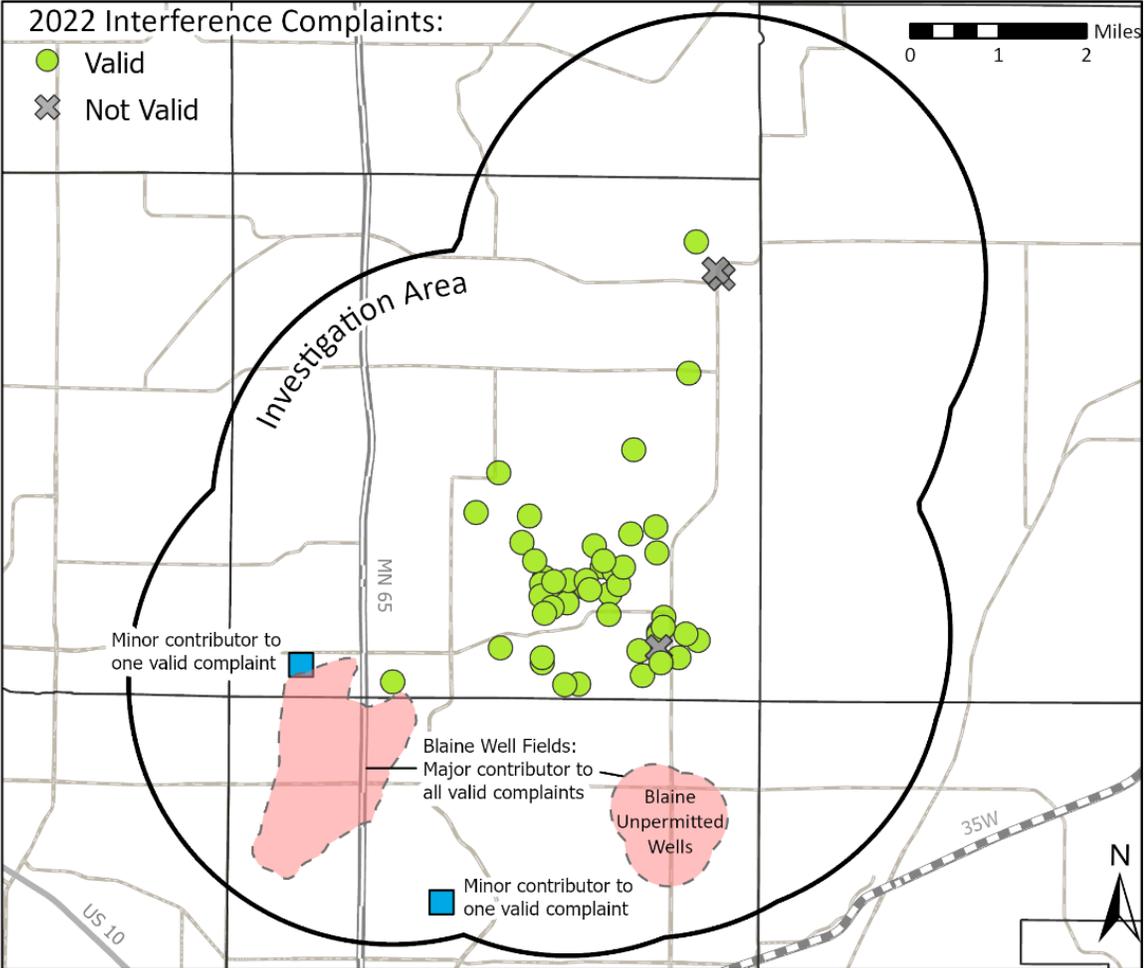
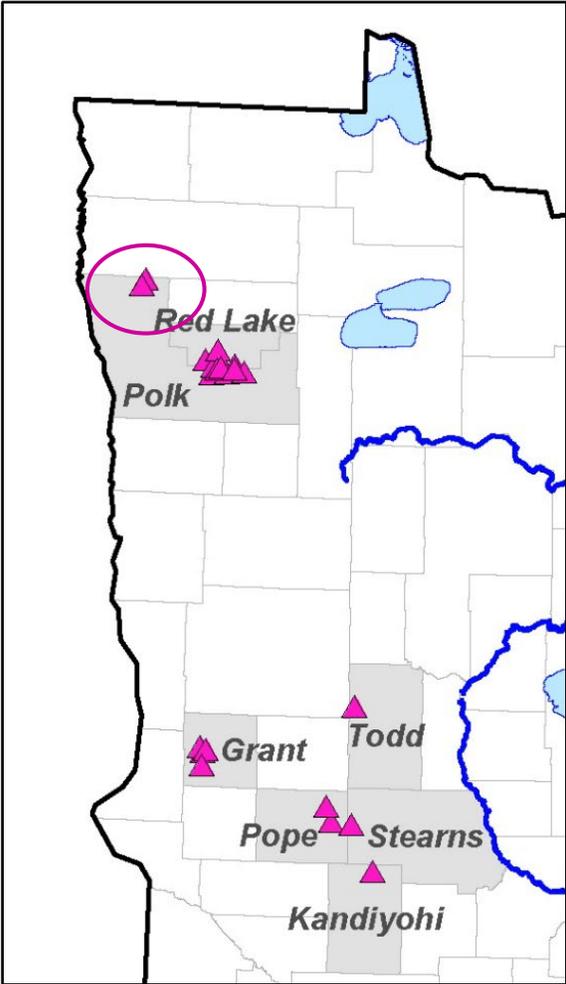


Consumptive use more than 10,000 gallons/day



Non-essential uses

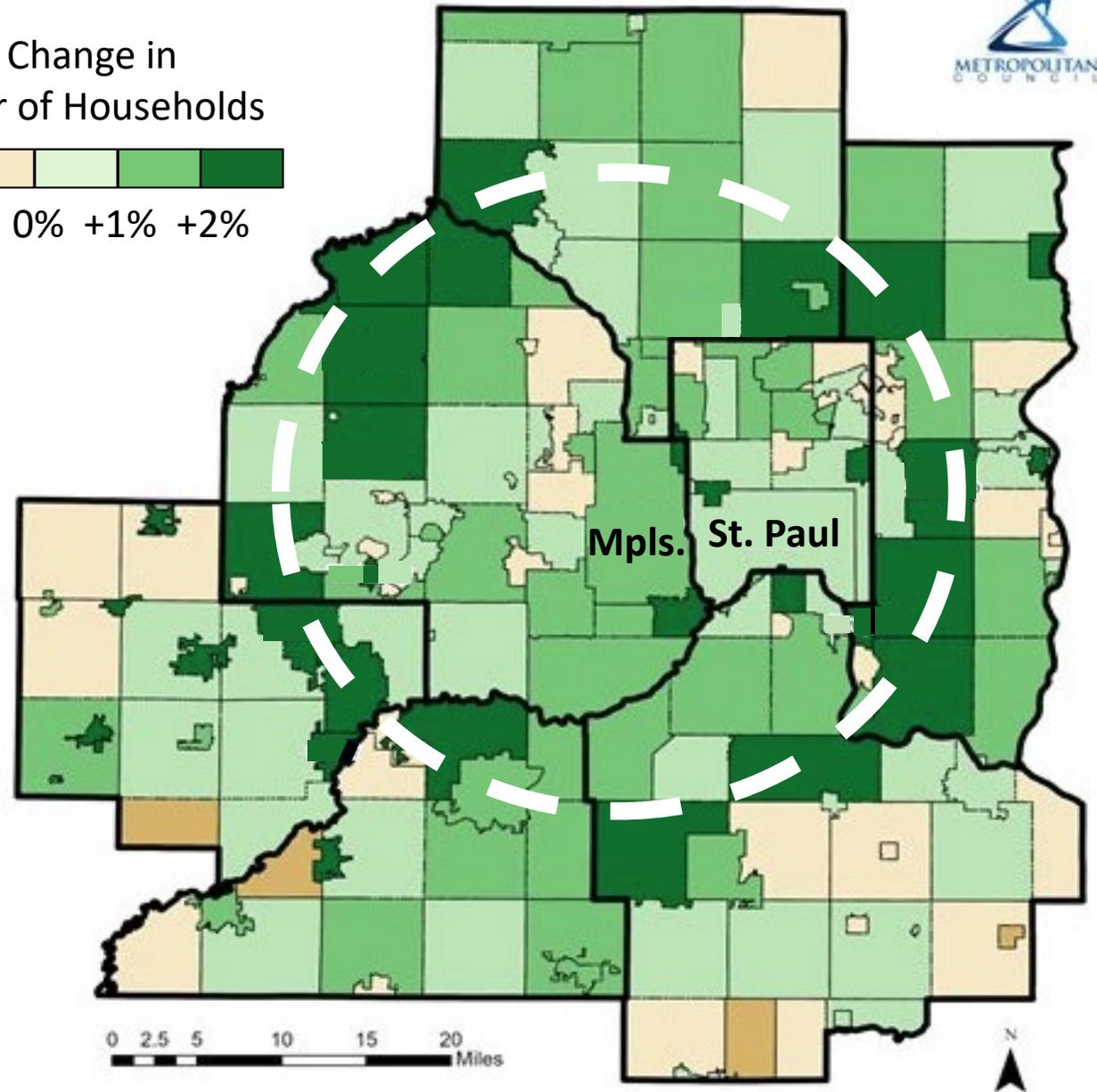
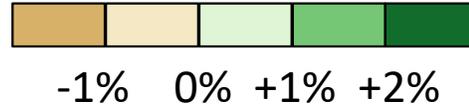
2021 and 2022 well interferences



Challenges

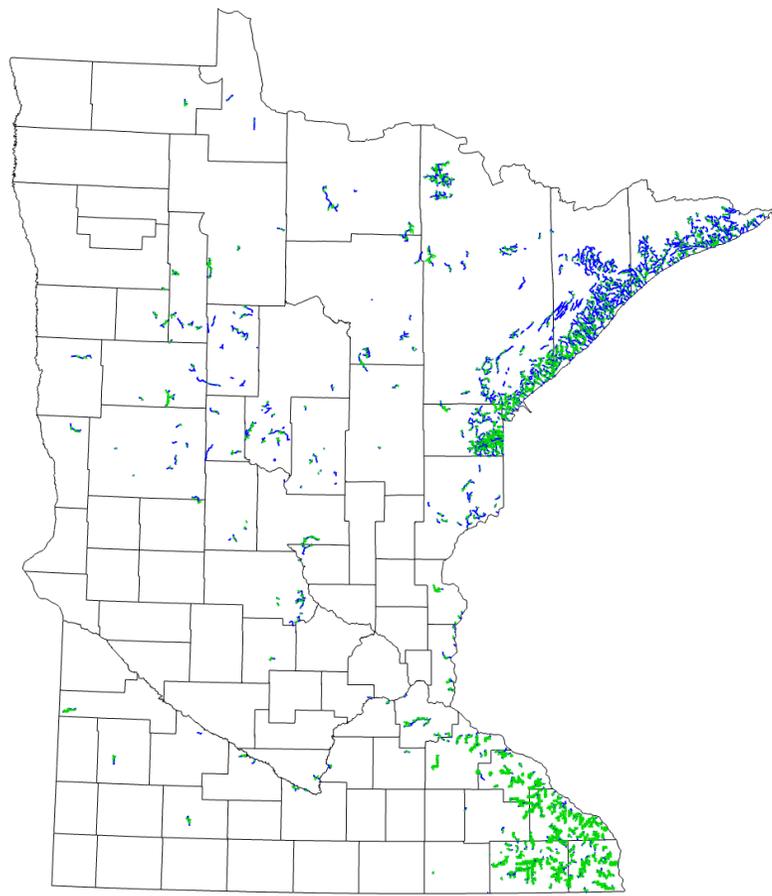
Metro fringe

Percent Change in
Number of Households

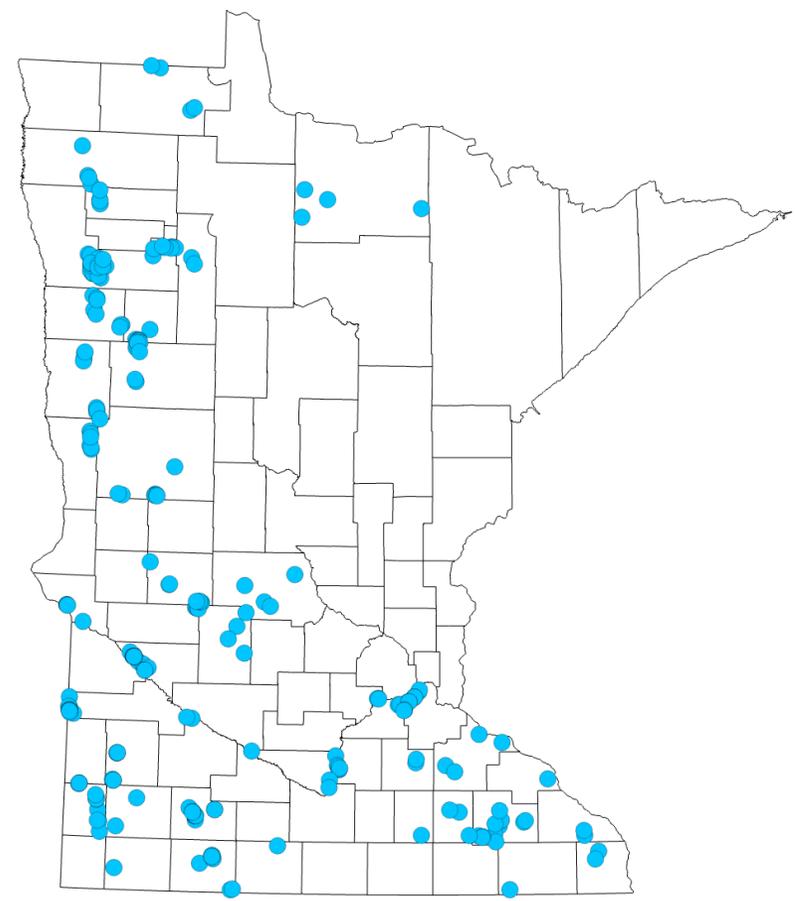


Modified after: Metropolitan Council. (2024, July). *Metro population growth slows, construction strong*. Retrieved November 4, 2024, from <https://metrocouncil.org/News-Events/Council-News/Newsletters/Metro-population-growth-2024.aspx>

Protecting ecosystems



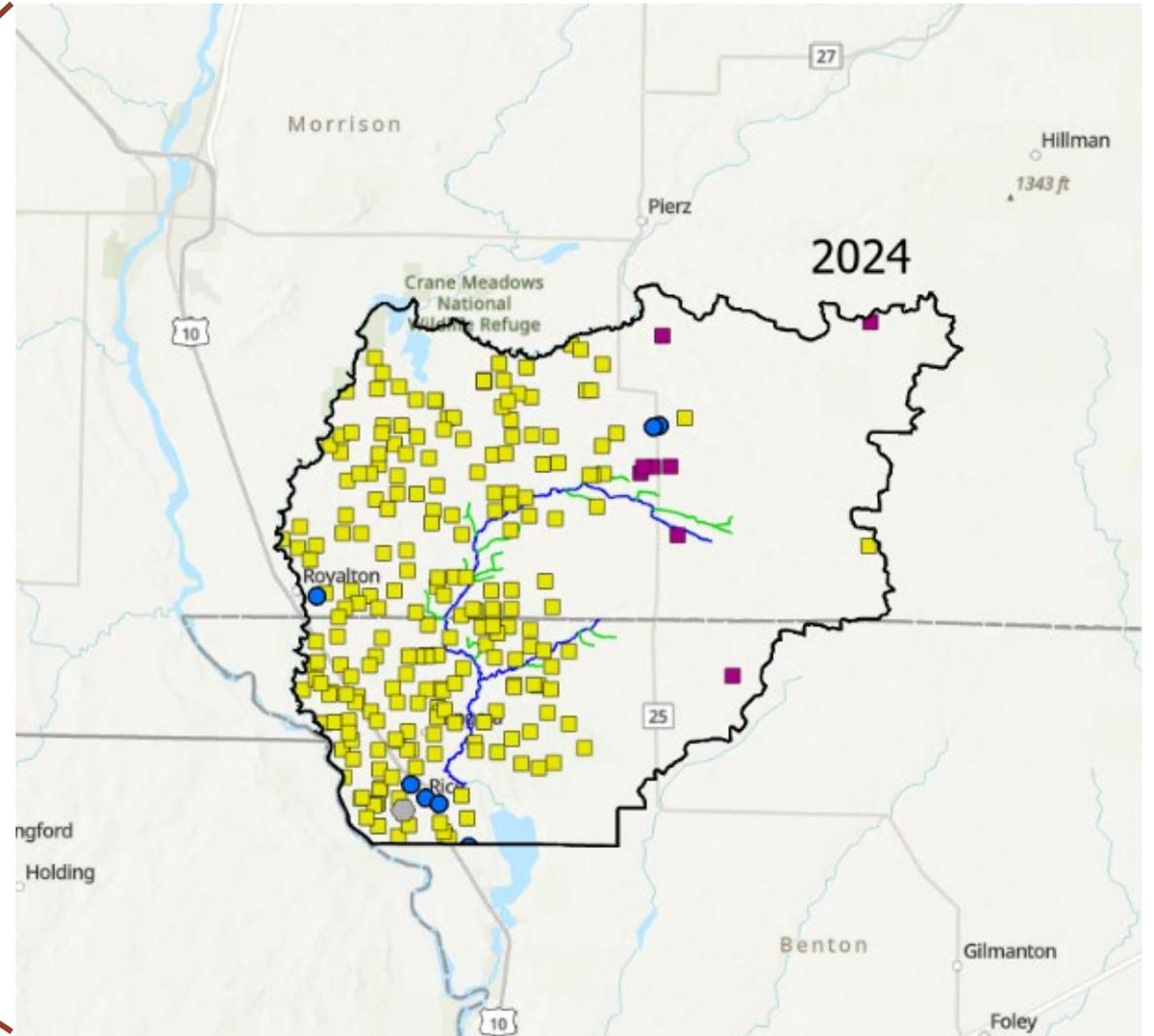
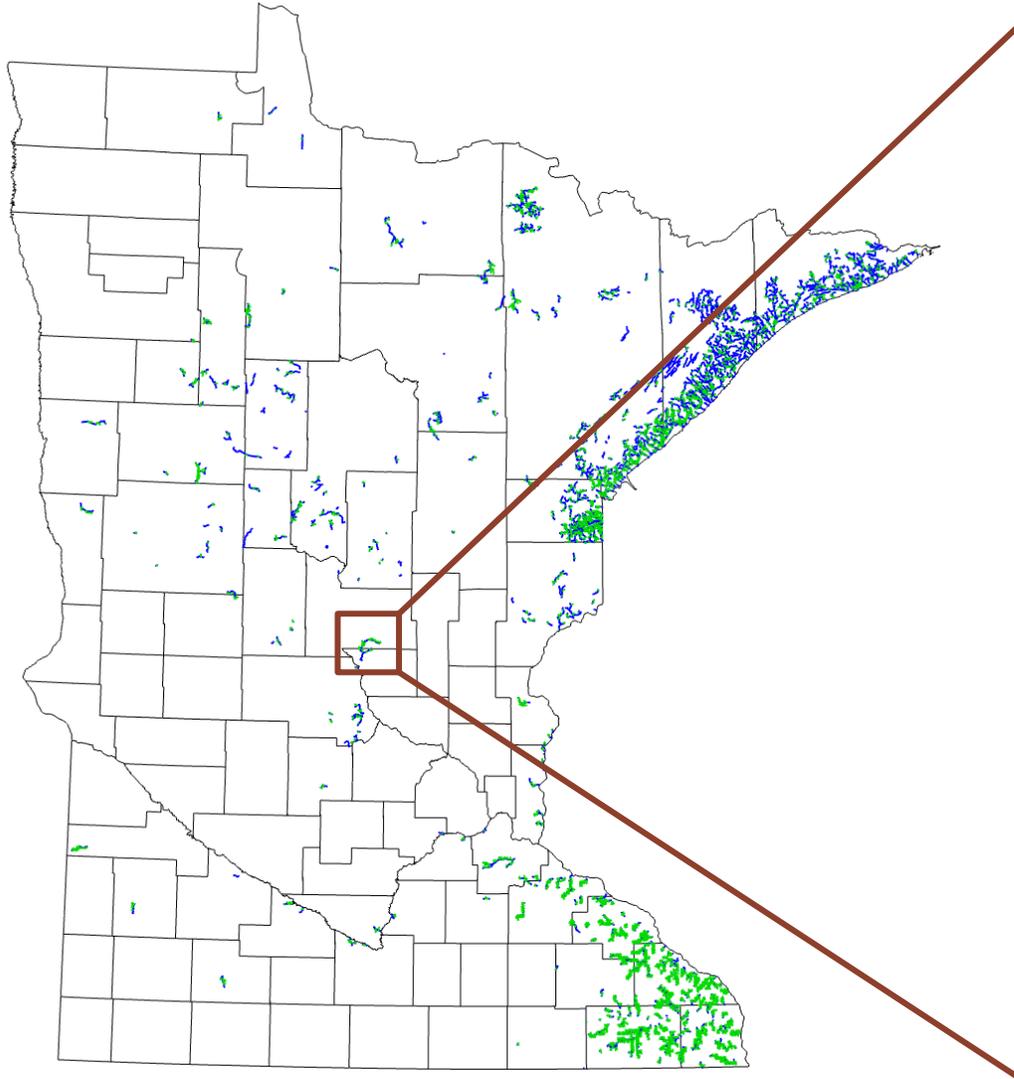
Trout Streams



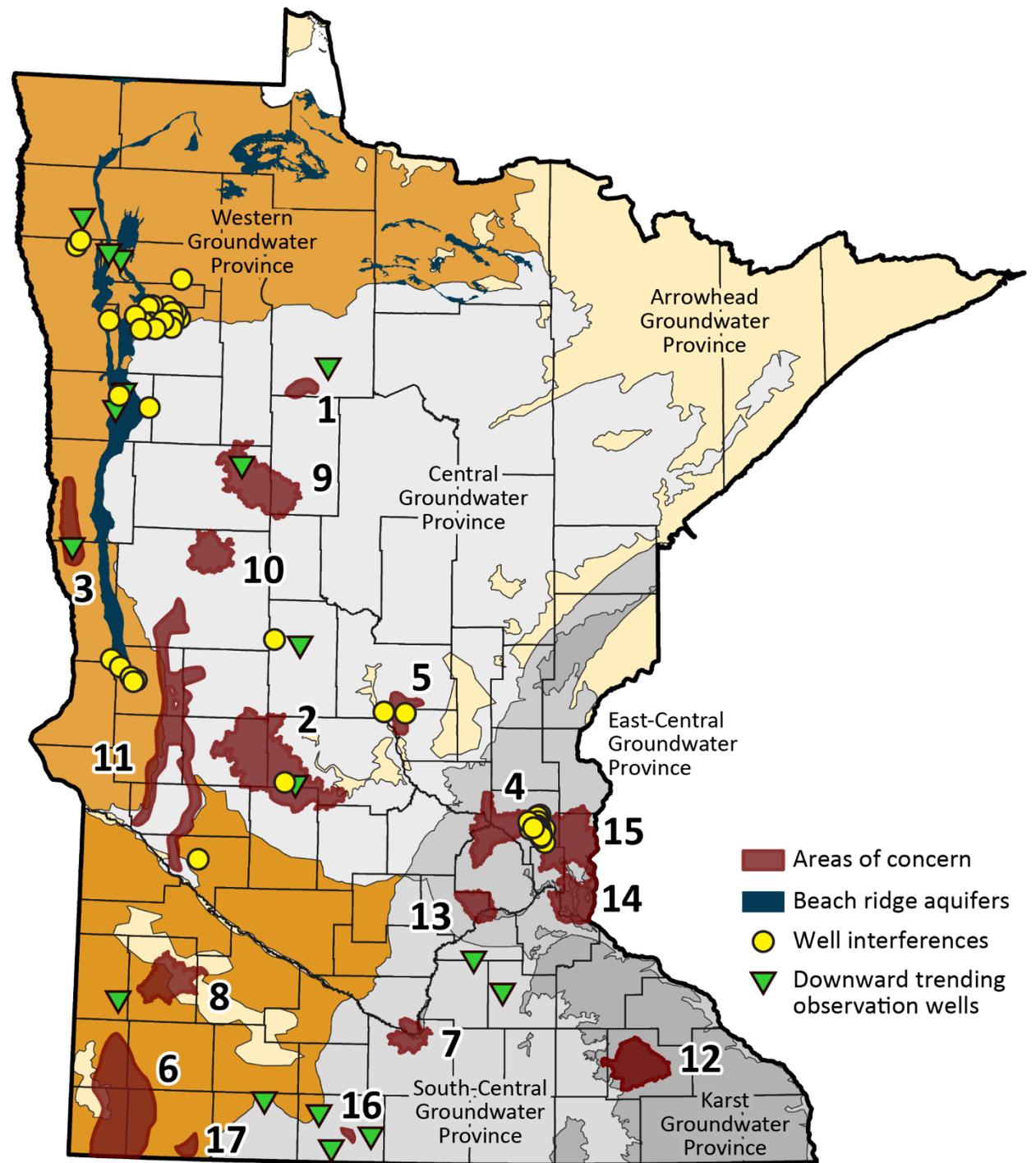
Calcareous Fens



Little Rock Creek



Groundwater Management Areas and Areas of Concern



Looking Ahead

- A changing climate is changing water use intensity
- Trends suggest a need to consider long-term implications of an increased reliance on groundwater resources
- As we think about investments in water supply infrastructure, we should be considering opportunities for water reuse and conservation

Thank You