Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed (SRRWW)

Groundwater Restoration and Protection Strategies Report

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GRAPS Report #14

MINNESOTA

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Contributors

The following agencies dedicated staff time and resources toward the development of the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed GRAPS report:

- Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR)
- Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA)
- Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)

Photo Credit: The photo on the front page is courtesy of the MPCA.

Summary

Groundwater is an important resource in the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed (SRRWW) One Watershed One Plan (1W1P) planning effort[1]. Groundwater accounted for most of the reported water use in 2017. More than 80 percent of groundwater withdrawn is for public water supply use, with approximately 13 percent used for industrial processing as the second largest user. In addition, groundwater accounts for 100 percent of the region's drinking water. It is important to ensure adequate supplies of high quality groundwater remain available for the region's residents, businesses, and natural resources.

Consumers in the SRRWW depend primarily on carbonate aquifers for drinking water. These aquifers occur in fractured limestone and dolostone bedrock overlain by glacial sediment. To a far lesser extent, a few communities and private well owners get water from aquifers in glacial sediment and bedrock sandstone.

Groundwater has a greater risk to contamination in areas of high pollution sensitivity and karst geology[2]. The majority of the watershed is protected by layers of dense glacial till, but there are regions with permeable coarser-grained glacial outwash at the surface. Understanding pollution sensitivity is a key consideration to prevent groundwater pollution. Many land-use activities (including row crop agriculture, stormwater, septic systems, and tanks/landfills) within the watershed could contaminate groundwater if pollutants are not carefully managed, especially in areas of high pollution sensitivity and karst geology.

Contamination, both naturally occurring and from human activity, is present in parts of the watershed groundwater, specifically:

- **Nitrate** – none of the tested drinking water wells had levels at or above the SDWA standard of 10 mg/L.
  - No townships within this watershed have been sampled yet as part of the MDA Township Testing Program (TTP). One township in Freeborn County is due to be sampled in 2020.
  - There is one MDA ambient monitoring well in the watershed. The sampling data recorded a maximum result of 60.5 mg/L of nitrate in 2018.
- **Arsenic** – nearly 30 percent of the 100 tested wells had levels exceeding the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 10 µg/L. The EPA has set a goal of 0 µg/L for arsenic in drinking water because there is no safe level of arsenic in drinking water.
- **Pesticides** – there is one MDA ambient monitoring well within the watershed. In 2018, the most recent year for which sampling data is available, five common detection pesticides were detected.
- **Contaminated sites –** there are 115 active tank sites that could leak chemicals into the environment and 5 leak sites that may cause localized groundwater pollution if not properly

[1] For this report, the boundary of the SRRWW includes the headwaters of Shell Rock River and Winnebago River major watersheds to match the 1W1P planning boundaries.

[2] Areas of high pollution sensitivity allow the rapid downward movement of water into surficial sands (water table) aquifers, increasing the risk for groundwater contamination from surface pollutants. Karst is considered to be very highly sensitive to pollution.

managed. The risk to groundwater is greatest in areas of high pollution sensitivity and karst geology.
    - One closed landfill with a known groundwater contamination plume is found within the watershed.

These contaminants can affect both private wells and public water systems when levels exceed drinking water standards. Approximately 81 percent of the people living in the watershed get their drinking water from a community public water supply system. Wellhead Protection Plans have been developed for two of the seven community public water systems in the SRRWW and identify land use protections strategies for the nearly 7700 acres in Drinking Water Supply Management Areas (DWSMAs).

Ninety-eight percent of permitted groundwater use is sourced from the bedrock aquifer. Permitted groundwater use decreased by nearly half in 1988 to 2004 and remained close to the same level since. There are three active groundwater-level monitoring wells, but only one well that had enough water-level data to calculate a statistical trend. This well had no trend over the period 1995 – 2015.

Activities on the land surface can affect groundwater levels by reducing infiltration (groundwater recharge); these activities include tiling, changes in vegetation, increased areas of impervious surface, and changing surface water or stormwater flow.

The SRRWW has some natural features, including surface waters that depend on groundwater to sustain them. If groundwater quantity or quality is degraded, these resources are at risk. The following features occur within the watershed:

- Six groundwater-dominated lakes are in the SRRWW with a with a lake ratio of 10 or less and are considered groundwater dependent lakes, susceptible to changing aquifer levels.
- Wetland complexes are susceptible to changing aquifer levels.
- Thirteen kinds of native plant communities.
- Seven rare plant and animal species listed as threatened or special concern connected to groundwater that are at risk to changing aquifer levels and degraded groundwater quality.

To address risks both from groundwater overuse and from the introduction of pollutants, this report outlines a broad range of strategies that can be implemented, as well as specific actions that individuals, local government, and other partners can take. The nine categories of strategies highlighted below were selected to address the key risks to groundwater and drinking water within the 1W1P planning area. Areas of higher pollution sensitivity and karst geology are often an appropriate place to prioritize pollution prevention activities.

1. **Education and Outreach:** Educate landowners, private well users, and others about how their actions affect groundwater and how they can conserve, restore, and protect groundwater.
2. **SSTS Management:** Monitor, maintain, and/or upgrade SSTS to ensure proper operation and treatment.
3. **Irrigation Water Management:** Control the volume, frequency, and application rate of irrigation water to sustain groundwater.
4. **Land Use Planning and Management:** Use city or county government planning and regulations along with land management goals that implement best management practices (BMPs), conserve water, and educate stakeholders to protect groundwater levels, quality, and contributions to groundwater dependent features.
5. **Contaminant Planning and Management:** Use land use planning, ordinances, and collaboration with state regulatory agencies to protect groundwater and drinking water supplies from contaminant releases.
6. **Conservation Easements:** Maintain and expand the amount of land protected from being converted to high intensity uses, such as row crop agriculture.

7. **Cropland Management:** Encourage the implementation of voluntary practices to manage resource concerns while minimizing environmental loss.
8. **Nutrient Management:** Assure that application of crop fertilizer or manure follows guidelines for the right source, right rate, right time, and right place.
9. **Integrated Pest Management:** Implement a pest management approach that incorporates the many aspects of plant health care/crop protection in ways that mitigate harmful environmental impacts and protect human health.

This GRAPS report was designed to help prioritize and target local efforts to restore and protect groundwater resources in the watershed. Representatives from BWSR, MDA, MDH, DNR, and MPCA compiled existing state and regional data, and developed maps to establish a baseline understanding of groundwater conditions and associated resource management concerns for the 1W1P planning boundary. The team highlighted strategies and supporting actions that can be applied at a county or watershed-level to help restore and protect groundwater. To target local implementation, actions listed in this report are paired with those counties and subwatersheds (HUC-10) where risks have been identified. This report should be used in conjunction with the WRAPS report, which focuses on surface water issues and needs, to ensure that both groundwater and surface water are effectively addressed during the 1W1P planning process.[3]

[3] It is important to note that groundwater science lacks the predictive tools available for surface water analysis and as such cannot provide quantifiable strategies commonly found in WRAPS. BWSR recognizes this challenge and has provided guidance in the Setting Measurable Goals within the 1W1P Guidebook (https://bwsr.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/2019-09/1W1P_guidebook.pdf) to meet the 1W1P measurability requirement.

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Introduction

What Is the GRAPS Report?

The State of Minnesota adopted a watershed approach to address the state's 80 major watersheds[4]. Major watersheds are denoted by an 8-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC). This watershed approach incorporates water quality assessment, watershed analysis, civic engagement, planning, implementation, and measurement of results into a 10-year cycle that addresses both watershed restoration and protection (Figure 1).

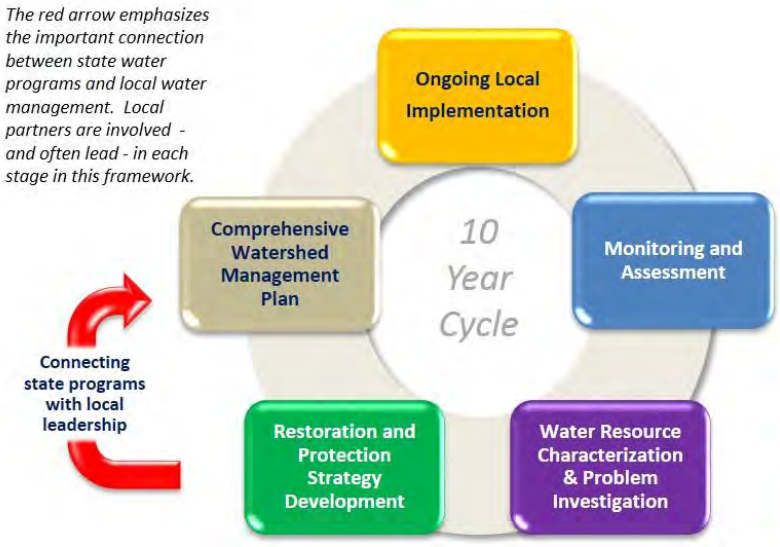

Figure 1: Watershed Approach Framework

Groundwater Restoration and Protection Strategies (GRAPS) reports are designed to help prioritize and target local efforts to restore and protect groundwater resources in the One Watershed One Plan (1W1P) planning process. While groundwater is not broken into watersheds like surface water, several state agencies have worked together to compile information and strategies for groundwater below surface water watersheds. A GRAPS report uses existing state data and information about groundwater and land-use practices that affect groundwater in the watershed to identify key groundwater quality and quantity concerns. The report also suggests targeted strategies and actions to restore and protect groundwater. GRAPS reports are meant to be used in conjunction with Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies (WRAPS) reports in the development of 1W1P plans. WRAPS inform how to restore and protect surface water, and GRAPS inform how to restore and protect groundwater in the same geographic area.

WRAPS is initiated through an intensive monitoring effort to determine if a surface water body is meeting its designated use. WRAPS identify actions and the rate of adoption needed to restore water quality, as well as recognizing protection based activities to maintain the health of high quality surface

[4] You can learn more about the Watershed Approach at Watershed approach to restoring and protecting water quality (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/watershed-approach-restoring-and-protecting-water-quality).

waters. GRAPS is largely protection-based—identifying actions to maintain groundwater quality and quantity. However, if contaminants exist or overuse is suspected, the strategies and actions identified to address the issue can result in restoration as well as protection. In most cases it is very difficult determine the rate of BMP adoption needed to restore groundwater, therefore quantification is not part of GRAPS.

How to Use this Report

This report is a resource and tool for developing local water management plans. The report is divided into six parts to accommodate the different needs and information partners and agencies may seek. This report is not necessarily designed to be read cover to cover. Rather, you can flip to the parts that are most relevant to the issues facing your community. If you are accessing this document electronically, you can click on hyperlinks throughout the report to jump to related information and/or access webpages (all hyperlinks are in blue type).

The report is divided into the following parts:

1. Watershed Overview: This section provides a brief overview of the watershed.
2. Watershed Groundwater Issues and Concerns: This section highlights the main groundwater quality and quantity concerns, where each concern is most prevalent within the watershed, and general ways to address the concern.
3. Watershed Strategies and Actions to Protect and Restore Groundwater: This section provides tips for prioritizing and targeting restoration and protection strategies, makes suggestions about what strategies and actions would be most appropriate in which counties and subwatersheds, describes the suggested strategies, and provides information about existing programs and resources for each strategy.
4. Making Sense of the Regulatory Environment: This section provides an overview of the roles state agencies play in managing groundwater and drinking water.
5. Appendices

Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed Overview

This report provides a brief overview of land use, geology, hydrogeology, pollution sensitivity, wellhead protection planning and drinking water, and water use and groundwater withdrawals affecting the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed (SRRWW) 1W1P planning boundary groundwater quality and quantity. You can find more detailed information about the SRRWW and groundwater through the following resources:

Restoration and Protection Plans

- MPCA Shell Rock River watershed reports (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/watersheds/shell-rock-river)
- MPCA Winnebago watershed reports (www.pca.state.mn.us/water/watersheds/winnebago-river)

The SRRWW 1W1P planning boundary is comprised of two major watersheds that drain south into Iowa. The watersheds spans 293 mi^2, almost entirely in Freeborn County (Figure 2). There are several municipalities in the watershed of which the city of Albert Lea is the largest.

Of the roughly 24,495 people living in the SRRWW, approximately 19,920 (81%) utilize community public water and the remaining 4,575 (19%) obtain their drinking water from private wells.

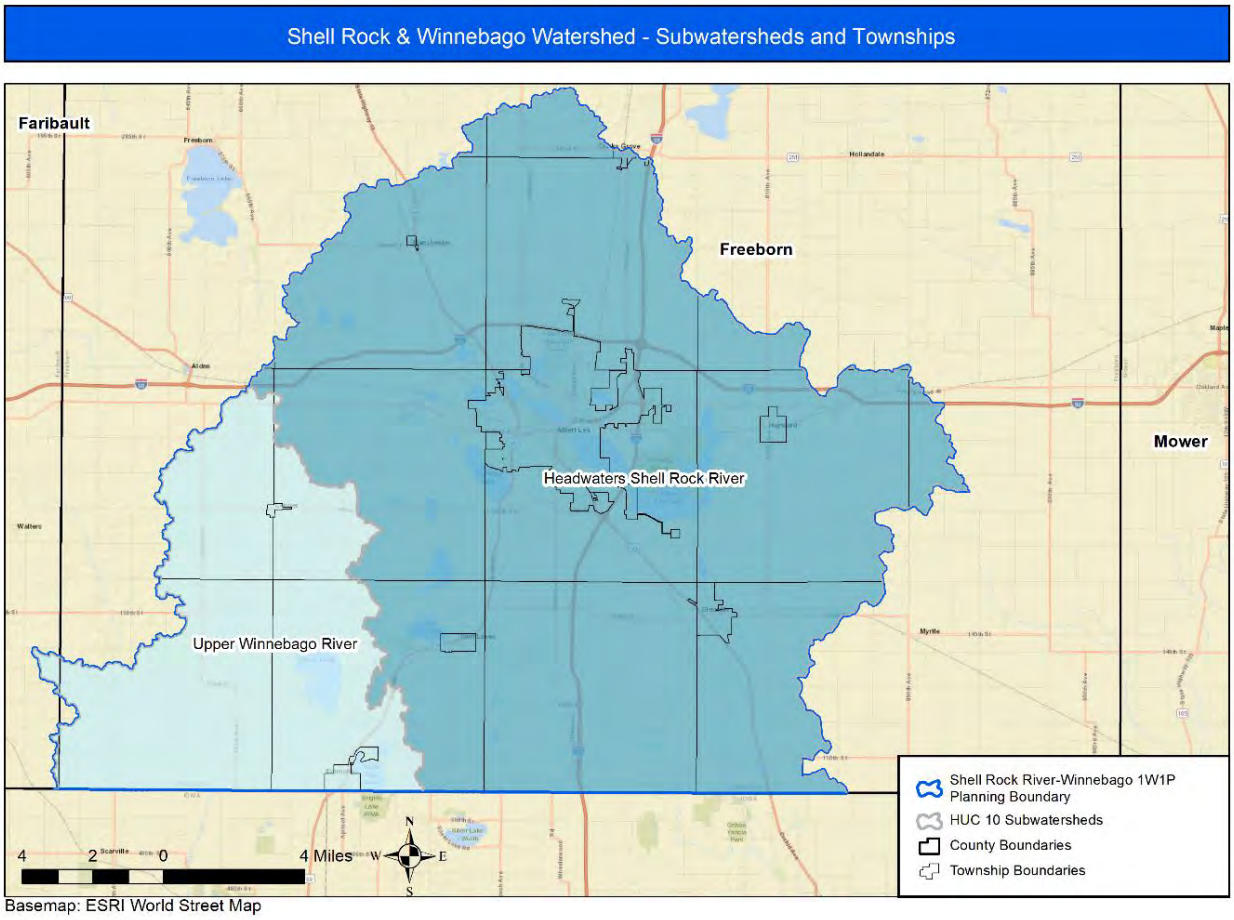

Figure 2: Shell Rock River and Winnebago Watershed - is comprised of eight Subwatersheds (HUC-10)

Land Cover

The SRRWW has been modified significantly by agriculture (over 71 percent) and human development (roughly 10 percent). The other major land uses include pasture or hayland (10 percent), wetlands (4.4 percent) open water (approximately 4 percent) and woodland and natural areas (2.55 percent) Figure 3.

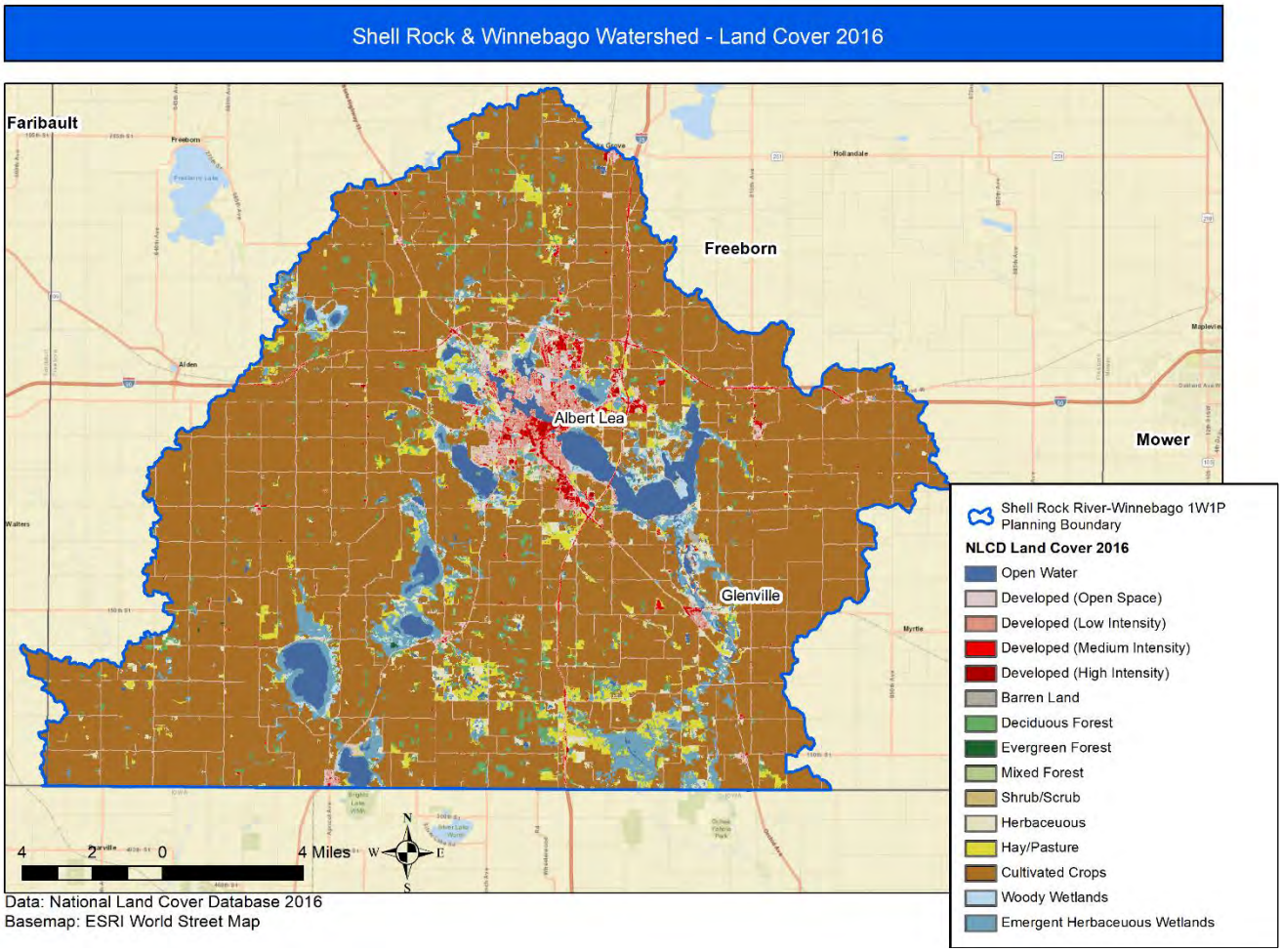

Figure 3: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Land Cover. Cultivated crops account for more than 70 percent of land cover.

Geology and Hydrogeology

Groundwater sources within the SRRWW vary according to the underlying geology. The geology in the SRRWW is the result of sedimentary, glacial, and weathering processes that took place in the region over several geologic time periods.

Throughout the watershed, almost all groundwater comes from carbonate bedrock aquifers buried underneath layers of dense glacial till (Figure 4). These limestone and dolostone aquifers are of Devonian-Ordovician age. There are also a small number of community and private wells which draw from aquifers in glacial sediment and bedrock sandstone.

The Minnesota Geological Survey has not produced a County Geologic Atlas for either Freeborn or Faribault County, resulting in fewer wells with aquifer interpretations in the County Well Index database.

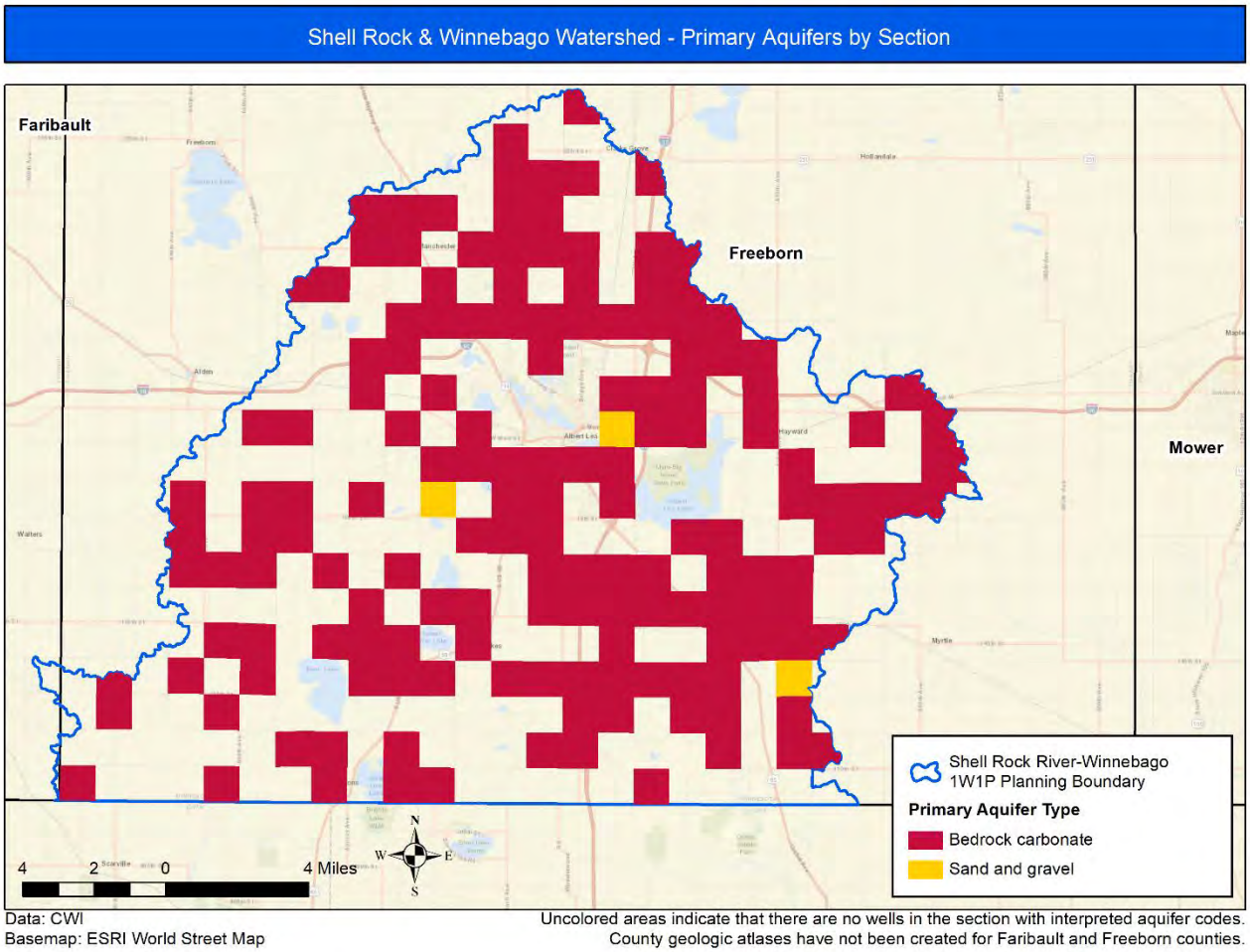

Figure 4: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed – Primary Regional Aquifers. Bedrock aquifers are the primary drinking water source for the watershed.

Pollution Sensitivity

Understanding pollution sensitivity is important for prioritizing and targeting implementation efforts. Pollution sensitivity (also known as aquifer vulnerability or geologic sensitivity) refers to the time it takes recharge and contaminants at the ground surface to reach the underlying aquifer.

It is important to understand the target aquifer when assessing pollution sensitivity. Certain aquifers may be deeper and more geologically protected than water table aquifers, or surficial sand aquifers, in a given area. Figure 5 depicts the pollution sensitivity of near-surface materials dataset developed by the DNR. This dataset only takes into account the top ten feet of soil and geologic material when assigning a sensitivity rating. Most of the watershed has a "low" pollution sensitivity rating due to the dense glacial till at the land surface that prevents the downward movement of water. There are also regions within the watershed that have "high" sensitivity ratings due to more permeable glacial outwash and, in some places, karst near the surface. More information on this dataset can be found on the DNR website Minnesota Hydrogeology Atlas (MHA) (http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/programs/gw_section/mapping/platesum/mha_ps-ns.html).

The pollution sensitivity of deeper aquifer materials depicted in Figure 7 was created by calculating the sensitivity at individual wells in the watershed and then interpolating between them to create a smooth

layer. The wells used to make this figure vary in depth but overall provide a picture of the geologic sensitivity of aquifers below the water table. This method was employed due to the absence of an available statewide dataset depicting pollution sensitivity, or vulnerability, of aquifers. Figure 7 shows that the groundwater pollution sensitivity rating in the SRRWW is mostly “low” to “moderate” throughout, with areas of “high” sensitivity reflecting the influence of individual wells. Note that Freeborn and Faribault Counties do not have County Geologic Atlases and therefore contain many wells without geologic interpretations. More information on the geologic sensitivity calculations used to make this figure is included in the references section of this report as Figure 36 and Figure 37.

It is also important to understand how recharge travel time ratings (Figure 6 and Figure 8) for surficial water table aquifers differ from those used for deeper aquifers (Table 1). For example, a pollution sensitivity rating of ‘moderate’ for surficial materials reflects vertical travel times on the order of weeks (Figure 5); whereas, for deeper aquifers more commonly used for drinking water, a rating of ‘moderate’ reflects travel times of years to decades (Figure 8). This difference stems from the fact that infiltrating water and contaminants reach surficial materials more quickly than deeper aquifers. Deeper aquifers often have protective clay layers that make travel time significantly longer. As noted above, this distinction is important when determining the potential impact of various contaminants on surficial materials and drinking water aquifers.

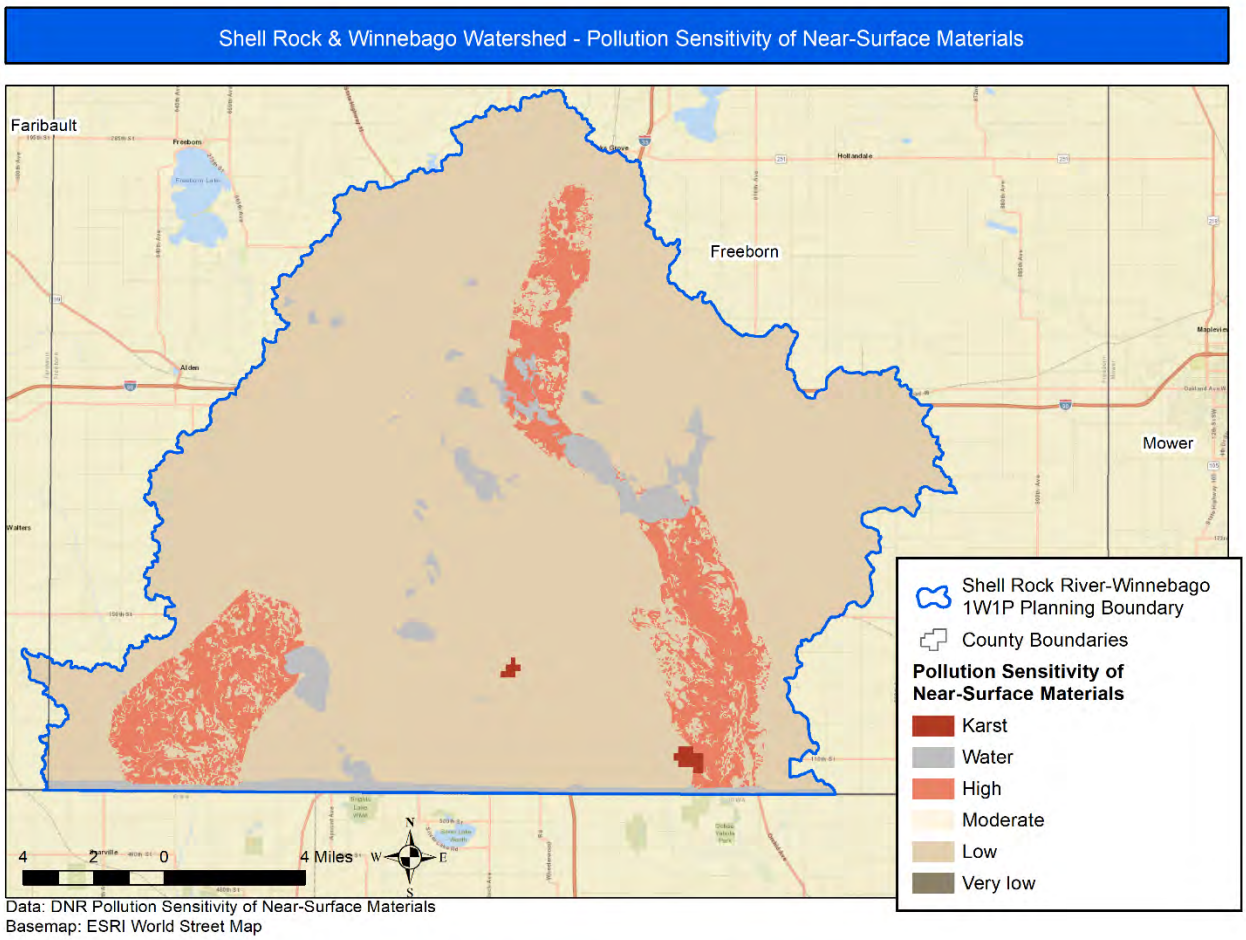

Figure 5: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Pollution Sensitivity of Near Surface Materials

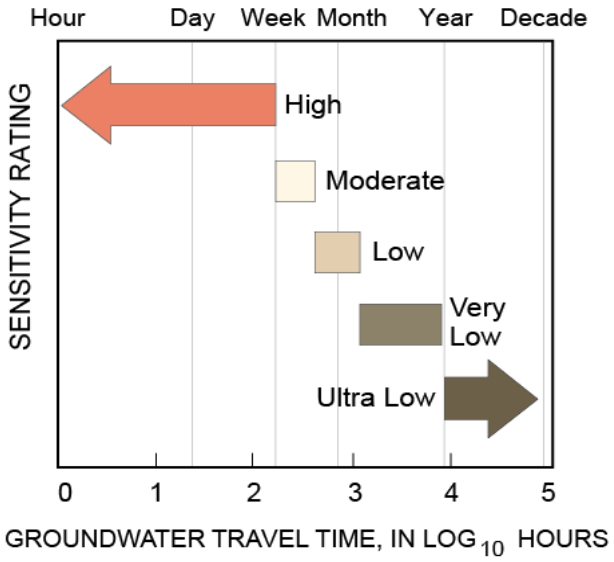

Figure 6: Recharge Travel Time for Near-Surface Materials

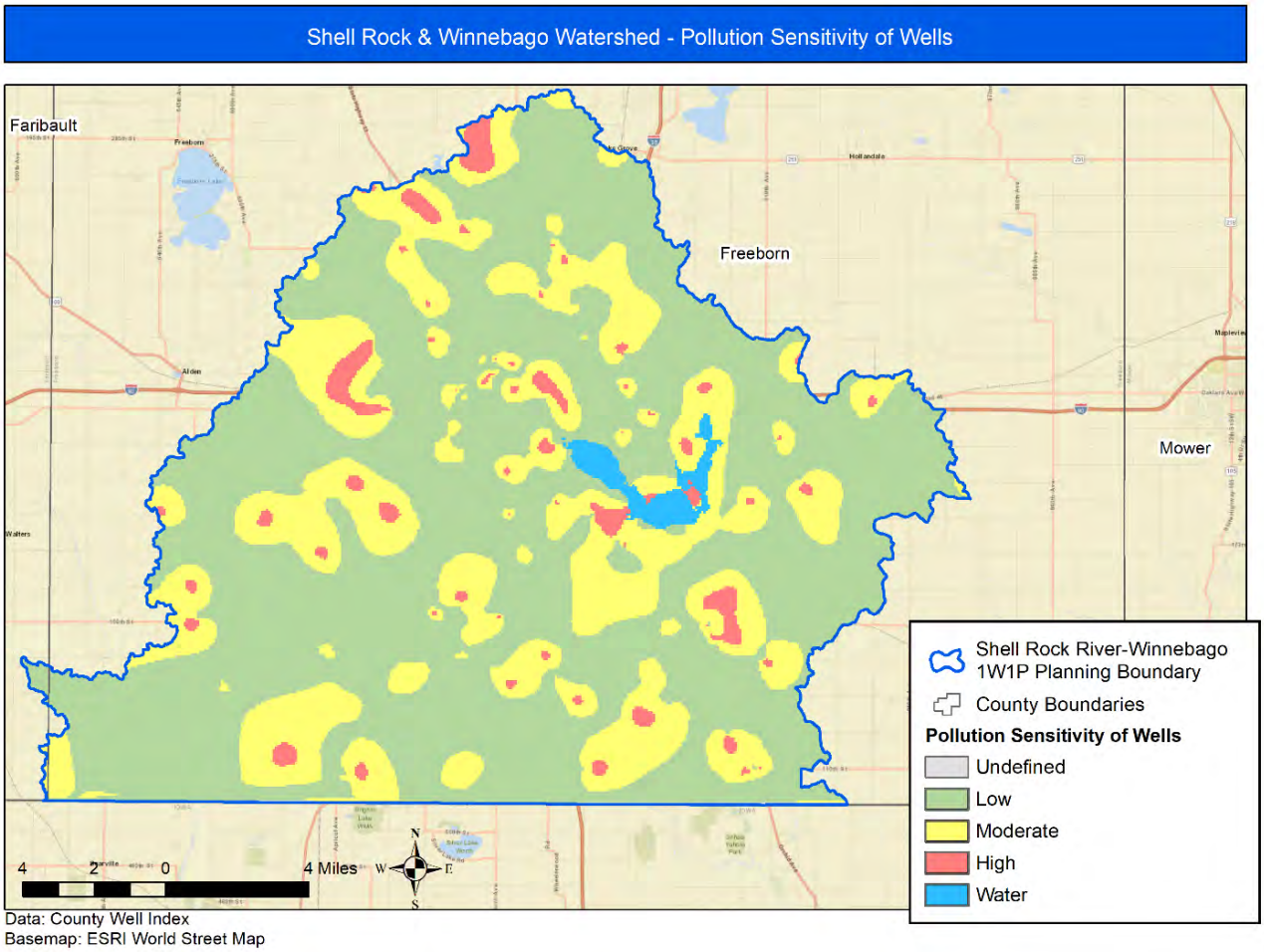

Figure 7: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Pollution Sensitivity of Wells

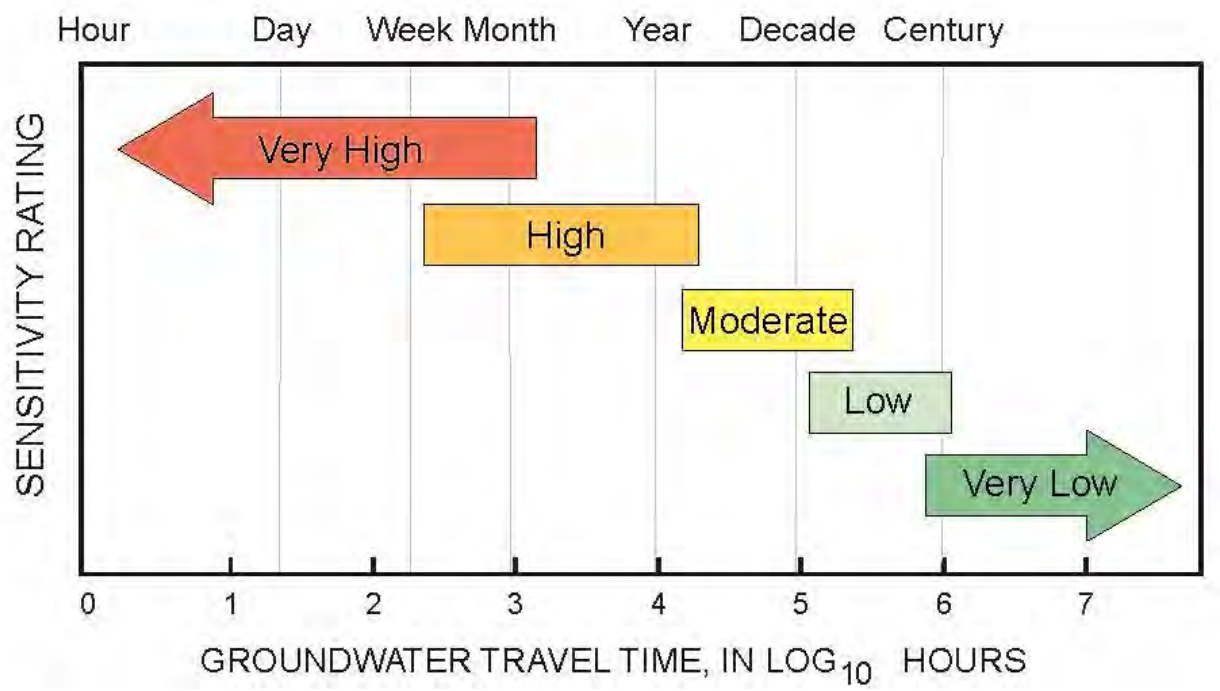

Figure 8: Recharge Travel Time for Buried Aquifers

Table 1: Sensitivity rating and the associated recharge travel times for surficial and buried aquifers

Pollution Sensitivity Rating	Aquifer Recharge Time Period[5] for Surficial Aquifers	Aquifer Recharge Time Period for Buried Aquifers
High	Hours to a week	Days to months
Moderate	A week to weeks	Years up to one or two decades
Low	Weeks to a year	Several decades to a century

[5] Aquifer recharge time periods refer to the time it takes aquifers to receive recharge from the land surface. Aquifer recharge rate informed by the Geologic Sensitivity Project Workgroup, 1991.

Wellhead Protection Planning and Drinking Water Supply Management Areas

Wellhead protection (WHP), planning is the process whereby public water systems examine land uses in the recharge area for their wells and develop strategies for land use management. The strategies are based on aquifer vulnerability and are appropriate for safeguarding drinking water supplies. Community public water supplies[6], including municipal and nonmunicipal systems, are required to prepare Wellhead Protection Plans. As part of this effort, the recharge area that contributes water to the public water supply well(s) is delineated based on physical and chemical characteristics of the aquifer being used. These areas, known as wellhead protection areas (WHPAs), provide an assessment of the aquifer vulnerability (sensitivity) of the public water supply wells. Once the WHPA is established, a Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA) is created to provide planning boundaries on the land surface in order to manage the groundwater below. Learn more about MDH Source Water Protection (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/).

The word 'sensitivity' is used to describe groundwater generally throughout the state; 'vulnerability' is the term used for wellhead protection planning to protect public sources of drinking water. While there are minor differences between how these words are used as described above, the words are essentially the same for the purposes of planning and management.

Aquifers and wells used for public water supplies vary widely. Some are very shallow and unprotected and can be easily contaminated by activities at the ground surface. Others are deeper or more protected by geologic materials; these tend to exhibit a low vulnerability to overlying land uses. The types of management activities required within WHPAs will vary based largely on the vulnerability assessments. Highly vulnerable WHPAs require a greater level of management to prevent potential contaminants at the ground surface from entering the aquifer. Whereas for WHPAs with low vulnerability the main focus is on sealing unused/unsealed wells, since this is the primary pathway for contaminants to reach the aquifer.

Two of the seven community public water systems, within the SRRWW are engaged in the wellhead protection planning process or are implementing their plans. Of the two systems with approved plans, the vulnerability varies across the watershed from low to high. One of the approved wellhead protection plans exhibit a high vulnerability in part of their DWSMA and is considered vulnerable to contamination from the land surface, with all others exhibiting moderate or low vulnerability. Figure 9 shows the status of wellhead protection planning for the public water supply systems in the watershed. Figure 10 shows the DWSMAs delineated at the time the report was compiled in the SRRWW, covering over 7,695 acres. It is important to note that WHP areas do not follow watershed boundaries and can be located in different watersheds.

[6] Community public water supplies serve at least 25 persons or 15 service connections year-round. Community public water supplies include municipalities (cities), manufactured mobile home parks, etc. Currently there are almost 1,000 community water supplies in Minnesota.

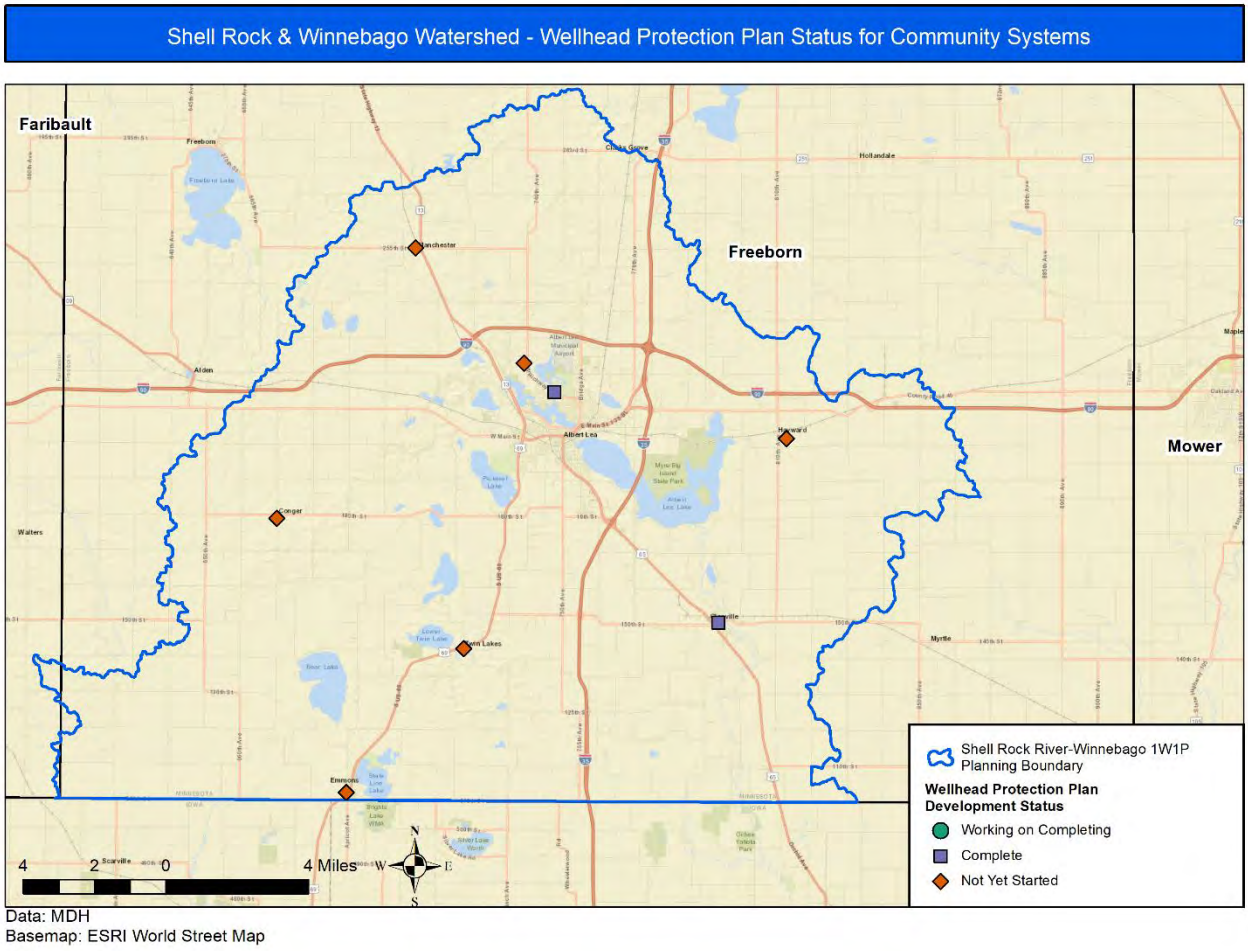

Figure 9: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Wellhead Protection Plan Development Status for Community Public Water Systems. Two *of the seven community public water supply systems are engaged in the wellhead protection planning process or are implementing their plans.*

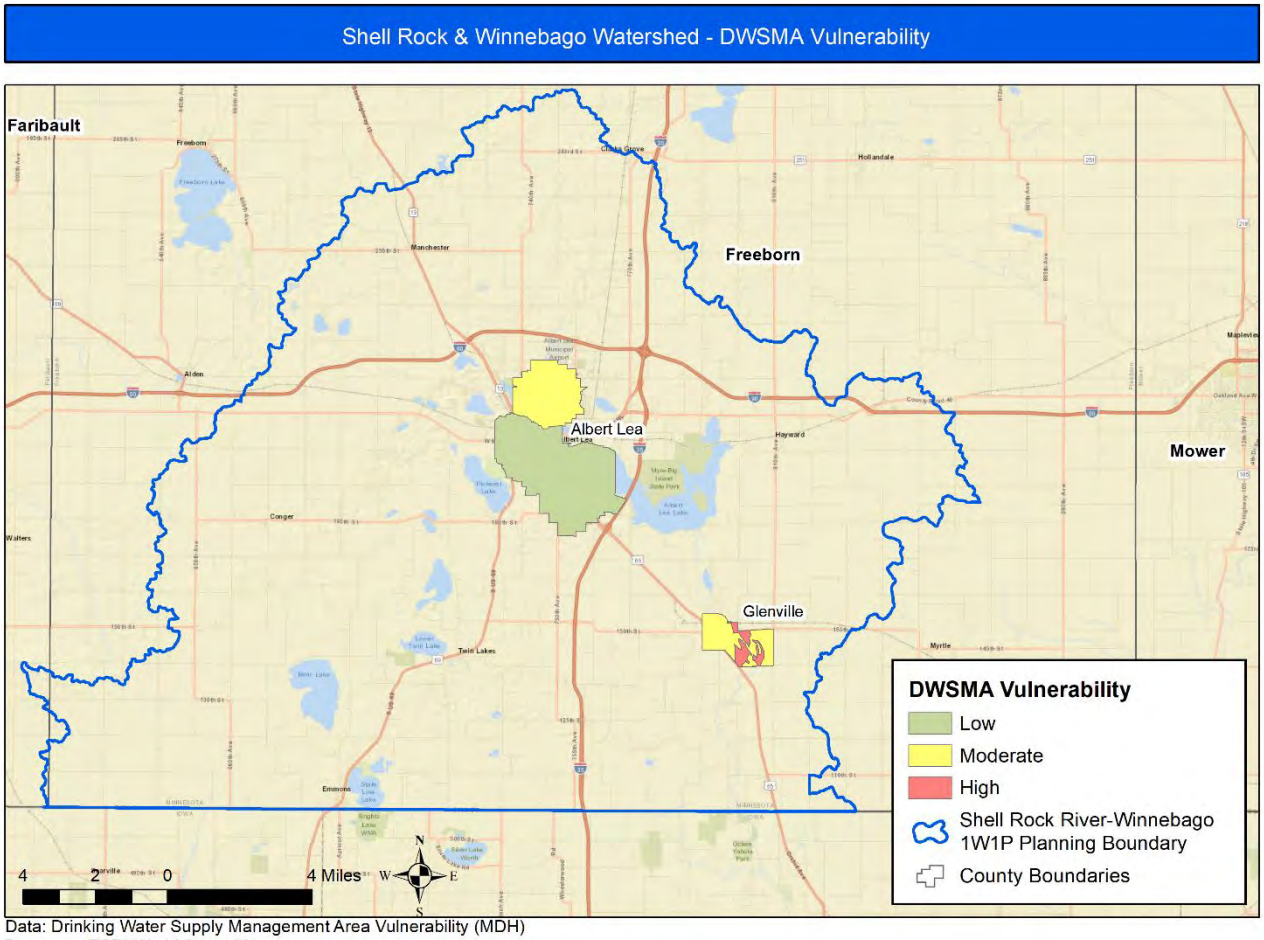

Figure 10: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Drinking Water Supply Management Areas. There are two approved Drinking Water Supply Areas (DWSMA) for community public water supply systems in the watershed.

Private Wells

The SRRWW has approximately 466 private wells with known locations ranging from 85 feet to 423 feet deep that provide drinking water to residents. Private well users are not afforded the same water quality safeguards as people who get their water from public water systems. While public water systems make sure water is safe for the end-user, private well users are responsible for making sure their water is safe for everyone in the household to drink.

The Minnesota Well Code ensures that private wells are properly located and constructed. However, once the well is put into service, private well users are responsible for properly maintaining their well, testing it regularly, and treating the water when necessary.

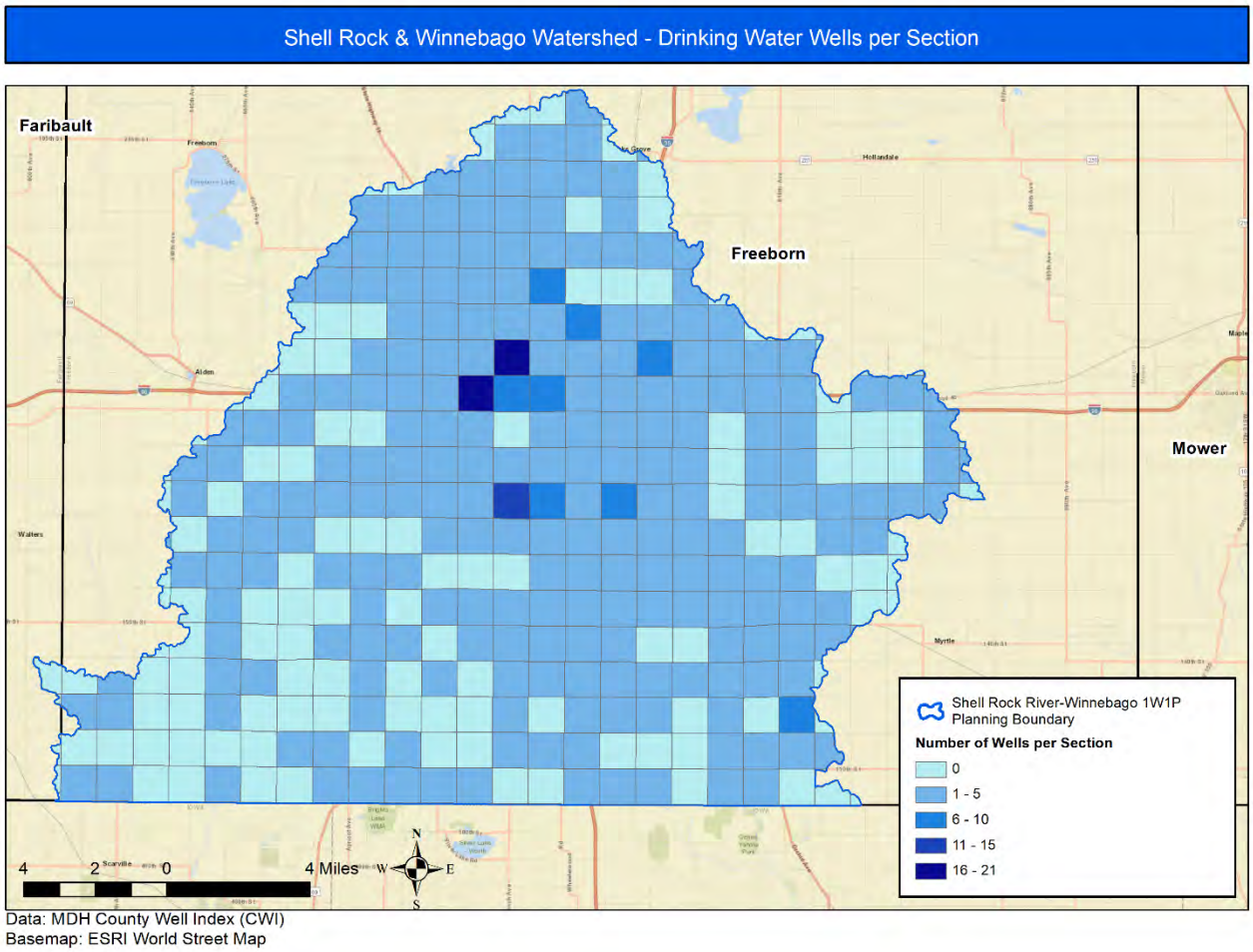

Figure 11: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Density of drinking water wells per section. There are 466 private wells identified.

Figure 11 illustrates well density and water use data in the SRRWW. This figure contains a grid that depicts the number of wells in each six by six-mile section of the watershed. Deeper colors correspond to a higher concentration of wells. Well density is variable across the watershed. Only wells used for drinking water were included in this analysis.

Extreme Weather

Climate records show that across Minnesota there has been an increase in average rainfall, as well as heavy precipitation events. As storms become more frequent and intense, flooding will be an ongoing challenge for public water systems and private wells. Flood events can threaten the safety and availability of drinking water by washing pathogens (bacteria, viruses, and parasites) and chemical contamination into source aquifers or by overwhelming the capacity of treatment systems to clean the water. The full extent of floodwater contamination depends on land use and associated infrastructure in the affected area. Figure 12 displays drinking water wells and flood zone risk to contamination in the SRRWW.

Extreme weather may also affect drought conditions by changing how and where precipitation falls. Increased rainfall over frozen ground and reduced snowpack from spring melt can decrease infiltration

into groundwater when converted to runoff. The Groundwater Quantity Issues and Concerns section of the report assesses aquifer sustainability by evaluating long term monitoring well trends.

For more information on Climate and Health (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/climate/) or visit the DNR's webpage Climate Change and Minnesota (www.dnr.state.mn.us/climate/climate_change_info/index.html).

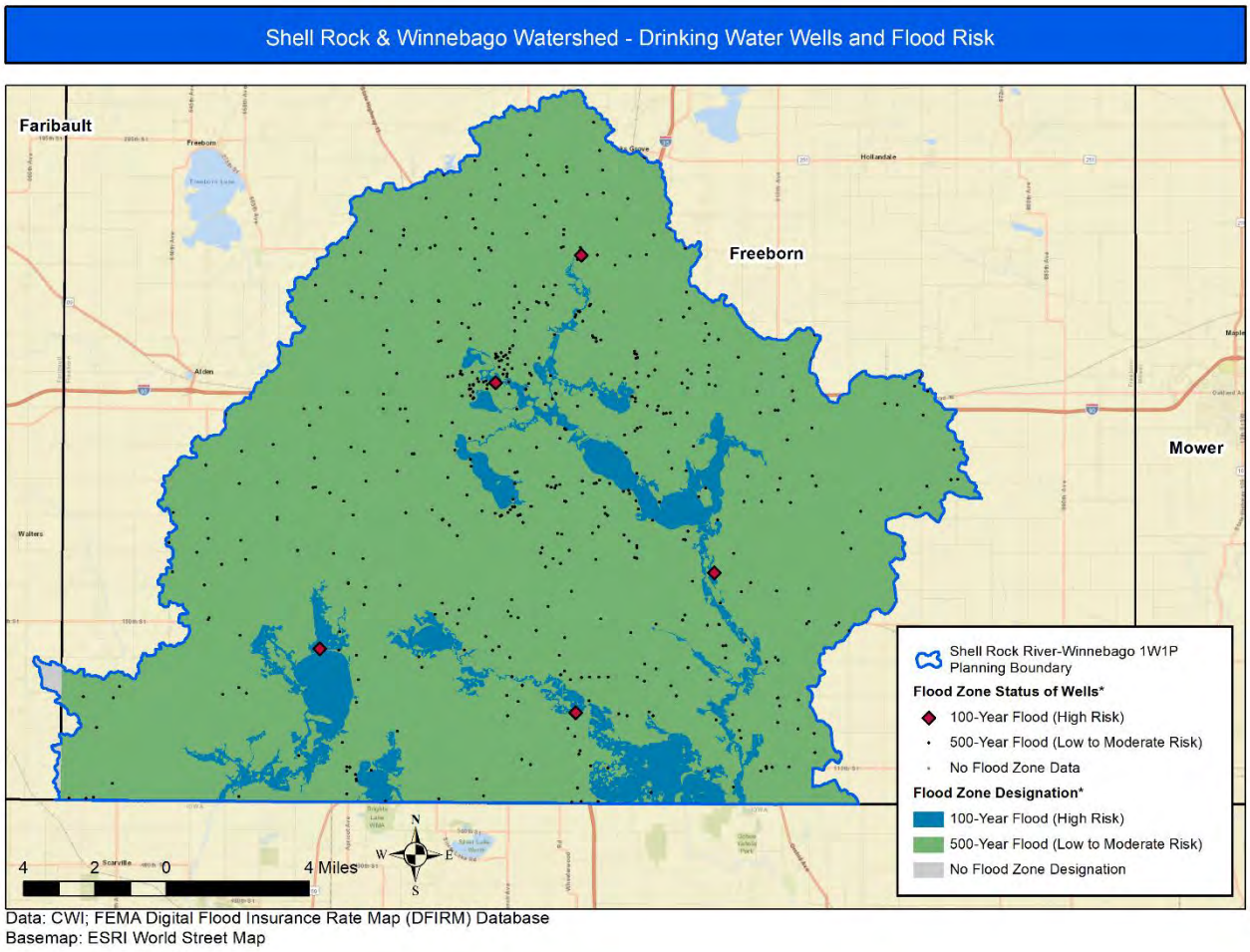

Figure 12: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed – Drinking water wells and flood zone risk to contamination.

Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed Groundwater Issues and Concerns

This section of the report describes the key groundwater quality and quantity issues for the SRRWW. The descriptions each include an overview of the issue, where the issue is most prevalent, and a few key approaches to address the issue. The SRRWW Strategies and Actions to Protect and Restore Groundwater provides a more detailed list of actions to address groundwater issues and concerns.

Groundwater Quality Issues and Concerns

Both naturally occurring and human-made contaminants affect the SRRWW groundwater quality. Multiple state agencies monitor different types of groundwater wells and public water systems for contaminants. Nitrate and arsenic have been detected in wells sampled in the SRRWW. This section provides context and data about these contaminants and their occurrence in the watershed. It also provides information about the following land uses: feedlots, row crop production, subsurface sewage treatment systems, contaminated sites (leaky tank sites and closed landfills), and household hazardous waste in the watershed that may affect groundwater quality.

All public water systems in the watersheds strive to meet Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)[7] requirements for the quality of water served to their customers. However, some public water systems may have water quality issues in their untreated source water that requires either blending or treatment to meet SDWA standards.

Nitrate

Nitrate-nitrogen (referred to as nitrate) is a compound that occurs naturally and has many human-made sources. When nitrate levels are above 3 milligrams per liter (mg/L)[8] in groundwater, human activity is the likely cause (State of Minnesota Workgroup). Human-induced sources of nitrate include animal manure, fertilizers used on agricultural crops, failing SSTS, fertilizers used at residences and commercially, and nitrous oxides from the combustion of coal and gas.

Nitrate is one of the most common contaminants of groundwater in Minnesota and is a public health concern where found in groundwater used for drinking water. The SDWA standard for nitrate in drinking water is 10 mg/L. None of the samples taken from wells within the watersheds exceeded the SDWA standard for nitrate. This dataset includes newly constructed wells, private wells, and other drinking water supply wells. Sampling of newly constructed wells for nitrate began in 1974. Many older wells, pre-well code, are not included in this dataset. Table 2 shows nitrate test results for samples taken from these wells.

[7] The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the federal law that protects public drinking water supplies throughout the nation. Under the SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality; MDH is delegated to implement the program in MN to ensure drinking water safety.

[8] One milligram per liter is the same as 1 part per million (ppm).

Table 2: Summary of nitrate results in drinking water wells of the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed.

Depth Completed Range (feet)	Total samples (nitrate)	Minimum concentration (mg/L)	Maximum concentration (mg/L)	Median concentration (mg/L)	Samples at or above 3 mg/L (%)	Samples at or above 10 mg/L (%)
< 50	6	0.025	0.025	0.025	0	0
50 - 99	3	0.05	0.1	0.06	0	0
100 - 149	17	0.0075	0.2	0.1	0	0
150 - 199	58	0.0075	1.09	0.1	0	0
>= 200	92	0.0075	1.18	0.1	0	0
Total	176	0.0075	1.18	0.1	0	0

Where Is Nitrate in Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed?

High levels of nitrate are present in areas where there are both human-caused sources of nitrate and high pollution sensitivity. The following images help identify where nitrate is detected and at what levels in the watershed:

- Figure 13 compares nitrate levels in wells in the SRRWW with the pollution sensitivity of the area. The absence of elevated nitrate concentrations throughout most of the watershed may be a function of low-impact land use near the wells or the presence of favorable geochemical conditions in the aquifers. Nitrate requires relatively oxidizing conditions to persist in groundwater, and the presence of locally reducing conditions can remove nitrate. The dataset used to create this figure is the same as that used in Table 2. These nitrate samples were taken from newly constructed wells, private wells, and other drinking water supply wells sampled by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH).

- The MDA has identified townships throughout the state that are vulnerable to groundwater contamination and have significant row crop production. Freeborn County has one township in the watershed scheduled to participate in the Township Testing Program (TPP). Each selected township offered testing in two steps, the "initial" sampling and the "follow-up" sampling. In the initial sampling, all township homeowners using private wells receive a nitrate test kit. If the initial sample detected nitrate, the homeowner will be offered follow-up tests for nitrate and pesticides and a well site visit. Trained MDA staff visit willing homeowners to resample the well and then conduct a site assessment. The site assessment identifies possible non-fertilizer sources of nitrate and assesses the condition of the well. A well with construction problems may be more susceptible to contamination.

  Two datasets, 'Initial' and 'Final', are used to evaluate nitrate in the private wells in this program. The initial dataset represents private wells drinking water regardless of the potential source of nitrate. The final dataset was informed through an assessment process to evaluate each well. In the assessment, wells that had nitrate-nitrogen results over 5 mg/L are removed from the final dataset if a potential non-fertilizer source or well problem was identified, there was insufficient information on the construction or condition of the well, or for other reasons which are outlined in the full report (see Appendix E for details). The final dataset represents wells with nitrate attributed to the use of fertilizer.

  Freeborn County has no data available at this time. Detailed sampling results will be available at Township (Nitrate) Testing Program (http://www.mda.state.mn.us/townshiptesting).

Figure 14 MDA has one ambient monitoring well in the SRRWW. The maximum nitrate result from sampling in 2018 is 60.5 mg/L.

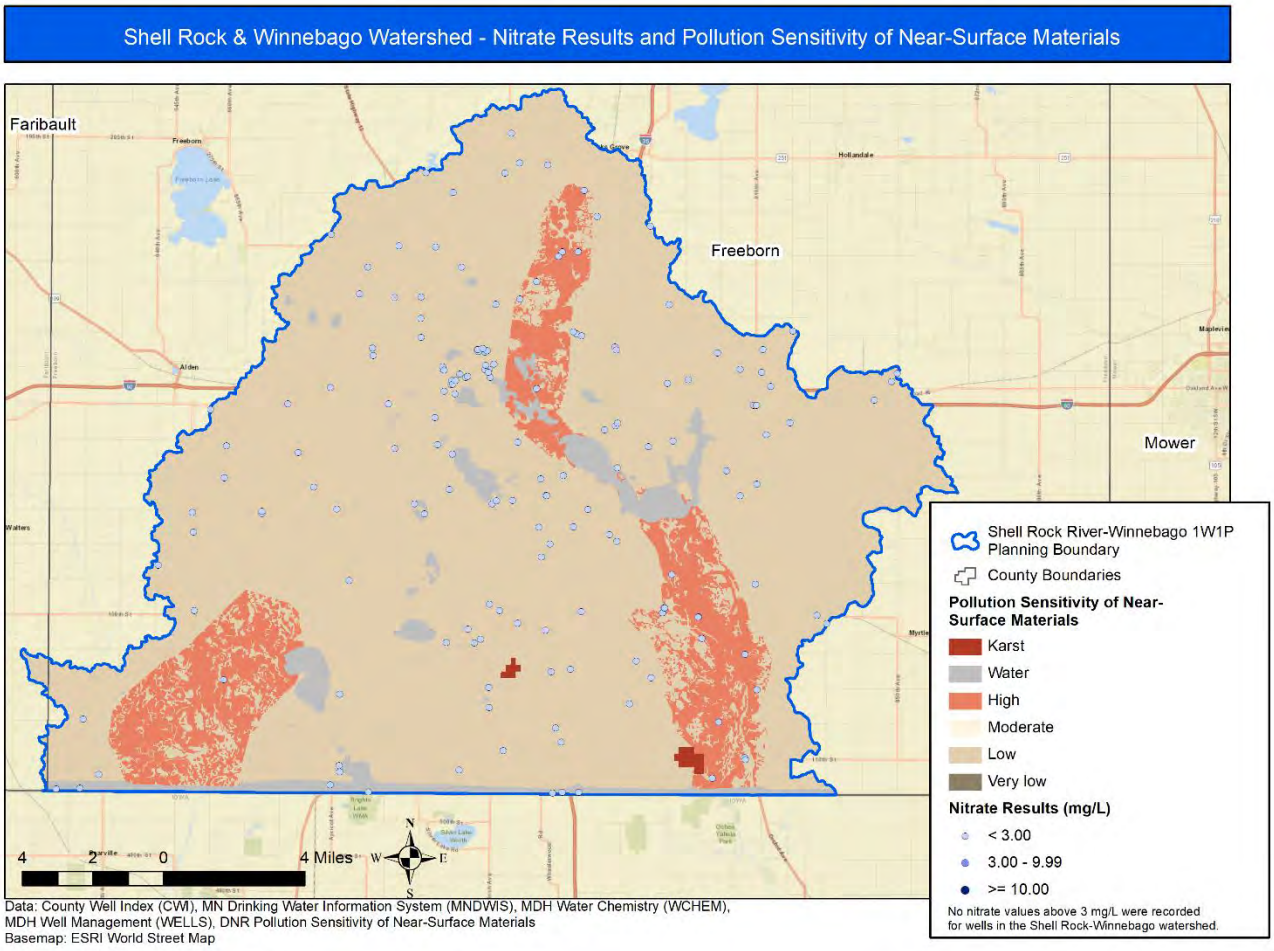

Figure 13: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Nitrate Results and Pollution Sensitivity of Near Surface Materials

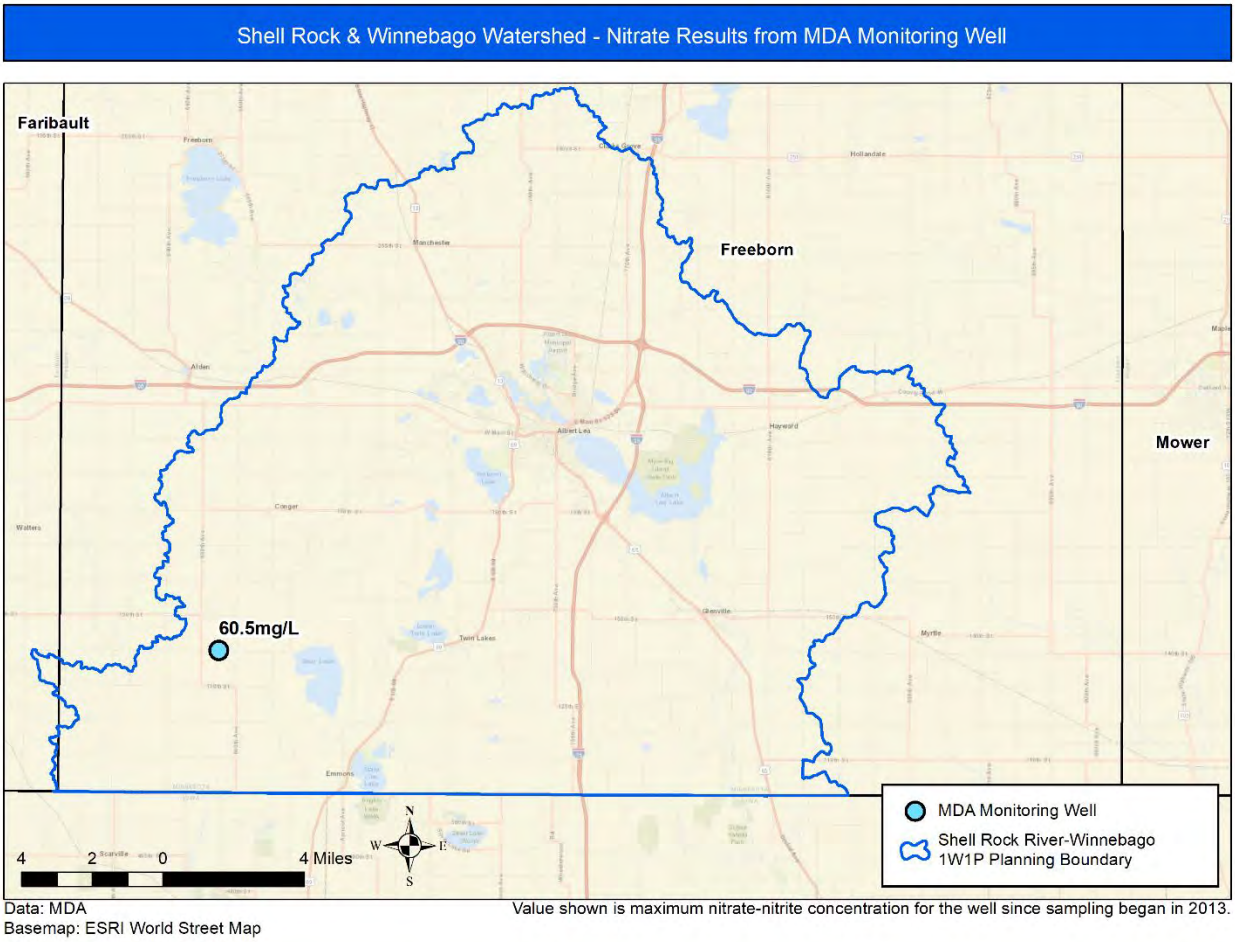

Figure 14: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - MDA Ambient Monitoring Well

How to Address Nitrate in Groundwater

The Minnesota Groundwater Protection Act established a prevention goal that groundwater be maintained in its natural condition, free from any degradation caused by human activity. When degradation exists, it is important to understand the reflected level of management required based on the nitrate concentration. Table 3 provides a protection framework that identifies management priorities reflective of nitrate concentrations.

Table 3: Nitrate protection framework and associated land use management goals. Implementation activities should build as you move from one classification to the next.

Nitrate Protection Framework	Nitrate Concentration	Implementation Emphasis
Protection – Maintain	0 – 4.9 mg/L	Proactive and preventive; ▪ Maintain existing land cover by discouraging or preventing land conversion ▪ Contaminant source management on existing land uses (Agricultural BMPs, SSTS

Nitrate Protection Framework	Nitrate Concentration	Implementation Emphasis
		management, easements, forest management plans)
Protection – Threatened	5.0 – 9.9 mg/L	Contaminant source reduction or elimination; ▪ Shifting land uses away from those that may leach excess nitrogen (Alternative Management Tools[9], upgrade failing SSTS, easements)
Restoration – Treatment	10.0 mg/L and above	Active intervention required by public water supplies to avoid drinking water consumption (new sources; treatment) while still aiming for long term contaminant source mitigation through reduction and elimination

Table 9 provides a more comprehensive list of specific actions counties and subwatersheds in the SRRWW can take to restore and protect groundwater quality related to nitrate.

Pesticides

A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or lessening the damage of any pest and may be a chemical substance or a biological agent. Consuming water with different types of pesticides in it can cause a variety of health problems. MDA monitors for 'common detection pesticides' as a part of the MDA Pesticide Management Plan (www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/waterprotection/pmp.aspx). Common detection pesticides are pesticides frequently used in row crop production and include acetochlor, alachlor, atrazine, metolachlor and metribuzin.

Where Are Pesticides in Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed?

MDA uses one monitoring wells in the SRRWW to monitor for common detection pesticides. The monitoring wells are in these regions due to the sensitive geology and row crop agriculture, which increases the potential for pesticides or pesticide degradants to get into groundwater. Figure 15 shows the number of common detection pesticides recorded at the monitoring location in the SRRWW in 2018. Five common detection pesticides, including degradates, were detected in the samples from the monitoring well. No detections exceeded any human health-based drinking water standards or reference values. MDA's monitoring wells only provide information about pesticides at their specific

[9] MN Dept. of Agriculture developed Alternative Management Tools to protect groundwater quality from nitrate contamination. For more information, visit MDA Alternative Management Tools (www.mda.state.mn.us/chemicals/fertilizers/nutrient-mgmt/nitrogenplan/nitrogenmgmt/amts)

locations. Pesticide sampling of private wells is included as part of the TTP, which is currently underway and will provide more information on the presence of pesticides in other locations in the watersheds.

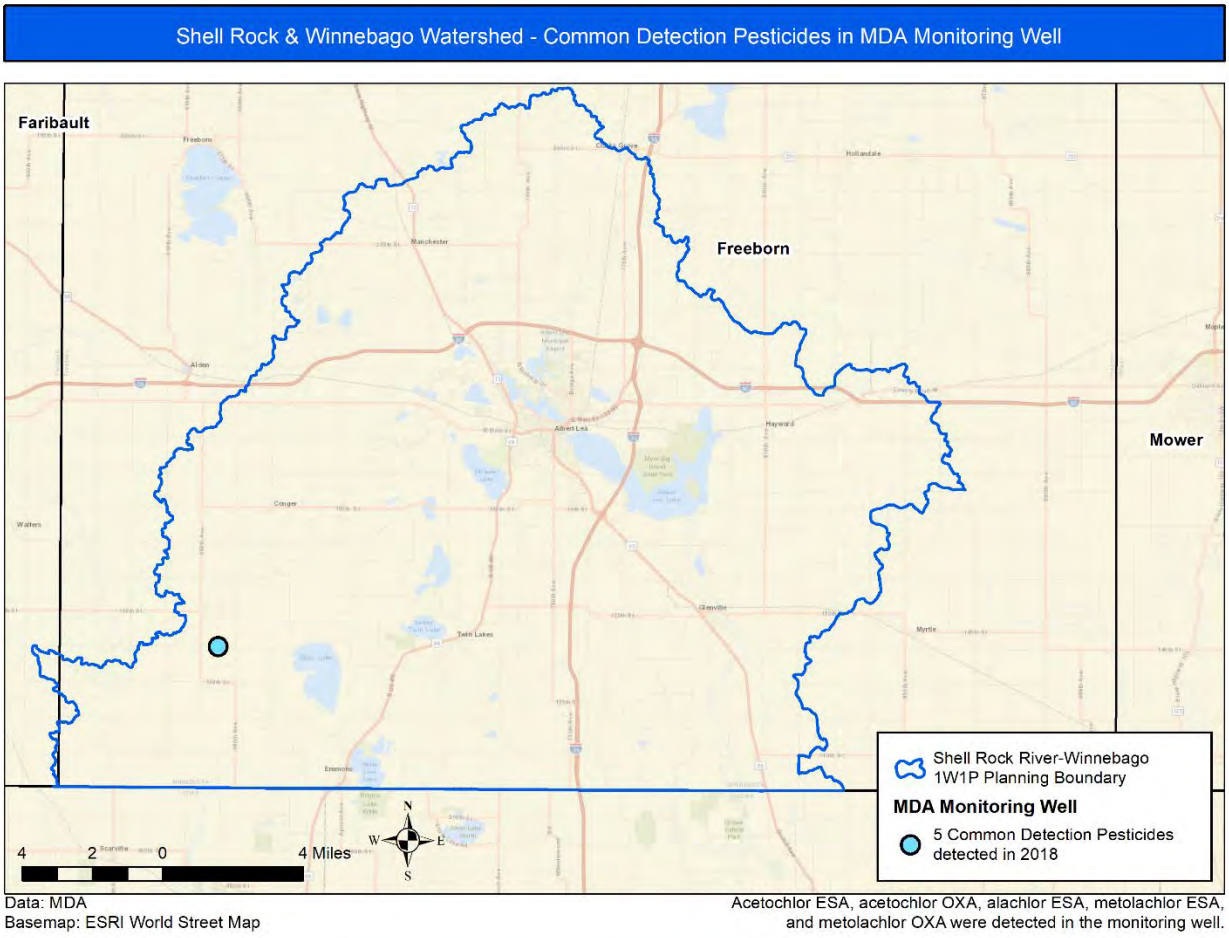

Figure 15: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed – Common Detection Pesticides Found in MDA Monitoring Well

How to Address Pesticides in Groundwater

General approaches to reduce the amount of pesticides that may enter groundwater include:

- Providing educational opportunities about pesticide and insecticide BMPs for both agricultural lands and residential/commercial lawns (turf)
- Increasing the adoption of water quality BMPs for pesticides and insecticides

Table 9 provides a more comprehensive list of specific actions the counties and subwatersheds in the SRRWW can take to restore and protect groundwater quality related to pesticides.

Arsenic

Nearly 30 percent of the 100 arsenic samples taken from located wells in the SRRWW have levels of arsenic higher than the SDWA standard of 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L)[10]. Arsenic occurs naturally in rocks and soil across Minnesota and can dissolve into groundwater. Consuming water with low levels of arsenic over a long time (chronic exposure) is associated with diabetes and increased risk of cancers of the bladder, lungs, liver and other organs. The SDWA standard for arsenic in drinking water is 10 µg/L; however, drinking water with arsenic at levels lower than the SDWA standard over many years can still increase the risk of cancer. The EPA has set a goal of 0 µg/L for arsenic in drinking water because there is no safe level of arsenic in drinking water.

Since 2008, the State of Minnesota has required that water from new water supply wells be tested for arsenic. Table 4 outlines the number of well water samples tested for arsenic in the SRRWW, using the dataset from the Minnesota Well Index (MWI) and well for newly constructed private wells. The table shows the percentage of samples with arsenic levels over the SDWA standard. It is important to remember that arsenic concentrations can be drastically different from nearly identical wells installed on adjoining properties.

Table 4: Summary of arsenic (As) concentrations in wells of the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed.

Depth Completed Range (feet)	Total samples (n)	Minimum concentration (µg/L)	Maximum concentration (µg/L)	Median concentration (µg/L)	Samples at or above 5 µg/L (%)	Samples at or above 10 µg/L (%)
< 50	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
50 - 99	2	11.7	14.4	13.05	100	100
100 - 149	14	0.25	38.9	1.2	22.5	22.5
150 - 199	31	0.5	49.7	4.3	36.7	13.3
>= 200	53	0.0005	16.3	1	22.2	13.3
Total	100	0.0005	49.7	4.9	36.3	29.8

Where Is Arsenic in the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed?

Figure 16 shows arsenic concentrations throughout the watershed. The dataset used to create Figure 16 is the same information displayed in Table 4. There are elevated levels of arsenic above the drinking water standard of 10 ug/L in wells, the aquifer is not identified however well records show most of the wells are completed in limestone. A few wells are in sand with clay layers above the limestone aquifer. Typically, elevated arsenic in Minnesota groundwater is associated with glacial lobes originating from northwest Canada. Elevated arsenic is correlated with clay layers and reducing geochemical conditions that release arsenic into the groundwater. There is not enough information on arsenic occurrence in bedrock and limestone aquifers. Well depths with elevated arsenic range from 96 to 300 feet in the SRRWW. For wells with arsenic detected but below the drinking water standard, not enough information is known about the aquifer the wells are completed in.

[10] One microgram per liter is the same as 1 part per billion (ppb).

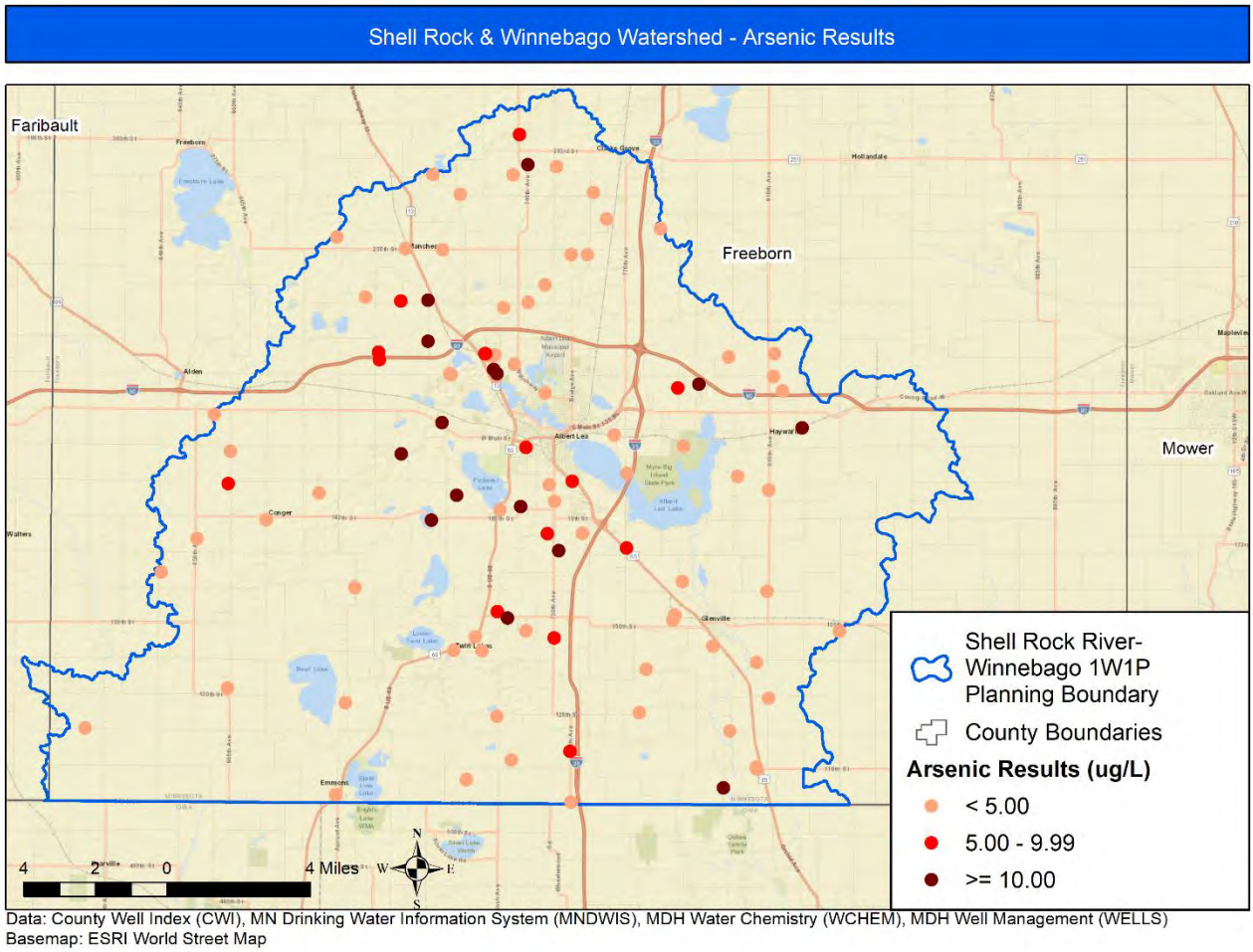

Figure 16: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Arsenic Results

How to Address Arsenic in Groundwater

Unlike nitrate and pesticides, human activity rarely causes arsenic in Minnesota groundwater, except for local releases of insecticides or wood preservatives into the environment. Therefore, few actions can reduce the amount of arsenic in groundwater. Implementation efforts should focus on making private well users aware of the health risks associated with arsenic, encouraging them to test their water for arsenic, and providing them with treatment options to keep their drinking water safe when arsenic is present.

Radionuclides

Radioactive materials, also called radionuclides (Radium), are both naturally occurring and human-made. Drinking water that has radium in it puts you contact with very low doses of radiation every day. You have a higher risk of getting cancer if you drink water with radium in it every day for many years.

Concentrations of naturally occurring radioactive radium has not been detected in groundwater samples in public water wells in the SRRWW. The exact source of these compounds is not well understood. They may originate in the clay-rich glacial sediments or may be part of the original mineral composition of the Mt. Simon or fractured Sioux Quartzite geologic units. What is known is that their

presence in the groundwater is related to reducing geochemical conditions and the very slow rate of groundwater flow in theses bedrock layers.

Where are Radionuclides in the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed?

Not enough is known about radium (or other radionuclide) distribution in the aquifers beneath the SRRWW. The sparse results do not indicate a problem at this time.

How to Address Radionuclides in Groundwater

Human activity is unlikely to be the cause of radionuclides in the SRRWW groundwater. Therefore, actions cannot reduce the amount of radionuclides present in groundwater. Implementation efforts should focus on awareness that radionuclides may be found in groundwater. The factors that contribute to the presence of radionuclides in the SRRWW groundwater are not well understood at this point. If private well users are concerned about radionuclides in their well, they can pay to have their water tested through an accredited laboratory. Water softeners and reverse osmosis are effective at removing radium from groundwater. Learn more at Radionuclides (Radium) in Drinking Water (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/contaminants/radionuclides.html).

Ambient Groundwater Monitoring

The MPCA's Ambient Groundwater Monitoring Program monitors trends in statewide groundwater quality by sampling for a comprehensive suite of over 100 chemicals including nutrients, metals, anions and cations, and volatile organic compounds. The Ambient Groundwater Network currently consists of approximately 270 sites that represent a mix of deep domestic wells and shallow monitoring wells in non-agricultural regions across the state. The primary focus is on shallow aquifers that underlie urban areas, due to the higher tendency of sensitivity to pollution, and are predominately located in sand and gravel and Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifers.

There are no MPCA Ambient Groundwater Monitoring wells in the SRRWW.

MDH hosts information on a List of Contaminants in Water (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/index.html), as well as CECs (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/risk/guidance/dwec/index.html).

Potential Contaminant Sources

Some land use practices make it easier for contaminants to get into groundwater. Key land uses that are potential contaminant sources in the SRRWW are described below.

Animal Feedlots

MPCA regulates the land application and storage of manure generated from animal feedlots in accordance with Minnesota Rule Chapter 7020. The MPCA Feedlots Program (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/quick-links/feedlots) requires that the land application and storage of manure be conducted in a manner that prevents nitrate contamination to both groundwater and surface water. Animal manure contains significant quantities of nitrogen and pathogens. Improper management of manure, especially in places with high pollution sensitivity, can contaminate groundwater.

MDA hosts an interactive map that provides information on local ordinances regulating animal agriculture in Minnesota's counties. The information includes the most common areas of regulations, such as setbacks and separation distances, conditional use permits, feedlot size limitations, and

minimum acreage requirements. For more information, visit the Local Ordinances Regulating Livestock - Web Mapping (www.mda.state.mn.us/local-ordinances-regulating-livestock-minnesota).

MDA developed a new tool in collaboration with the National Weather Service called the Minnesota Runoff Risk Advisory Forecast (RRAF) system (www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/cleanwaterfund/toolstechnology/runoffrisk). RRAF is designed to help farmers and commercial applicators determine the best time to apply manure to reduce the probability of off target movement of valuable nutrients and protect water resources.

Where Are Animal Feedlots in Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed?

The SRRWW has 539 active feedlots. Minnesota Rule 7020 allows the MPCA to transfer or 'delegate' regulatory authority and administration of certain parts of the feedlot program to a county. A delegated county regulates feedlots with less than 1,000 animal units; MPCA regulates anything above that threshold. County feedlot programs have responsibility for implementing state feedlot regulations including: registration, permitting, inspections, education/assistance and complaint follow-up. Freeborn County is a delegated entity within the SRRWW administrating the feedlot program locally.

Table 5 outlines the number of registered feedlots in the SRRWW for each county. Figure 17 contains a grid that depicts the number of active feedlots in each six by six-mile section of the watershed. Darker colors correspond to a higher concentration of active feedlots.

Table 5: Number of registered feedlots and the delegated counties

Counties	Number of Registered Feedlots per County	Delegated County
Freeborn	539	Yes

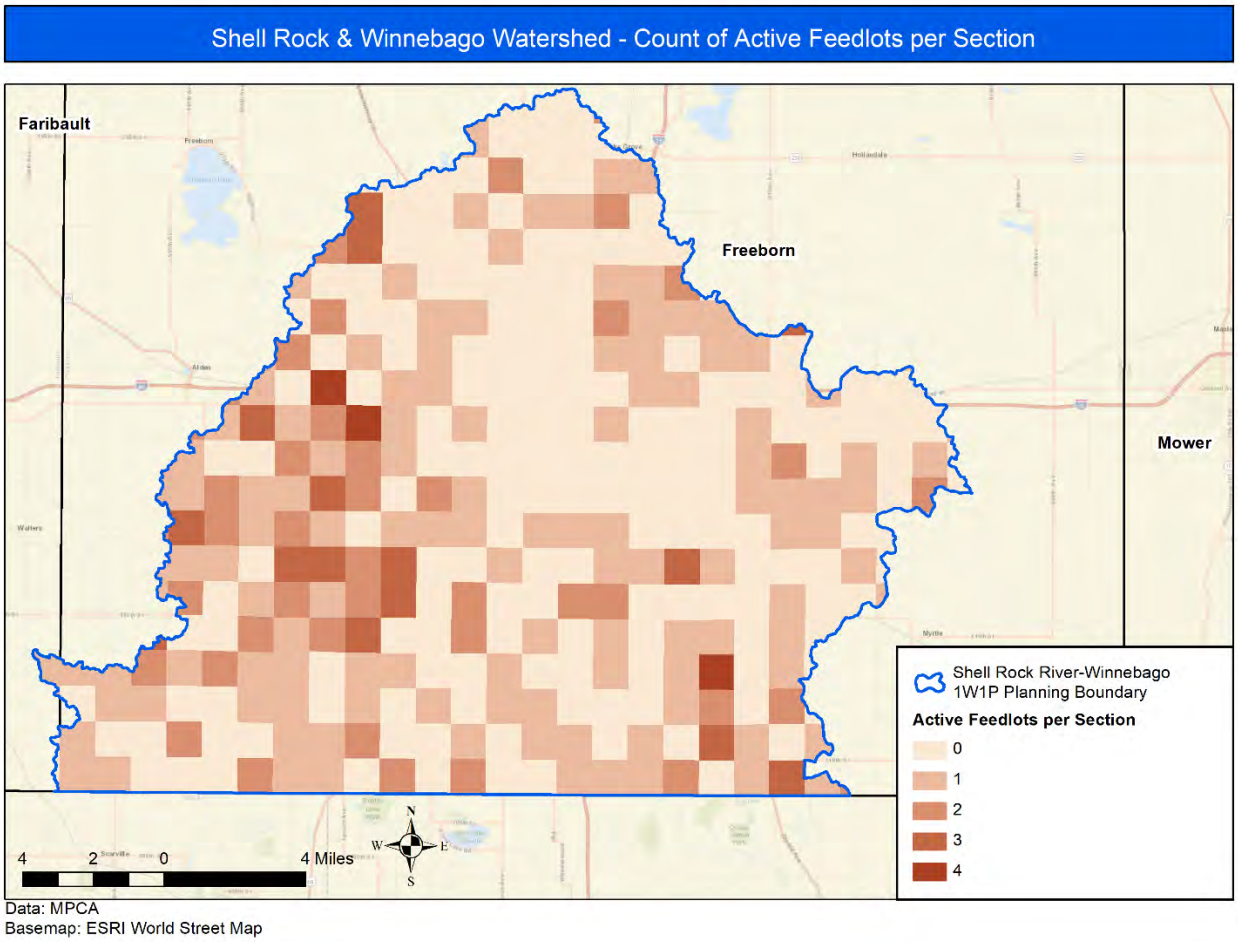

Figure 17: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed – Active Feedlots. There are 539 active feedlots within the watershed

How to Protect Groundwater from Contamination

Manure management plans, feedlot inspections, permitting, technical assistance and record keeping are all used to manage nitrogen impacts to water quality. It is important to prioritize activities in the areas most sensitive to groundwater first. Table 9 provides a more comprehensive list of specific actions partners in can take to protect groundwater from nitrate and pathogen contamination.

Row Crop Agriculture

Row crop agriculture or cultivated crops (Figure 3) are the largest land cover within the SRRWW covering over 70 percent of the watershed. Impacts from row crop production to water resources include nitrogen loss in the form of nitrate to groundwater, which can move downward to aquifers or be laterally dispersed to lakes and rivers. Tile drainage is another pathway for nitrogen to reach surface water systems, however this is not a focus of the GRAPS report being the TMDL and WRAPS reports assess impacts. Agricultural chemicals, including pesticides, are another risk for groundwater contamination from row crop agriculture. Both nitrate and pesticides are addressed in the **Groundwater Quality Issues and Concerns** section of this report.

Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (SSTS)

Of the approximately 450,000 SSTS (commonly called septic systems) across the state, slightly over 100,000 of them are estimated to be failing. As more time passes, additional systems are likely to fail. Failing SSTS can pollute both surface and groundwater. A failing system is one that does not provide adequate separation between the bottom of the drain field and seasonally saturated soil. The wastewater in SSTS contains bacteria, viruses, parasites, nutrients, and some chemicals. SSTS infiltrate treated sewage into the ground, which ultimately travels to groundwater.

Where Are SSTS in the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed?

SSTS are found throughout the SRRWW. Information reported by the county indicate a relatively small to high number of failing SSTS in the watershed (Table 6). State regulations require each county to adopt a local SSTS ordinance and that eminent health threats or failing systems be replaced and brought up to current standards. Even with a required ordinance, some counties still have identified gaps in their SSTS program, ranging from lack of records on treatment system age, type or function, known unsewered communities, and lack of a point of sale requirement triggering an inspection through a property sale.

Table 6: Reported number of failing SSTS in each county within the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed

County	Estimated number of failing SSTS per 1,000 acres
Freeborn	2 - 3

How to Protect Groundwater from SSTS Contamination

SSTS must be properly sited, designed, constructed and maintained to minimize the potential for disease transmission and groundwater contamination. Each county carries out permitting, inspections and operation of the SSTS program locally. Table 9 provides a more comprehensive list of specific actions the SRRWW can take to assure SSTS do not contaminate groundwater. You can find more information about building and maintaining SSTS at Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/subsurface-sewage-treatment-systems).

Contaminated Sites

The MPCA identified 115 active tank, 5 leak sites and one closed landfill in the SRRWW. These types of contaminated sites (also referred to as point sources) have the potential to contaminate groundwater with a variety of chemicals.

Where Are Contaminated Sites in the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed?

Figure 18, maps active tank and leak sites compared to pollution sensitivity of near-surface materials in the SRRWW. Figure 19 provides a map of the closed landfill in the SRRWW. The following sites also provide maps to help identify contaminated sites.

- **What's in My Neighborhood** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/data/whats-my-neighborhood)**:** This app identifies potential contamination sites for water quality, feedlots, hazardous waste, investigation and clean up, air quality and solid waste.
- **Landfill Cleanup Act Participants** (mpca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Solutions/s2.html?appid=6470bb44bd83497993da5836333d1cb3): This site has an interactive map that shows closed landfills and the corresponding groundwater plumes and groundwater areas of concern.

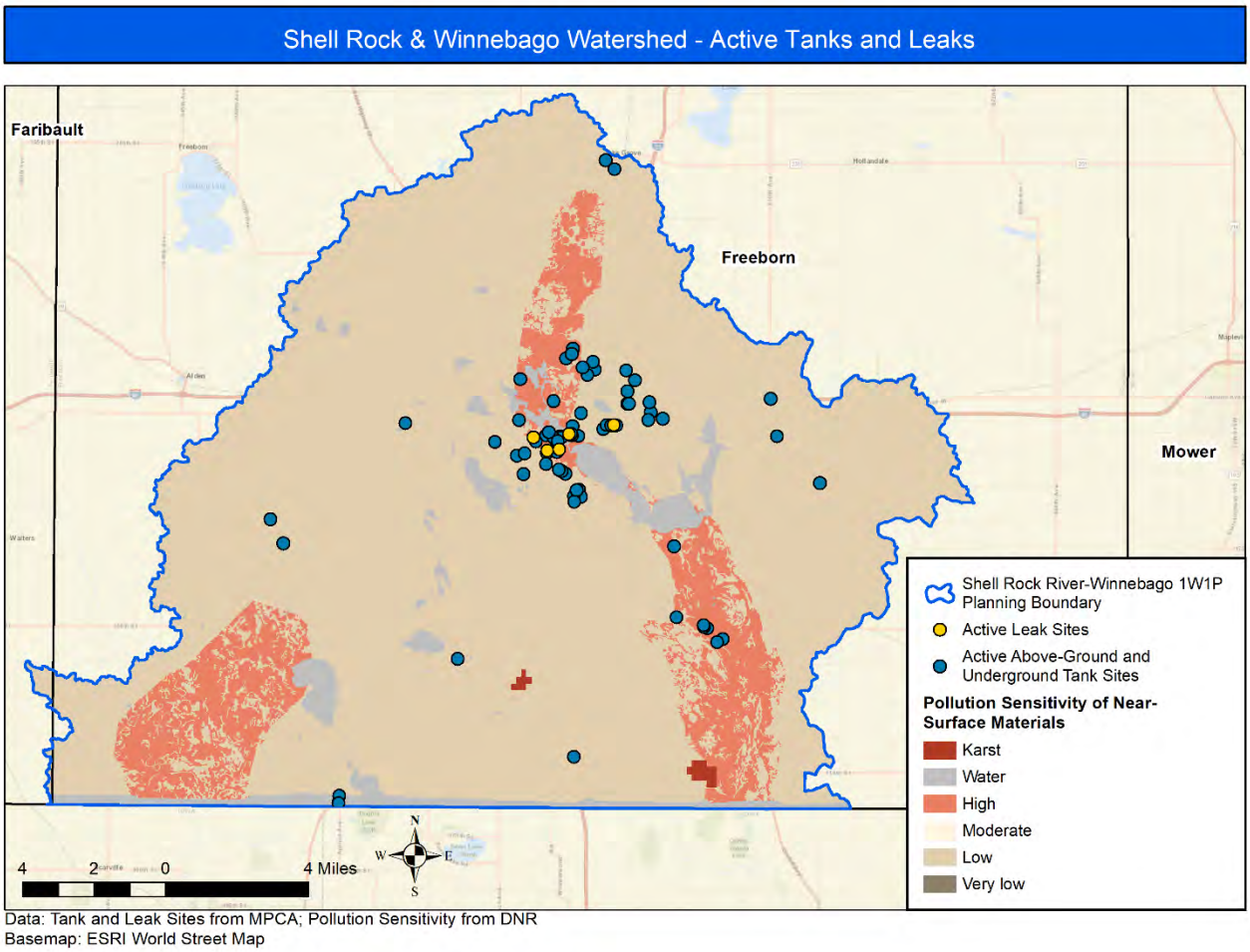

Figure 18: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - MPCA Active Tank and Leak Sites and Pollution Sensitivity of Near-Surface Materials

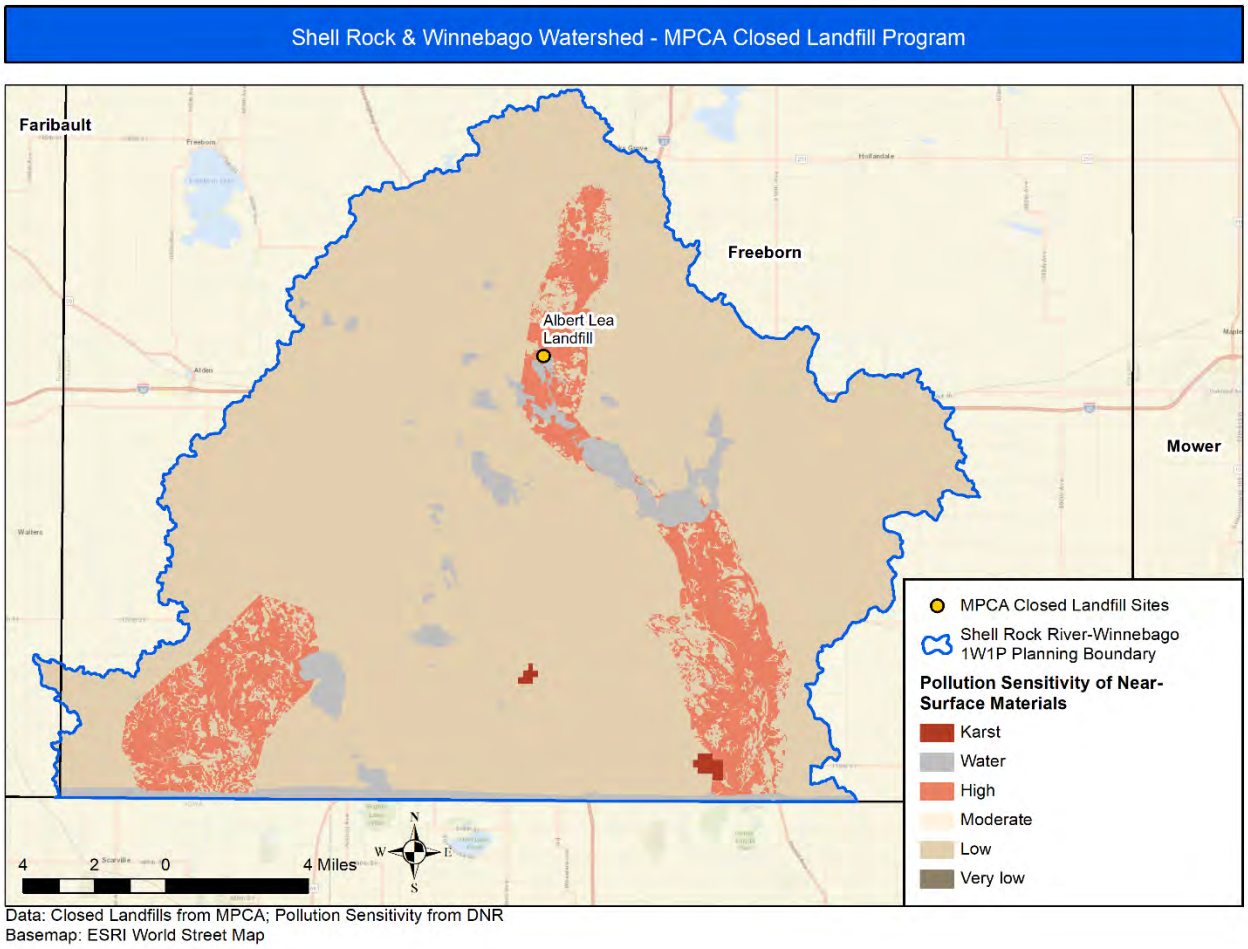

Figure 19: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - MPCA Closed Landfill

How to Protect Groundwater from Contaminated Sites

Contaminated sites should be identified before making or changing any land use plans, zoning maps, and/or ordinances. Table 9 provides a more comprehensive list of specific actions the SRRWW can do to assure contamination sites do not further contaminate groundwater.

Stormwater

The MPCA Stormwater Program (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/stormwater) regulates the discharge of stormwater and snowmelt runoff from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), construction activities and industrial facilities, mainly through the administration of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)/State Disposal System (SDS) Program. MS4s in Minnesota must satisfy the requirements for the MS4 General Permit if they are located in an urbanized area and used by a populated of 1,000 or more or owned by a municipality with a population of 10,000 or more, or a population of at least 5,000 and the system discharges to specially classified bodies of water. Entities with an MS4 permit require the treatment and management of stormwater runoff.

The management of stormwater runoff is increasingly reliant on the infiltration of stormwater into the soil to control the volume of runoff. A number of stormwater practices concentrate runoff and force

infiltration into the soil where it can recharge groundwater aquifers. The impacts of these practices on groundwater quality have not been thoroughly evaluated.

How to Manage Potential Stormwater Infiltration Risk

Caution should be observed when infiltrating stormwater, especially in areas with vulnerable drinking water sources. Use the MDH Stormwater Guidance for Sites in Drinking Water Supply Management Areas (https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/images/d/d3/Flow_Chart_-_MDH_Stormwater_Guidance_for_Sites_in_Drinking_Water_Supply_Management_Areas.pdf) to better understand when infiltration is appropriate in wellhead protection areas. Table 9 provides a more comprehensive list of additional actions the SRRWW can take to prevent stormwater infiltration from contaminating groundwater.

Household Hazardous Waste

Many household products you use to clean your home, maintain your yard, and control animals and insects contain hazardous materials. When these products are disposed of improperly, it may lead to groundwater contamination.

Minnesota's household hazardous waste (HHW) program is a partnership with the MPCA and the counties. Together, they provide education about HHW storage and disposal as well as maintain a network of regional, local and mobile facilities to collect HHW statewide. In addition, many counties offer temporary collection sites, including one-day events. The MPCA has a searchable database to find HHW collection sites for your county, Household Hazardous Waste Collection Sites (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/living-green/find-your-household-hazardous-waste-collection-site).

Similar to the partnership for HHW, MDA partners with counties to provide a means to safely dispose of unwanted and unusable pesticides through the Waste Pesticide Collection Program. Through this program, pesticide users in every county around the state have opportunities to dispose of unwanted agricultural pesticides through county HHW facilities, mobile collection events or by attending MDA schedule events. Participants can drop off up to 300 pounds free of charge. MDA manages a waste pesticide collection schedule to learn about partnerships and scheduled events, MDA Waste Pesticide Collection Schedule (www.mda.state.mn.us/chemicals/spills/wastepesticides/schedule.aspx).

How to Protect Groundwater from Household Hazardous Waste Contamination

Promote HHW and the pesticide collection program availability to residents, and evaluate opportunities to expand services to increase participation. Table 9 provides a more comprehensive list of specific actions the SRRWW can take to assure consumer products do not contaminate groundwater.

Pharmaceuticals

The presence of pharmaceuticals in water is of increasing concern because they may cause harm to humans and aquatic life. Pharmaceuticals enter rivers, lakes and groundwater when human waste, animal waste or discarded medications move from stormwater systems, sewer systems or septic tanks into water. Wastewater and drinking water treatment may not completely remove pharmaceuticals. As a result, these chemicals can be found in drinking water sources.

How to Protect Groundwater from Pharmaceutical Contamination

Do not flush old or unwanted prescription or over the counter medications down the toilet or drain, and do not put them in the trash. There are more than 240 medication collection boxes located at law enforcement facilities and pharmacies in Minnesota. These collection sites do not charge for disposal. You can use the Earth 911 website to identify collection sites by zip code, *Locations that take*

medications (search.earth911.com/?what=Medications&where=MN). If a disposal site is not available, follow the MPCA guidance to minimize risk to the environment, *Medication Disposal Guidance (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/living-green/managing-unwanted-medications)*.

Groundwater Quantity Issues and Concerns

Permitted groundwater use decreased from about 3000 million gallons per year in 1988 to about 1400 million gallons per year in 2004 and stayed at about that level since. Most groundwater use is for water supply. Only one DNR groundwater-level monitoring well had enough data to calculate a trend in water level. This bedrock well with data from 1995 to 2015 had no statistical trend. That is water levels are stable over the 24-year period.

Groundwater Use

A water-use appropriation permit is required from the DNR for groundwater users withdrawing more than 10,000 gallons of water per day or 1 million gallons per year. This provides the DNR with the ability to assess which aquifers are being used and for what purpose. Permits require annual water-use reporting. This information is recorded using Minnesota Permitting and Reporting System (MPARS), which helps the DNR track the volume, source aquifer, and type of water use. The DNR has records of reported water use from 1988 to the present.

Figure 20 - Figure 22 show graphs of water use over time from 1988 to 2017. A summary of reported 2017 water use by use category versus source aquifer is shown in Table 7. Figure 23 and Figure 24 show the distribution of permitted wells with reported 2017 water use, categorized by use category and aquifer type, respectively.

Annual groundwater use in the SRRWW had a maximum of about 3000 million gallons per year in 1988 (Figure 20). Groundwater use decreased to about 1400 million gallons per year in 2004 and has remained relatively constant since.

Most permitted groundwater withdrawal is pumped from the bedrock aquifer (Figure 21). Most permitted groundwater use is for municipal supply. Industrial processing was a significant use from 1988 to 1997, but has been less significant since 1997 (Table 7, Figure 23).

In 2017, approximately 80 percent of permitted groundwater use was for water supply, approximately 13 percent was for industrial processing, and the remainder spread among other use categories (Table 7). Approximately 98 percent of permitted groundwater was sourced from the bedrock aquifer and just under 2 percent from wells without construction information so the aquifer is not known.

Figure 24 shows the distribution of groundwater appropriation permits for 2017 by volume reported and use category. Figure 24 shows the same information by volume reported and aquifer category. The City of Albert Lea, in the north central part of the planning area is the largest water user. The other large water user is the Boswell Energy Center on the east edge of the planning area. It uses water for once through cooling for power generation.

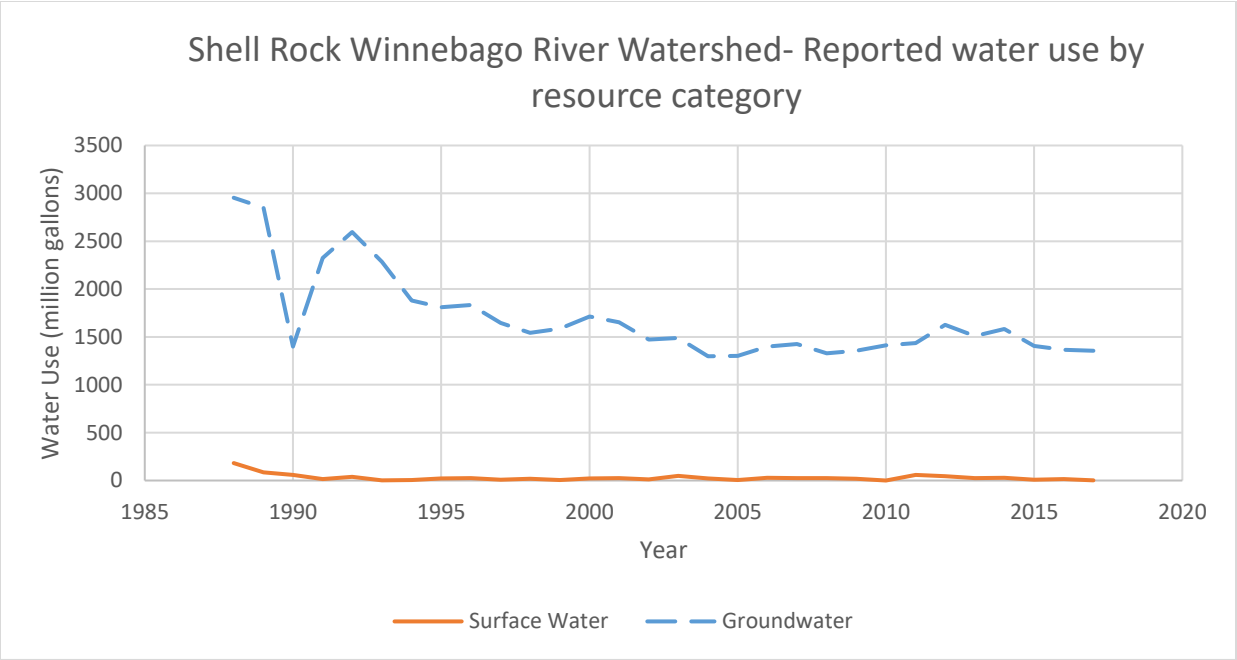

Figure 20: Reported water use from DNR permit holders by resource category. Most permitted water use is sourced from groundwater. Groundwater use was generally declining from 1988 to 2004 and has been mostly stable since 2004.

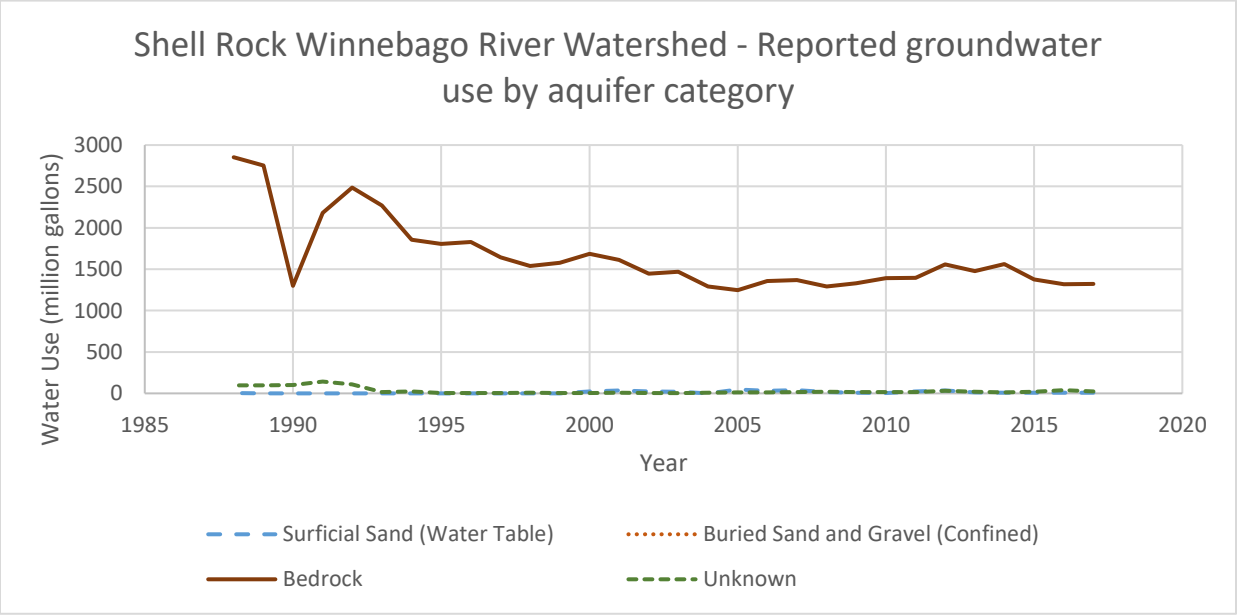

Figure 21: Reported groundwater use from DNR permit holders by aquifer category. Most permitted groundwater use is drawn from bedrock aquifers.

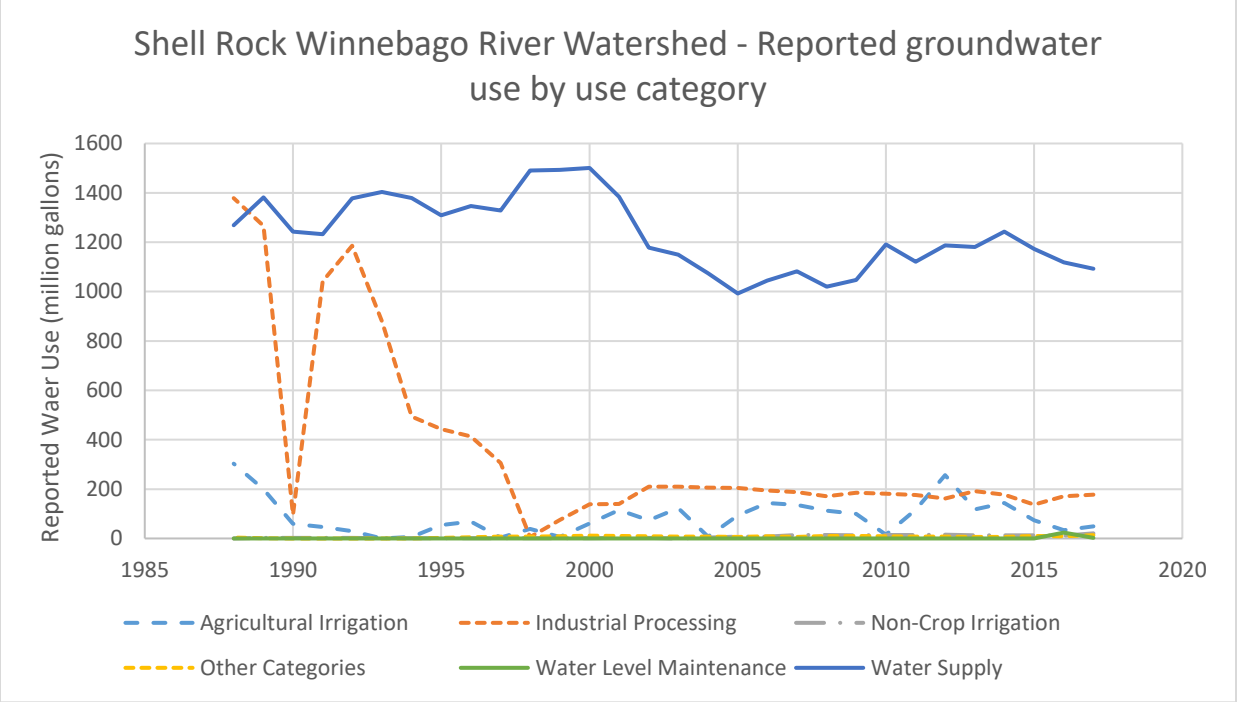

Figure 22: Reported groundwater use from DNR permit holders by use category. Most permitted groundwater withdrawals are used for water supply. Industrial processing accounted for a large portion of groundwater use prior to 1997, but accounts for only 13.1 percent in 2017.

Table 7 [11]: Reported 2017 water use from DNR groundwater permit holders in million gallons per year.

Use Category	Surficial Sand Aquifer (Water Table)	Buried Sand & Gravel Aquifer (Confined)	Bedrock Aquifer	Unknown	Total (mgy)	Total (percent)
Agricultural Irrigation	8.7	—	41.0	—	49.7	3.7
Heating/Cooling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial Processing	—	—	177.9		177.9	13.1
Non-Crop Irrigation	—	—	6.9	13.9	20.8	1.5
Other Categories	—	—	7.4	6.2	13.5	1.0
Power Generation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Level Maintenance	—	—	—	2.1	2.1	0.2
Water Supply	—	—	1090.6	2.1	1092.6	80.5
Total (mgy)	8.7	—	1323.8	24.2	1356.7	—

[11] Data from MPARS; mgy, million gallons per year; dash marks (-) indicate no use in those categories; * percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Use Category	Surficial Sand Aquifer (Water Table)	Buried Sand & Gravel Aquifer (Confined)	Bedrock Aquifer	Unknown	Total (mgy)	Total (percent)
Total (percent)	0.6	—	97.6	1.8	—	100 *

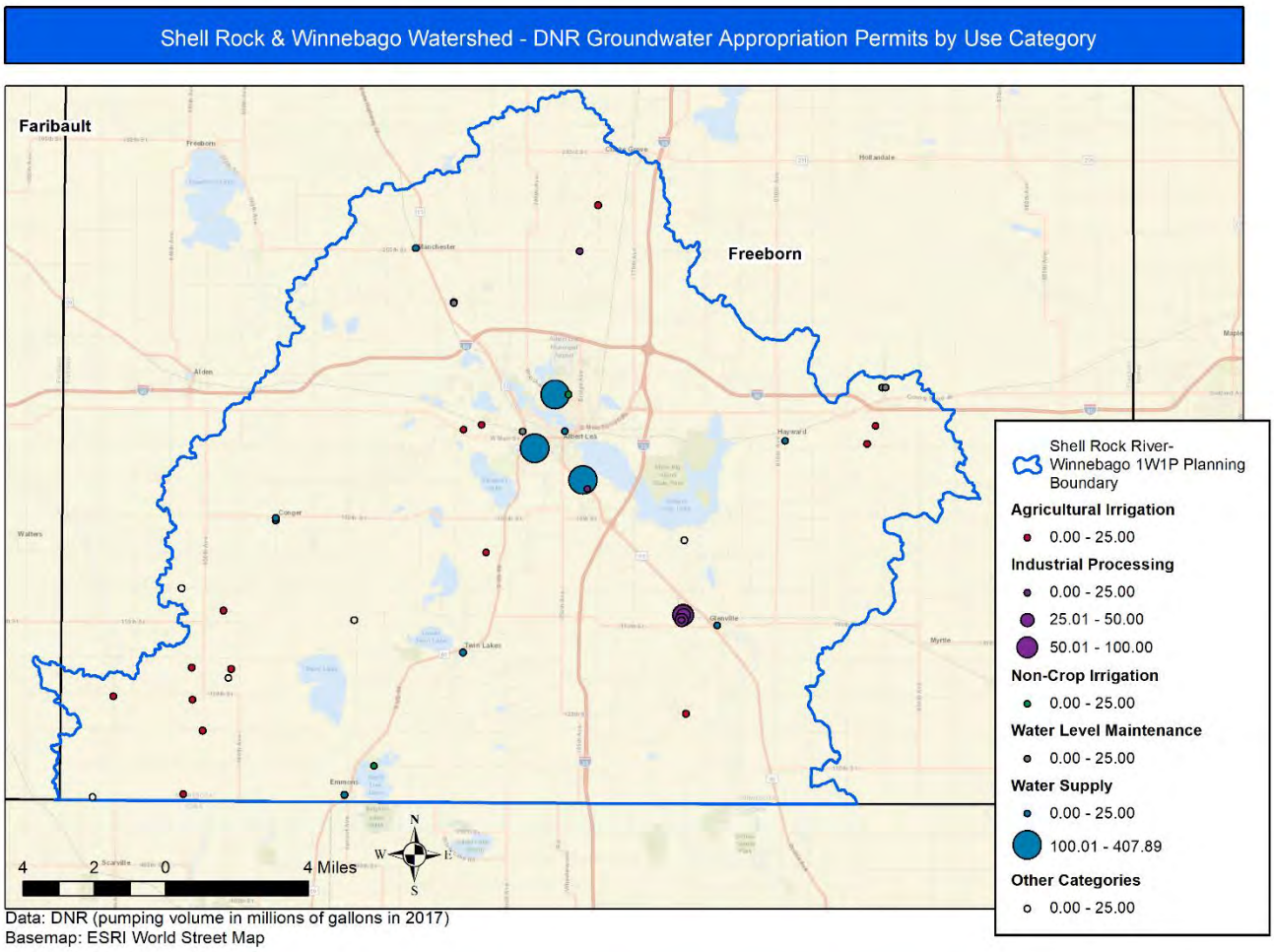

Figure 23: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Distribution of groundwater appropriation permits for 2017 by volume reported and use category. All of the wells used for water supply are in the bedrock aquifer.

Groundwater Level Monitoring

The DNR maintains a statewide groundwater-level monitoring program for assessing groundwater resources, determining long-term trends, interpreting impacts of pumping and climate, planning for water conservation, evaluating water conflicts, and managing water resources.

There are three active groundwater-level monitoring wells in this planning area (Figure 25). Of these three wells, one well has been monitored since the 1980s and two wells since the 2010s.

There is one groundwater-level monitoring well that has enough water-level data to calculate a statistical trend (Figure 26). Trends are calculated by the Mann-Kendall non-parametric statistical

method. This well had no trend over the period 1995-2015. The hydrograph for this well is shown in Figure 26.

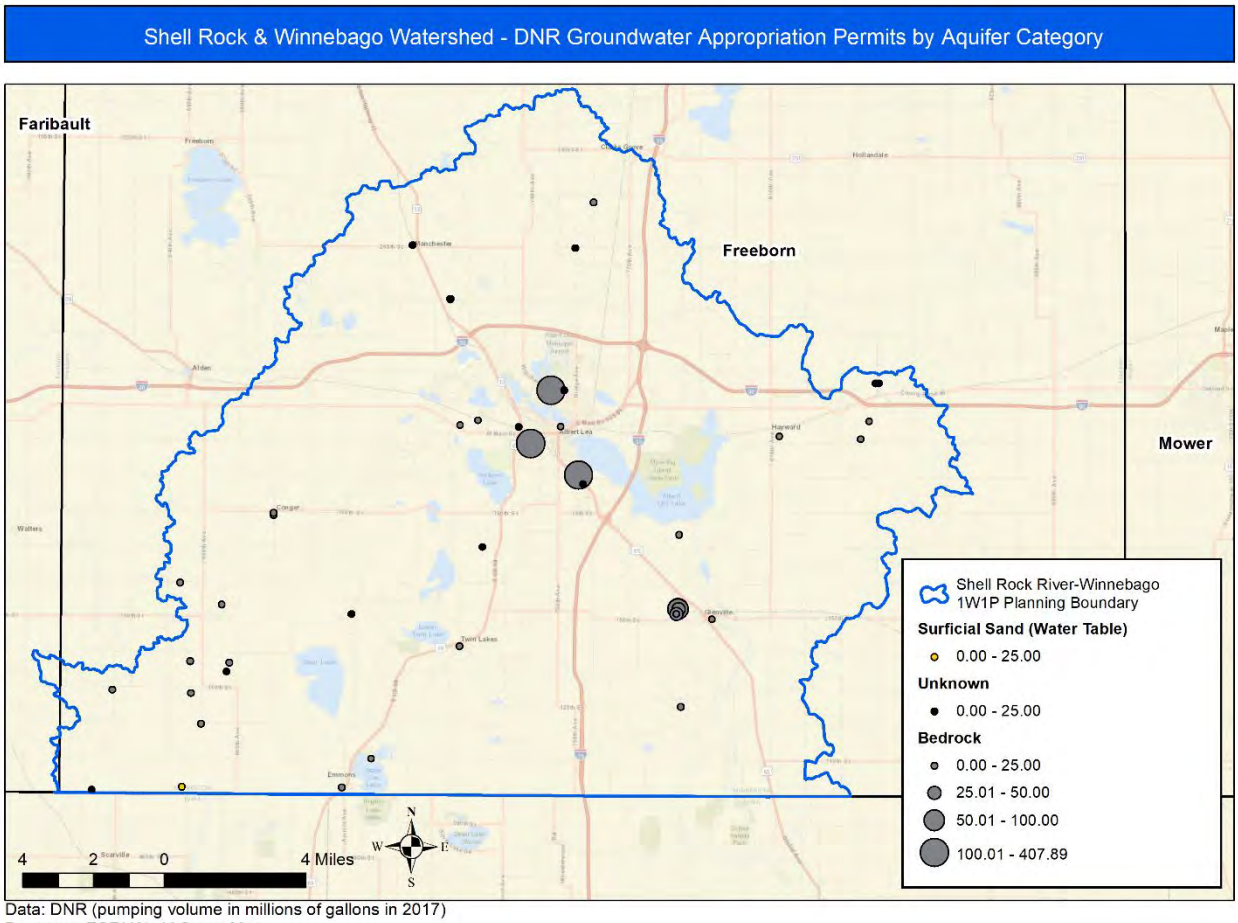

Figure 24: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed – Distribution of groundwater appropriation permits for 2017 by volume reported and aquifer category. Most of the highest volume wells are completed in a bedrock aquifer.

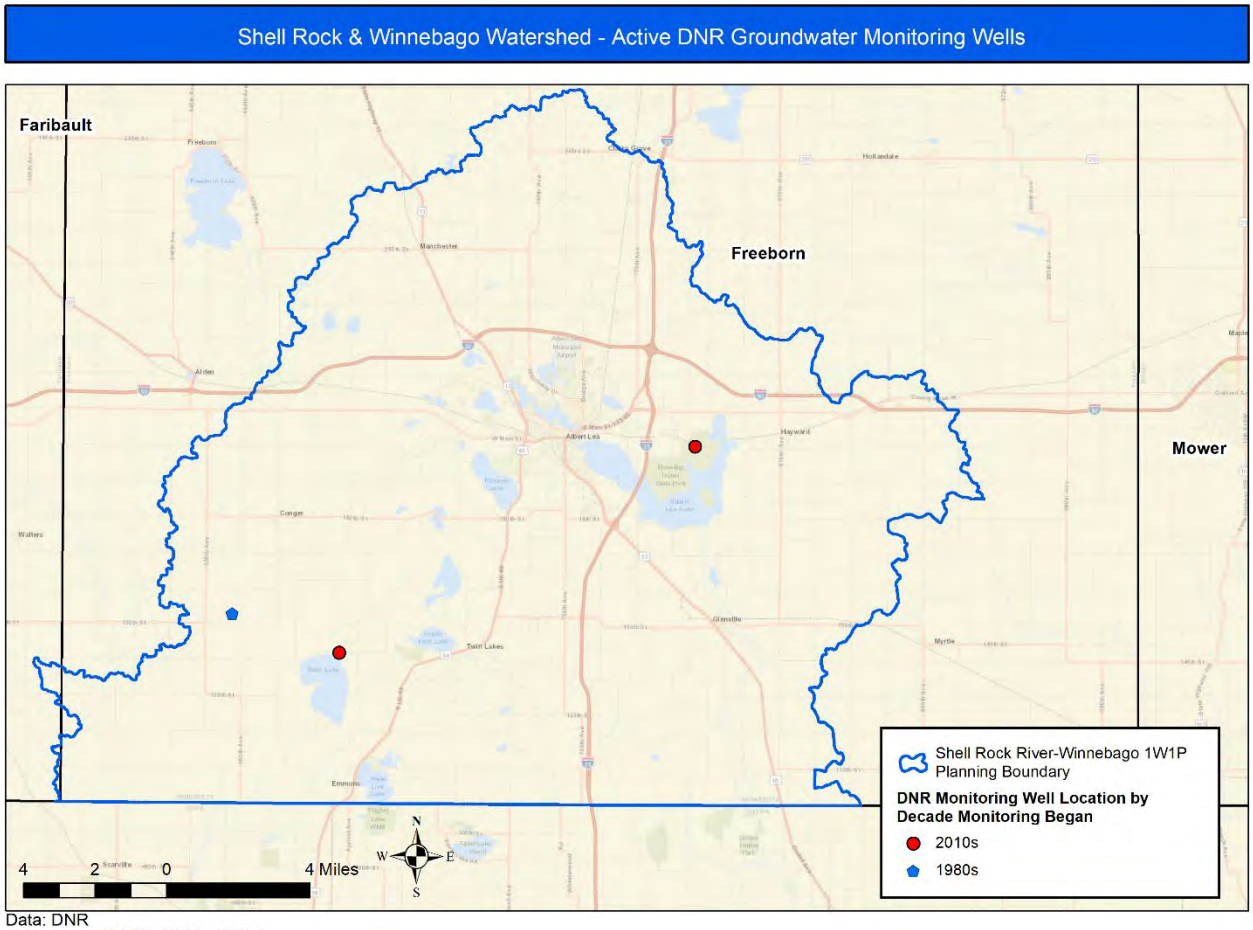

Figure 25: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed – Location of active Groundwater-Level Monitoring Wells in the watershed by decade monitoring started. One of the groundwater-level monitoring wells in the planning area has been monitored since the 1980s, others since the 2010s.

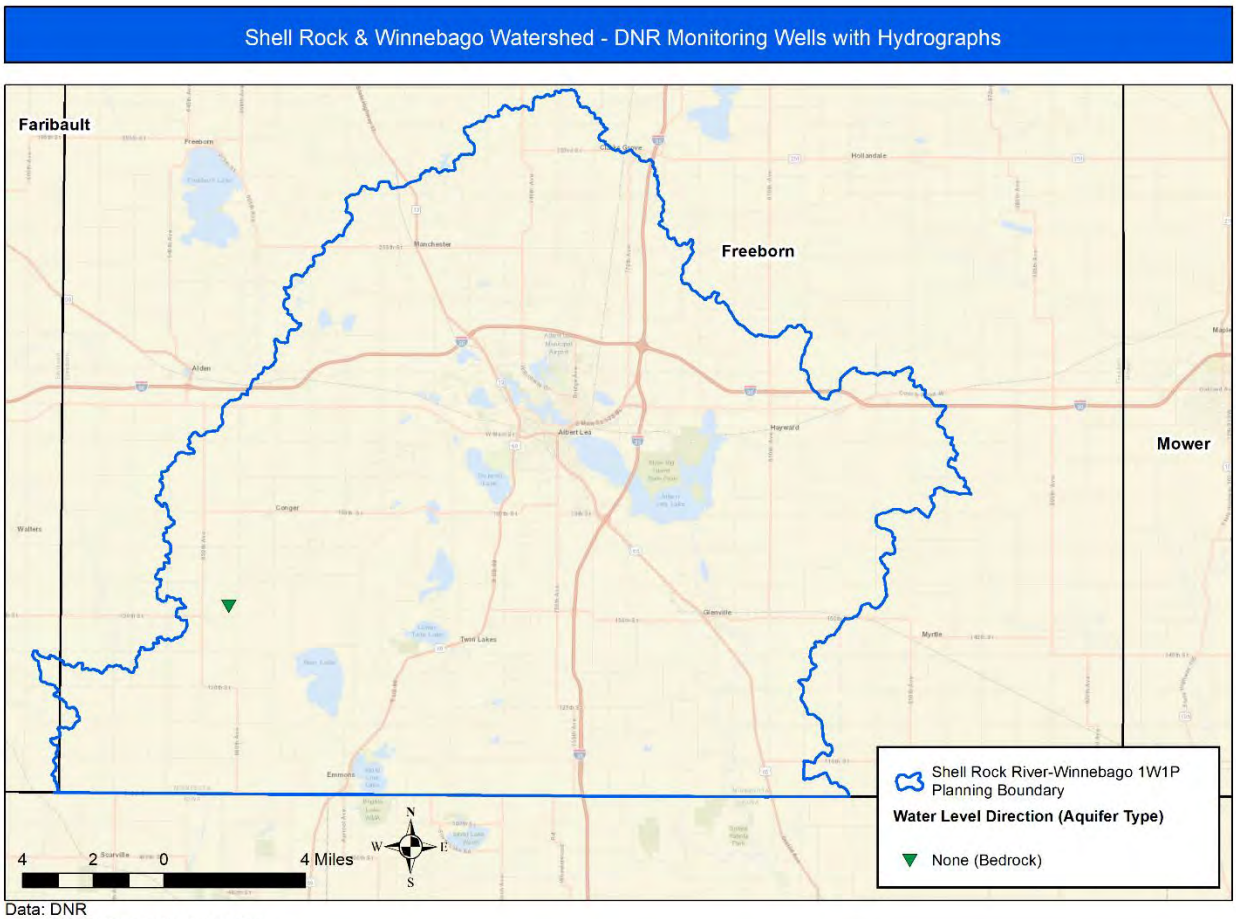

Figure 26: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Location of active groundwater-level monitoring wells with enough data to calculate a statistical trend. Trends are calculated by the Mann-Kendall non-parametric statistical method. There is no trend over the period 1995-2015. The hydrograph for this well is shown in Figure 28.

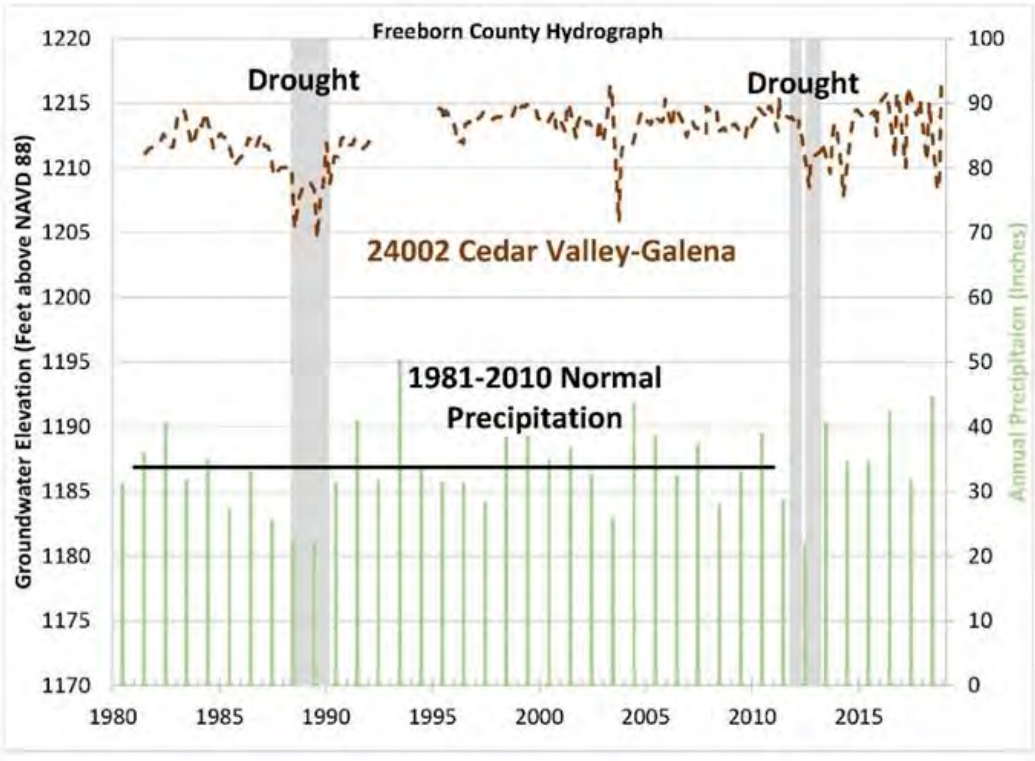

Figure 27: Hydrograph of well 24002 compared to precipitation. Although the water level declined during major droughts the hydrograph has no trend over the period 1995-2015.

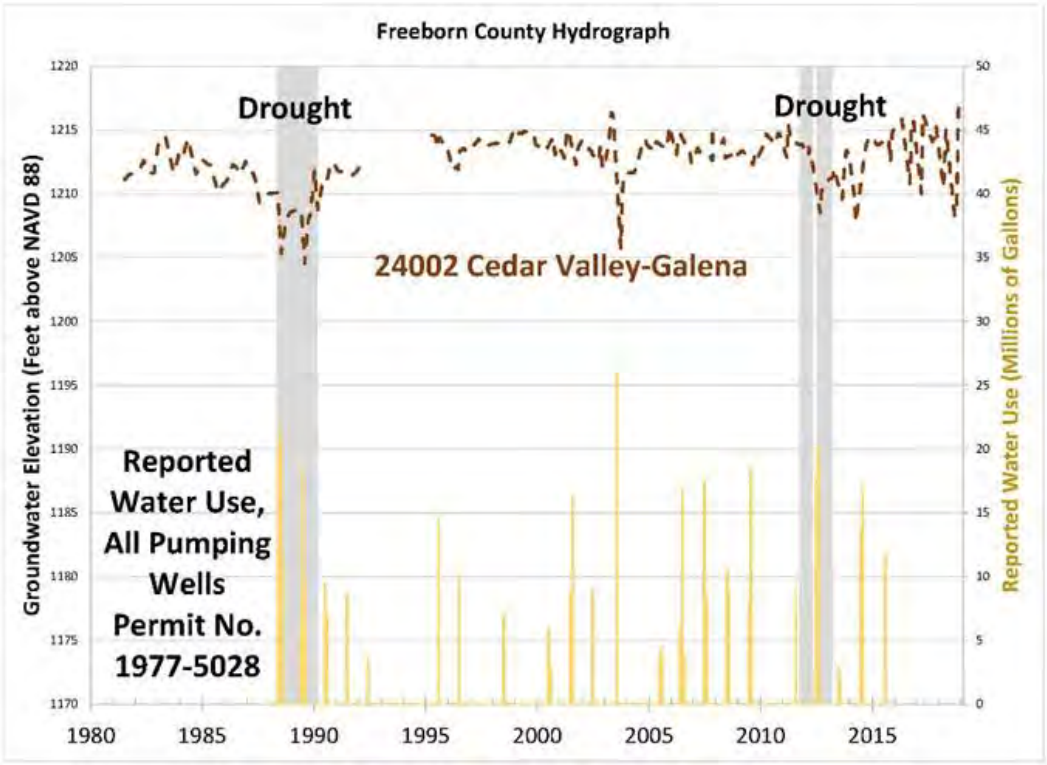

Figure 28: Hydrograph of well 24002 compared to pumping. High volume pumping years correlate with drawdown in the water level.

Groundwater Connected Natural Features at Risk

The SRRWW includes significant natural features, including surface waters that depend on groundwater to sustain them (Figure 29). Groundwater appropriations and land-use changes can impact the health of these natural resources. If groundwater quantity or quality is degraded, these resources are at risk. The following features occur within the SRRWW:

- Wetland complexes across the entire area
- Lakes that may be susceptible to changing aquifer levels
- Thirteen kinds of native plant communities connected to groundwater
- Seven rare plant and animal species connected with groundwater that are listed as threatened or special concern in the state of Minnesota
- Other significant natural features that help maintain a healthy, functional landscape occur in the watershed, but are not included in this report.

The SRRWW retains a small percentage of its groundwater connected native systems. Integrating native systems into our land and water use is extremely important for maintaining healthy, resilient watersheds that are able to provide for current and future generations.

Rare Natural Features Connected with Groundwater in the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed

Rare natural features (Figure 29 and Figure 30) contribute to the health of the habitat and environment. Some even contribute directly to local economies in the form of recreation—including hunting/fishing, wildlife viewing, and camping. Rare natural features can include species of rare plants and animals as well as native plant communities (habitats). These resources are at risk if groundwater quantity or quality is disrupted.

There are 13 kinds of native plant communities associated or dependent on groundwater in the SRRWW. They range from wet prairies and meadows to prairie and cattail marshes, seepage meadows, and floodplain forests. The SRRWW has lost almost all of its native plant communities so those that remain are a high priority for preservation in order to achieve healthy groundwater systems. Of those still present on the landscape, all are considered critically imperiled, imperiled, or vulnerable to extirpation. There are seven species of birds, reptiles, and plants that are either threatened, special concern, or a state listed “Species in Greatest Conservation Need,” that are connected to habitats with groundwater or groundwater seepage areas for all or part of their life cycles, which means these habitats are important refuges in the SRRWW. A detailed list of native plant communities and rare features is available in the Additional Resources section at the end of the report in Table 12 through Table 13.

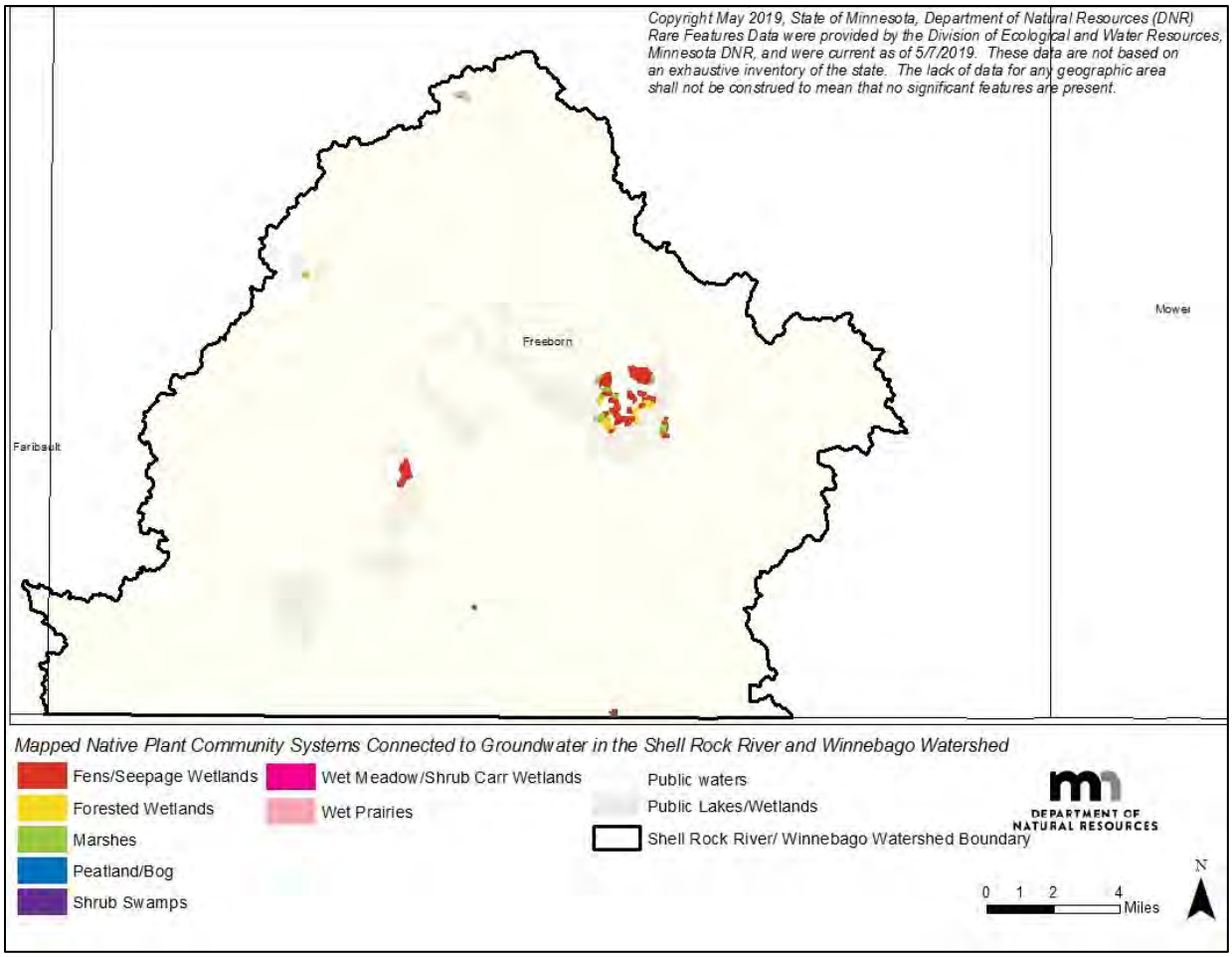

Figure 29: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Native Plant Communities Connected to Groundwater

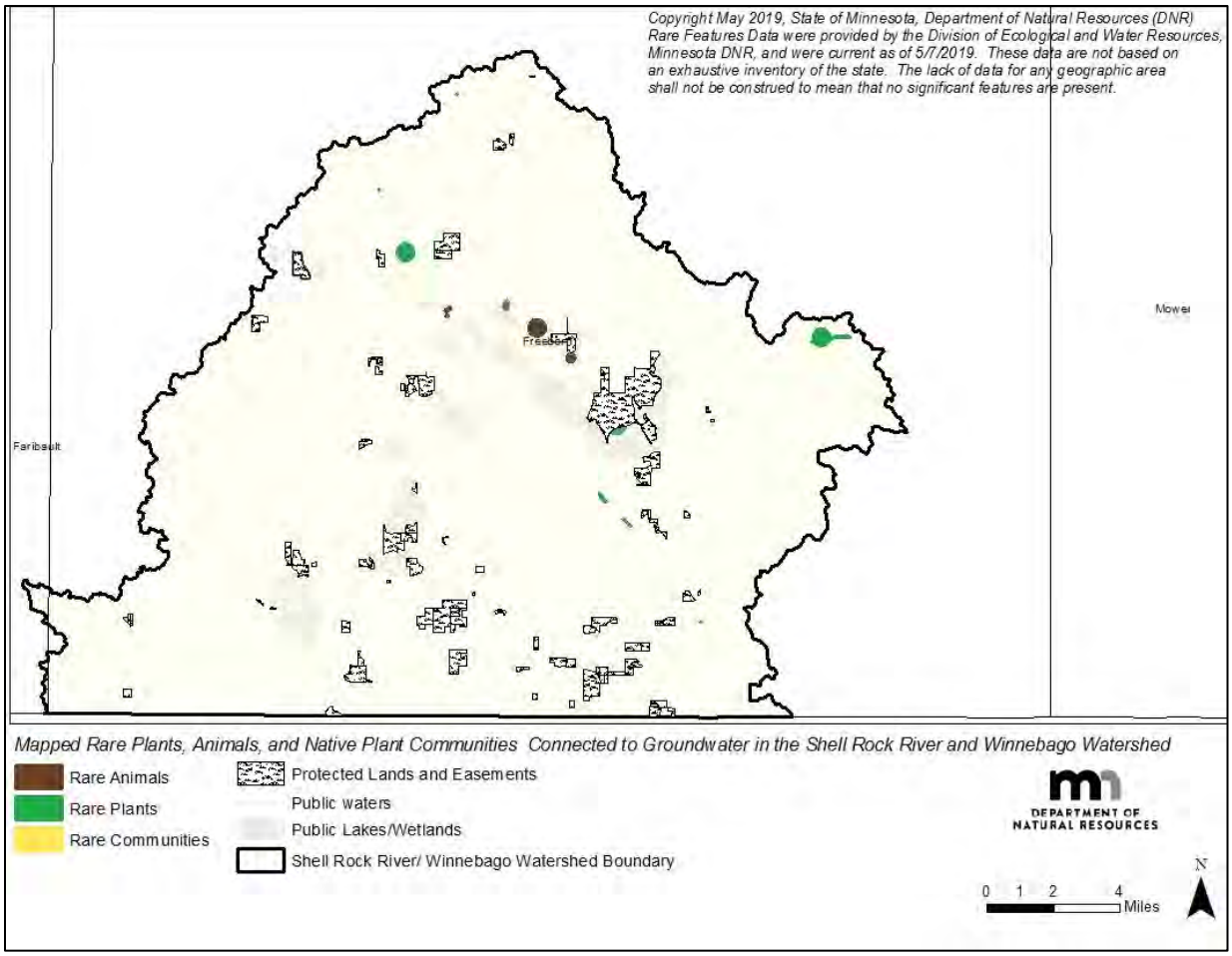

Figure 30: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed - Rare Plants, Animals, and Native Plant Communities Connected with Groundwater

Groundwater connections to wildlife species are many and often complex. Wildlife groups as diverse as birds, bats, spiders, snakes, turtles, frogs, toads, fishes, and snails all contain species that require some form of surface water body to complete their life cycles and persist on the landscape. If groundwater fluctuations or depletions affect a significant number of surface water features in this area, important wildlife habitats may be impacted or lost.

Groundwater Flow Dominated Lakes

All lakes are connected to groundwater, but the specific interaction between lake water and groundwater depends on the geology, topography, and volume of surface-water inflow and outflow associated with the lake. There are three basic lake types (Petersen and Solstad, 2007):

1. Lakes dominated by surface water inflow and outflow resulting from a large ratio of contributing surface watershed area to lake area.
2. Lakes dominated by groundwater inflow and outflow resulting from a smaller ratio of contributing surface watershed area to lake area (10 or less). This lake type is often landlocked with no surface outlet. Although for the purposes of this GRAPS report, the lake level outlet elevation has not been studied. Lakes have been put into this classification solely by watershed to lake area ratio.

3. Lakes intermediate between the first and second types. This applies to lakes that typically have a large watershed to lake area ratio, but during times of drought, the lake level will drop below the outlet level. Groundwater often becomes a significant part of the inflow to these lakes during extended dry periods.

Only the groundwater-dominant lakes as defined in type 2 above are shown in this report (Figure 31). Large-scale groundwater pumping near a lake will likely have more impact on groundwater-dominated lakes than on surface water-dominant lakes.

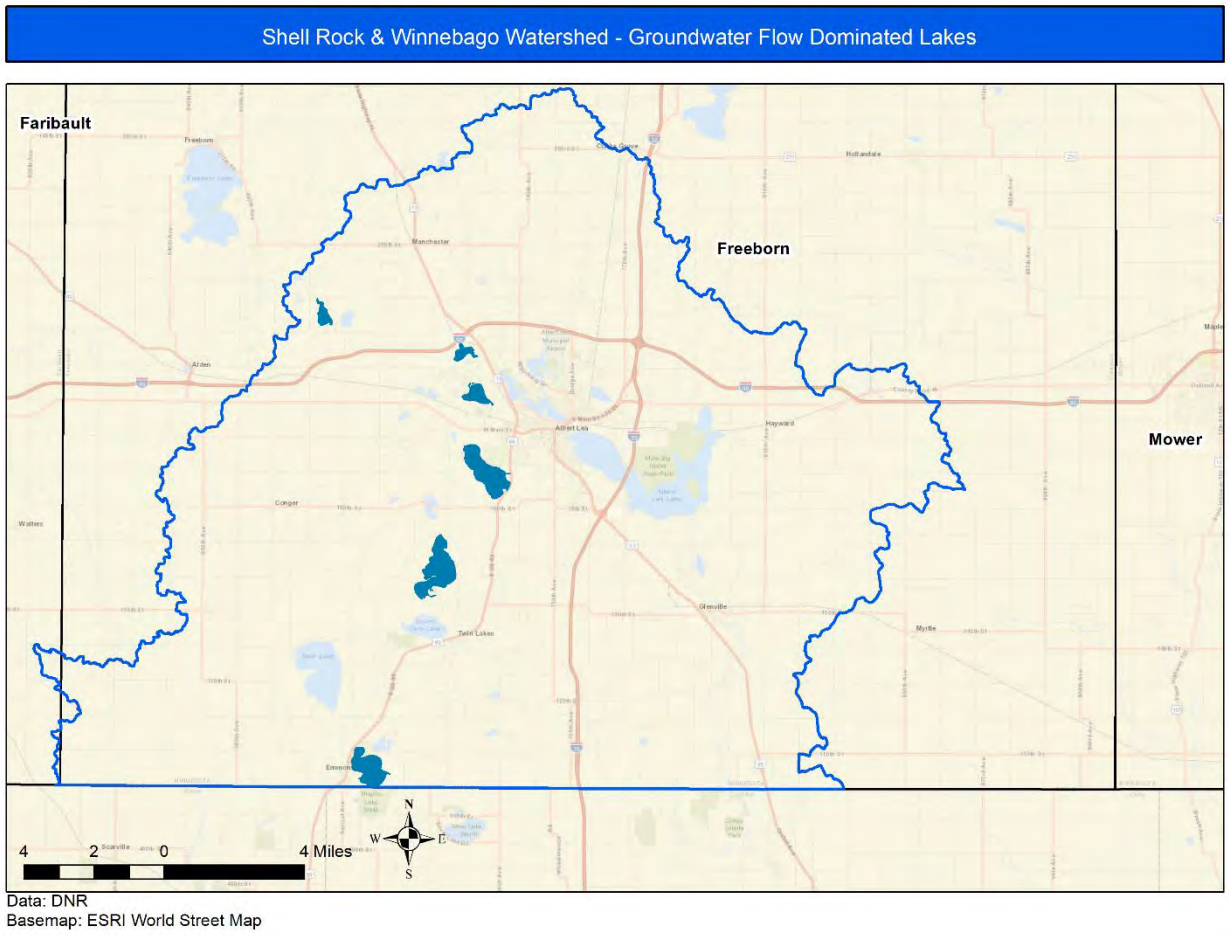

Figure 31: Groundwater-Dominated Lakes. Six groundwater-dominated lakes are in the watershed with a watershed/lake ratio of 10 or less.

How to Address Groundwater Quantity Issues

Most groundwater quantity (sustainability) issues are the result of overuse of groundwater and/or reduction in recharge to the underlying aquifer. Therefore, the strategies to address water quantity issues are similar, regardless of the groundwater quantity issue. The two primary goals to assure water sustainability are:

- **Water conservation:** Reduce or limit the amount of groundwater used
- **Promote or protect recharge:** Find ways for water to infiltrate back into the ground

There are a variety of strategies to help meet water conservation and recharge goals. The type of strategy used depends on the primary factor affecting quantity in the area in question. Strategies

include: conservation easements, cropland management, education and outreach, irrigation water management and land use planning and management. (Table 9) provides a more comprehensive list of specific actions the SRRWW can take to conserve water and promote recharge.

Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed Strategies and Actions to Restore and Protect Groundwater

This section provides tips for prioritizing and targeting restoration and protection strategies and makes suggestions about what strategies and actions would be most appropriate within different areas of the watershed. Information on the geological, ecological and sociological conditions for each county and subwatershed (HUC-10) informs which strategies and actions would be effective for each HUC-10 and county.

Tips for Prioritizing and Targeting Strategies and Actions

Determine Your Goal

You may decide to address an issue because of known instances or threats in an area, or maybe you are working in a geographic area because of jurisdiction or some other factors. The Actions and Strategies Table (Table 9) will help you focus on the goal, for instance, reducing nitrate in groundwater. Then you will need to decide, using the table, if you would like to focus on conservation easements, outreach and education, nutrient management, or some other strategy.

Match the Right Action with the Right Location

The Actions and Strategies Table (Table 9) will help you determine where the actions would be most effective. For instance, an activity that reduces nitrate in groundwater may be more valuable in sensitive areas or vulnerable wellhead protection areas. Or, if you are focused on a limited geography, the table will help you determine what actions are applicable to that area. Considering the sensitivity combined with the presence of drinking water wells and vulnerable wellhead protection areas can help further focus efforts. In another example, factors such as the presence of groundwater dependent features and a concentration of large appropriation wells can help determine where efforts to promote conservation and recharge would be most effective.

Know the Pollution Sensitivity

Groundwater quality is impacted by both point and non-point source pollution. These potential contaminant sources need to be managed according to the pollution sensitivity of the aquifer (Figure 5). Examining the sensitivity of the aquifer as it relates to contamination risk helps determine the level of management necessary to protect groundwater quality. For example, a failing septic system has a greater potential to contaminate the aquifer in a highly sensitive setting with coarse textured material than an area with low sensitivity that has a protective clay layer that retards the movement of water into the aquifer.

Consider Multiple Benefits

Oftentimes, the restoration and protection strategies identified for both groundwater and drinking water positively influence other ecosystem services, such as surface waters, habitat, and pollinators, among others. Managing water as ‘one water’, rather than parceling it out to reflect the different aspects of water as it moves through the hydrologic cycle, allows for better planning and allocation of

resources. The far right columns of the Actions and Strategies Table (Table 9) identifies the multiple benefits that could result from implementing the action.

Leverage Other Programs and Practices

Utilize existing Federal and State programs that are already working in the SRRWW to conserve land, prevent erosion and protect or improve surface water quality. Many of the practices that are being implemented have a benefit for groundwater. You can further target some of these efforts based on the information provided in this report to maximize the benefits by protecting groundwater. (Table 9) includes a column that identifies which agencies can assist with a specific action; the listed agencies typically have some type of program in place that you can leverage. The Descriptions of Supporting Strategies section of this report lists existing programs and resources for each of the suggested strategies.

Emphasize Protection

There is often a bias in groundwater management towards strategies that emphasize protection because of the cost and difficulty of remediating already-contaminated resources. In contrast to surface water bodies, groundwater:

- is difficult to access;
- cannot be observed, sampled or measured easily;
- travels slowly, often along complex pathways and through aquifer media that can absorb and store contaminants over long time periods; and
- is very difficult and expensive to treat if contaminated.

Timeframes associated with groundwater cleanup activities are often measured in decades and cost millions of dollars. Groundwater management strategies that emphasize prevention and protection are critical.

Although the tide is changing within water resources management in Minnesota, many funding streams and priorities are focused on restoration activities that can show measureable outcomes. Even though it is difficult to demonstrate 'improvements' from protection strategies, it is important to stress the need to take a balanced approach and protect groundwater resources.

Strategies and Actions for Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed

This section provides a table of strategies and actions local partners in the SRRWW can take to restore and protect groundwater resources. Many of the proposed actions require the participation of a willing landowner to execute. Other actions reflect opportunities to manage land use through local controls. Many of the proposed strategies and actions align with strategies to protect surface waters.

Each action aligns with one or more supporting strategies and goals.

- **Goals** identify how an action helps restore and/or protect groundwater.
- **Supporting Strategies** are key approaches to achieving the goal.
- **Recommended Groundwater Actions** are specific actions prescribed to a specific county or HUC-10 within the watershed that will help achieve the goal and pertains to the supporting strategy.

Figure 32 provides a visual representation of the relationship between goals, supporting strategies, and recommended groundwater actions. Note that each goal is supported by many supporting strategies, and each supporting strategy may have a variety of recommended groundwater actions.

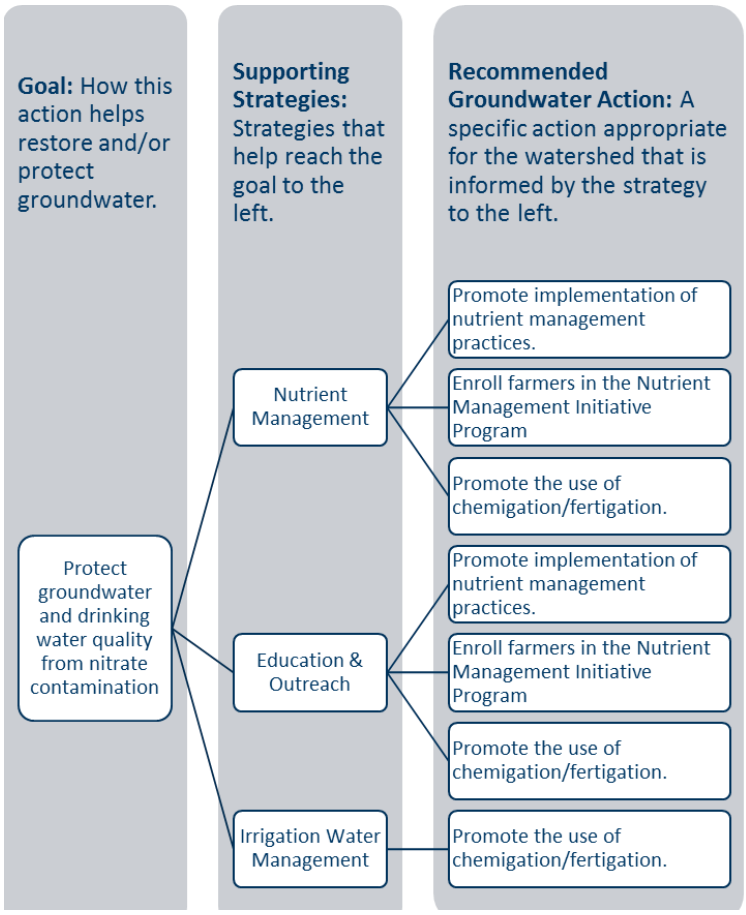

Figure 32: Visual representation of the relationship between goals, supporting strategies, and recommended groundwater action.

How to Use the Table of Actions and Strategies

The Table of Actions and Strategies (Table 9) is designed so that you can find actions and strategies related to whatever your priorities may be when it comes to restoring and protecting groundwater. There are a variety of columns to facilitate the following:

- finding actions for specific geographic areas (counties or HUC-10s);
- finding actions or strategies that would help achieve a specific goal;
- learning the additional benefits of implementing a specific action; and
- tips for determining where to target a specific action if you cannot implement the action in the entire recommended area.

The following list defines what each of the columns in Table 9 represent:

- **Goal:** How the action in this row helps restore and/or protect groundwater. The goals have been sorted alphabetically as much as possible. Each goal identifies the main objective—such as whether it protects groundwater quality or sustains the amount of water available—and includes a keyword to explain how the goal is achieved. For example, a goal that is listed as

'Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Closed Landfills' can be interpreted as: Protect groundwater and drinking water quality from landfill contamination.

- **Supporting Strategies**: Identifies and links you to general strategies that help accomplish the goal for the action in this row. Each strategy is hyperlinked to a section of the report that provides more information about the strategy and connects you with existing tools and programs that may assist you in implementing this strategy or implementing actions related to this strategy.
- **Recommended Groundwater Action**: A specific action you can take to help achieve the goal to the left in the row and is informed by the strategy to the left in the same row.
- **Target _____ Co.:** The 'X's' denote which counties should consider using the action described in the corresponding row. An 'X' denotes the action would be most beneficial for that county. The addition of the counties helps to further prioritize and target where recommended groundwater actions should be implemented, narrowing the focus from a larger subwatershed to a specific geographic area. For example, many of the subwatersheds identify the need to work with irrigators; by adding the additional filter of counties, you are able to eliminate specific counties that do not have irrigators, targeting where implementation should occur. It also works as a quick reference to identify groundwater actions specific to the county in which you work.
- **HUC-10s Involved**: This column denotes which HUC-10 subwatershed(s) within the SRRWW to consider using the action described in the corresponding row. There are 19 HUC-10s within the watershed. Table 8 provides the name and the HUC-10 number assigned to each major watershed. Figure 2 is a map of the HUC-10s.
- **Agencies that can assist[12]:** This column lists agencies that may be able to assist with implementing the strategy through existing programs or providing more information or technical assistance.
- **Tips for Targeting & *Helpful Maps:*** This column helps identify the areas that should be targeted for the specific action if it is not feasible to implement the action in all the recommended counties or HUC-8s. The column also includes links to maps within the GRAPS report that may be helpful in identifying which specific areas within a county or HUC-8 to target. The maps are listed in *italicized font.* You can click on the *blue text* that says the figure number for the map to hyperlink directly to the map being referenced.
- **Benefit:_____[13]:** This series of 'X' marks whether the corresponding action may have additional benefits. An 'X' denotes the action could create the described additional benefit.

Table 8: HUC 10 subwatersheds within the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed

HUC-10 Name	Reference Name in Implementation Table	HUC-10 Number
Headwaters Shell Rock River	Shell Rock	0708020201
Upper Winnebago River	Winnebago	0708020301

[12] BWSR=Board of Soil and Water Resources; FSA=Farm Service Agency; MDA=Minnesota Department of Agriculture; MDH=Minnesota Department of Health; MPCA=Minnesota Pollution Control Agency; NRCS=Natural Resources Conservation Service; UMN=University of Minnesota Extension (*not a comprehensive list of agencies/partners*)

[13] Habitat=Improve/Protect Habitat, including pollinators; GWCF=Improve/Protect Groundwater Connected Features; Soil Health=Improve/Protect Soil Health; Erosion=Control Erosion; Carbon=Carbon Sequestration; Nutrient Runoff=Control Nutrient Runoff, including pesticides (*The multiple benefits achieved are dependent on the placement and type of BMPs implemented; seed mixes planted; and other site conditions*).

Summary of Key Findings and Issues

Below is a summary of key groundwater quality and quantity findings found in the SRRWW. This summary can be used to help target groundwater actions during the 1W1P exercise.

Key Groundwater Quality Findings and Issues

- **Nitrate** – none of the tested drinking water wells had levels at or above the SDWA standard of 10 mg/L.
  - There is one MDA ambient monitoring well in the SRRWW. The sampling data recorded a maximum result of 60.5 mg/L of nitrate in 2018.
  - No townships within the SRRWW have been sampled yet as part of the MDA TTP. One township in Freeborn County is due to be sampled in 2020.
  - There are no MPCA ambient water monitoring wells.
- **Arsenic** – nearly 30 percent of the 100 tested wells had levels exceeding the SDWA standard of 10 µg/L. The EPA has set a goal of 0 µg/L for arsenic in drinking water because there is no safe level of arsenic in drinking water.
- **Pesticides –** there is one MDA ambient monitoring well within the watershed. In 2018, the most recent year of record for which sampling data is available, five common detection pesticides were detected.
- **DWSMAs** cover nearly 7700 acres in the watershed. Two of the seven community public water suppliers are engaged in the wellhead protection planning process or are implementing their plans. Of the two systems with an approved plan, the vulnerability varies across the watershed from low to high. One of the approved wellhead protection plans exhibit a moderate to high vulnerability in their DWSMA and is considered vulnerable to contamination from the land surface, with all others exhibiting moderate or low vulnerability.
  - Nearly 81 percent of the people living in the watershed get their drinking water from a community public water supply system.
- **Private wells** – there are 466 private drinking water wells with known locations ranging from 85 ft. to 423 ft. deep.
- **Flood events** can threaten the safety and availability of drinking water by washing pathogens and chemical contamination into source aquifers. There is five wells at risk within the 100 year flood zone.
- **Animal feedlots – t**here are 539 active feedlots in the SRRWW with the greatest concentration in the western half of the watershed. Freeborn is a delegated county in the watershed that manages the feedlot program locally.
- **Row crop agriculture** accounts for more than 70 percent of land cover in the watershed. In areas with high pollution sensitivity, agricultural inputs can contaminate the underlying aquifer.
- **SSTS** are found throughout the watershed. Information reported by Freeborn County indicates there is two to three failing SSTS per 1,000 acres.
- **Contaminated sites –** there are 115 active tank sites that could leak chemicals into the environment and 5 leak sites that may cause localized groundwater pollution if not properly managed. The risk to groundwater is greatest in areas of high pollution sensitivity.
  - One closed landfill with a known groundwater contamination plume is found within the watershed.

Key Groundwater Quantity Findings and Issues

- The SRRWW depends on the carbonate bedrock aquifer for drinking water.
- Permitted groundwater use decreased from about 3000 million gallons per year in 1988 to about 1400 million gallons per year in 2004 and stayed at about that level since.

- Groundwater accounts for most of the total appropriated water use within the watershed.
  - Water supply is the largest groundwater user at just over 80 percent, followed by industrial processing at 13 percent.
- There is one groundwater-level monitoring well that has enough water-level data to calculate a statistical trend. This well had no trend over the period 1995-2015.
- Six groundwater-dominated lakes are in the SRRWW with a watershed to lake ratio of 10 or less and are considered groundwater dependent lakes, susceptible to changing aquifer levels.
- Wetland complexes across the entire watershed are susceptible to changing aquifer levels.
- Thirteen kinds of native plant communities are connected to groundwater.
- Seven rare plant and animal species listed as threatened or special concern plant and animal species connected to groundwater that are at risk to changing aquifer levels and degraded groundwater quality.

Table of Actions and Strategies to Restore and Protect Groundwater

Table 9: Actions and Strategies to Restore and Protect Groundwater

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Protect Private Well Users: Arsenic	Education and Outreach	▪ Educate well users about the health risks of elevated arsenic levels in drinking water. ▪ Promote testing of private wells through education or cost share. ▪ Provide information from MDH about arsenic in Minnesota's well water to private well users to help answer health related questions and information on arsenic removal.		X	All	MDH Well MGMT	Prioritize areas with a high density of private wells and areas with evidence of high levels of arsenic in private wells. *Arsenic Map (Figure 16)* *Drinking Water Wells Map (Figure 11)*						
Protect Private Well Users: Well Testing	Education and Outreach	Make information available to private well users about local drinking water quality and well testing. Host a well testing clinic or provide resources to well users to have their water tested for: ▪ Coliform Bacteria (every year) ▪ Nitrate (every other year) ▪ Arsenic (at least once) ▪ Lead (at least once) ▪ Manganese (at least once)		X	All	MDH Well MGMT	Prioritize areas with a high density of private wells, high pollution sensitivity, karst geology and/or where there are known groundwater contaminants. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *Arsenic Map (Figure 16)* *Drinking Water Wells Map (Figure 11)* *Nitrate Map (Figure 13)*						
Protect Private Well Users: Manage Wells **Protect Groundwater**	Education and Outreach	Promote proper management of wells through MDH tools, such as the 'Well Owners Handbook' in landowner outreach efforts.		X	All	MDH Well MGMT	Prioritize areas with a high density of private wells *Drinking Water Wells Map (Figure 16)*						

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
and Drinking Water Quality: Manage Wells													
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Well Sealing	Education and Outreach	▪ Provide cost share to well owners for sealing of unsealed, unused wells. ▪ Provide educational materials on well sealing.		X	All	MDH Well MGMT	Prioritize areas with a high density of private wells and DWSMAs. *Drinking Water Wells Map (Figure 11)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Well Inventory	Land Use Planning and Management	To understand water quality trends, establish a well inventory to record baseline data or changes in groundwater quality. An example of a successful model is the Southeast MN Domestic Well Network.		X	All	MDH Well MGMT	*N/A*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Closed Landfills	Contaminant Planning and Management Land Use Planning and Management	▪ Identify MPCA closed landfill locations and groundwater areas of concern in comprehensive land use plans, zoning maps and ordinances. Identifying the location will help assure drinking water and public health implications are considered when evaluating future growth or development near these sites. ▪ Consult and review the MPCA Closed Landfill Program to make sure any proposed changes in zoning districts or new land use planning proposals are not in conflict with the State Closed Landfill Plan. ▪ Contact the MPCA Closed Landfill Program for current information and any concerns		X	Shell Rock	MPCA CLP Land Manager	*Closed Landfill Map (Figure 19)*						

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
		or changes to the groundwater area of concern when considering land use changes or developments near the area. Request to be notified regarding any changes in the migration or movement of contaminants. ▪ Educate residents about the proper disposal of HHW, pharmaceuticals and personal care products that can contaminant landfills.											
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Leaky Tanks	Contaminant Planning and Management Land Use Planning and Management	▪ Identify leaky and active tank sites in your area in comprehensive land use plans, zoning maps and ordinances. Identifying these locations will help assure drinking water and public health implications are considered when evaluating future growth or development near these sites. ▪ Contact the MPCA Tank Compliance and Assistance Program for current information and any concerns or changes to the groundwater area of concern when considering land use changes or developments near these areas. Request to be notified regarding any changes in the migration or movement of contaminants.		X	Shell Rock	MPCA Tanks Program	Focus in areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology and highly vulnerable DWSMAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Tank & Leak Site Map (Figure 18)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking	Contaminant Planning and Management	Prioritize feedlot inspections, regardless of size, in areas of greatest risk to pollution, to minimize the loss of nitrate and harmful bacteria.		X	All	MPCA Feedlot Program	*Focus in areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology and highly vulnerable DWSMAs.*						X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Water Quality: Feedlots							*Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Active Feedlot Map (Figure 17)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Manure Management	Education and Outreach Nutrient Management	▪ In delegated counties, all feedlots that apply manure in areas of high risk will conduct a Level 2 records review completed regardless of the size of facility. ▪ In delegated counties, conduct annual Level 3 review of manure acres in areas of high risk. ▪ Assist feedlot owners, especially sites with 300 or fewer animal units, in the development of a manure management plan. ▪ Host field days that promote; emergency response training, manure crediting, calibration of equipment, and the manure testing process. ▪ Evaluate local ordinances and revise to include manure timing guidelines to protect from nitrate loss. Follow the UMN Extension guidelines, including no summer application and fall application only after soil temperature is below 50 degrees.		X	All	MPCA Feedlot Program	Focus in areas with high pollutions sensitivity, karst geology and highly vulnerable DWSMAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Active Feedlot Map (Figure 17)*			X	X		X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Manure Management	Education and Outreach Nutrient Management Contaminant Planning and Management	Promote actions to prepare for field application of manure: ▪ Inspect equipment to ensure everything is functioning properly to avoid leaks or spills ▪ Get manure sampled and analyzed for nutrient availability ▪ Plan applications for each field ▪ Determine any setbacks needed in fields and mark locations of sensitive features to avoid ▪ Use the Minnesota Runoff Risk Advisory Forecast system tool to determine the best time to apply manure. ▪ Put together an emergency action plan that identifies leak and spill containment		X	All	MPCA Feedlot Program	Focus in areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology and highly vulnerable DWSMAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Active Feedlot Map (Figure 17)*			X	X		X
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate	Nutrient Management Education and Outreach	Promote implementation of nutrient management practices to improve farm profitability and reduce nitrogen loss. Practices include: ▪ Improve nitrogen efficiency by practicing the 4 R's of nitrogen stewardship (right source, right rate, right timing, and right place) ▪ Adopt and use of the UMN 'Best Management Practices for Nitrogen use in Minnesota		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
		▪ Properly credit nitrogen sources (soil/manure tests, past crops, & mineralization) ▪ Implement comprehensive nutrient management plans to improve nitrogen crediting, equipment calibration, and record keeping ▪ Spoon feed nitrogen to sync with plant growth through side dressing and split fertilizer application											
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate	Nutrient Management Education and Outreach	Increase the number of farmers enrolled in the Nutrient Management Initiative Program to evaluate alternative nutrient management practices.		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						X
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate	Nutrient Management Education and Outreach Cropland Management	Identify programs and opportunities for growers to test and implement new nitrogen practices, innovative technology or cropping systems that protect groundwater quality that prevent or reduce nitrogen loss. (E.g. Cover Crops, Alternative Crops, Precision Ag / New Technologies, Nutrient Management Initiative, etc.)		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*	X		X		X	X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate	Nutrient Management Education and Outreach	Promote the adoption of cover crops for scavenging nutrients under row crops.		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, irrigated row crops, and highly vulnerable DWSMAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Drinking Water Wells Map (Figure 11)*	X		X	X	X	X
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate	Education and Outreach Nutrient Management Irrigation Water Management	Promote the use of chemigation/fertigation to synchronize nitrogen application to crop demand.		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus on irrigators in areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWSMAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Monitoring Wells/Pumping (Figure 25)*						X
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate **Groundwater Sustainability:** Water Conservation	Education and Outreach Nutrient Management Cropland Management	Promote the benefits of farming using soil health principles that increase soil moisture holding capacity, organic matter, and nutrient cycling.		X	All	NRCS Field Office	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Nitrate in Wells Maps (Figure 13)*			X	X	X	X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate **Groundwater Sustainability:** Water Conservation	Education and Outreach Nutrient Management Cropland Management	Contact state and federal agency resource partners and coordinate opportunities for local field days, training and outreach for farmers, co-ops, and crop consultants. Focus on alternative nitrogen management practices, soil health, and second crops.		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Nitrate in Wells Maps (Figure 13)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate **Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality:** Pesticides	Education and Outreach Cropland Management Integrated Pest Management	Promote the benefits of crop diversity and rotation, which include high yields for each crop in the rotation, pest and weed control, and enhanced soil fertility.		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Nitrate in Wells Maps (Figure 13)*		X	X	X	X	X
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate **Protect Groundwater and Drinking**	Education and Outreach Irrigation Water Management	Provide information on best practices for turf management to the public. Include information on fertilizer application, crediting for grass clippings, lawn watering and herbicide and pesticide application.		X	Shell Rock	UMN Lawns & Turfgrass MGMT Team	Focus in MS4 communities and residential developments with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, along with highly vulnerable DWSMAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*			X	X	X	X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Water Quality: Pesticides **Groundwater Sustainability:** Water Conservation													
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Pesticides	Education and Outreach Integrated Pest Management	Promote the adoption and use of MDA's water quality BMPs for agricultural pesticides and insecticides.		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus in areas of pesticide detection in MDA's monitoring wells, along with areas of high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						X
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Pesticides	Education and Outreach	Promote to farmers and area businesses the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Waste Pesticide Collection Program to dispose of unwanted and unusable pesticides.		X	All	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Focus in areas of pesticide detection in MDA's monitoring wells, along with areas of high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, highly vulnerable DWMSAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking	SSTS Management	▪ Enforce state and locally adopted SSTS ordinances for the protection of groundwater and drinking water sources.		X	All	MPCA SSTS Field Staff	Focus in areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, highly vulnerable DWSMAs, and areas with a						

Goal	Supporting Strategy	Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Water Quality: SSTS		▪ Evaluate existing SSTS ordinances and identify opportunities to enhance groundwater protection. Activities may include adding a Point of Sale requirement to trigger a SSTS inspection during real estate transactions. ▪ Improve SSTS records by obtaining information on treatment system; age, type and function to understand potential risks to groundwater.					density of SSTS. You can use the Well Density Map as an imperfect surrogate for SSTS density. *Drinking Water Wells Map (Figure 16)* *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: SSTS	Education and Outreach SSTS Management	Educate citizens about SSTS including: ▪ The basic principles of how a septic system works ▪ How to operate the system efficiently and effectively ▪ Risks to human health and the environment ▪ Financial options to repair or replace failing or non-compliant system		X	All	MPCA SSTS Field Staff	Focus in areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, highly vulnerable DWSMAs, and areas with a density of SSTS. You can use the Well Density Map as an imperfect surrogate for SSTS density. *Drinking Water Wells Map (Figure 16)* *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: SSTS	Education and Outreach SSTS Management	Host local SSTS training and workshops for area contractors and citizens regarding SSTS technology, compliance, and maintenance.		X	All	MPCA SSTS Field Staff	Focus in areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, highly vulnerable DWSMAs, and areas with a density of SSTS. You can use the Well Density Map as an imperfect surrogate for SSTS density.						

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
							Drinking Water Wells Map (Figure 16) *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Wellhead Protection (WHP)	Education and Outreach Cropland Management Land Use Planning and Management	Serve on WHP planning teams to assist public water suppliers with planning and implementation activities to address land use planning concerns.		X	Shell Rock	MDH SWP Unit	*Wellhead Protection Plan Development Status (Figure 9)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Wellhead Protection	Land Use Planning and Management	Integrate WHP plan strategies into local plans, such as the 1W1P and land use plans.		X	Shell Rock	MDH SWP Unit	*DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water: Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	Education and Outreach Land Use Planning and Management	▪ Educate the public about the risks of improperly disposing of HHW and promote community-supported collection sites. ▪ Make disposal of HHW easy for the public by expanding collection sites through mobile units by stopping in different		X	All	MPCA Hazardous Waste Program	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)*						

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
		communities throughout the summer for free drop off. ▪ Promote other recycling options of various products at area businesses throughout the year.					*DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water: Pharmaceuticals	Education and Outreach	Keep unused/unwanted medications out of drinking water supplies by educating the public about available safe and secure drop box locations at law enforcement facilities and pharmacies.		X	All	MPCA Hazardous Waste Program	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, and highly vulnerable DWMSAs *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water: Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CEC)	Education and Outreach	Enhance Minnesotans' understanding of CEC's by communicating the health impacts and exposure potential of emerging contaminants in drinking water. Outreach and Education Grants are available through the MDH CEC Initiative. See Outreach and Education Grants (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/guidance/dwec/outreachproj.html) for opportunities.		X	All	MDH CEC Program	Focus on areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology and highly vulnerable DWMSAs *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water	Education and Outreach	Educate the public and decision makers about the hydrologic connectivity of groundwater and surface water and how this		X	All	DNR Ecological & Water Resources	Focus in areas with high pollution sensitivity and karst geology. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)*						

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
		influences the vulnerability of drinking water resources.					*Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality Water Sustainability	Education and Outreach	Develop a 'drinking water protection' page on the SWCD or county website or other communication tools that can be used to share information with citizens on what they can do to protect both public and private sources of drinking water. Include information about the connection between surface and groundwater, well sealing and water conservation. Dakota County's webpage Water Quality (https://www.co.dakota.mn.us/Environment/WaterQuality/WellsDrinkingWater/Pages/default.aspx) is a good example.		X	All	MDH Well MGMT & SWP Unit	N/A						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality Water Sustainability	Land Use Planning and Management	Develop ordinances, overlay districts, performance standards, etc. to further protect drinking water and groundwater connected features from future land use impacts for their long-term sustainability and use.		X	All	MN Assoc. of Counties	Focus in areas with high pollution sensitivity, karst geology, highly vulnerable DWSMAs and groundwater connected natural features *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *GWC Plants, Animals, Native Plant Communities Map (Figure 30)* *Mapped Native Plant Communities (Figure 29)*		X				

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality Water Sustainability	Land Use Planning and Management	Incorporate basic groundwater and drinking water information into local comprehensive plans and ordinances including: ▪ Local geology and aquifer information ▪ The sources of drinking water and the pollution sensitivity of public and private wells ▪ Maps of state approved WHP areas ▪ Groundwater dependent natural features ▪ Contaminant areas of concern ▪ Other local information needed to consider and protect groundwater and drinking water resources in local land use planning decisions		X	All	MDH SWP Unit	*Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *GWC Plants, Animals, Native Plant Communities Map (Figure 30)* *Mapped Native Plant Communities (Figure 29)* *Tank & Leak Site Map (Figure 24)*						
Groundwater Sustainability: Water Conservation	Land Use Planning and Management	Plan for future population growth by reflecting drinking water quality and quantity issues in land use plans. Use planning tools such as setbacks, performance standards, conditional use permits, zoning districts, etc. that protect aquifer health and yield.		X	Shell Rock	MN Assoc. of Counties	Prioritize highly vulnerable DWSMAs and areas of high water use: *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Monitoring Wells/Pumping (Figure 25)*		X				
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality	Land Use Planning and Management	Conduct a survey of property owners within the flood plain to identify unused/unsealed wells. Seal those wells identified to prevent contamination of the aquifer.		X	All	MDH Well MGMT	Prioritize areas of greatest risk to flooding: *Drinking Water Wells and Flood Risk (Figure 12)*						

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality	Land Use Planning and Management	Request flooded well test kits from MDH Well Management to distribute to private well owners after a flood event.		X	All	MDH Well MGMT	*Prioritize areas impacted by recent flooding that may be at risk to contamination:* *Drinking Water Wells and Flood Risk (Figure 12)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality **Water Sustainability:** Recharge	Conservation Easements	Enroll private lands in land acquisition programs or conservation easements. Programs may include: Continuous CRP, RIM Reserve for wellhead protection, and CREP.		X	All	BWSR	Prioritize areas of high pollution sensitivity, karst geology and highly vulnerable DWSMAs. Target areas of high water use, known groundwater connected natural features. Examine areas where you can expand on existing easements and protected lands to increase protections. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)* *Monitoring Wells/Pumping (Figure 25)* *GWC Plants, Animals, Native Plant Communities Map (Figure 30)* *Mapped Native Plant Communities (Figure 29)* *RIM Easements Map (Figure 33)*	X	X	X	X	X	X
Protect Groundwater	Conservation Easements	Maintain and expand set-aside acres in sensitive areas, including areas in publicly supported conservation programs like CRP,		X	All	FSA	Prioritize private lands with existing CRP contracts, along with state and federal easement, such as RIM and	X	X	X	X	X	X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
and Drinking Water Quality **Water Sustainability:** Recharge		from being converted to high intensity uses, such as corn and soybeans.					DNR and USFW habitat easements. Target areas of known groundwater dependent features, areas of high pollution sensitivity, and highly vulnerable DWSMAs. *RIM Easements Map (Figure 33)* *GWC Plants, Animals, Native Plant Communities Map (Figure 30)* *Mapped Native Plant Communities (Figure 29)* *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Stormwater Management **Water Sustainability:** Recharge	Land Use Planning and Management Education and Outreach	Manage stormwater runoff to minimize adverse impacts to groundwater. Refer to the Minnesota Stormwater Manual for infiltration guidance on project sites located in wellhead protection areas.		X	Shell Rock	MPCA MS4 Program	Prioritize MS4 communities, target highly sensitive areas, karst geology and highly vulnerable DWSMAs. *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*	X	X		X		X
Protect Groundwater and Drinking Water Quality: Nitrate	Education and Outreach	Promote and encourage the adoption of irrigation water management BMPs that increase water conservation and decrease conditions for nitrogen loss beyond the root zone by utilizing:		X	Shell Rock	MDA Pesticide & Fertilizer Division	Prioritize areas of high water use intensity by agricultural irrigators, highly sensitive areas, karst geology and highly vulnerable DWSMAs.		X		X		X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Groundwater Sustainability: Water Conservation	Irrigation Water Management	▪ Irrigation water scheduling to control the volume, frequency, and application of irrigation water ▪ Conversion to low flow pressure irrigation nozzles ▪ Proper timing of irrigation through the use of online tools that identify local climate, growing degree days (GDD) and evapotranspiration (ET) conditions ▪ Test irrigation water and take credit for nitrate present as a fertilizer source					*Monitoring Wells/Pumping (Figure 25)* *Pollution Sensitivity Map (Figure 5)* *Pollution Sensitivity Wells (Figure 7)* *DWSMA Map (Figure 10)*						
Groundwater Sustainability: Water Conservation	Education and Outreach	Provide education on water conservation practices that can be adopted in people's homes and businesses. Use the Met Council's Water Conservation Toolbox.		X	All	DNR Ecological & Water Resources	N/A		X				
Groundwater Sustainability: Water Conservation	Land Use Planning and Management	Assist communities serving over 1,000 people with water conservation measures outlined in their DNR municipal water supply plans.		X	Shell Rock	DNR Ecological & Water Resources	N/A		X				
Groundwater Sustainability: Water Conservation	Land Use Planning and Management Education and Outreach	Assist farmers with a water appropriation permit by developing a water resource plan that identifies water conservation measures that improve water use efficiencies and reduce water demand.		X	All	DNR Ecological & Water Resources	Prioritize areas of high water use intensity by agricultural irrigators. *Monitoring Wells/Pumping (Figure 25)*		X				X

Goal	Supporting Strategy	▪ Recommended Groundwater Actions	Target Faribault Co.	Target Freeborn Co.	HUC-10s Involved	Lead Agency that can assist	Tip(s) for Targeting & *Helpful Maps*	*Benefit: Habitat*	*Benefit: GWCF*	*Benefit: Soil Health*	*Benefit: Erosion*	*Benefit: Carbon*	*Ben: Nutrient Runoff*
Water Sustainability: Recharge **Water Sustainability: Rare or Declining** Habitats	Land Use Planning and Management	Promote and increase the adoption of recharge BMPs including wetland construction/restoration, perennial establishment, riparian buffers, and conservation easements.		X	All	DNR Ecological & Water Resources	Target areas near sensitive features and groundwater fed lakes. *GWC Plants, Animals, Native Plant Communities Map (Figure 30)* *Mapped Native Plant Communities (Figure 29)* Groundwater Dominated Lakes Map *(Figure 31)*	X	X	X	X	X	X

Descriptions of Supporting Strategies

Conservation Easements

Conservation easements are a legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government agency that permanently limits uses of the land in order to protect its conservation values. Easements allow landowners to continue to own and use their land. They can also sell it or pass it on to heirs. Maintaining and expanding set-aside acres, including areas in publicly supported conservation programs (like CRP) from being converted to high intensity land uses, such as row crop agriculture, will help protect groundwater quantity and quality.

Existing Programs and Resources

- BWSR **Conservation Reserve Program** (https://bwsr.state.mn.us/conservation-reserve-program): A voluntary program designed to help farmers restore and protect environmentally sensitive land.
- BWSR **Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program - CREP** (https://bwsr.state.mn.us/mn-crep-landowners): This project is a federal, state and local partnership and will voluntarily retire environmentally sensitive land using the nationally-recognized Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) Reserve. Figure 33 shows where RIM easements are in the watershed.

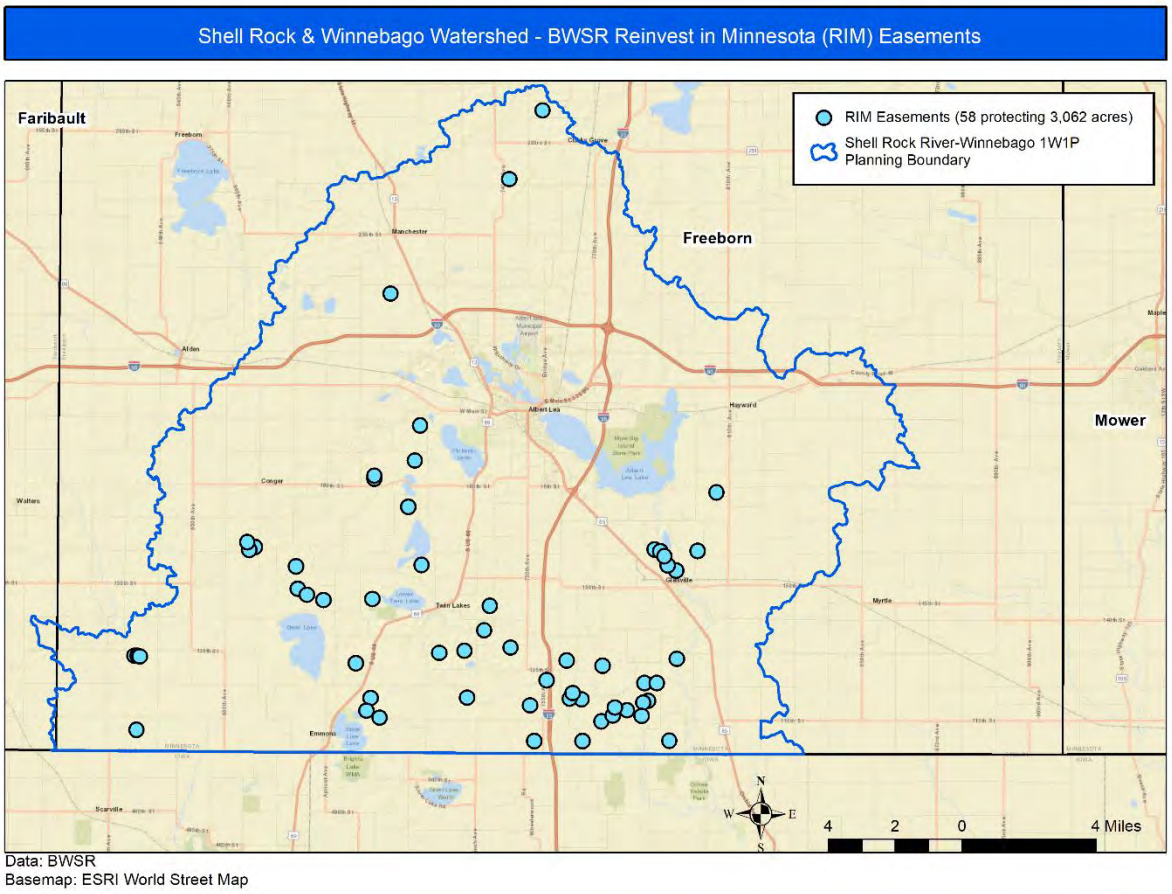

Figure 33: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed – BWSR RIM easements

Contaminant Planning and Management

Protect groundwater and drinking water supplies from contaminant releases in the environment through land use planning, ordinances, and collaboration with state regulatory agencies.

Existing Programs and Resources

- MDA **What's in My Neighborhood? Agricultural Interactive Mapping** (www.mda.state.mn.us/chemicals/spills/incidentresponse/neighborhood.aspx): A tool that tracks and maps spills of agricultural chemicals and sites contaminated with agricultural chemicals.
- MPCA **Manure Management** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/quick-links/feedlot-nutrient-and-manure-management): Resources such as fact sheets, guidelines, computer tools and forms for feedlot nutrient and manure management.
- MPCA **Tank Compliance and Assistance Program--Storage Tanks** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/storage-tanks): A program that provides information and assistance to tank owners and others regarding technical standards required of all regulated underground storage tanks and aboveground storage tank systems.
- MPCA **Closed Landfill Program** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/closed-landfill-program): A voluntary program to properly close, monitor, and maintain Minnesota's closed municipal sanitary landfills.
- MPCA **Feedlots** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/quick-links/feedlot-program): Information about feedlot rules, permits, and management.
- MPCA **What's in My Neighborhood** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/data/whats-my-neighborhood)**:** An online tool for searching information about contaminated sites and facilities all around Minnesota.
- UMN Extension **Manure Management in Minnesota** (https://extension.umn.edu/animals-and-livestock#manure-management): Information about manure characteristics, application, and economics.
- MDH **Contaminants of Emerging Concern** (www.health.state.mn.us/cec): A program that investigates and communicates the health and exposure potential of contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) in drinking water.

Cropland Management

Voluntary practices to manage resource concerns while minimizing environmental loss. Practices may include conservation tillage, cover crops, soil health and other agricultural BMPs.

Existing Programs and Resources

- MDA **The Agricultural BMP Handbook for Minnesota** (https://www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/cleanwaterfund/research/handbookupdate): A literature review of empirical research on the effectiveness of 30 conservation practices.
- NRCS **Conservation Stewardship Program** (www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/mn/programs/financial/csp/): A voluntary conservation program that encourages producers to address resource concerns in a comprehensive manner.
- NRCS **Environmental Quality Incentives Program** (https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/mn/programs/financial/eqip/): A program that provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers so they can implement

structural and management conservation practices that optimize environmental benefits on working agricultural land.

- NRCS **Cover Crops** (www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/mn/technical/?cid=nrcs142p2_023671): Provides information, fact sheets, and tools about cover crops.
- NRCS **Soil Health** (https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/mn/soils/health/): Provides information about the basics and benefits of soil health.
- **Midwest Cover Crop Council** (mccc.msu.edu/statesprovince/minnesota/): Provides resources to help with technical support and answer questions from a local perspective at no cost.
- MDA **Minnesota Agricultural Water Quality Certification Program** ()https://www.mda.state.mn.us/environment-sustainability/minnesota-agricultural-water-quality-certification-program A voluntary program for farmers to implement conservation practices to protect water quality.

Education and Outreach

Educate landowners, private well users, and other stakeholders about how their actions impact groundwater quality and quantity. Provide information about potential health risks related to groundwater quality. Identify actions individuals, households, and partner agencies can take to sustain groundwater and protect or improve drinking water quality. Some ideas include managing household hazardous waste, maintaining household septic systems, and household water conservation measures.

For educational materials and programs related to a specific topic, go to the strategy about that topic. For example, go to 'nutrient management' to learn more about potential education opportunities regarding reducing nitrogen use. The list below provides some additional tools that may be helpful.

Existing Programs and Resources

- Metropolitan Council **Water Conservation Toolbox** (https://metrocouncil.org/Wastewater-Water/Planning/Water-Supply-Planning/Guidance-Planning-Tools/Water-Conservation/Toolbox.aspx): Information about how residents and businesses, suppliers, learners, and communities can conserve water.
- Minnesota Rural Water Association **Source Water Protection Resources** (www.mrwa.com/sourcewater.html): Resources to help public water suppliers develop plans to use local community resources to protect drinking water quality.
- MPCA **Waste** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste): Information about managing waste, recycling, composting, and preventing waste and pollution.
- MPCA **Manual for Turfgrass Maintenance with Reduced Environmental Impacts** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/p-tr1-04.pdf): Practical advice for those who manage turfgrass (golf courses and athletic fields excluded).
- MDH **Wells Laws and Rules** (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/wells/rules/index.html): Minnesota State Well Code (MR 4725.0050 – 4725.7605).
- MDH **Wells and Borings—Well Management Program** (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/wells/index.html): Information about proper well construction, maintenance, testing, and sealing.
- MDH **Wellowner's Handbook** (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/wells/construction/handbook.pdf): A consumer's guide to water wells in Minnesota.
- MDH **Arsenic in Minnesota's Well Water** (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/wells/waterquality/arsenic.html): Information about arsenic in Minnesota.

- MDH **Water Treatment Units for Arsenic Reduction** (http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/wells/waterquality/arsenictreat.pdf)
- MDA **Waste Pesticide Collection Program** (https://www.mda.state.mn.us/chemicals/spills/wastepesticides.aspx): Information about the safe disposal of unwanted and unusable pesticides from farms and area businesses.
- MPCA **Managing Unwanted Medications** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/living-green/managing-unwanted-medications)**:** Information about the safe disposal of unwanted or unused medications from households.

Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a balanced approach to pest management which incorporates the many aspects of plant health care/crop protection in ways that mitigate harmful environmental impacts and protect human health. Some of the IPM program activities include generating and distributing IPM information for growers, producers, land managers, schools, and the general public. Information should help them make alternative choices in their pest management decisions.

Existing Programs and Resources

- MDA **Integrated Pest Management Program** (www.mda.state.mn.us/pesticide-fertilizer/pesticide-best-management-practices): A program that develops and implements statewide strategies for the increased use of IPM on private and state managed lands.
- MDA **Groundwater and Surface Water Protection from Agricultural Chemicals** (www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/bmps/herbicidebmps.aspx): Information to address pesticide use and water resource protection.

Irrigation Water Management

The process of determining and controlling the volume, frequency, and application rate of irrigation water in a planned, efficient manner (NRCS Codes 442 & 449).

Existing Programs and Resources

- MDA **Irrigation Management** (https://www.mda.state.mn.us/irrigation-outreach-farm-nitrogen-management-central-minnesota): Provides information about irrigation management, similar practices, guidance from NRCS, and links to additional resources.
- DNR **Minnesota Water Use Data** (www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/appropriations/wateruse.html)**:** Data gathered from permit holders who report the volume of water used each year.

Land Use Planning and Management

This broad strategy encompasses many different concepts including regulations, ordinances, BMP implementation, conservation measures, and education to protect groundwater levels, quality, and contributions to groundwater-dependent features.

Land use planning focuses on the application of city or county government planning and regulations to restore and protect groundwater and groundwater levels. Local planning and regulations can help restrict land uses in groundwater sensitive areas, areas of high aquifer sensitivity, or regions of limited water supply to prevent conflict.

Land management implements voluntary practices that manage resource concerns while minimizing environmental loss. This may include the efficient use of groundwater through conservation measures and use of emerging technology to increase water conservation at the field or local level.

Existing Programs and Resources

- Association of Minnesota Counties (www.mncounties.org/): A voluntary, non-partisan statewide organization that helps provide effective county governance to Minnesotans. The Association works closely with the legislative and administrative branches of government in seeing that legislation and policies favorable to counties are enacted.
- DNR Water Supply Plans (www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/appropriations/eandc_plan.html)**:** Provides information about Minnesota public water supply plans.
- DNR MPARS (MNDNR Permitting and Reporting System) (www.dnr.state.mn.us/mpars/index.html): DNR is the permitting authority for high capacity water use.
- DNR Water Conservation (www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/appropriations/conservation.html): Provides tips and tools for promoting water conservation at home, public water supply systems, and other environments.
- League of Minnesota Cities (https://www.lmc.org): Promotes excellence in local government through effective advocacy, expert analysis, and trusted guidance for all Minnesota cities.
- MPCA Condition Groundwater Monitoring (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/condition-groundwater-monitoring).
- MPCA Stormwater and Wellhead Protection (stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Stormwater_and_wellhead_protection): Guidance and recommendations for determining the appropriateness of infiltrating stormwater in a Drinking Water Supply Management Area.
- MPCA Minnesota Stormwater Manual (stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Main_Page): A manual to help the everyday user better manage stormwater.
- MPCA Enhancing Stormwater Management in Minnesota (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/enhancing-stormwater-management-minnesota): Information about standards and tools for minimal impact designs for stormwater management.
- MPCA Stormwater (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/stormwater): MPCA regulates the discharge of stormwater and snowmelt runoff from municipal separate storm sewer systems, construction activities, and industrial facilities.
- MDH Source Water Protection (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/): MDH works with communities to protect the source(s) of their drinking water.
- DNR and Minnesota Geological Survey County Geologic Atlas Program (www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/groundwater_section/mapping/index.html): Provides additional information on the groundwater resources and hydrogeology of the watershed through maps and reports of geology, groundwater, pollution sensitivity, and special studies.
- MPCA Household Hazardous Waste (www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/household-hazardous-waste-managers-and-operators): Resources for HHW managers and operators, education resources, searchable by county HHW facilities.

Nutrient Management

This strategy addresses both nutrient and manure management.

Nutrient management concepts are centered on applying crop fertilizer or manure using the right source, right rate, right time, and right place (NRCS Codes 327, 340, 345, 393, 590, 656).

Manure management targets the collection, transportation, storage, processing, and disposal of animal manure.

Existing Programs and Resources

- MDA **Fertilizer** (https://www.mda.state.mn.us/pesticide-fertilizer/fertilizers). MDA is the lead state agency for all aspects of pesticide and fertilizer environmental and regulatory functions. This page provides information on nutrient management programs, reports, publications, factsheets, and related external sources.
- MDA **Nutrient Management Initiative Program in Minnesota** (www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/cleanwaterfund/onfarmprojects/nmi): The program assists farmers and crop advisers in evaluating alternative nutrient management practices for their fields.
- MDA **Township Testing Program** (www.mda.state.mn.us/township-testing-program): The program tests private wells for nitrate and pesticides in areas of the state with the greatest potential for nitrate and pesticide contamination.
- MDA **Nitrogen Fertilizer Best Management Practices** (www.mda.state.mn.us/pesticide-fertilizer/nitrogen-fertilizer-best-management-practices-agricultural-lands)): Provides nitrogen BMPs for various areas within Minnesota.
- MDA **Minnesota Nitrogen Fertilizer Management Plan** (www.mda.state.mn.us/pesticide-fertilizer/minnesota-nitrogen-fertilizer-management-plan): The state's blueprint for preventing or minimizing impacts of nitrogen fertilizer on groundwater.
- MDA Monitoring & Assessment for Agricultural Chemicals in the Environment (www.mda.state.mn.us/node/2696): Information about agricultural chemical monitoring and assessment programs and additional resources.
- UMN Extension **Nutrient Management** (https://extension.umn.edu/crop-production#nutrient-management): The page focuses on helping farmers and agriculture professionals optimize crop production using appropriate nutrient inputs while minimizing effects on the environment.
- UMN Extension **Nitrogen Application with Irrigation Water: Chemigation** (https://extension.umn.edu/irrigation/applying-nitrogen-irrigation-water-chemigation): Information about risks, benefits, and methods.
- MDA **The Agricultural BMP Handbook for Minnesota** (https://www.mda.state.mn.us/protecting/cleanwaterfund/research/handbookupdate): A literature review of empirical research on the effectiveness of 30 conservation practices.
- Nutrient Stewardship **What are the 4Rs** (www.nutrientstewardship.com/4rs): Information about the 4Rs of Nutrient Stewardship.
- MPCA **Manure Management** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/quick-links/feedlot-nutrient-and-manure-management): Resources such as fact sheets, guidelines, computer tools, and forms for feedlot nutrient and manure management.
- UMN Extension **Manure Management in Minnesota** (https://extension.umn.edu/animals-and-livestock#manure-management): Information about manure characteristics, application, and economics.

SSTS Management

Monitoring, maintenance, and/or upgrading of individual septic treatment systems to maintain proper operation and treatment of septage by the system. In some areas, the intensity of use may require upgrading to a sanitary sewer to eliminate risks to the environment.

Existing Programs and Resources

- MPCA **Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems** (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/subsurface-sewage-treatment-systems). This program protects public health and the environment through adequate dispersal and treatment of domestic sewage from dwellings or other establishments generating volumes less than 10,000 gallons per day.
- UMN Extension **Septic System Owner's Guide** (https://septic.umn.edu/septic-system-owners): Provides information about the basic principles of how a septic systems works and how to operate and maintain the system.

Making Sense of the Regulatory Environment

State agencies and programs play a variety of roles in restoring and protecting groundwater. Understanding the groundwater-related authorities and resources available at the state level and leveraging strengths of local water resource professionals are key to implementing effective groundwater protection strategies. Figure 34 provides a very basic introduction into the roles Minnesota state agencies have for groundwater.

- MDA works with groundwater that is or could be affected by pesticides and/or fertilizers.
- MDH focuses on proper well construction, assessing health risks related to groundwater, and protecting drinking water supplies.
- MPCA works with groundwater that is or could be affected by chemical releases and/or industrial pollutants.
- DNR focuses on assuring the availability of groundwater and protecting groundwater dependent features.

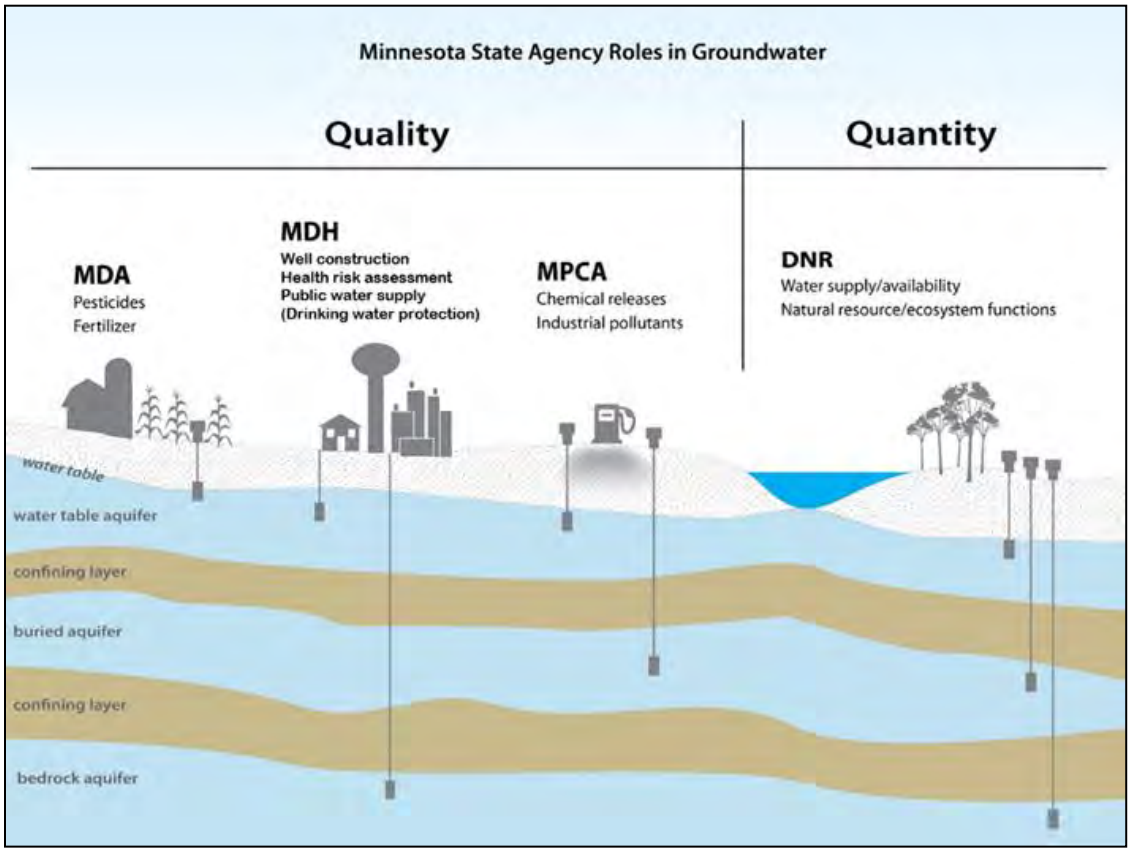

Figure 34: Minnesota State Agency Roles in Groundwater

Each of the state agencies listed above has a variety of programs to help meet their role in groundwater restoration and protection. Programs each of the agencies manage are referenced in the Descriptions of Supporting Strategies Section. Programs are listed under the restoration or protection strategy they mostly closely correspond to.

Figure 35 provides a more detailed overview of the different roles agencies play within Minnesota's Water Management Framework. Principal water resource management agencies are DNR, MPCA, MDA, BWSR, and MDH. These agencies are responsible for state or federal programs, including:

- the Clean Water Act for MPCA,
- the Safe Drinking Water Act for MDH, and
- Appropriation Permitting for the DNR.

The strength of these programs is that they provide technical assistance and regulatory oversight (including enforcement) to safeguard public health, natural resources, ecological needs, and the environment. These programs are generally effective at managing most types of point sources of contamination in the state and at managing quantity issues at the local and regional level. In addition, these programs often set standards for performance that can be used to drive action.

Two weaknesses of state or federal programs are that they (with few exceptions) are ineffective against non-point sources of contamination and lack authority relative to managing general land use practices. Non-point source management is a difficult issue for water resource managers at all levels. With few regulatory options available, the most common approaches involve the use of financial incentives, technical assistance, and education and communication about sound land and water stewardship. Seldom are representatives from state agencies able to spend the necessary time in the local community to build trust among landowners. As a result, these approaches benefit greatly from the perspectives and relationships that local water resource professionals can forge by working locally.

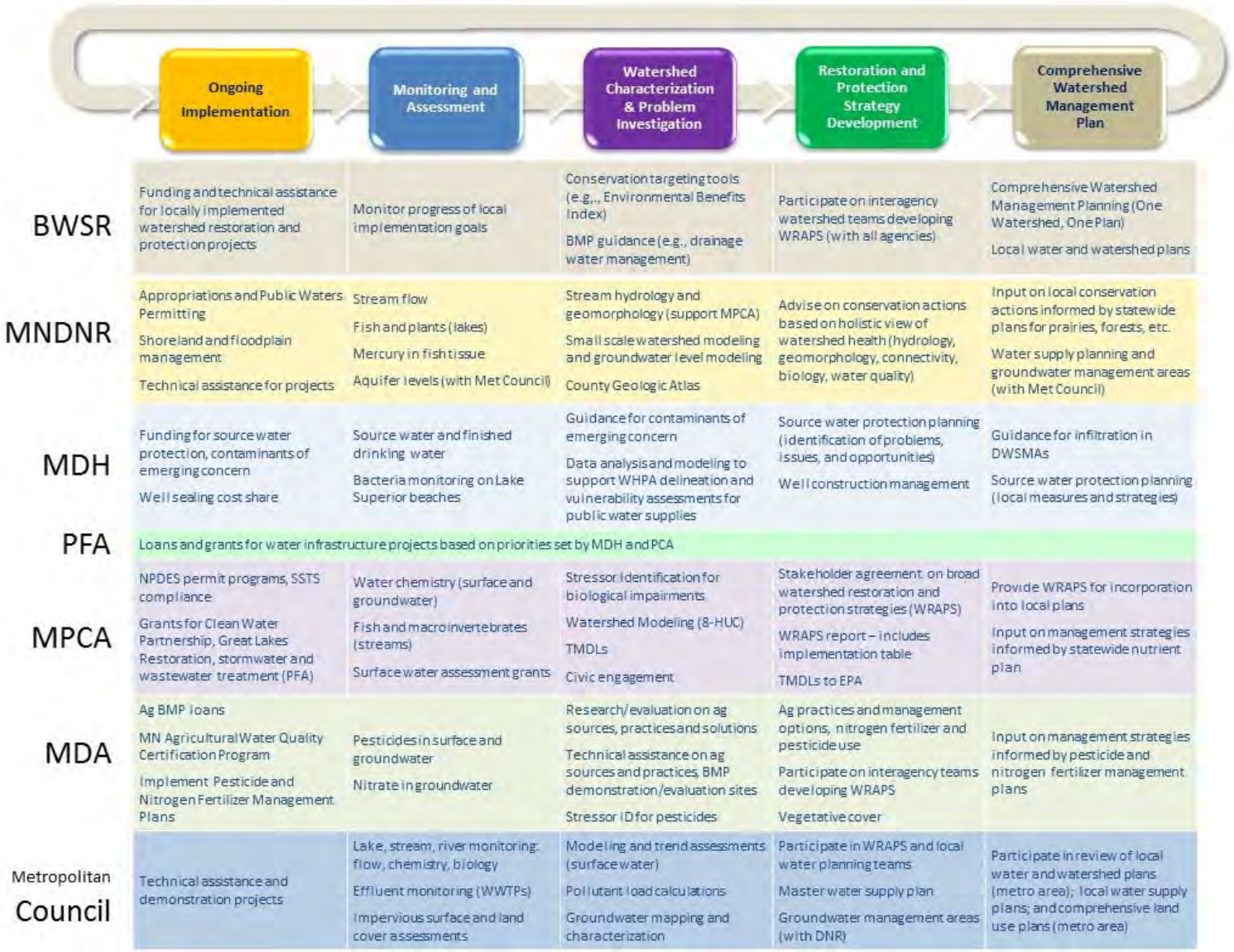

Figure 35: Roles agencies play within the Minnesota Water Management Framework

Appendices

List of Acronyms

BMP	Best Management Practices
BWSR	Board of Soil and Water Resources
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
DWSMA	Drinking Water Supply Management Area
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GRAPS	Groundwater Restoration and Protection Strategies
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDA	Minnesota Department of Agriculture
MDH	Minnesota Department of Health
DNR	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
MWI	Minnesota Well Index
NRCS	United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service
NLCD	National Land Cover Database
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PFA	Public Facilities Authority
QBAA	Quaternary Buried Artesian Aquifer
QWTA	Quaternary Water Table Aquifer
RIM	Reinvest in Minnesota Program
SSTS	Subsurface Sewage Treatment System
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
TTP	MDA Township Testing Program
UMN	University of Minnesota Extension
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey

WIMN	What's in My Neighborhood
WHP	Wellhead Protection
WHPAS	Wellhead Protection Areas
WRAPS	Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy

Glossary of Key Terms

Aquifer

An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, or silt) from which groundwater can be extracted using a water well.

Aquifer Vulnerability

Defined as the ease with which recharge and contaminants from the ground surface can be transmitted into the subsurface aquifer. MDH uses the terminology 'vulnerability'; whereas the MNDNR references 'sensitivity'. Both terms cite the risk to groundwater degradation.

Community Public Water Supply System

A public water supply system that serves at least 25 persons or 15 service connections year-round, which includes municipalities (cities), manufactured mobile home parks, nursing homes, etc.

Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA)

The surface and subsurface area surrounding a public water supply well, including the wellhead protection area that must be managed by the entity identified in a wellhead protection plan. The boundaries of the DWSMA are roads, public land survey and fractions thereof, property lines, political boundaries, etc. (See MN WHP Rules 4720.5100, Subp. 13.)

Groundwater recharge

The process through which water moves downward from surface water to groundwater. Groundwater recharge is the main way water enters an aquifer.

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)

HUCs are assigned by the USGS for each watershed. HUCs are organized in a nested hierarchy by size. For example, the St. Croix River Basin is assigned a HUC-4 of 0703 and the Sunrise River Watershed is assigned a HUC-8 of 07030005.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that EPA allows in drinking water. MCLs ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short-term or long-term health risk. EPA sets MCLs at levels that are economically and technologically feasible.

Protection

This term is used to characterize actions taken in watersheds to maintain conditions and beneficial uses of waters not known to be impaired.

Pollution Sensitivity

The ease with which recharge and contaminants from the ground surface can be transmitted into the subsurface.

Public Water System

A water system with 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 people for 60 or more days a year. A system that serves water 60 or mores day a year is considered to 'regularly serve' water. Public water systems can be publicly or privately owned. Public water systems are subdivided into two categories: community and noncommunity water systems. This division is based on the type of consumer served and the frequency the consumer uses the water.

Restoration

This term is used to characterize actions taken in watersheds to improve conditions to eventually meet water quality standards and achieve beneficial uses of impaired waters.

Source (or Pollutant Source)

Actions, places, or entities that deliver/discharge pollutants (e.g., sediment, phosphorus, nitrogen, pathogens).

Source Water Protection

Protecting sources of water used for drinking, such as streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers.

Transient Noncommunity System

A public water system that serves at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year but does not serve the same 25 people over 6 months of the year (places such as restaurants, campgrounds, hotels, and churches).

Water Budget

An accounting of all the water that flows into and out of a particular area. This area can be a watershed, wetland, lake, or any other point of interest.

Water Table

The boundary between the water filled rock and sediment of an aquifer and the dry rock and sediment above it. The depth to the water table is highly variable. It can range from zero when it is at land surface, such as at a lake or wetland, to hundreds or even thousands of feet deep. In Minnesota, the water table is generally close to the land surface, typically within a few tens of feet in much of the state.

Wellhead Protection (WHP)

A method of preventing well contamination by effectively managing potential contaminant sources in all or a portion of a well's recharge area. This recharge area is known as the wellhead protection area.

Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA)

The surface and subsurface area surrounding a well or well field that supplies a public water system, through which contaminants are likely to move toward and reach the well or well field. This definition is the same for

the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (40 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1428) and the Minnesota Groundwater Protection Act (Minnesota Statute 103I).

Dataset Sources

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Additional Resources

The following resources may be helpful for gathering data and learning more about groundwater in the watershed. The resources are listed alphabetically by the topic they address.

Type of Information	Where you can get more information
Aquifer Vulnerability	For information on aquifer vulnerability ratings DWSMA, please contact MDH or the public water supplier in question. ▪ health.drinkingwater@state.mn.us ▪ 651-201-4700
Groundwater Quality Data	Find water-related monitoring data on Minnesota streams, lakes, wells, Superfund Program, closed landfills, other remediation sites, open landfills, data from MDA, MPCA, and USGS. ▪ Environmental Quality Information System (EQuIS) (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/quick-links/environmental-quality-information-system-equis) ▪ Environmental data (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/environmental-data) ▪ Groundwater (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/groundwater)
Drinking Water Annual Reports	MDH has issued a report regarding the state of drinking water in Minnesota each year since 1995. These reports provide test results, an overview on the role of the Department's drinking water program in monitoring and protecting drinking water, and an examination emerging issues. ▪ Drinking Water Protection Annual Reports (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/com/dwar/)
DWSMA maps and Shapefiles	PDF maps and shape files of the DWSMAs can be downloaded from the MDH website. ▪ Source Water Assessments (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa/) ▪ Maps and Geospatial Data (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/maps/index.htm)
Point Source Pollution	Visit the following sites for more information on point source pollution: ▪ Nonpoint Source Pollution (oceanservice.noaa.gov/education/kits/pollution/03pointsource.html) ▪ Point Source Pollution (www.mncenter.org/point-source-pollution.html) ▪ Water Permits and Forms (https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/water-permits-and-forms)
Well Construction and Use Data	Most of the construction and use data pertaining to wells in the state is housed in the Minnesota Well Index (MWI), an online database. All of the key data in the MWI is also available in spatial datasets, designed for use in geographic information systems (GIS). The Minnesota Geological Survey and MDH work together to maintain

Type of Information	Where you can get more information
	and update the data in the Index. MWI provides basic information, such as location, depth, geology, construction and static water level, for many wells and borings drilled in Minnesota. It by no means contains information for all the wells and borings and the absence of information about a well on a property does not mean there is no well on that property. ▪ Welcome to the Minnesota Well Index (MWI) (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/cwi/)
Wellhead Protection Plans	These plans can be obtained directly from the communities or from MDH with permission from the communities. Water chemistry data collected from these systems can be provided by request to MDH. ▪ health.drinkingwater@state.mn.us ▪ 651-201-4700

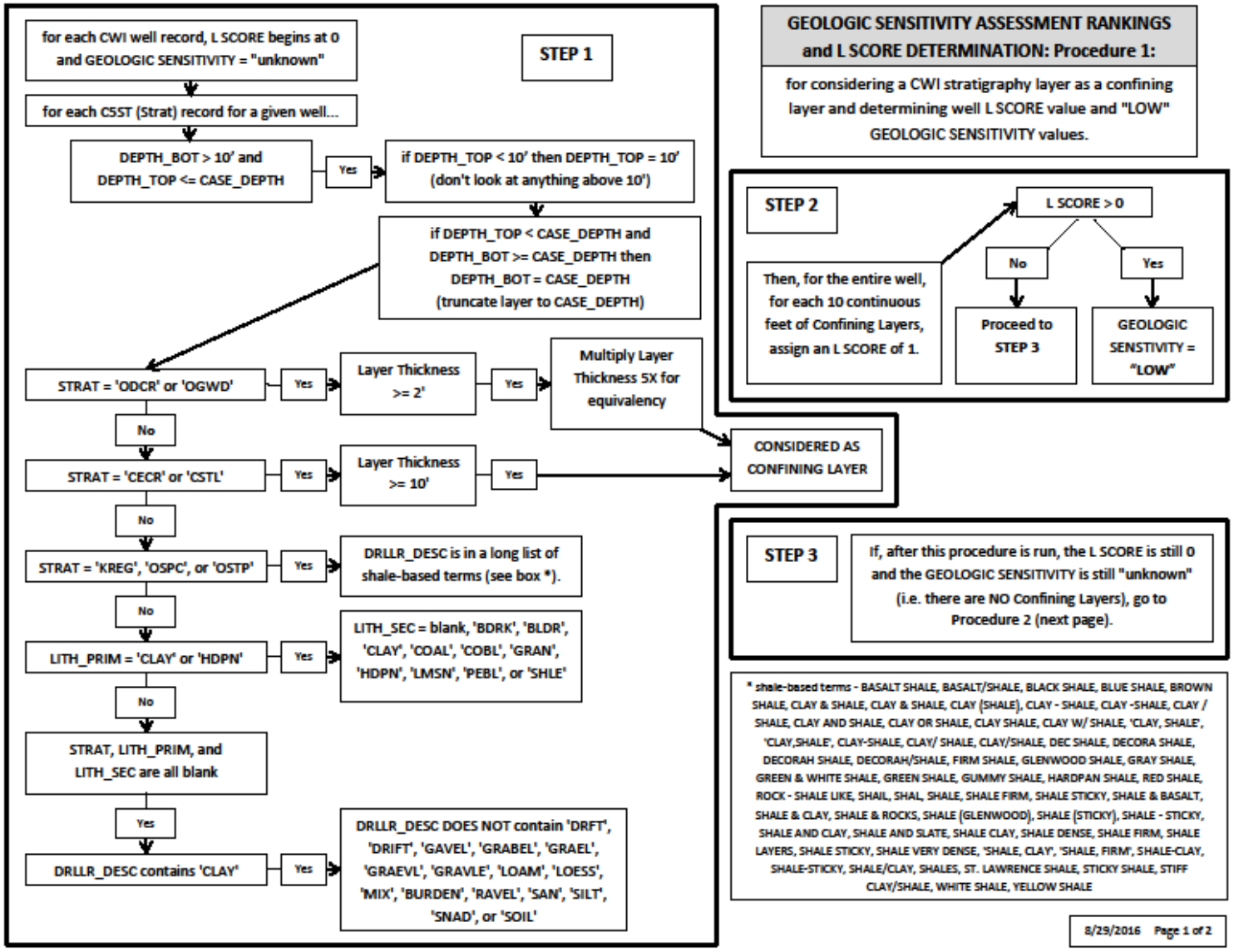

Figure 36: Sensitivity Assessment and Calculation for Pollution Sensitivity of Wells (Figure 9)

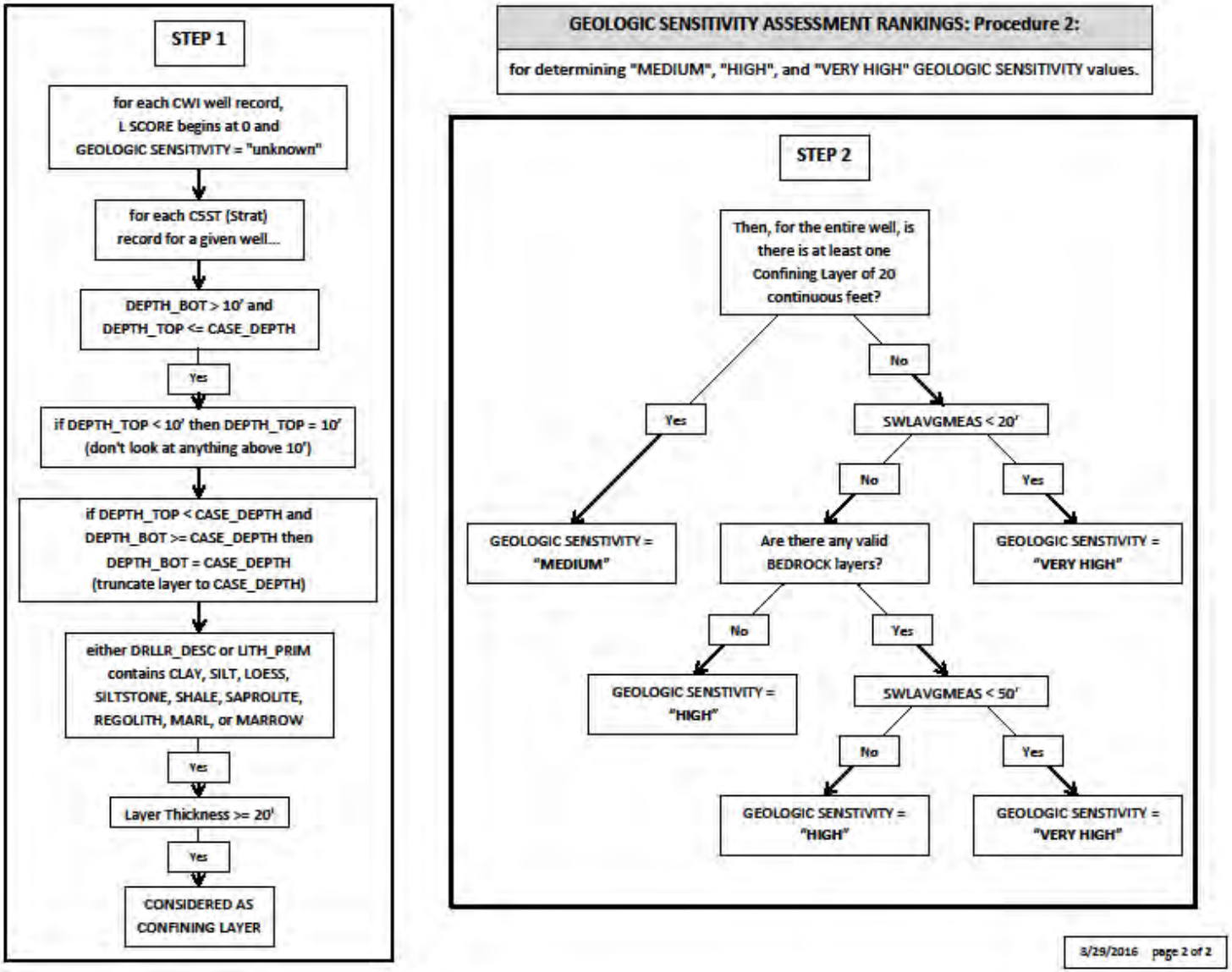

Figure 37: Sensitivity Assessment and Calculation for Pollution Sensitivity of Wells (Figure 9) continued

Table 10: Rare Species Connected with Groundwater in the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed[14]

Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Class	Listing Status[15]	AQUATIC (Y OR N)	WETLAND (Y OR N)	GROUND-WATER DEPENDENT (Y OR N)	General Habitat Type
Rare Plant: *Arnoglossum plantagineum*	Tuberous Indian-plantain	Terrestrial Plant	THR	N	N	Sometimes	Mesic tallgrass prairies; sometimes wet prairies
Rare Plant: *Asclepias sullivantii*	Sullivant's Milkweed	Terrestrial Plant	THR	N	Y	Sometimes	Calcareous seeps; wet prairie
Rare Plant: *Cypripedium candidum*	Small White Lady's-slipper	Terrestrial Plant	SPC	N	Y	Sometimes	Calcareous seeps; wet prairie
Rare Plant: *Oxypolis rigidior*	Cowbane	Terrestrial Plant	NL	N	Y	Sometimes	Calcareous fens, wet prairies, sedge meadows, swamps, and marshes
Rare Plant: *Valeriana edulis var. ciliate*	Valerian	Terrestrial Plant	THR	N	Y	Sometimes	Moist, sunny, calcareous fens, springs, seeps
Rare Animal: *Antigone canadensis*	Sandhill Crane	Bird	NL	N	Y	Sometimes	Breeding and foraging: Open prairies, grasslands, and wetlands; Outside of the breeding season: often roost in deeper water of ponds or lakes
Rare Animal: *Colonial Waterbird Nesting Area*	--	Grouping of a variety of nesting bird species	NL	Y	Y	Sometimes	--
Rare Animal: *Emydoidea blandingii*	Blanding's Turtle	Reptile	THR; SGCN	N	Y	Possibly	Wetland complexes, small streams, and adjacent uplands, typically, but not always mapped as sandy soils

[14] Last Updated 03/04/2019

[15] END =State Endangered; THR = State Threatened; SPC = State Special Concern; Watch list = Species the DNR is tracking because they are in suspected decline SGCN= Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Tables 11-13[16] show the documented wetland native plant communities connected to groundwater in the Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed.

Table 11: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed – Documented wetland native plant communities dependent on sustained groundwater discharge

Native Plant Community Code	Native Plant Community Name	Conservation Status Rank
Fens and Seepage Wetlands		
WMs83	Southern Seepage Meadow/Carr	State Not Ranked
WMs83a	Seepage Meadow/Carr	S3 - Vulnerable to Extirpation
WMs83a1	Seepage Meadow/Carr, Tussock Sedge Subtype	S3 - Vulnerable to Extirpation
WMs83a2	Seepage Meadow/Carr, Aquatic Sedge Subtype	S3 - Vulnerable to Extirpation

Table 12: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed documented wetland native plant communities dependent on groundwater associated with consistently high water tables

Native Plant Community Code	Native Plant Community Name	Conservation Status Rank
Marshes		
MRn83a	Cattail - Sedge Marsh (Northern)	S2 - Imperiled
MRn83b	Cattail Marsh (Northern)	S2 - Imperiled
MRn93	Northern Bulrush-Spikerush Marsh	S3 - Vulnerable to Extirpation
MRn93a	Bulrush Marsh (Northern)	S3 - Vulnerable to Extirpation
MRp93	Prairie Bulrush-Arrowhead Marsh	S1 - Critically Imperiled
MRp93b	Spikerush - Bur Reed Marsh (Prairie)	S1 - Critically Imperiled

Table 13: Shell Rock River Winnebago Watershed documented wetland native plant communities dependent on groundwater associated with water tables that are high for some portion of the growing season

Native Plant Community Code	Native Plant Community Name	Conservation Status Rank
Forested Wetlands		
FFs59	Southern Terrace Forest	S3 - Vulnerable to Extirpation
FFs59a	Silver Maple - Green Ash - Cottonwood Terrace Forest	S3 - Vulnerable to Extirpation
Wet Prairies		

[16] Updated 03/04/2019

Native Plant Community Code	Native Plant Community Name	Conservation Status Rank
WPs54b	Wet Prairie (Southern)	S2 - Imperiled

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