Appendix 1. Water Supply Profiles

North and East Metro
- Afton
- Arden Hills
- Bayport
- Baytown Twp.
- Birchwood Village
- Blaine
- Centerville
- Circle Pines
- Columbia Heights
- Columbus
- Coon Rapids
- Cottage Grove
- Dellwood
- Denmark Twp.
- Falcon Heights
- Forest Lake
- Fridley
- Gem Lake
- Grant
- Hilltop
- Hugo
- Lake Elmo
- Lakeland
- Lakeland Shores
- Lake St. Croix Beach
- Landfall
- Lauderdale
- Lexington
- Lino Lakes
- Little Canada
- Mahtomedi
- Maplewood
- Marine on St. Croix
- May Twp.
- Mounds View
- New Brighton
- Newport
- North Oaks
- North St. Paul
- Oakdale
- Oak Park Heights
- Pine Springs
- Roseville
- Scandia
- Shoreview
- Spring Lake Park
- St. Anthony
- St. Marys Point
- St. Paul Park
- Saint Paul
- Stillwater
- Stillwater Twp.
- Vadnais Heights
- West Lakeland Twp.
- White Bear Lake
- White Bear Twp.
- Willernie
- Woodbury

North Metro
- Andover
- Anoka
- Bethel
- East Bethel
- Ham Lake
- Linwood Twp.
- Nowthen
- Oak Grove
- Ramsey
- St. Francis

South and East Metro
- Apple Valley
- Burnsville
- Castle Rock Twp.
- Cedar Lake Twp.
- Credit River Twp.
- Coates
- Douglas Twp.
- Eagan
- Elko New Market
- Empire Twp.
- Eureka Twp.
- Farmington
- Greenvale Twp.
- Grey Cloud Island Twp.
- Hampton Twp.
- Hampton
- Hastings
- Inver Grove Heights
- Jackson Twp.
- Lakeville
- Lilydale
- Louisville Twp.
- Marshan Twp.
- Mendota
- Mendota Heights
- Miesville
- New Market Twp.
- New Trier
- Nininger Twp.
- Northfield
- Prior Lake
- Randolph Twp.
- Randolph
- Ravenna Twp.
- Rosemount
- Savage
- Sciota Twp.
- Shakopee
- South St. Paul
- Spring Lake Twp.
- Sunfish Lake
- Vermillion Twp.
- Vermillion
- Waterford Twp.
- West St. Paul

Southwest Scott County
- Belle Plaine Twp.
- Belle Plaine
- Blakeley Twp.
- Helena Twp.
- Jordan
- New Prague
- Sand Creek Twp.
- St. Lawrence Twp.

West Central Metro
- Bloomington
- Brooklyn Center
- Brooklyn Park
- Carver
- Champlin
- Chanhassen
- Chaska
- Crystal
- Dahlgren Twp.
- Deephaven
- Eden Prairie
- Edina
- Excelsior
- Fort Snelling (unorg.)
- Golden Valley
- Greenwood
- Hopkins
- Joint Water Commission
- Long Lake
- Loretto
- Maple Grove
- Medicine Lake
- Medina
- Minneapolis
- Minnetonka Beach
- Minnetonka
- Minnetrista
- Mound
- New Hope
- Orono
- Osseo
- Plymouth
- Richfield
- Robbinsdale
- Shorewood
- Spring Park
- St. Bonifacius
- St. Louis Park
- Tonka Bay
- Victoria
- Waconia
- Waconia Twp.
- Wayzata
- Woodland

West Metro
- Benton Twp.
- Camden Twp.
- Cologne
- Corcoran
- Dayton
- Greenfield
- Hamburg
- Hancock Twp.
- Hanover
- Hollywood Twp.
- Independence
- Laketown Twp.
- Maple Plain
- Mayer
- New Germany
- Norwood Young America
- Rockford
- Rogers
- San Francisco Twp.
- Watertown Twp.
- Watertown
- Young America Twp.

Watershed
- BASSETT CREEK
- BLACK DOG
- BROWNS CREEK
- CAPITOL REGION
- CARNELIAN-MARINE-ST. CROIX
- CARVER COUNTY
- COMFORT LAKE FOREST LAKE
- COON CREEK
- EAGAN-INVER GROVE
- ELM CREEK
- LOWER MINNESOTA RIVER
- LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER
- LOWER RUM RIVER
- MIDDLE ST. CROIX RIVER
- MINNEHAHA CREEK
- MISSISSIPPI
- NINE MILE CREEK
- NORTH CANNON RIVER
- PIONEER-SARAH CREEK
- PRIOR LAKE-SPRING LAKE
- RAMSEY-WASHINGTON METRO
- RICE CREEK
- RILEY-PURGATORY-BLUFF CREEK
- SCOTT
- SHINGLE CREEK
- SOUTH WASHINGTON
- SUNRISE RIVER
- UPPER RUM RIVER
- VADNAIS LAKE AREA
- VALLEY BRANCH
- VERMILLION RIVER
- WEST MISSISSIPPI

County
- Anoka County
- Carver County
- Dakota County
- Hennepin County
- Ramsey County
- Scott County
- Washington County

Purpose

This appendix provides a general overview of local and subregional water supply conditions include in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area: water use, source, and potential issues.

The information in each water supply profile is generally based on regional information and does not necessarily provide a complete representation of the local water supply system and management efforts. This information should be considered along with more locally specific characteristics, as they are available, to verify and/or evaluate potential issues.

The profiles provide a useful starting place for local planning and can be used in several ways, including:

- To inform community water conservation programs by helping to target large water-use categories
- To complete local water supply plans in a way that considers Metropolitan Council policy and the Master Water Supply Plan
- To inform water supply-related permit applications and environmental review documents
- To provide a subregional picture of water supply-related issues in an area, such as a group of communities, or in a county or watershed

Target Audiences

- Subregional work groups focused on water supply and water resources issues
- Community planning staff
- Public water supply utility staff
- County planners
- Watershed planners

Methodology and Supporting Data

The following pages describe the sources of data and analyses done to summarize the following:

- Overview of the water systems and use in the community
    - Number of DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water
    - Average annual water withdrawn from different sources
    - Available options to meet current and future water demand
- Municipal water use
    - Water treatment
    - Rate structure
    - Amount of municipal water used for different purposes
    - Historical winter, summer, and annual average water use
    - Projected water use
- Potential water supply issues that may be addressed in plans and permits
- Potential actions to include in plans and programs

Overview of Water System and Use in the Community

Information about the current status of the community's water system came from a review of past local water supply plans, data submitted to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as part of the water appropriation permit program, and information submitted to the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) and stored in the Minnesota Drinking Water Information System (MNDWIS).

The information was updated in August 2015 based on information provided through the public review process for this Master Water Supply Plan.

Available approaches to meet current and future demand

The list of available options for water supply sources was developed through a public outreach process that included input by subregional work groups. The list is the same in every water supply profile, because these options – in different combinations – are available across the entire region.

More information about stakeholder discussions is available in Chapter 1 of the Master Water Supply Plan. More information about each of these options is described in Chapter 4 of the Master Water Supply Plan.

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Information about the number of active high-capacity wells and intakes with water appropriation permits came from the Minnesota DNR Permitting and Reporting System (MPARS), and the data reflect information submitted as of July 28, 2015.

The number of active municipal public water supply and nonmunicipal DNR water appropriation permit installations were counted for each major water source in every community, county, watershed, and sub-region in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area.

The following water source categories were used:

Mt. Simon-Hinckley aquifer

DNR water appropriation permit installations with the following aquifer descriptions were assigned to this category: Mt. Simon-Hinckley and Mt. Simon-Fond du Lac.

Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer

DNR water appropriation permit installations with the following aquifer descriptions were assigned to this category: Jordan, Prairie du Chien, and Prairie du Chien-Jordan.

Quaternary aquifers

DNR water appropriation permit installations with the following aquifer descriptions were assigned to this category: Quaternary Buried Artesian, Quaternary Buried Unconfined, and Water Table.

Tunnel City-Wonewoc aquifer

DNR water appropriation permit installations with the following aquifer descriptions were assigned to this category: Tunnel City, Tunnel City-Wonewoc, and Wonewoc.

Multi-aquifer or minor aquifers

This category includes relatively minor aquifers and wells with records that indicate the well is open to more than one aquifer. DNR water appropriation permit installations with the following aquifer descriptions were assigned to this category: Eau Claire, Eau Claire-Mt. Simon, Jordan-Mt. Simon, Jordan-St. Lawrence, Jordan-Wonewoc, Mt. Simon-Fond du Lac, Platteville-St. Peter, Prairie du Chien-Eau Claire, Prairie du Chien-St. Lawrence, Prairie du Chien-Tunnel City, Prairie du Chien-Wonewoc, Precambrian, St. Lawrence-Eau Claire, St. Lawrence-Mt. Simon, St. Lawrence-Tunnel City, St. Lawrence-Wonewoc, St. Peter, St. Peter-Jordan, St. Peter-Prairie du Chien, St. Peter-St. Lawrence, St. Peter-Tunnel City, Tunnel City-Eau Claire, Tunnel City-Mt. Simon, Wonewoc-Mt. Simon, Wonewoc-Eau Claire, and Wonewoc-Eau Claire-Mt. Simon.

Surface water

DNR water appropriation permit installations with the following resource code was assigned to this category: Surface Water. This includes water from major rivers, as well as from ditches, lakes, quarries/mines, and dug pits/ponds.

Amount of water used annually, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories

Information about water use in major categories came from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources water appropriation permit database, State Water Use Data System (SWUDS). The average water use between 2003 and 2012 is reported here. This is consistent with the water use represented by Metro Model 3 (Metropolitan Council 2014d). Water use is reported by source for key water use categories.

Sources include: Other (multi-aquifer wells and minor aquifers), Tunnel City-Wonewoc aquifer, Mt. Simon-Hinckley aquifer, Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer, Quaternary aquifers, and Surface Water.

Key water use categories include: municipal, irrigation, industrial/commercial, other (which includes, where it exists, pumping for pollution containment), and water level maintenance.

Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment

Information about municipal water treatment was taken from the Minnesota Department of Health database, called the Minnesota Drinking Water Information System (MNDWIS).

Rate structure

Information about the community's water rate structure came from a 2014 survey of municipal water rates in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area (Metropolitan Council, 2015d).

Permitted amount in 2012

Information about the amount of permitted water use in 2012 came from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources water appropriation permit database, the State Water Use Data System (SWUDS). This value represents the amount of water approved by the Department of Natural Resources in the community/public water supplier's water appropriation permit.

Reported use in 2012

Information about the amount of water used by the community/public water supplier in 2012 came from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources water appropriation permit database, the State Water Use Data System (SWUDS). This value represents the amount of water withdrawn from various sources, as reported by the community/public water supplier to the Department of Natural Resources as part of the water appropriation permit reporting process.

Residential water use per person in 2012

Information about the amount of residential water use per person in the community in 2012 came from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources water appropriation permit database, the State Water Use Data System (SWUDS). This value represents the amount of water sold for residential purposes divided by the estimated population served by the municipal water supplier. These values are reported by the community/public water supplier to the Department of Natural Resources as part of the water appropriation permit reporting process.

It is important to note that each community categorizes residential water use differently, so this value is not well-suited for comparing communities to one another. For example, some communities may define water use by apartment buildings or nursing homes as residential water use while others may consider these to be commercial water uses.

Water use by major categories in 2012

Information about the amount of water used by the community/public water supplier for major water use categories in 2012 came from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources water appropriation permit database, the State Water Use Data System (SWUDS). A pie chart illustrates the amount of public water supply used for residential, industrial, commercial, irrigation, and nonrevenue purposes.

Nonrevenue water use may include water that is unaccounted for reasons such as discrepancies in meter readings, leaks, or due to unmetered use for washing community vehicles or watering community property.

Historical municipal water use in the community

Historic water use information came from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources water appropriation permit database called the State Water Use Data System (SWUDS). Summer water use is represented by the month with the highest water use (usually July or August) and winter water use is represented by the month with the lowest water use (usually January or February).

Projected municipal water use

Projected water use was developed by the Metropolitan Council with input from public water utility and community staff. The process is described in Appendix 2 of this Master Water Supply Plan. Some highlights are summarized below.

Population Served
Population served represents the number of people receiving water from the municipal water supply system. If the community sells water to a neighbor, the population served may be larger than the population of the community.

2020, 2030, and 2040 population served was projected by Metropolitan Council with input from communities. Values in this table should be assumed to range within 20% above and below the projection.

Total Population
Total population represents the total number of people who live in the community. 2020, 2030 and 2040 total population projections, which were revised July 8, 2015, were taken from *Thrive MSP 2040*.

Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%
Projected average daily water use represents the total amount of municipal water used in a year by the community for purposes that include residential, commercial, industrial, serving neighbors, and nonrevenue purposes, divided by 365 days.

2020, 2030, and 2040 average daily water use was projected by Metropolitan Council with input from communities. Values in this table should be assumed to range within 20% above and below the projection.

Total Per Capita Water Use (Gallons per Person per Day)
Total per capita water use represents the average daily water use by the community (see description above), divided by the population served (see description above).

This value represents more than water used by residents in their homes; it also includes commercial, industrial, irrigation, and residential use. This value should not be used to compare communities against one another, because it is strongly shaped by community differences in the composition of commercial, industrial and residential users.

2020, 2030, and 2040 total per capita water use was projected using the method described in Appendix 2 of the Master Water Supply Plan.

What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use
This value illustrates how much water demand may have to be reduced, on a per person basis, to supply the community's future population with the same amount of water.

2020, 2030, and 2040 total per capita water use, assuming total water use remains at 2011 levels, was determined by dividing 2011 total water use reported in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources SWUDS database by the 2020, 2030, and 2040 population served (see description above).

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies
Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The issues identified here are generally based on regional information and can be refined for more local, site-specific characteristics to better evaluate vulnerability.

Local water supply plans, permit requests, and environmental review documents should acknowledge potential issues and discuss actions to explore them further using more local information.

Regional information used to identify potential water supply issues came from several sources. The criteria and data sources used to identify each potential issue are described here:

Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
Due to the widespread distribution of private wells, the potential for well interference has been identified as a potential water supply issue throughout the region.

Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
This issue was included on a water supply profile if one or more of the following conditions were met:

- DNR reports a declining trend in annual minimum water levels at an observation well within 1.5 miles of the community, county, subregion, or watershed. Observation wells located less than 1.5 miles away but on

the other side of the the Minnesota, Mississippi, or St. Croix rivers from the community/county/watershed were not used. Trend information was taken from the 2014 Clean Water Fund Performance Report.

- Regional groundwater flow modeling of the likely range of 2040 water demand, assuming currently planned sources are used, suggests that available head will drop by more than 50% over at least 60 acres (250,000 m^2) in one or more aquifers in the area of interest. Details about the Metropolitan Council's water demand projection process can be found in Appendix 2 of this Master Water Supply Plan; details about the modeling process can be found in Appendix 3.

Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems

- A trout stream is located within 5 miles of the community, based on mapping published by Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 2002). Trout streams located less than 1.5 miles away on the other side of the Minnesota, Mississippi, or St. Croix rivers were not used.
- A fen is located within 5 miles of the community, based on mapping published by Minn Department of Natural Resources (Minn Department of Natural Resources, 2008). Fens located less than 1.5 miles away but on the other side of the Minnesota, Mississippi, or St. Croix rivers were not used.
- A spring is located within 1.5 miles of a community, based on mapping published by the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (University of Minnesota and Minnesota DNR, 2003)
- Surface waters within 1,000 feet of the community are likely to be directly connected to the regional groundwater system, based on regional screening by Metropolitan Council (Metropolitan Council, 2010).

Significant vulnerability to contamination

- Minnesota Department of Health has designated a Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated within the community Minnesota Department of Health, 2015).
- A Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA) has been designated by the Minnesota Department of Health and one or more communities; all or part of the DWSMA has been designated as vulnerable.
- A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped within 1.5 miles of the community (University of Minnesota and Minnesota DNR, 2003). Sinkholes located less than 1.5 miles away but on the other side of the Minnesota, Mississippi, or St. Croix rivers were not used.
- The estimated vertical travel time from land surface to the regional water table is less than 50 years, based on hydrogeochemical mapping done by the Minnesota Geological Survey (Minnesota Geological Survey, 2011).

Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent

- No aquifer test or groundwater monitoring wells exist within 1.5 miles of the area of interest (Minnesota Department of Health, 2014). Aquifer tests located less than 1.5 miles away *but* across the Minnesota, Mississippi, or St. Croix rivers were not used.
- The most recent county geologic atlas is over 20 years old.
- No DNR or community groundwater-level observation wells are located within 1.5 miles of the area of interest (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 2015a, b).

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

The actions discussed here may already be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Information about recommended action was developed by Metropolitan Council in partnership with state agencies, particularly DNR, and under the guidance of the Metropolitan Area Water Supply Advisory Committee and a community technical work group.

Local work underway or completed

The profiles include information submitted by communities during the public comment period for this Master Water Supply Plan about local work that is underway or has been completed.

Andover Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

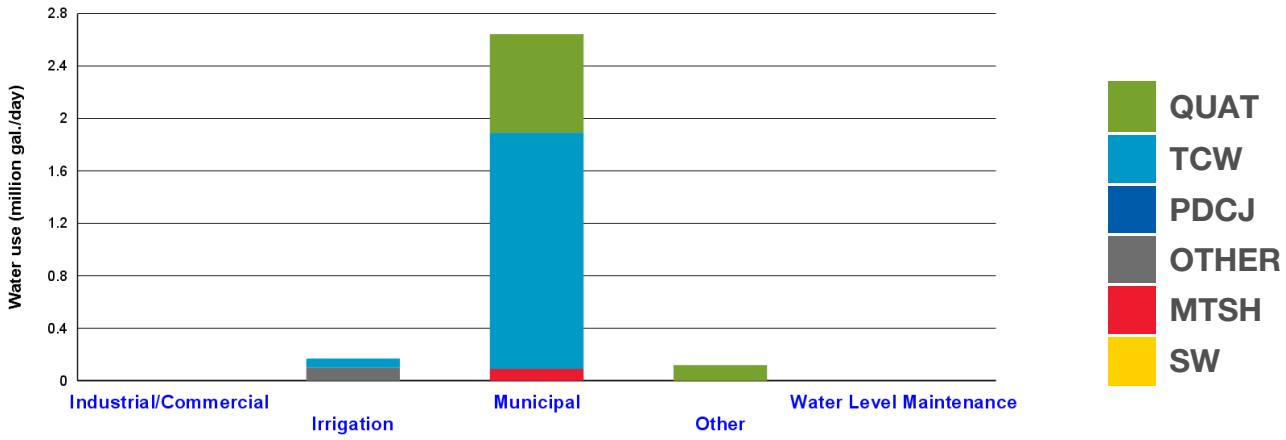
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	2	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	10	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	5	8	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	5	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Manganese removal, Iron removal, Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Other, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper

Rate structure: Increasing Block

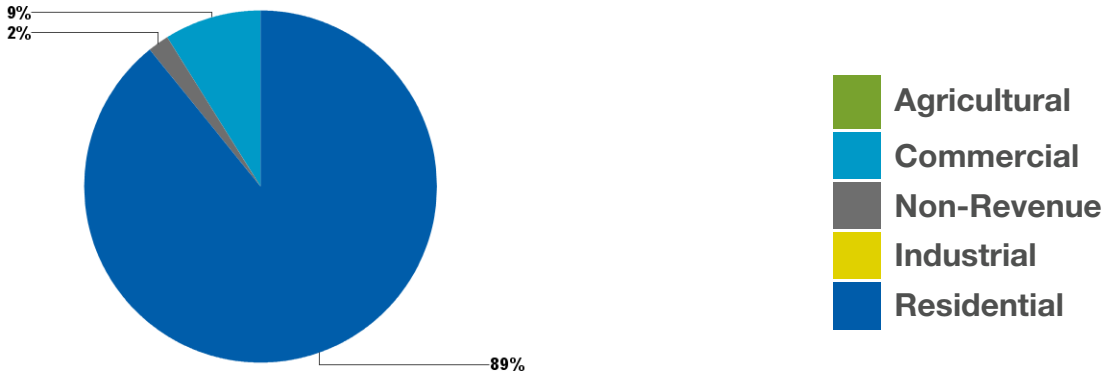
Permitted amount in 2012: 1272 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1082 (million gallons/year) 2.96 (million gallons/day)

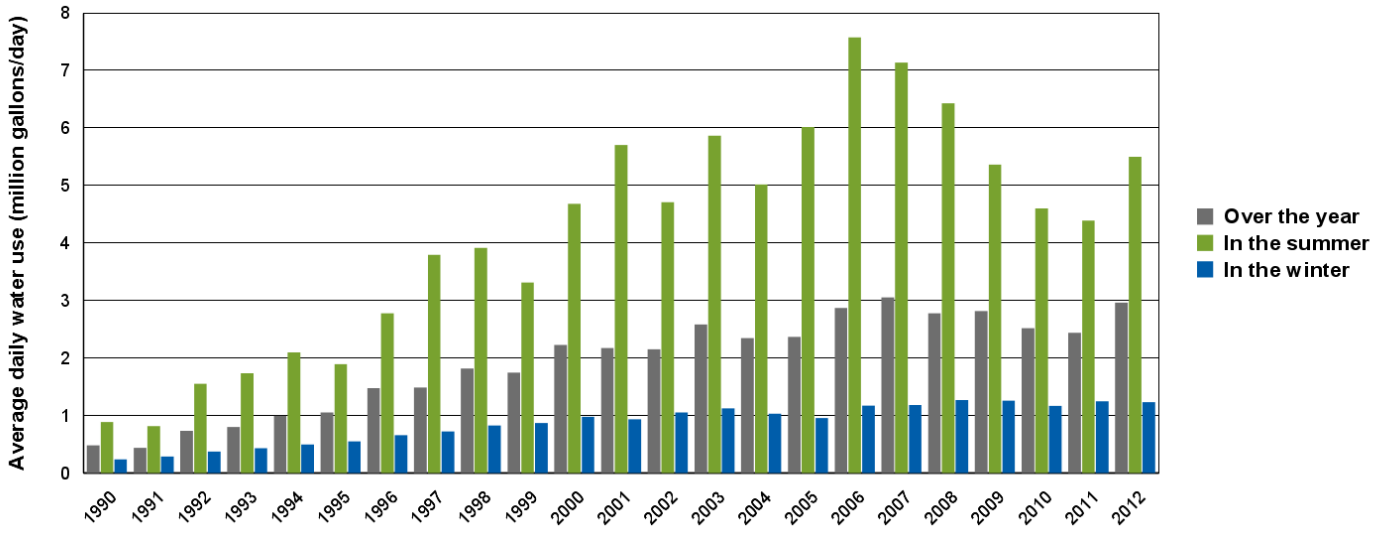
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 136 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	21,865	26,065	29,765
Total Population	34,000	38,200	41,900
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	3.36	4.00	4.57
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	154	154	154
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	136	114	100

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and

pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.
- Additional information and guidance is provided in theLocal Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Anoka Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

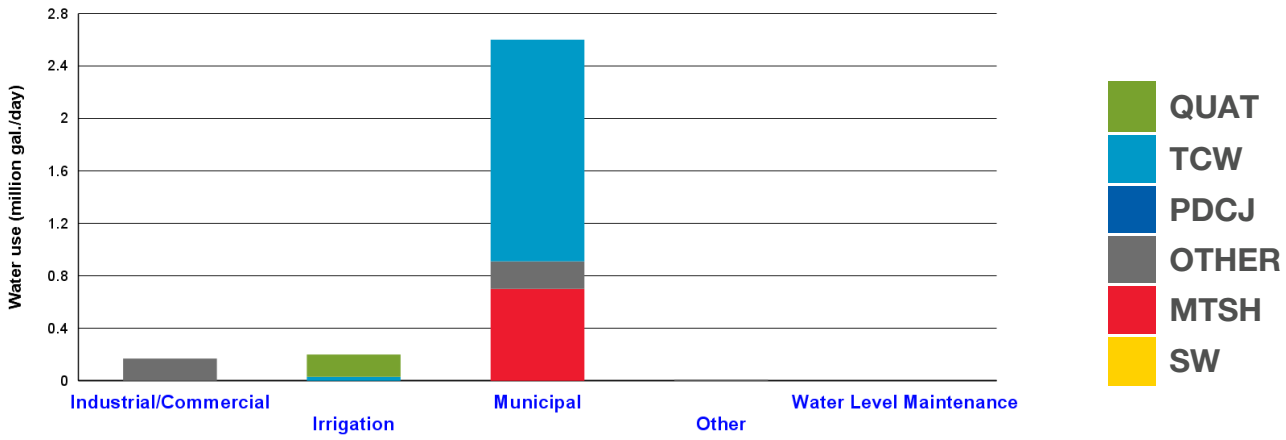
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	3	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	4	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	4	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Radionuclides removal, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

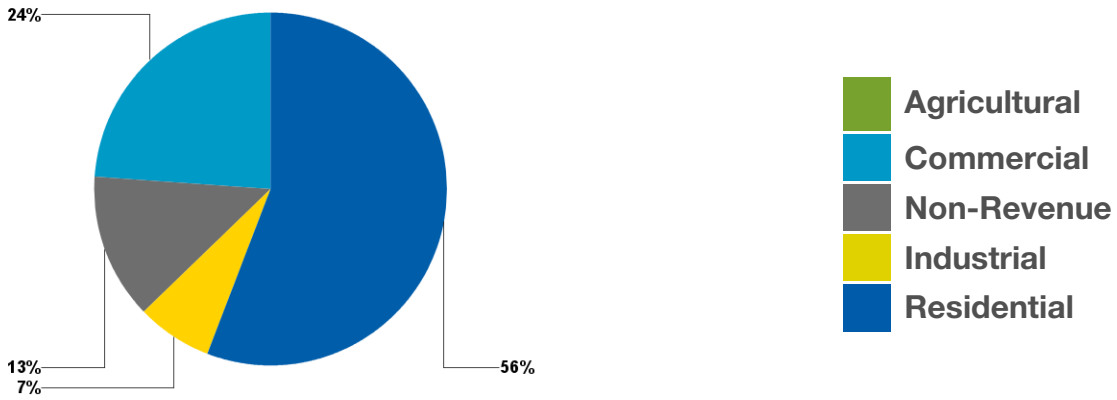
Permitted amount in 2012: 1200 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 898 (million gallons/year) 2.46 (million gallons/day)

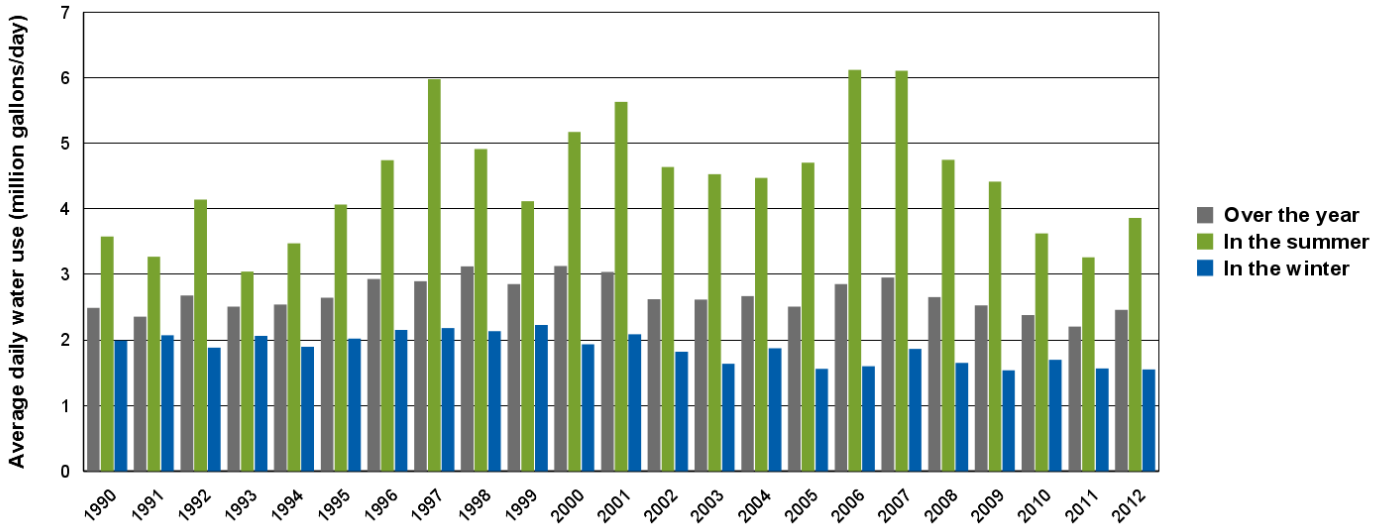
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 78 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	18,700	20,000	21,200
Total Population	18,700	20,000	21,200
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.77	2.97	3.14
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	148	148	148
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	132	123	116

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and

pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.
- Additional information and guidance is provided in theLocal Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Bethel Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

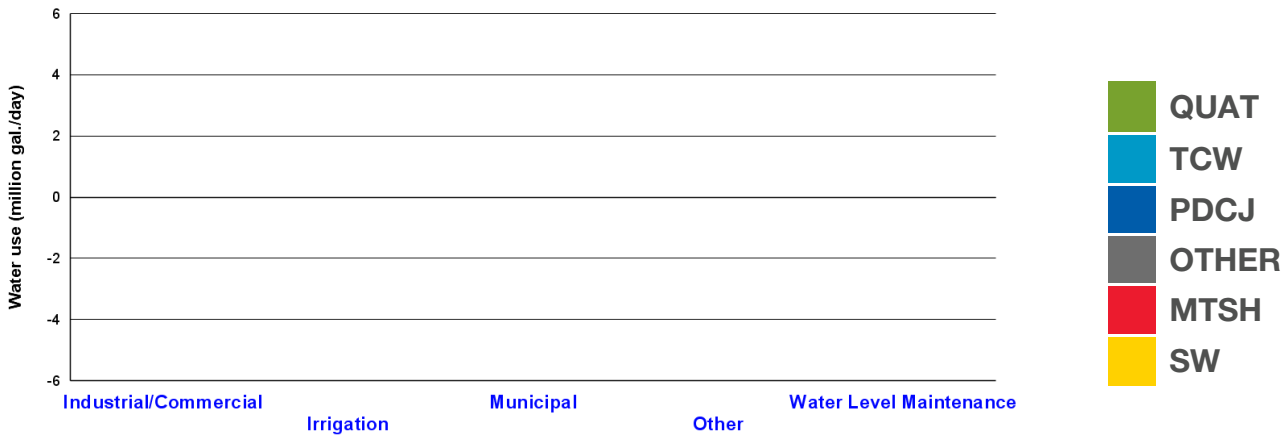
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

East Bethel Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

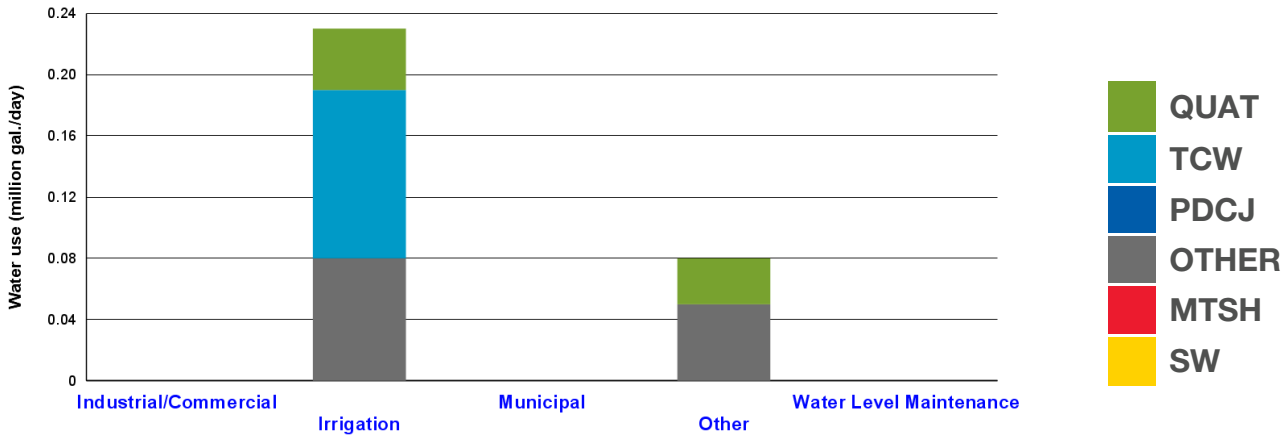
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	1	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	12	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	5	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	4	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

Permitted amount in 2012: 11 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 6 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/day)

Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	1,161	4,161	7,161
Total Population	12,400	15,400	18,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.14	0.49	0.85
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	119	119	119

What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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Ham Lake Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

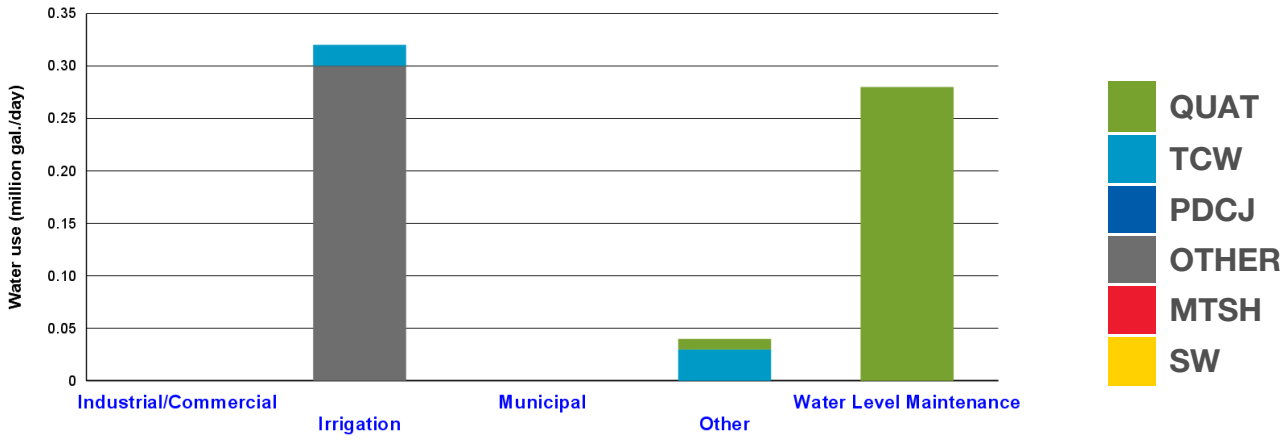
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	4	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	6	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

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- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water

suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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Linwood Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

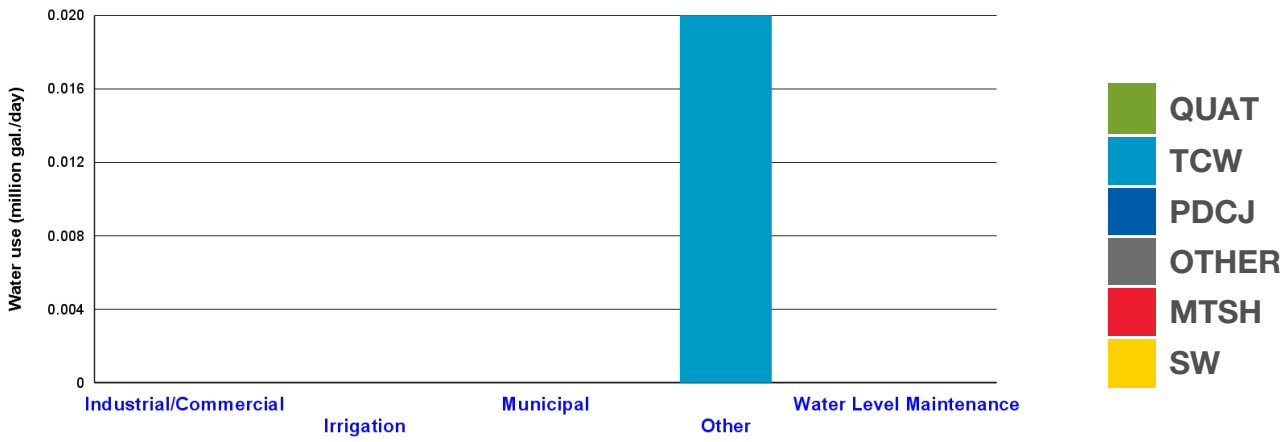
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health

risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Nowthen Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

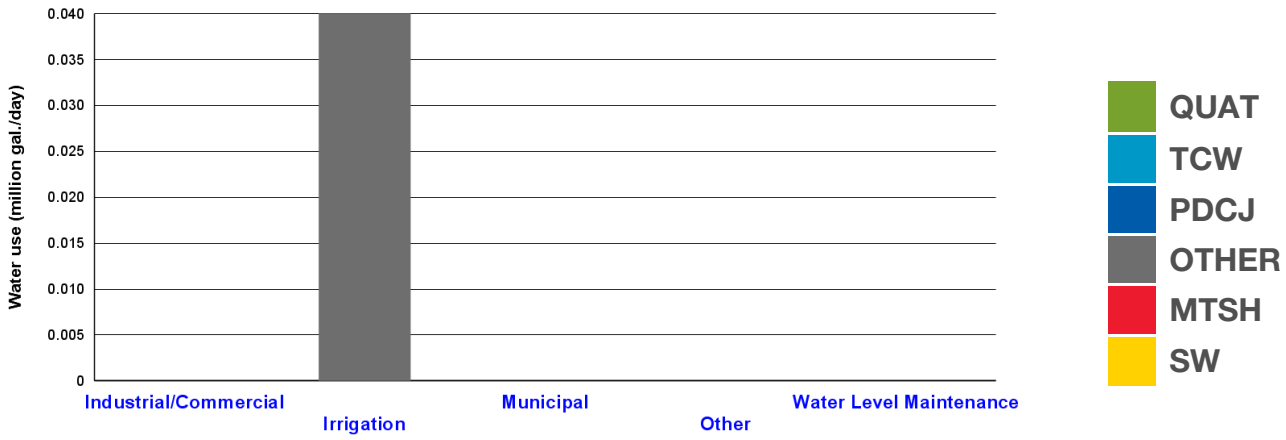
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
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- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can

present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Oak Grove Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, which began operating with a single well in 2007.

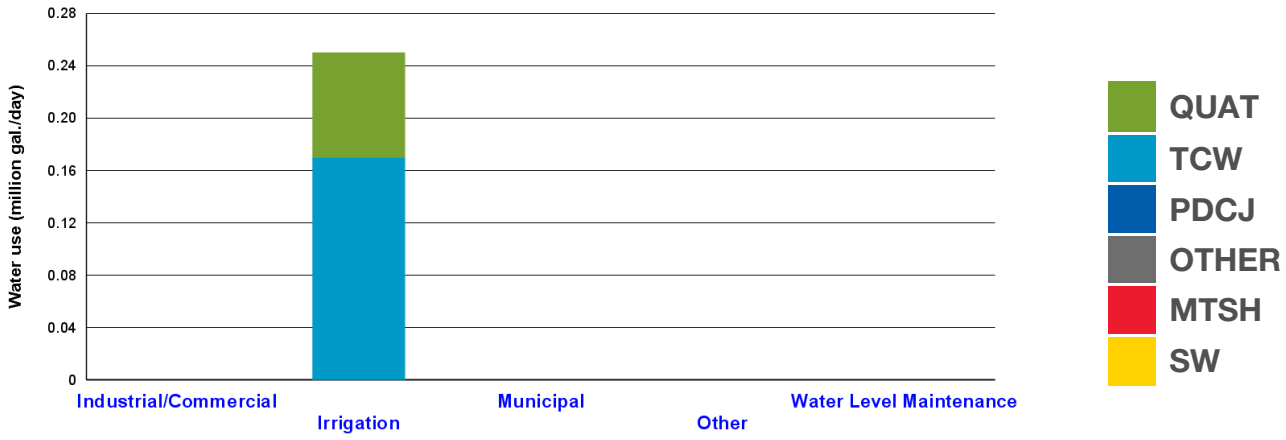
Available approaches to meet current and future demand:

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wasterwater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	3	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

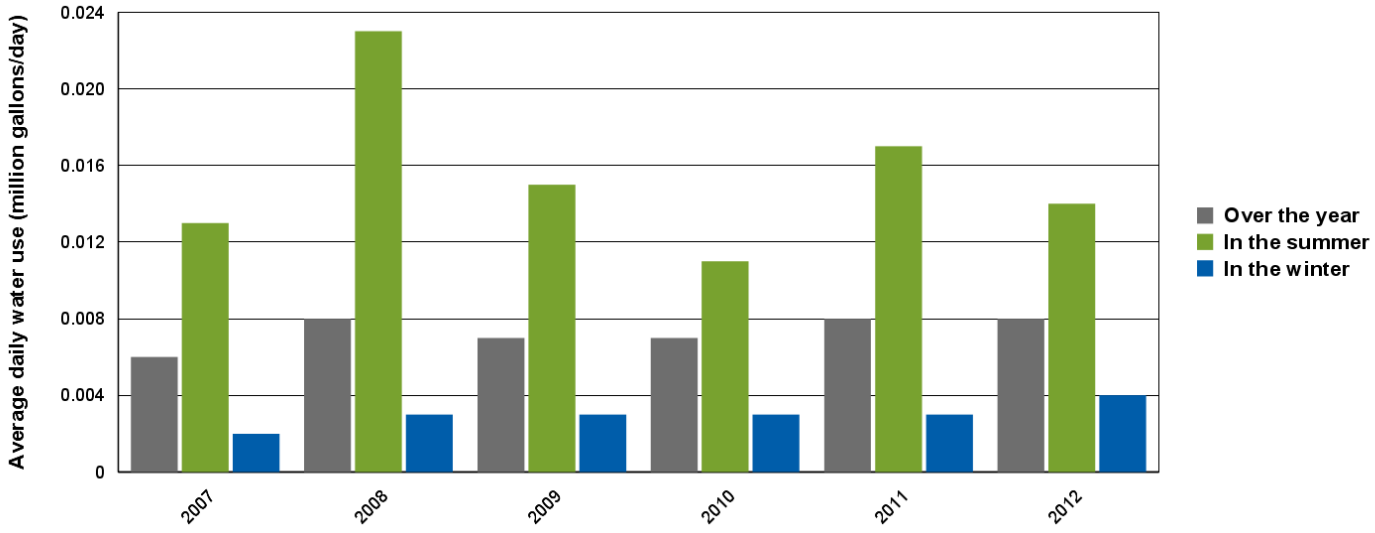
Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	712	843	973
Total Population	8,600	9,500	10,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.11	0.13	0.15
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	152	152	152
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	11	9	8

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

– Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Ramsey Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

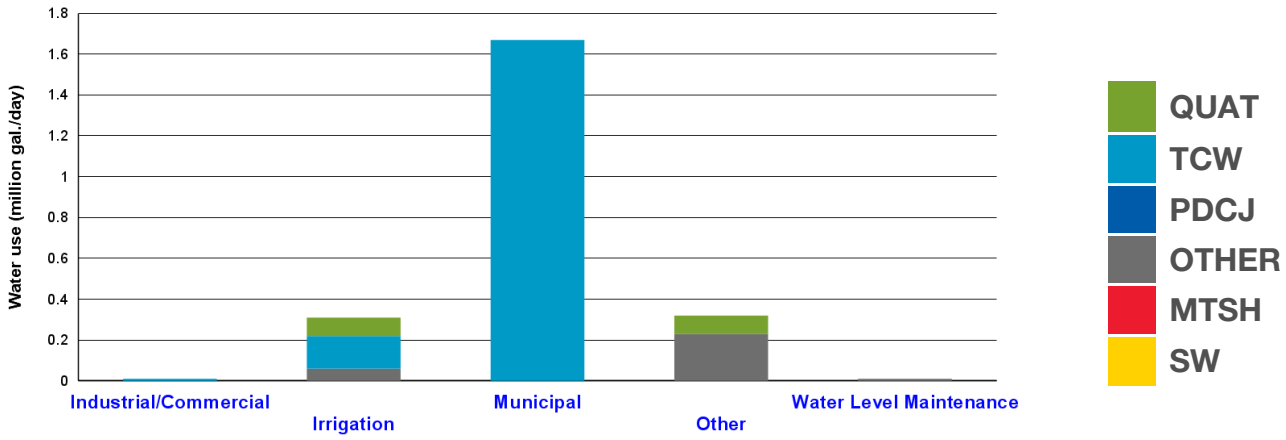
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	18	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	8	5	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	6	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	4	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

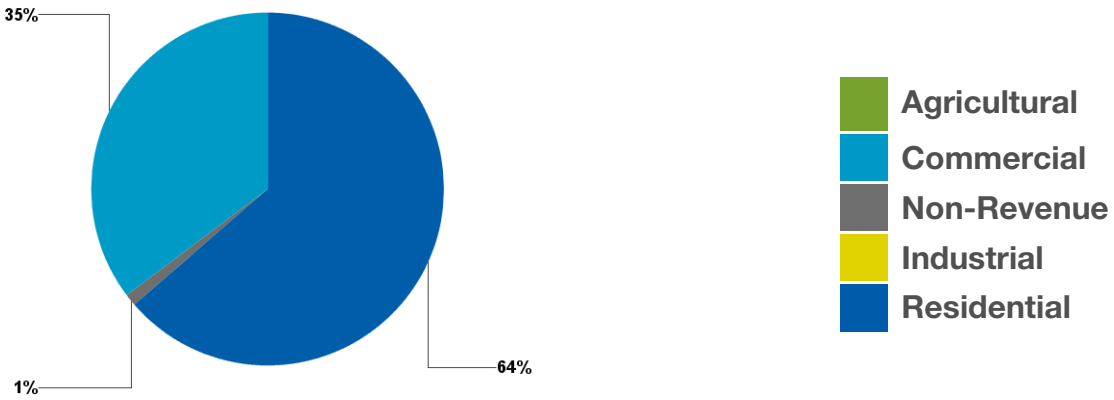
Permitted amount in 2012: 850 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 690 (million gallons/year) 1.89 (million gallons/day)

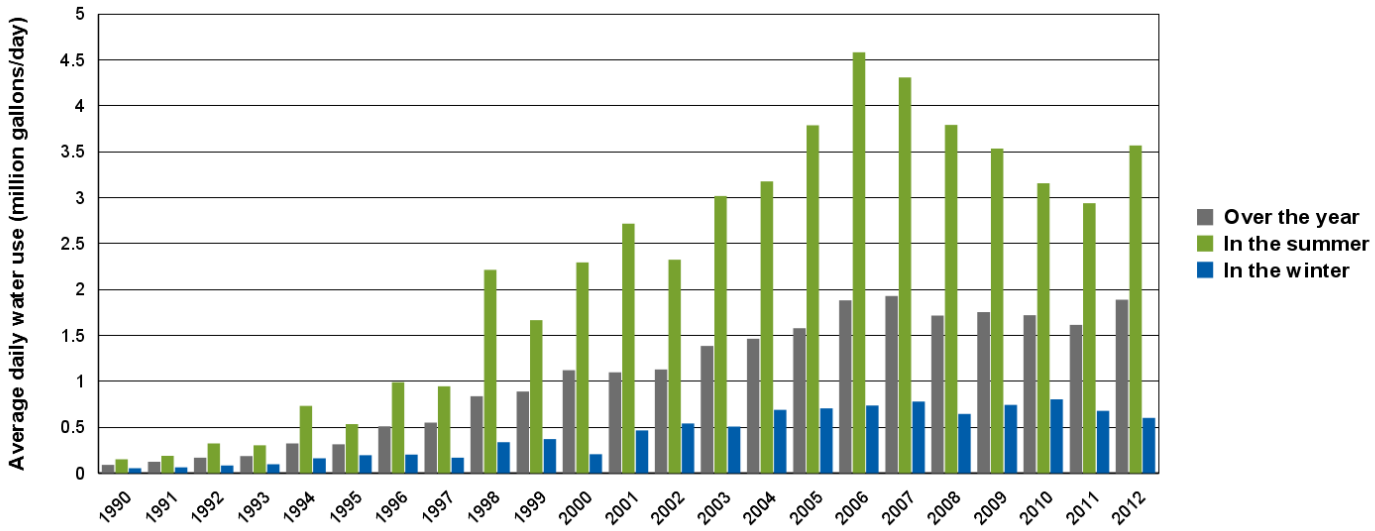
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 99 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	13,922	18,222	22,222
Total Population	26,400	30,700	34,700
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.27	2.97	3.63
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	163	163	163
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	136	104	85

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and

pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

St. Francis Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

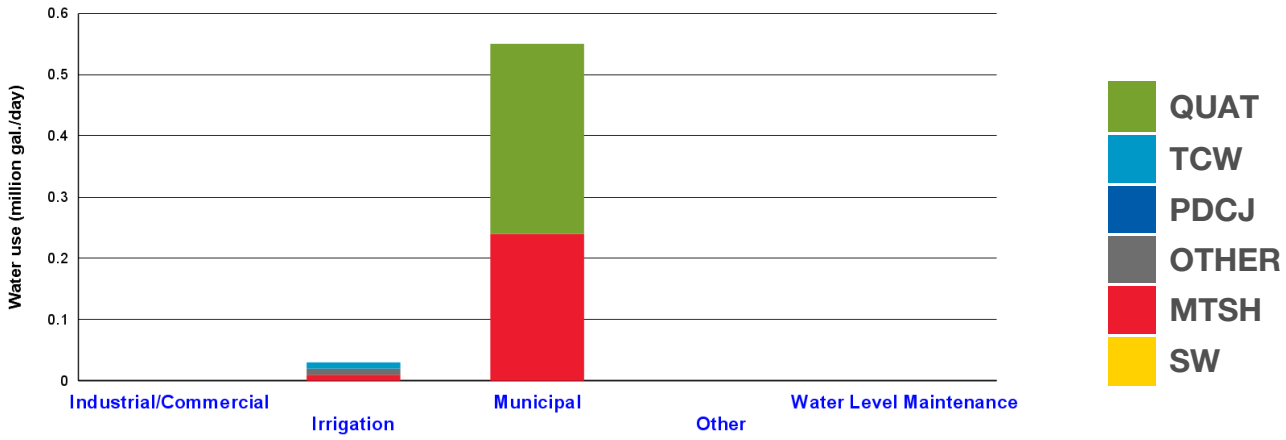
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	1	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	2	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Other, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Iron removal, Radionuclides removal, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Fluoride , Manganese removal

Rate structure: Increasing Block

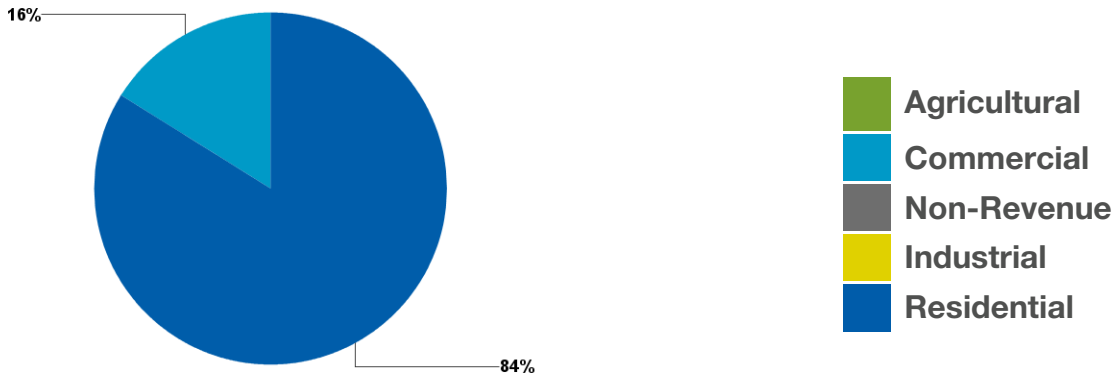
Permitted amount in 2012: 200 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 196 (million gallons/year) 0.54 (million gallons/day)

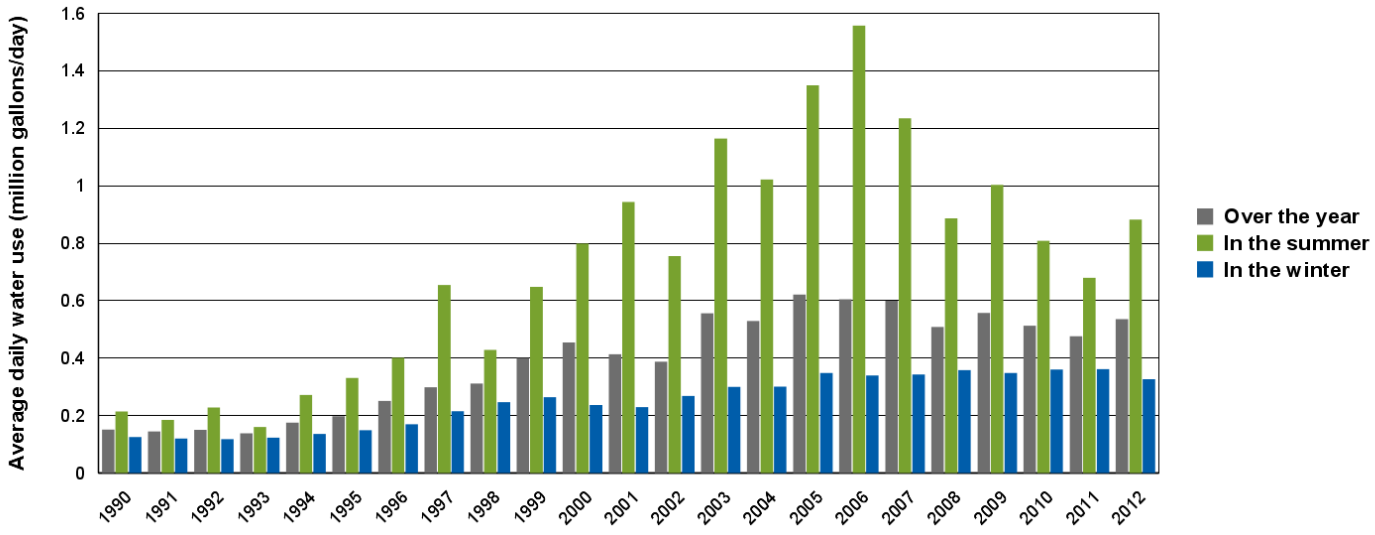
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 87 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	4,971	6,471	9,671
Total Population	8,200	10,400	12,600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.65	0.85	1.27
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	131	131	131
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	108	83	55

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Afton Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

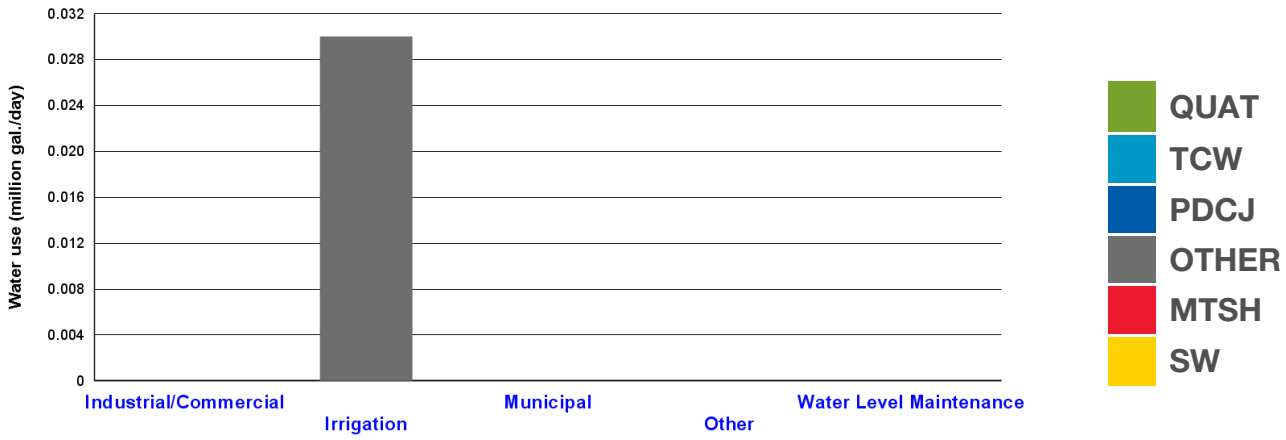
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wasterwater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Arden Hills Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

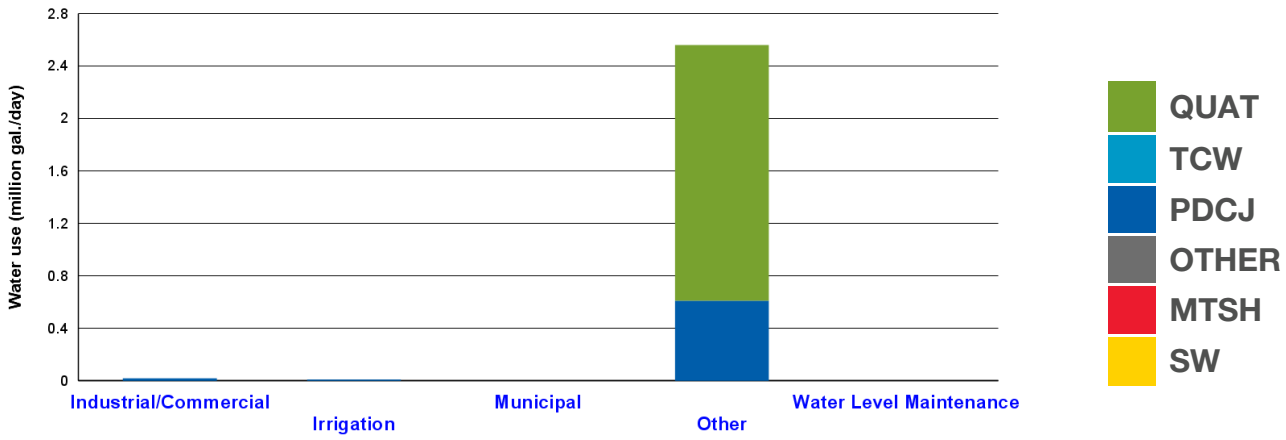
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	6	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	26	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Bayport Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

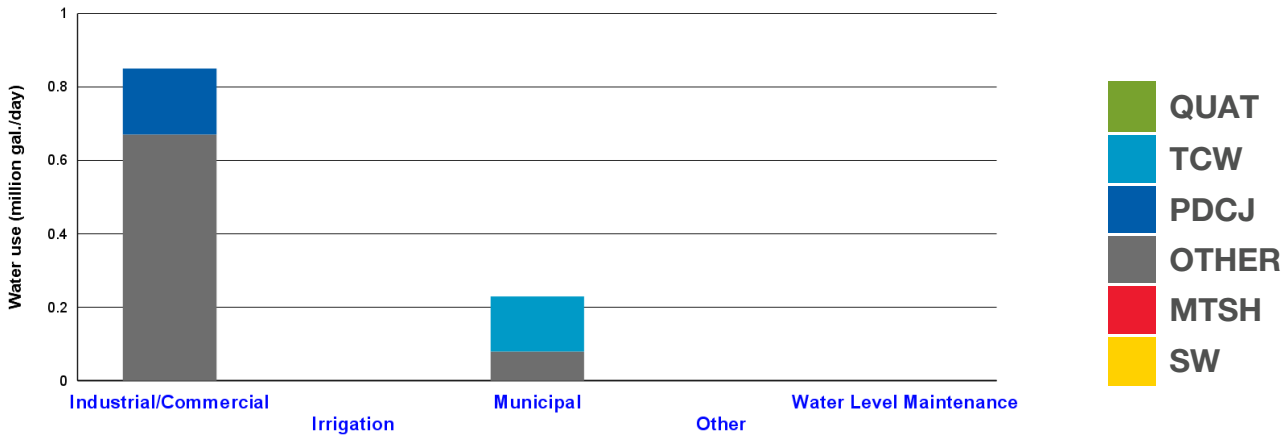
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	3	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection, Other, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

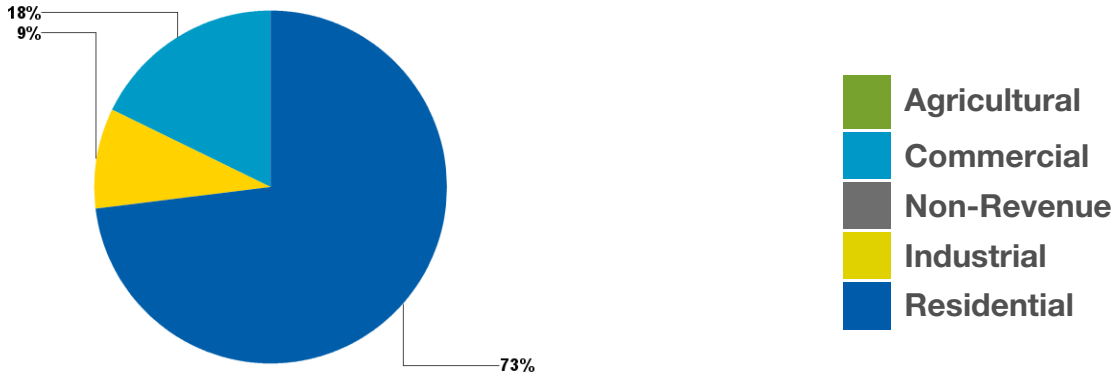
Permitted amount in 2012: 172.8 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 84 (million gallons/year) 0.23 (million gallons/day)

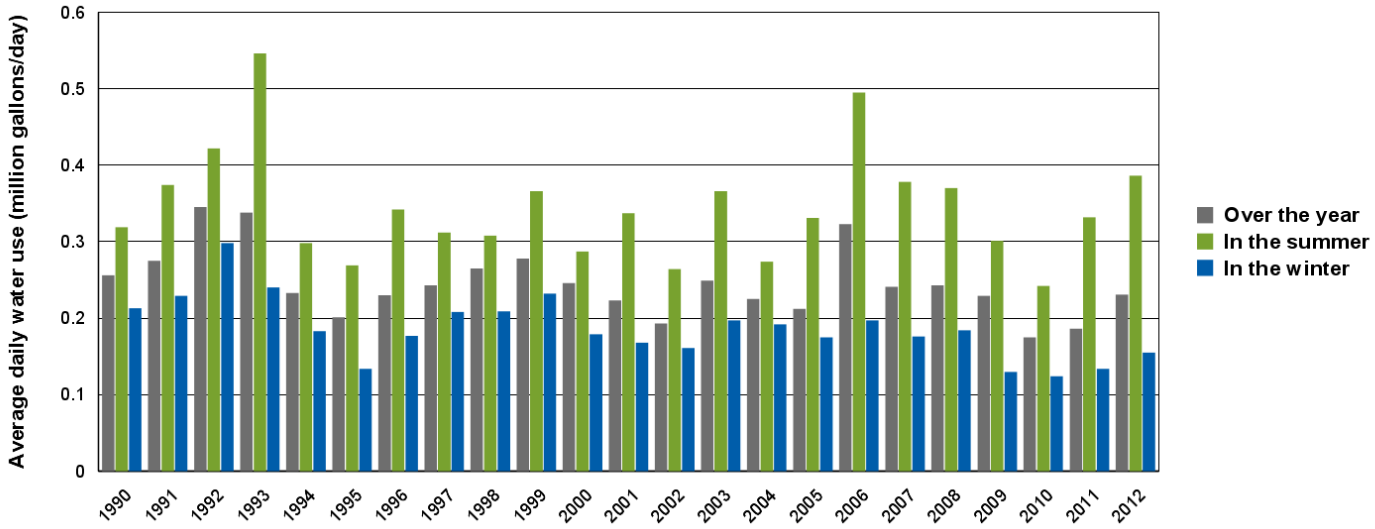
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 74 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,540	2,910	3,210
Total Population	3,970	4,340	4,640
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.30	0.34	0.38
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	118	118	118
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	91	79	72

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Baytown Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

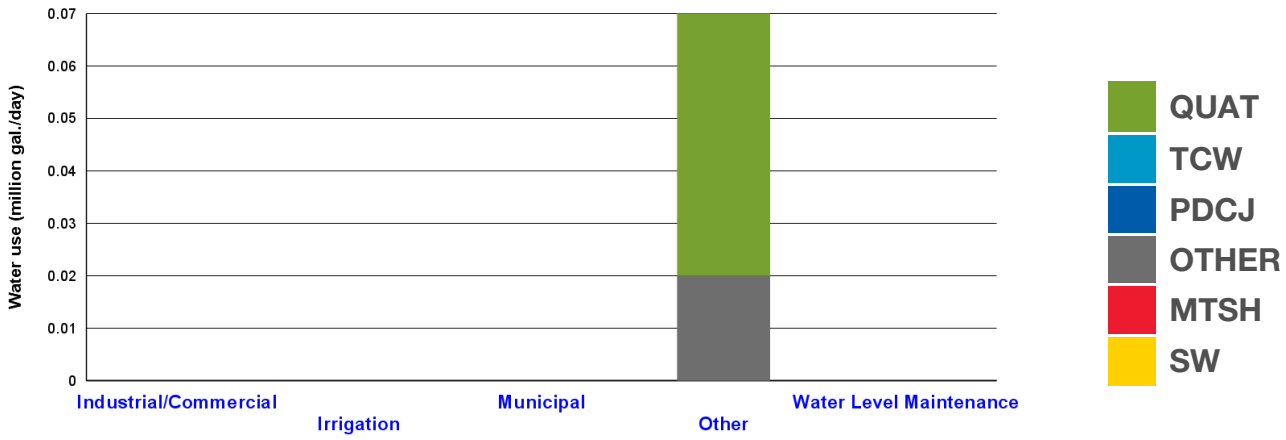
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	6	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health

risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Birchwood Village Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

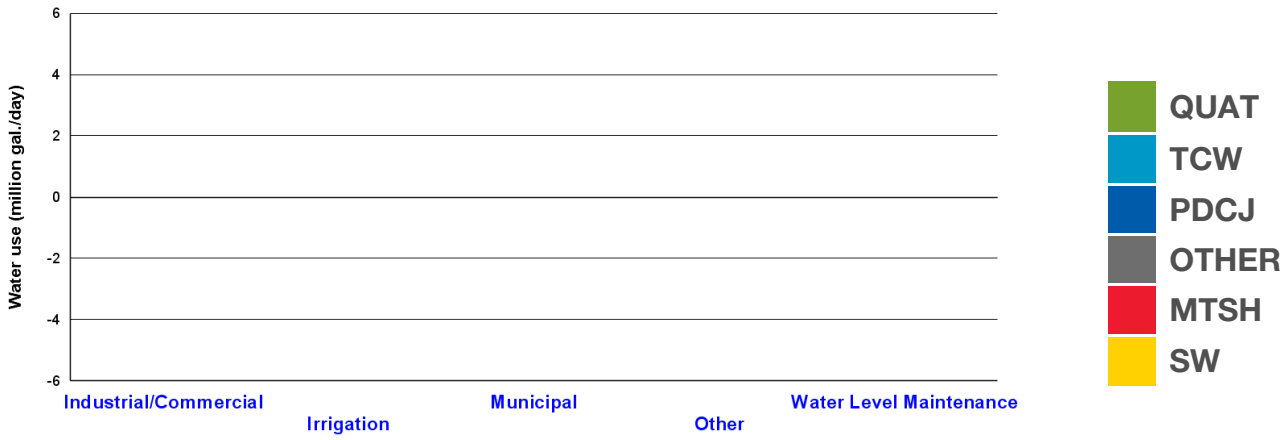
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	4
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water

suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Blaine Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

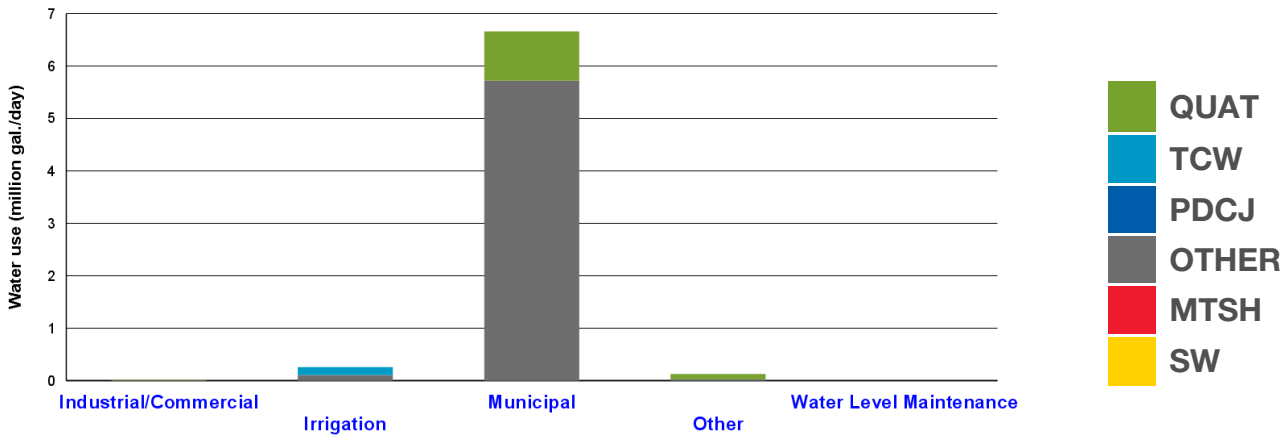
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	2	5	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	3	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	14	8	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	12	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Dechlorination, Iron removal, Manganese removal, Organics removal, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

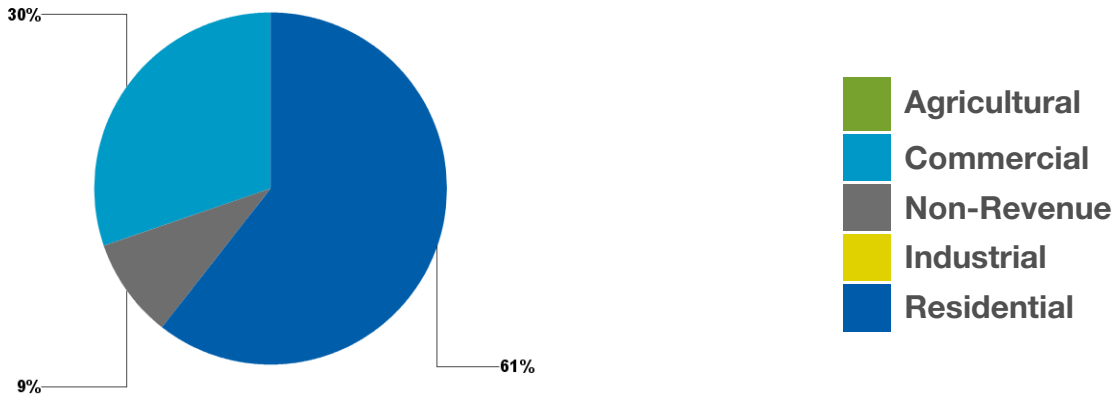
Permitted amount in 2012: 3337 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2785 (million gallons/year) 7.63 (million gallons/day)

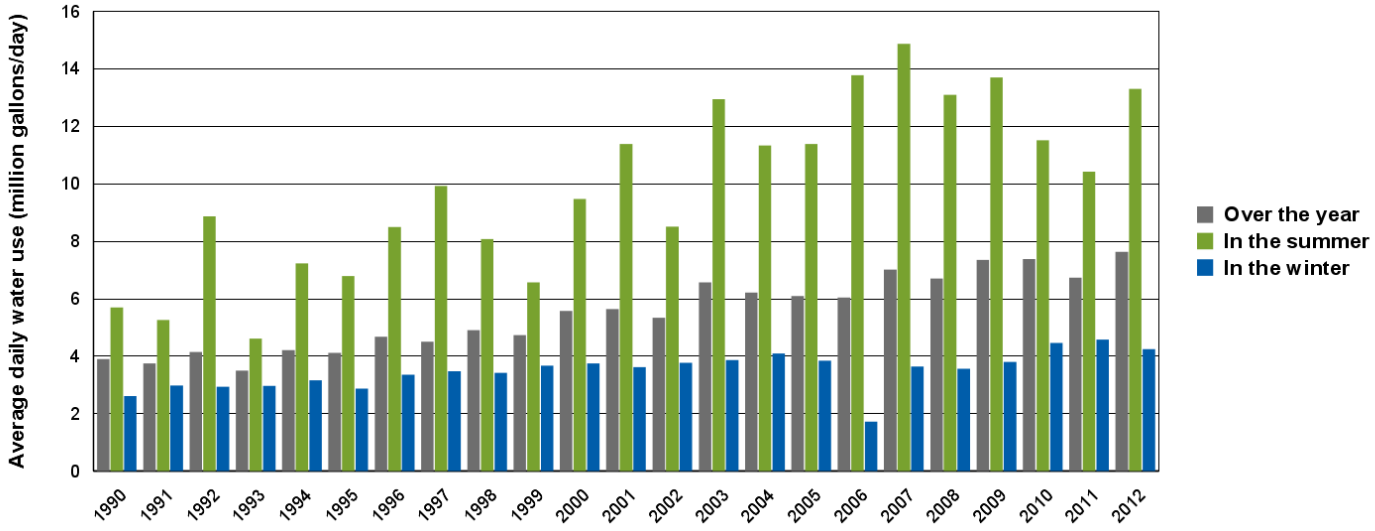
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 86 gallons per person per day gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	59,416	69,816	80,416
Total Population	66,300	76,700	87,300
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	8.62	10.13	11.67
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	145	145	145
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	129	110	95

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Centerville Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

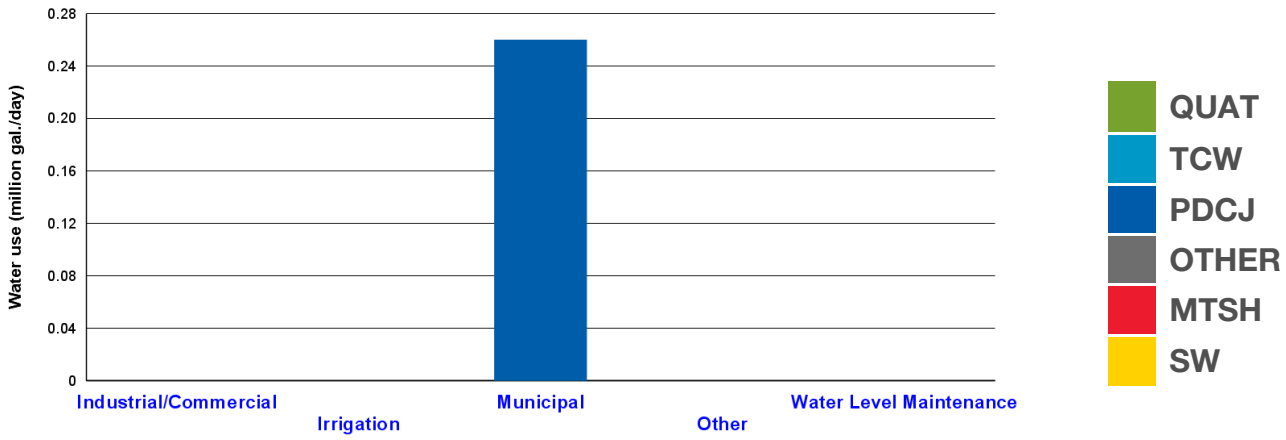
Available approaches to meet current and future demand:

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wasterwater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	1	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

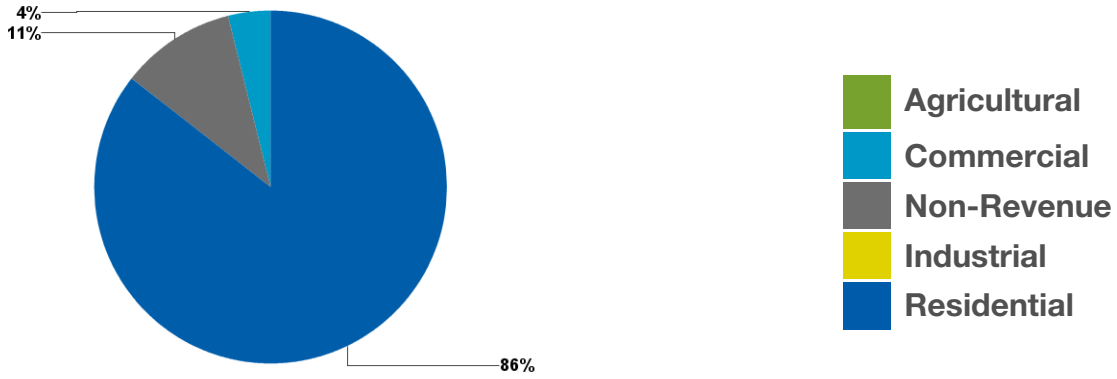
Permitted amount in 2012: 108 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 116 (million gallons/year) 0.32 (million gallons/day)

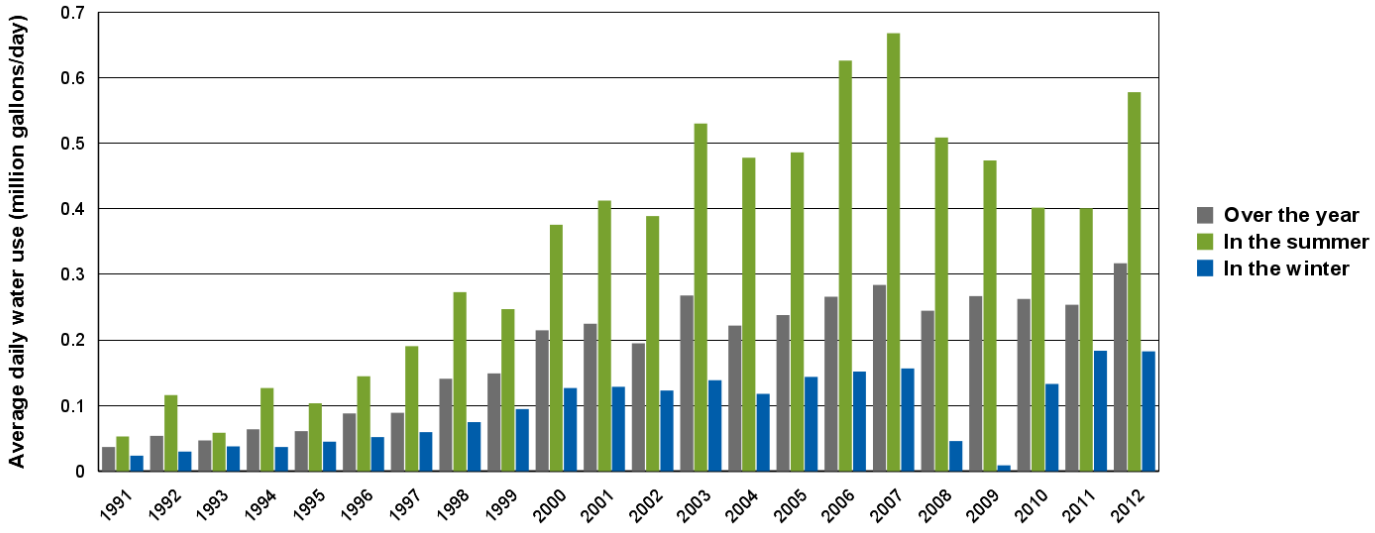
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 76 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	3,840	3,930	4,060
Total Population	3,840	3,930	4,060
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.33	0.34	0.35
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	86	86	86
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	83	81	78

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Circle Pines Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

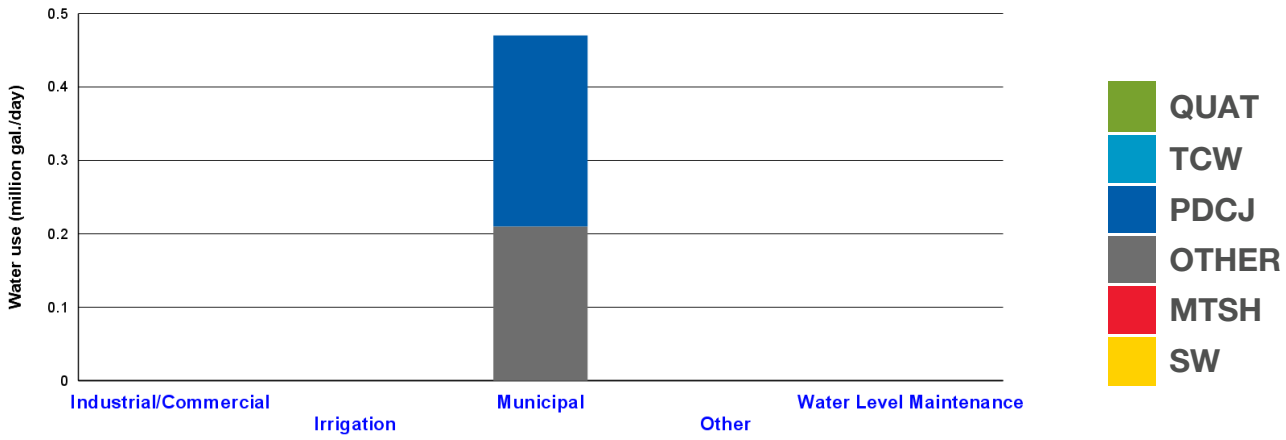
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Manganese removal, Fluoride , Iron removal

Rate structure: Increasing Block

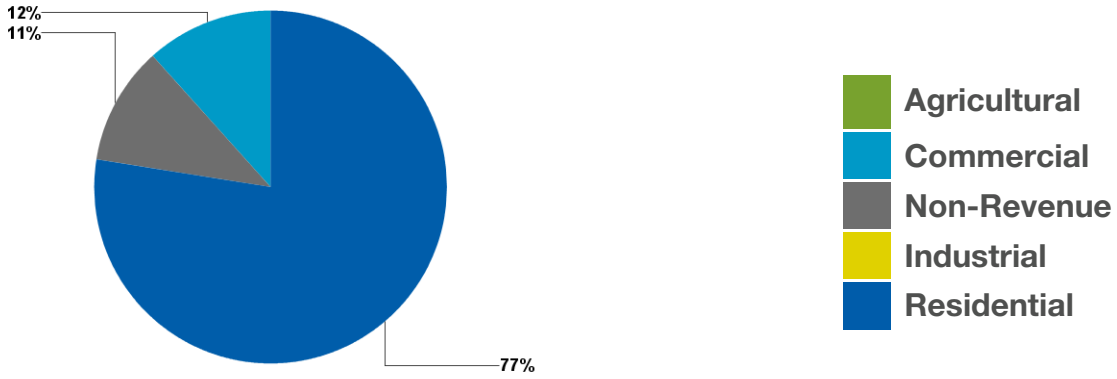
Permitted amount in 2012: 200 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 182 (million gallons/year) 0.50 (million gallons/day)

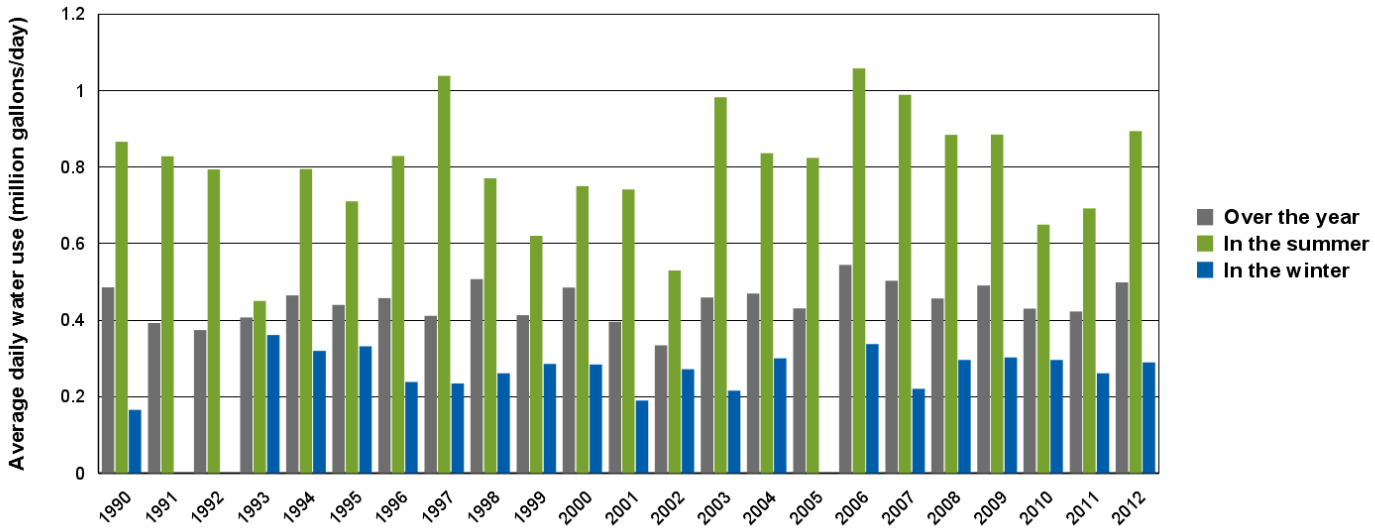
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 77 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	5,000	5,200	5,300
Total Population	5,000	5,200	5,300
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.48	0.50	0.51
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	97	97	97
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	100	96	94

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Columbia Heights Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

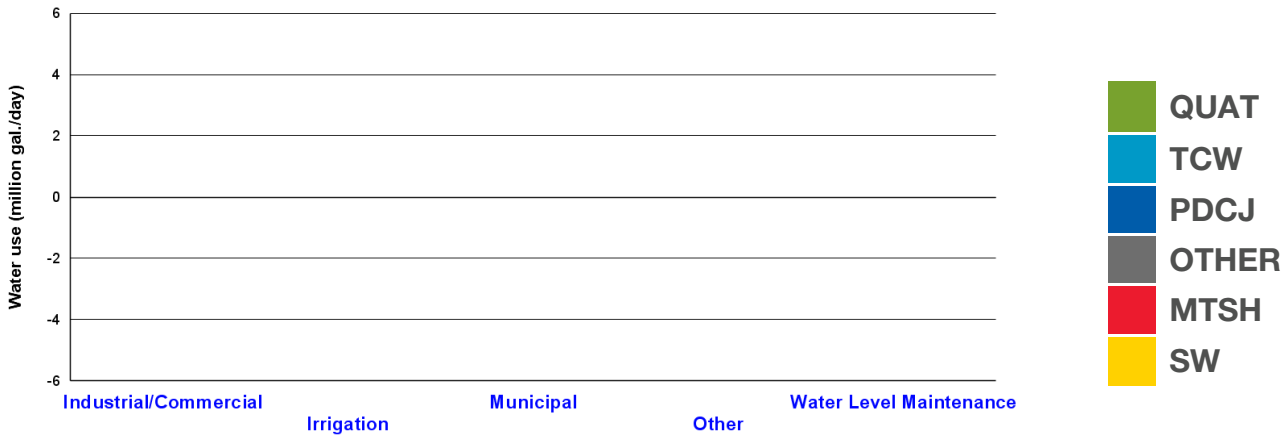
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Columbus Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

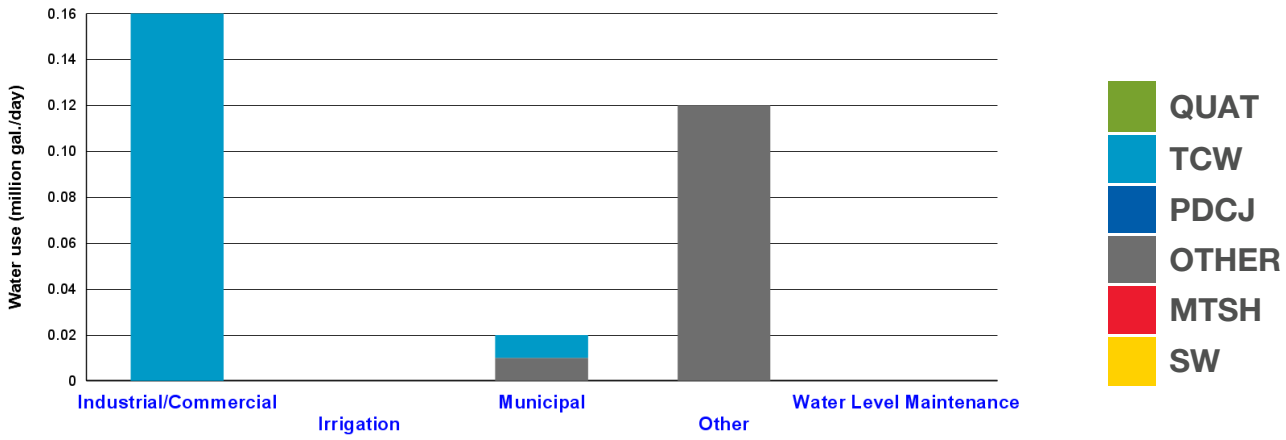
Available approaches to meet current and future demand:

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wasterwater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	2	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment:

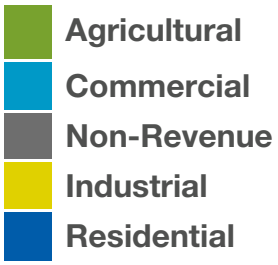
Rate structure: Flat

Permitted amount in 2012: 20 (million gallons/year)

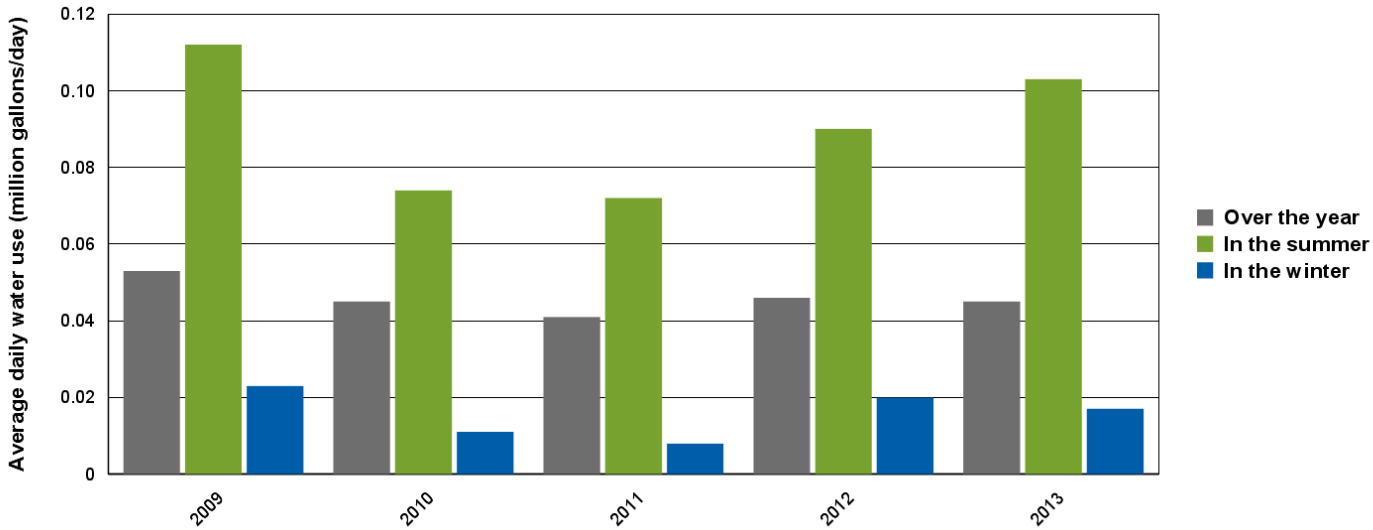
Reported use in 2012: 17 (million gallons/year) 0.05 (million gallons/day)

Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served			
Total Population	4,220	4,950	5,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.36	0.68	1.00
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	0	0	0

What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Coon Rapids Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

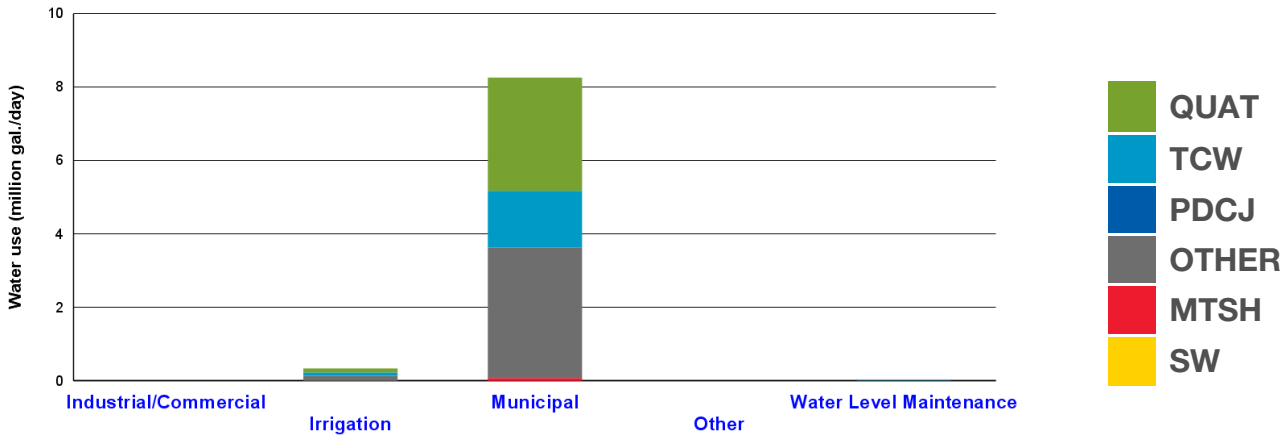
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	6	5	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	3	4	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	14	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron removal, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Disinfection, Other, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

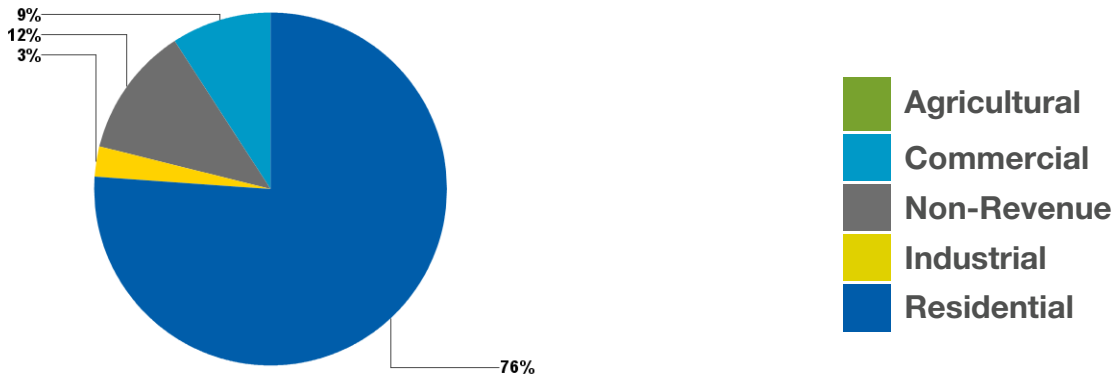
Permitted amount in 2012: 3200 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2959 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year) 8.11 (million gallons/day)

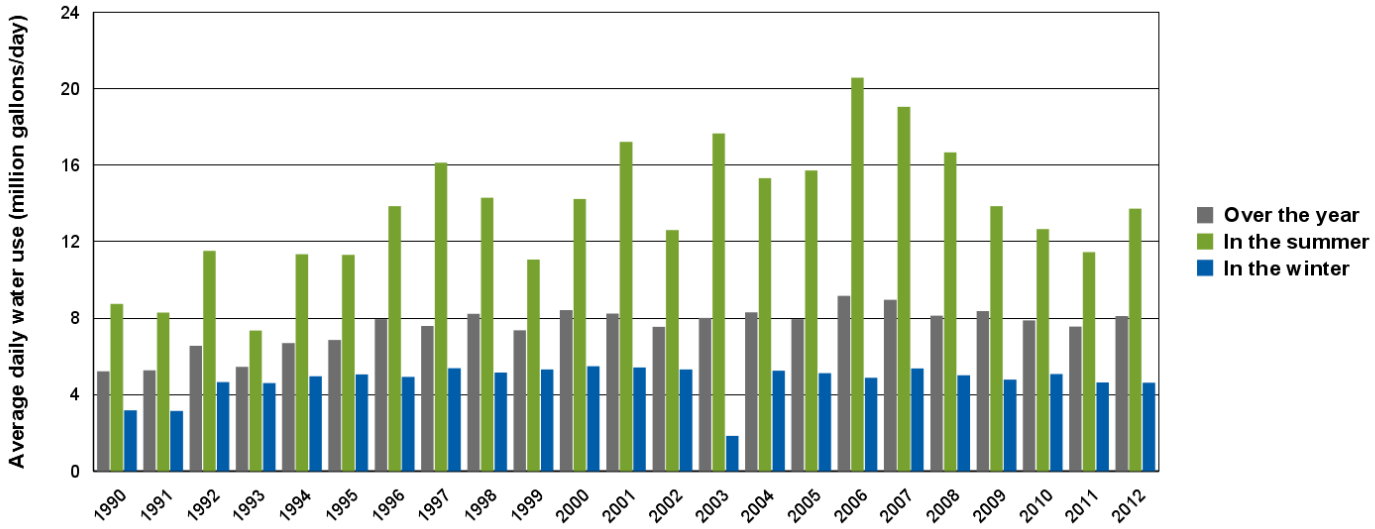
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 95 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	64,800	68,400	72,100
Total Population	64,800	68,400	72,100
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	8.67	9.15	9.65
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	134	134	134
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	125	119	112

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
-

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
-
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Cottage Grove Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

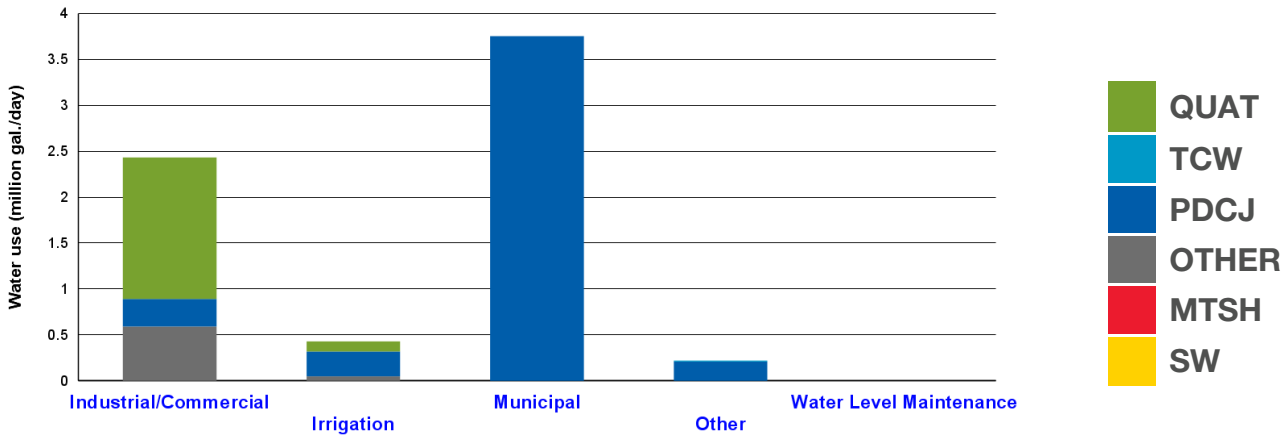
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	7	19	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	9	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	4	7	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	5	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

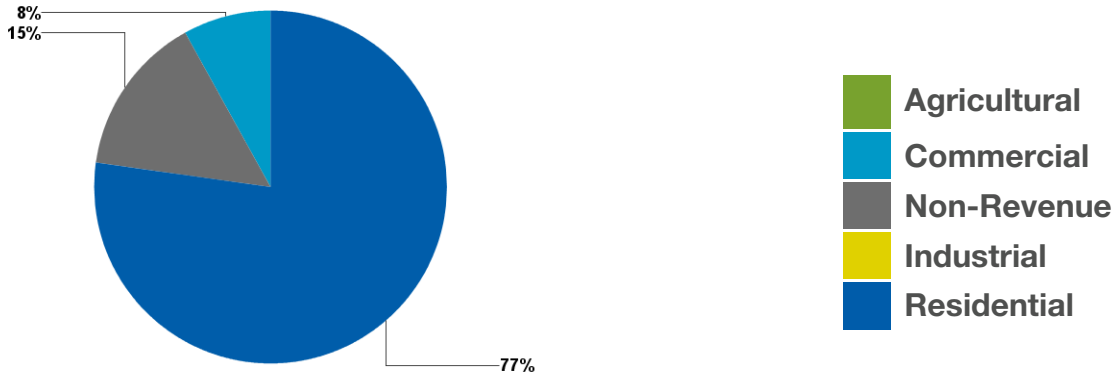
Permitted amount in 2012: 1500 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1578 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year) 4.32 (million gallons/day)

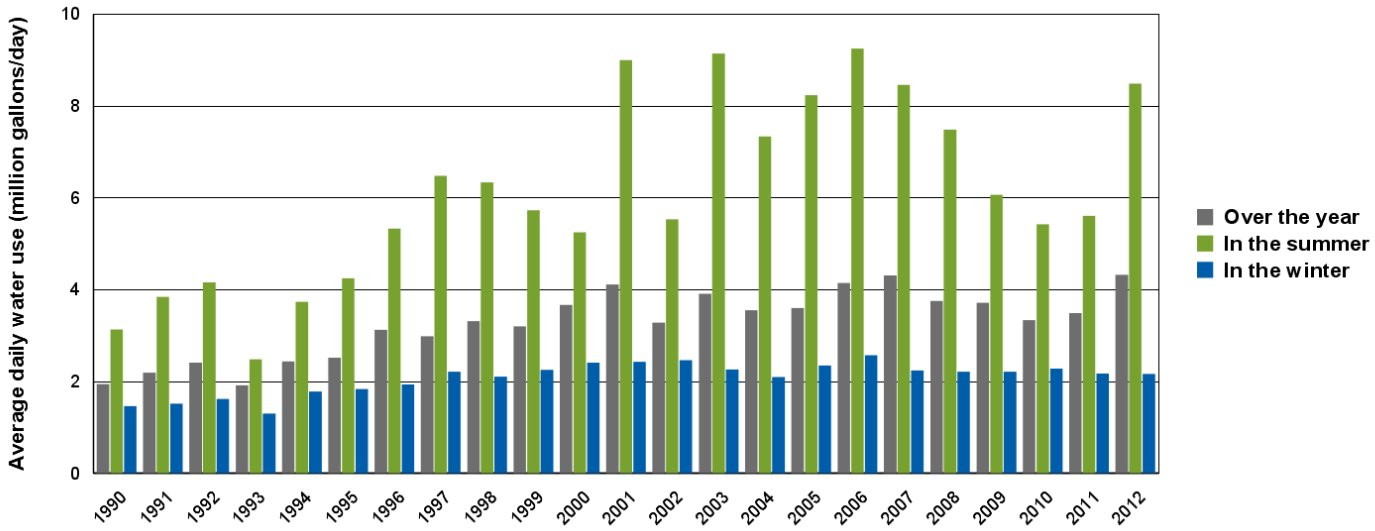
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 90 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	38,400	42,200	47,000
Total Population	38,400	42,200	47,000
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	4.22	4.64	5.16
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	110	110	110
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	113	102	92

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
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- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Local work underway or completed: The City of Cottage Grove has conducted several aquifer pumping tests at their municipal supply wells and has shared these data with the MDH. These tests have recently been used to update the City's Wellhead Protection Plan and were part of an Aquifer Test Plan approved by teh MDH in March 2015.

Dellwood Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

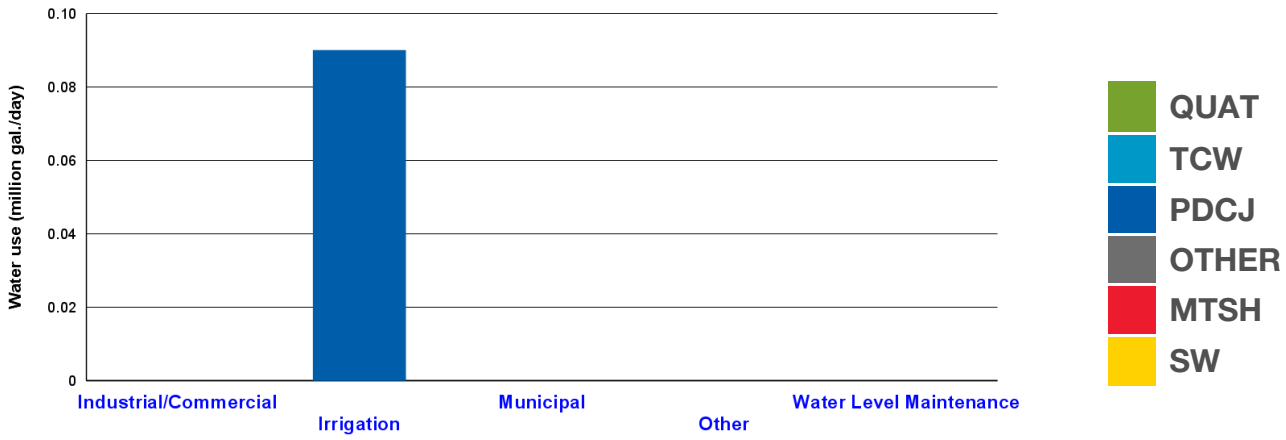
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water

suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Denmark Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

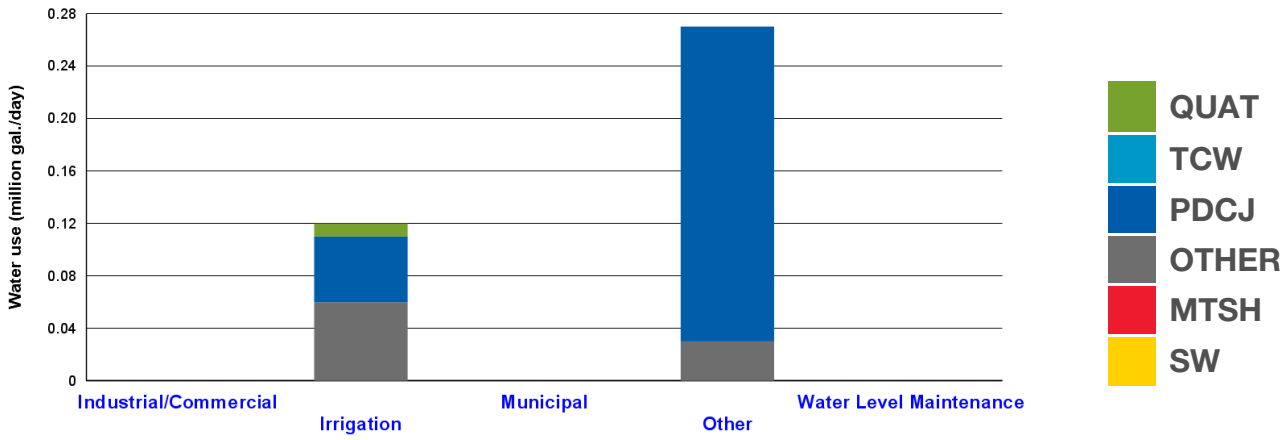
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	8	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	6	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Falcon Heights Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by St. Paul.

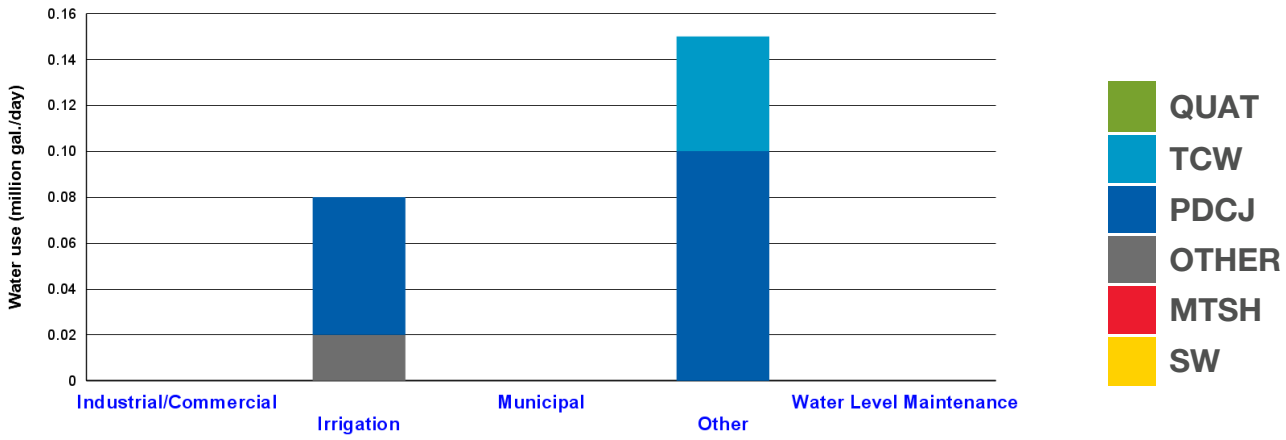
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Forest Lake Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

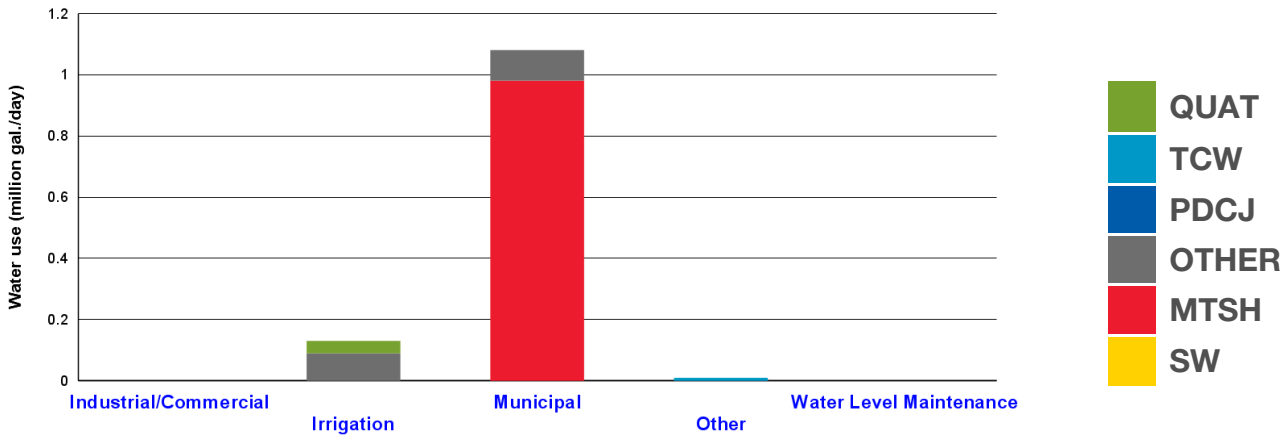
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	2	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	5	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	9	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Iron removal, Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Other, Fluoride , Softening

Rate structure: Increasing Block

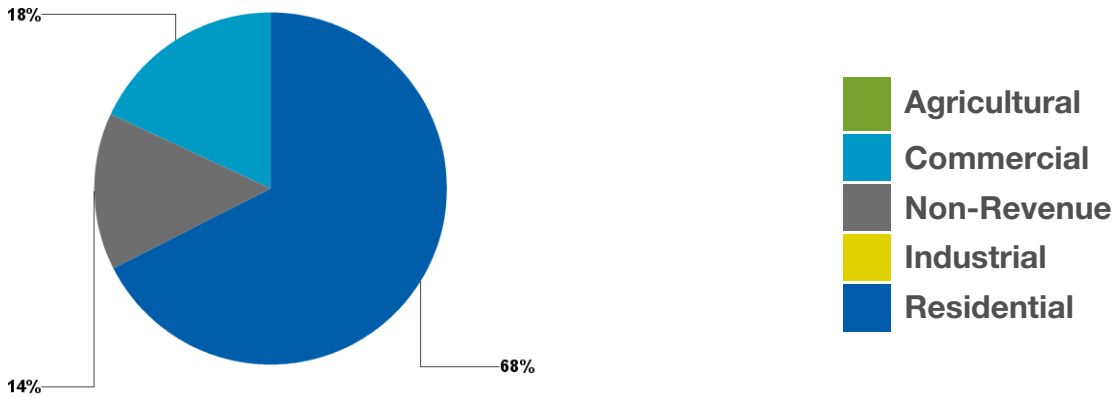
Permitted amount in 2012: 565.4 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 473 (million gallons/year) 1.30 (million gallons/day)

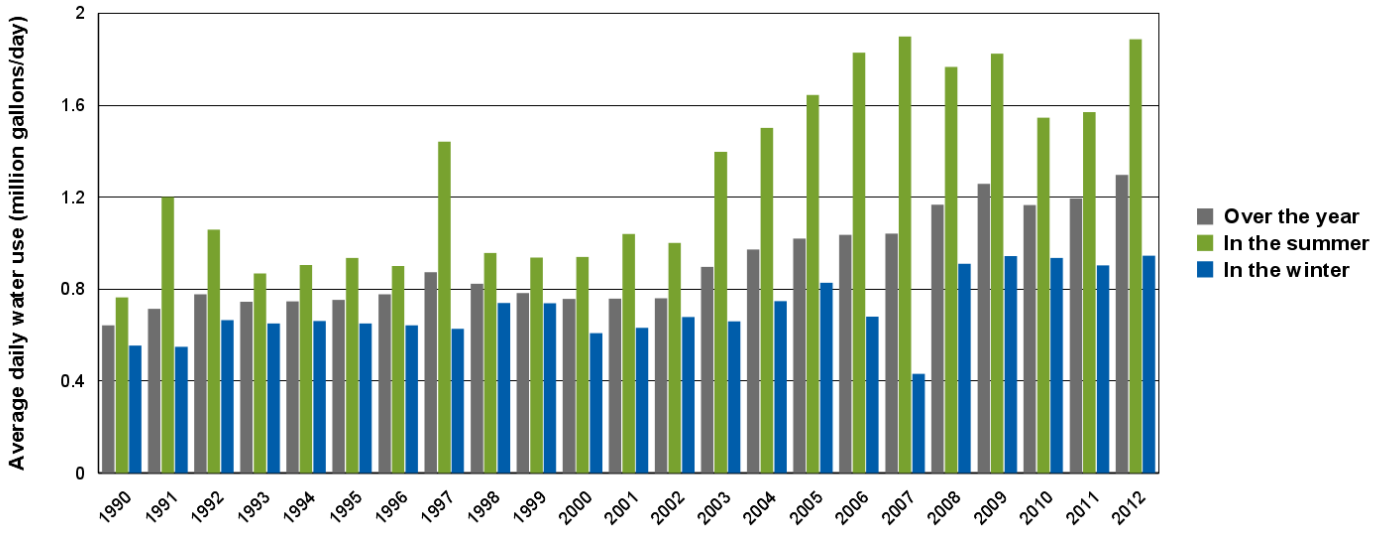
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 74 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	14,061	17,761	21,461
Total Population	21,500	25,200	28,900
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.57	1.99	2.40
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	112	112	112
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	92	73	60

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Fridley Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

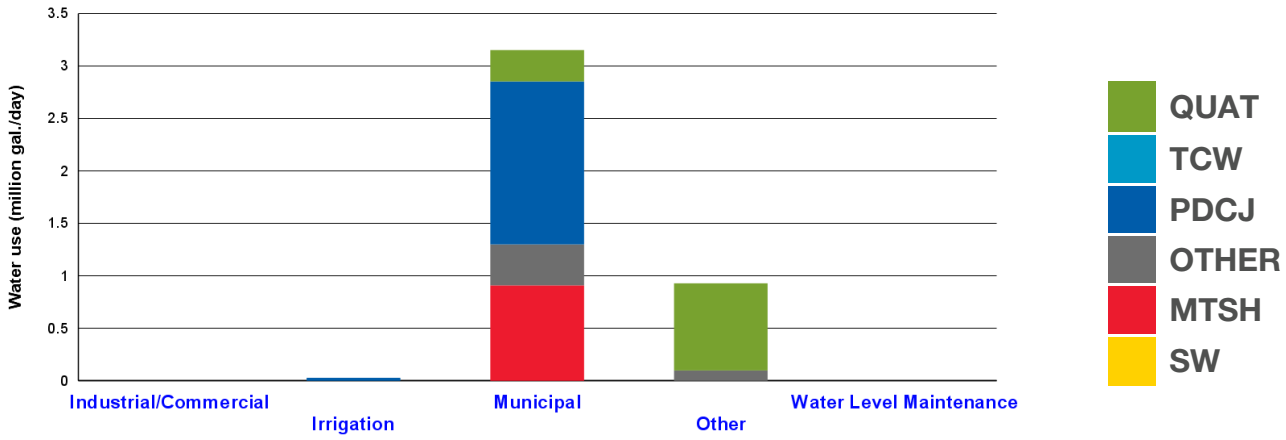
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	4	0	4
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	4	1	4
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	17	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	4	6	3
Surface Water (SW)	5	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Manganese removal, Iron removal, Radionuclides removal, Fluoride , Other, Iron/ Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

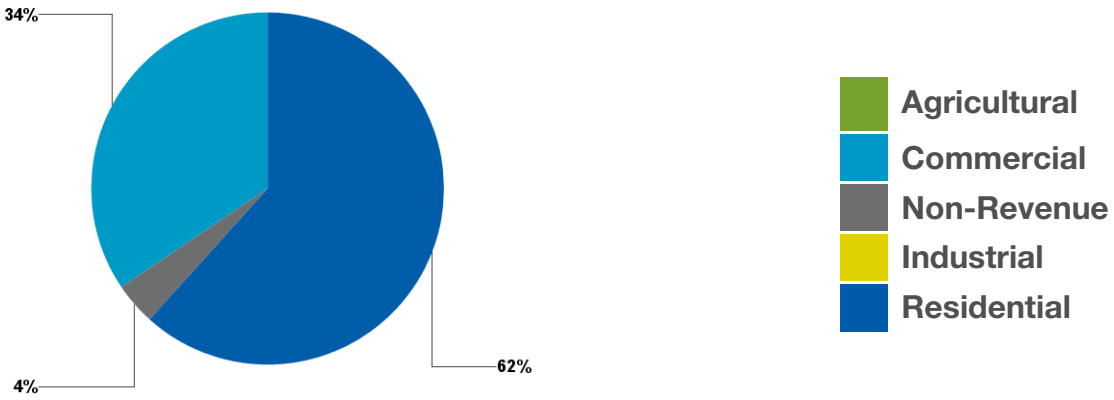
Permitted amount in 2012: 2400 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1485 (million gallons/year) 4.07 (million gallons/day) (million gallons/day)

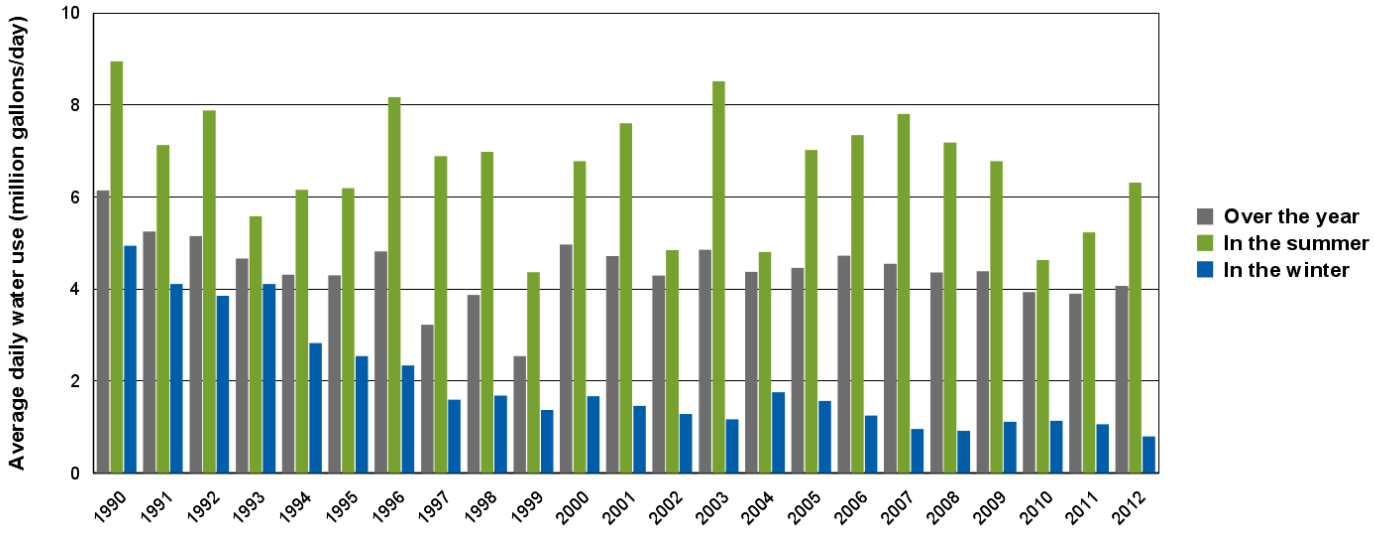
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 88 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	27,874	29,074	30,474
Total Population	28,200	29,400	30,800
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	4.50	4.70	4.92
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	162	162	162
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	148	142	135

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Gem Lake Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

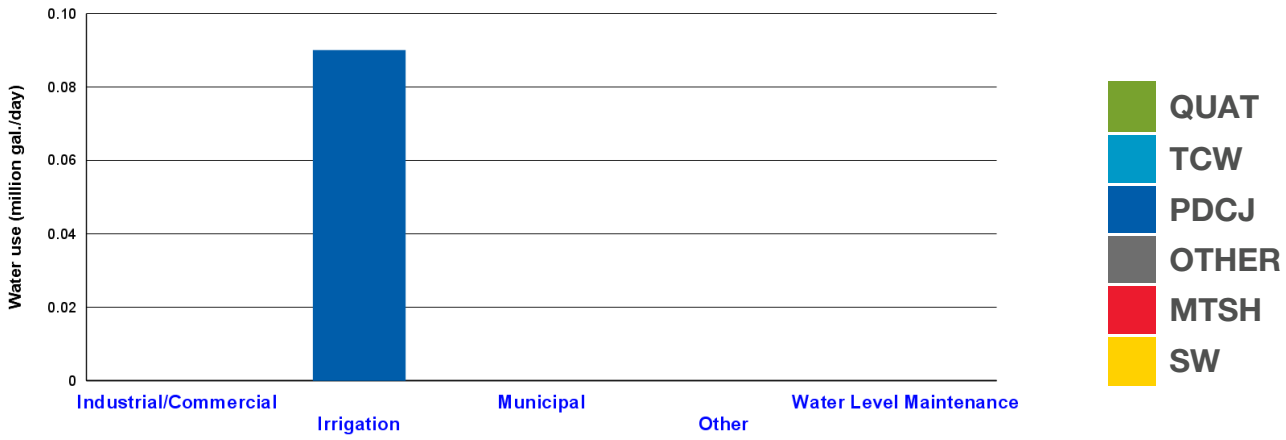
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Grant Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

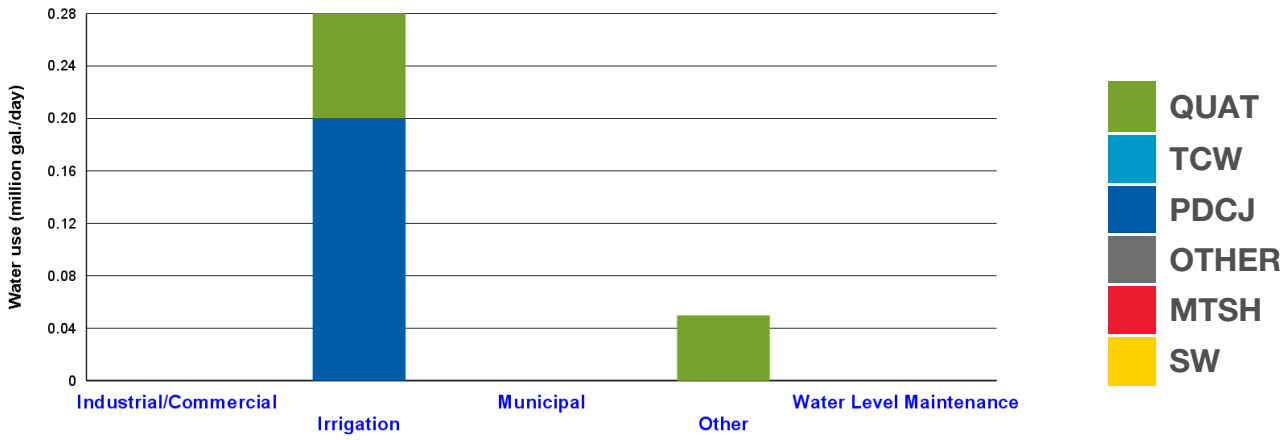
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	7	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	5	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hilltop Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

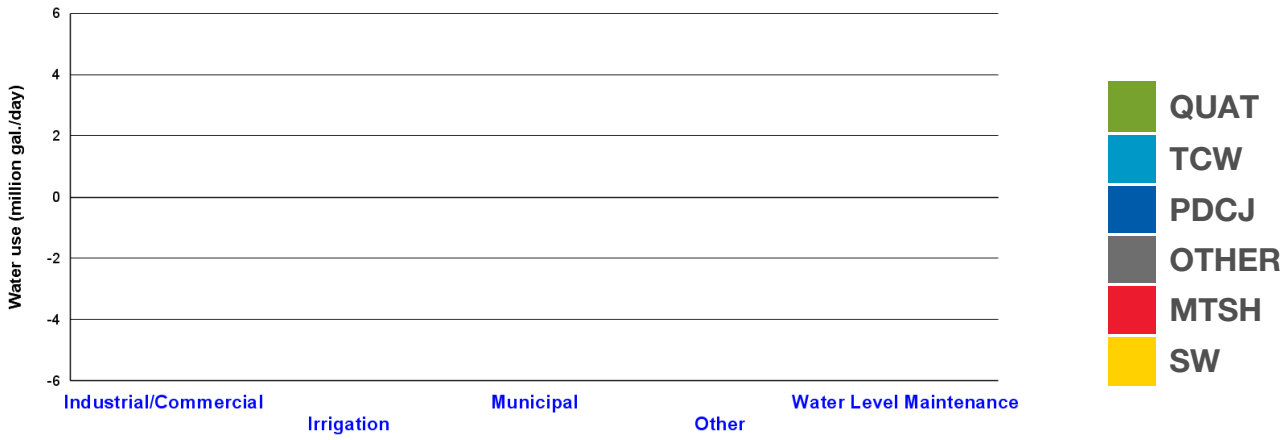
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hugo Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

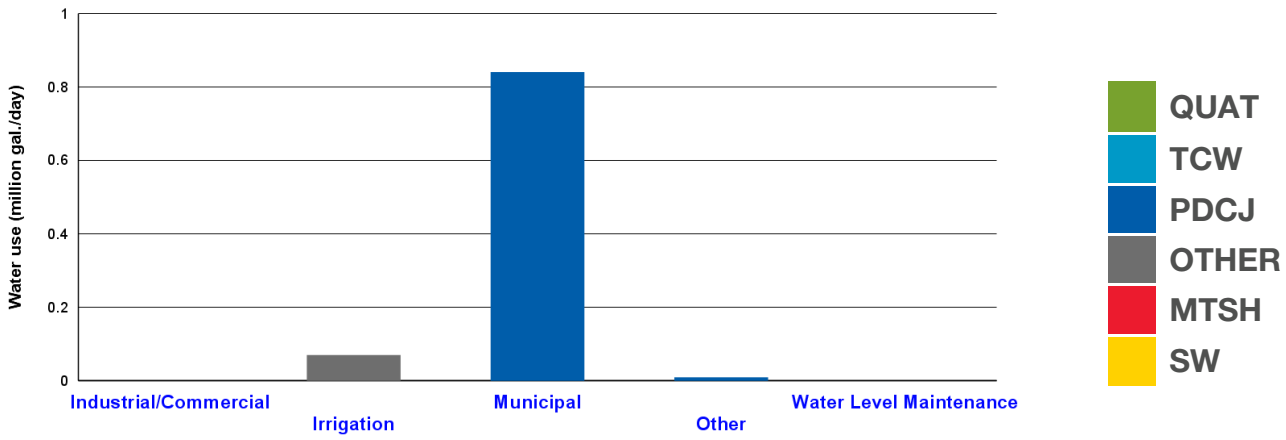
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	5	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	4	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	4	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	4	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

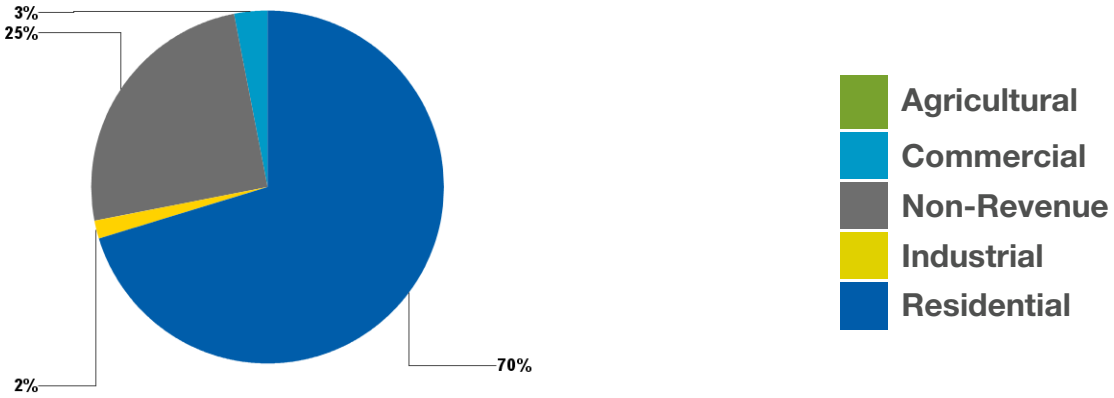
Permitted amount in 2012: 650 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 438 (million gallons/year) 1.20 (million gallons/day)

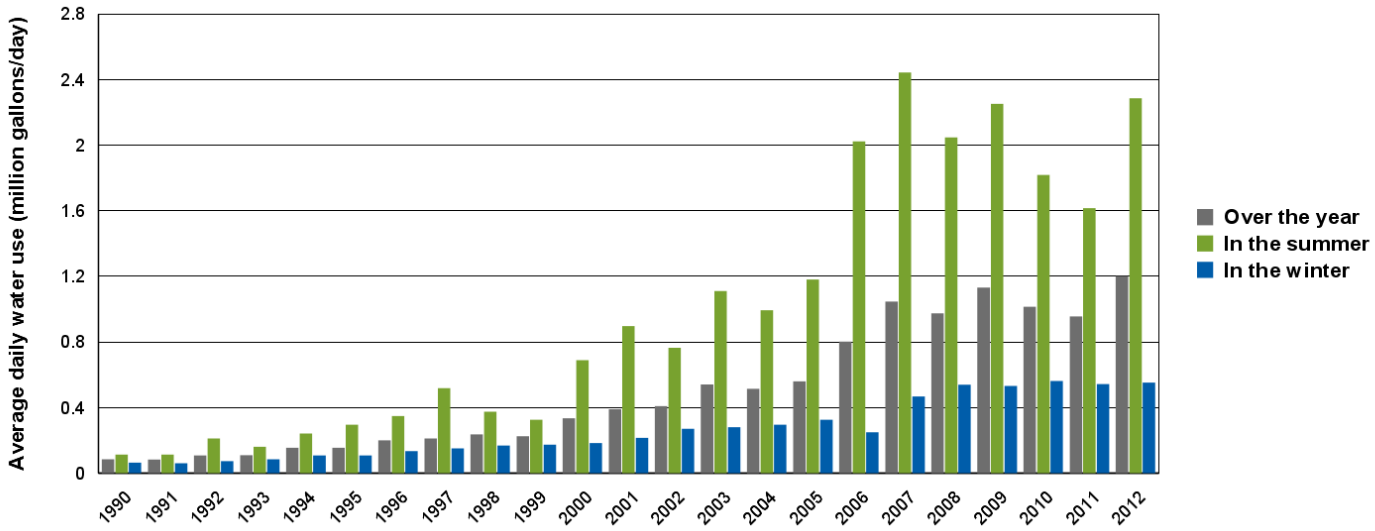
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 76 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	19,340	28,104	36,867
Total Population	16,900	22,800	29,000
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.15	3.12	4.09
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	111	111	111
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	62	43	33

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lake Elmo Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

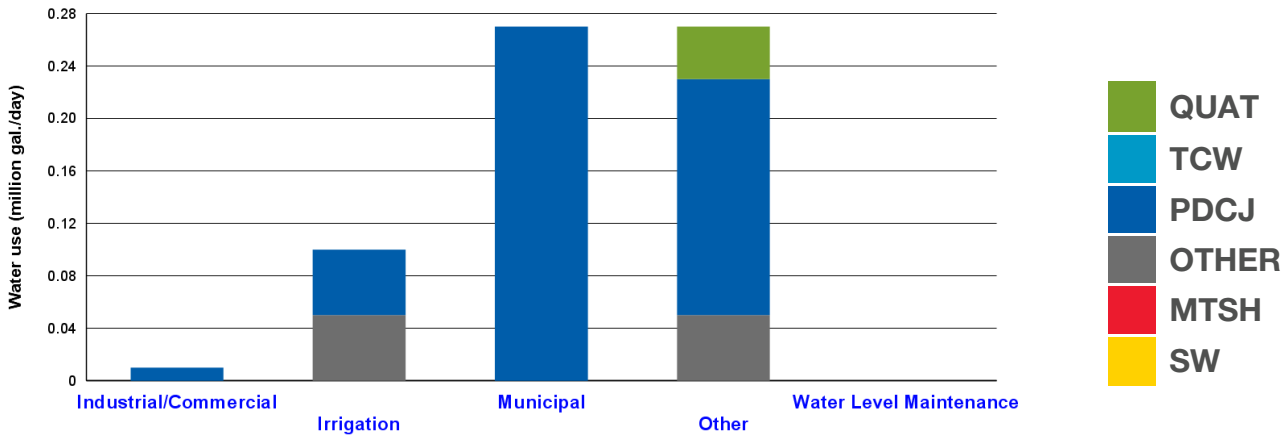
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	10	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	4	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

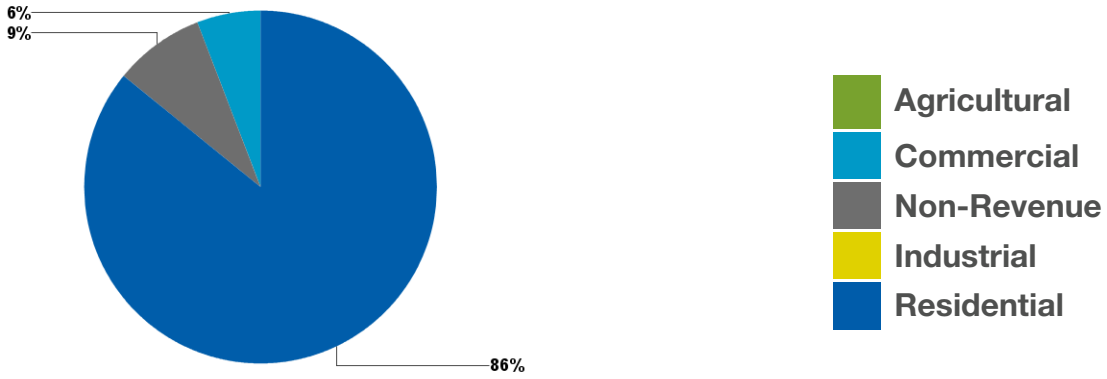
Permitted amount in 2012: 260 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 165 (million gallons/year) 0.45 (million gallons/day)

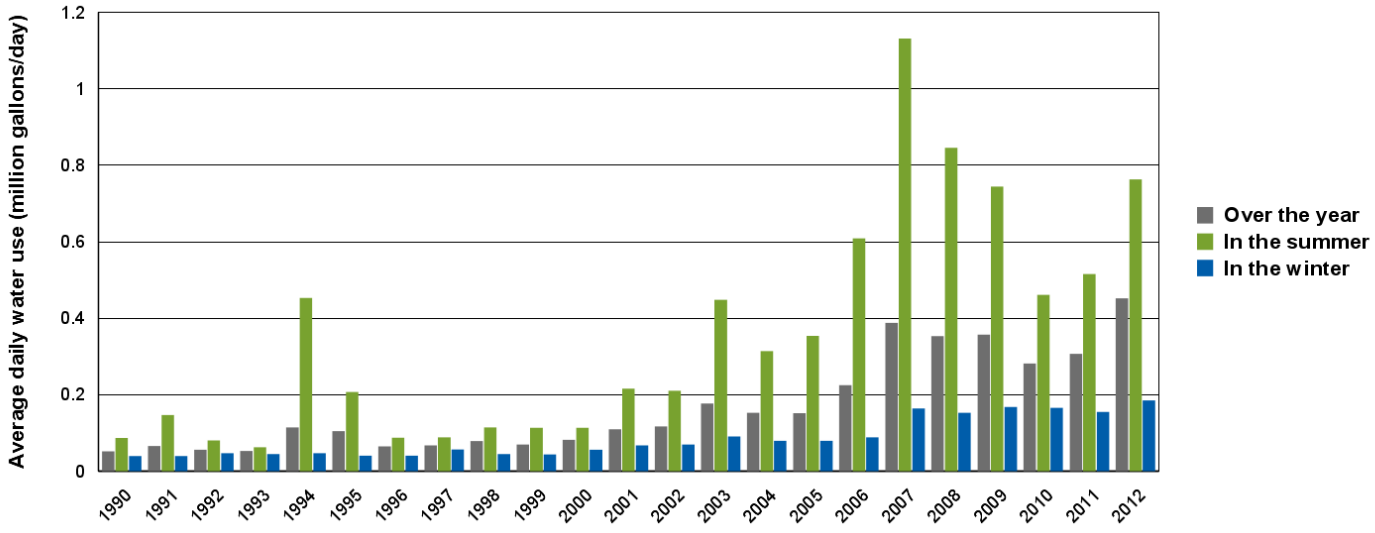
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 109 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	4,744	8,344	12,444
Total Population	10,500	14,100	18,200
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.55	0.96	1.43
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	115	115	115
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	95	54	36

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lakeland Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

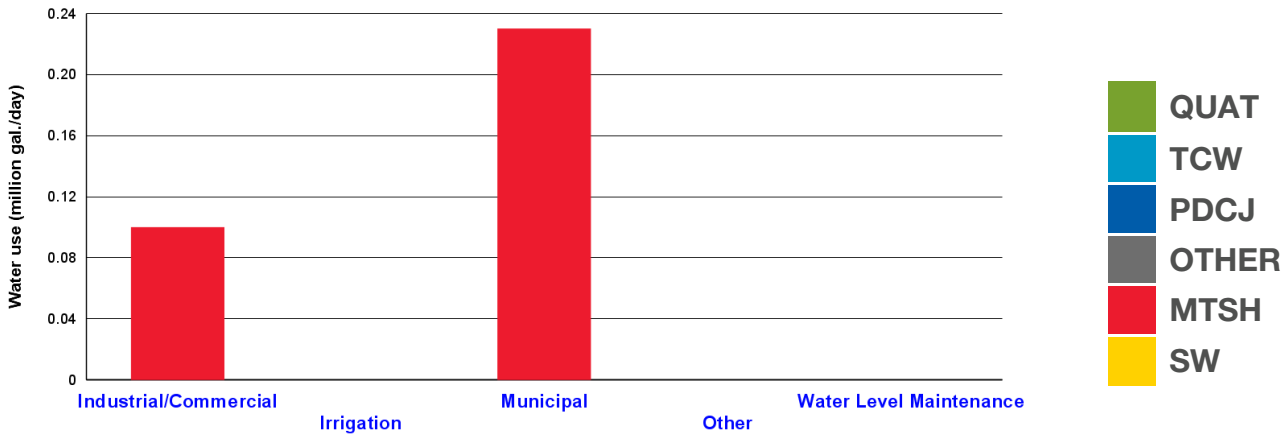
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	2	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Manganese removal, Other, Fluoride , Iron removal, Disinfection, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper

Rate structure: Flat

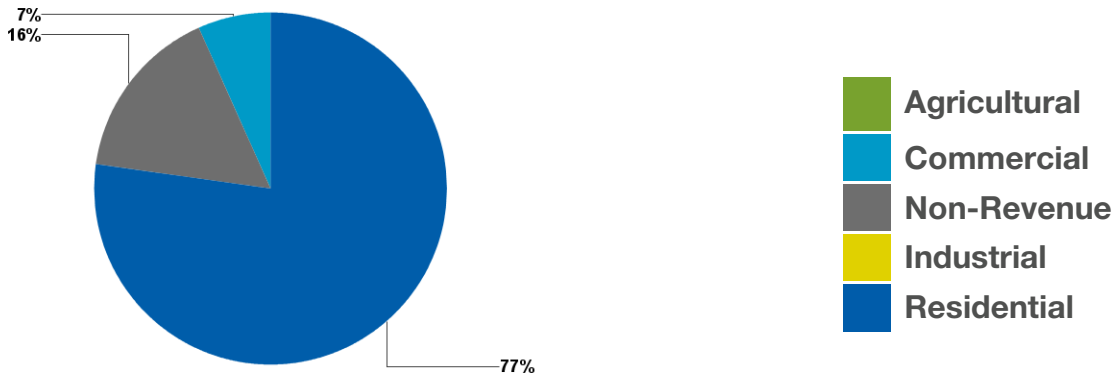
Permitted amount in 2012: 103 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 88 (million gallons/year) 0.24 (million gallons/day)

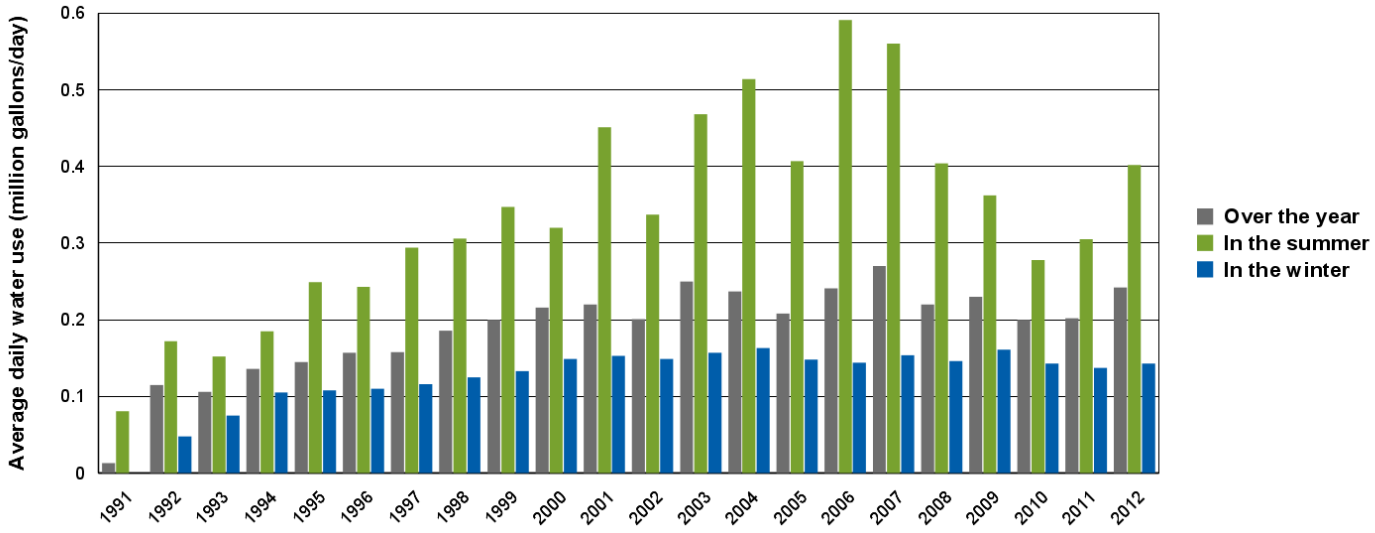
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 81 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,883	2,942	3,030
Total Population	1,740	1,690	1,670
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.25	0.25	0.26
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	86	86	86
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	84	82	80

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lakeland Shores Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Lakeland.

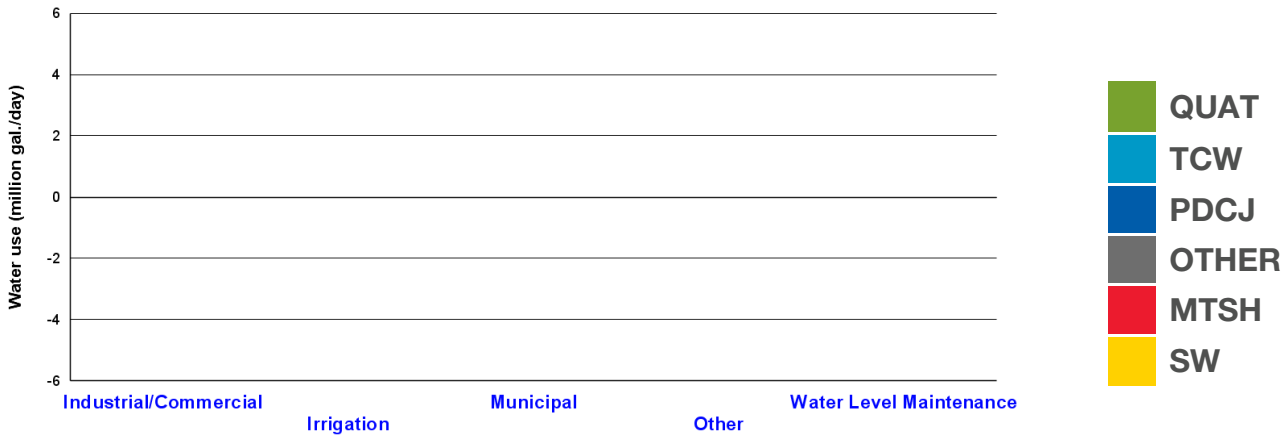
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water

suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lake St. Croix Beach Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Lakeland.

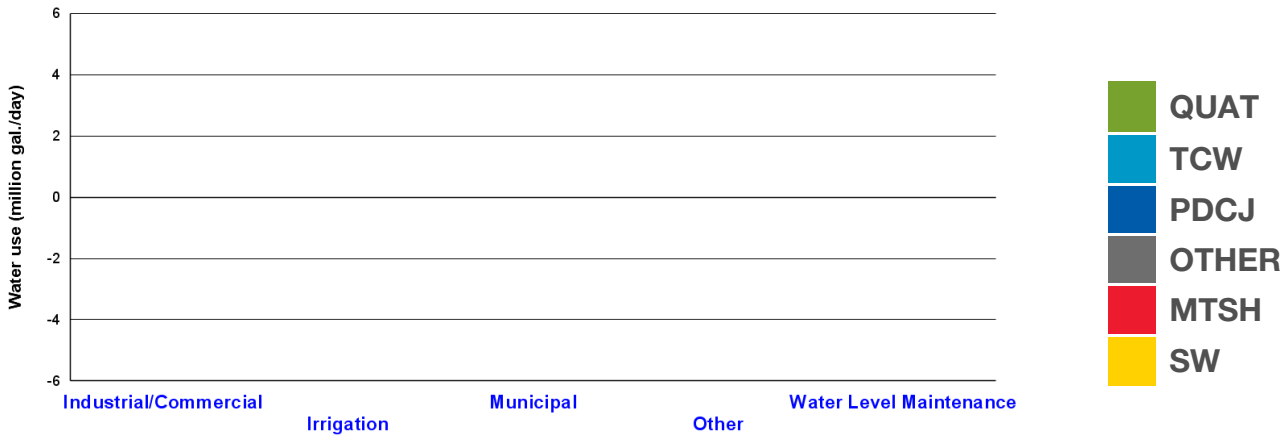
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Landfall Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Oakdale.

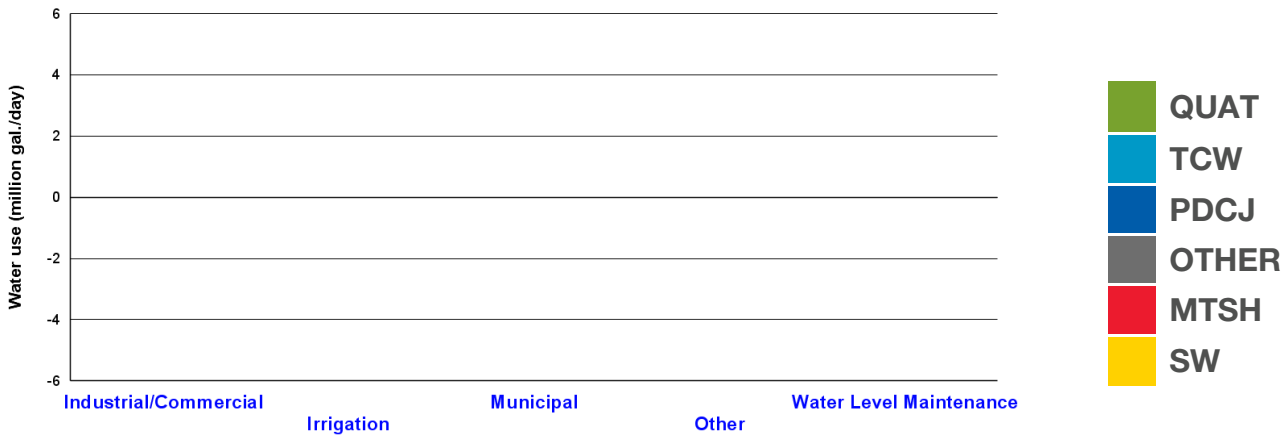
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	4
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	5
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lauderdale Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by St. Paul.

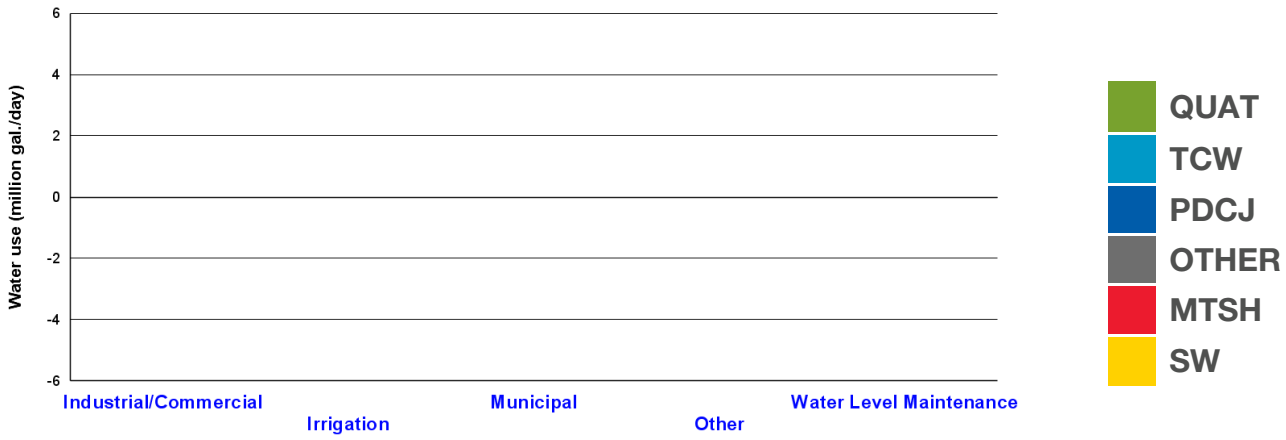
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lexington Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

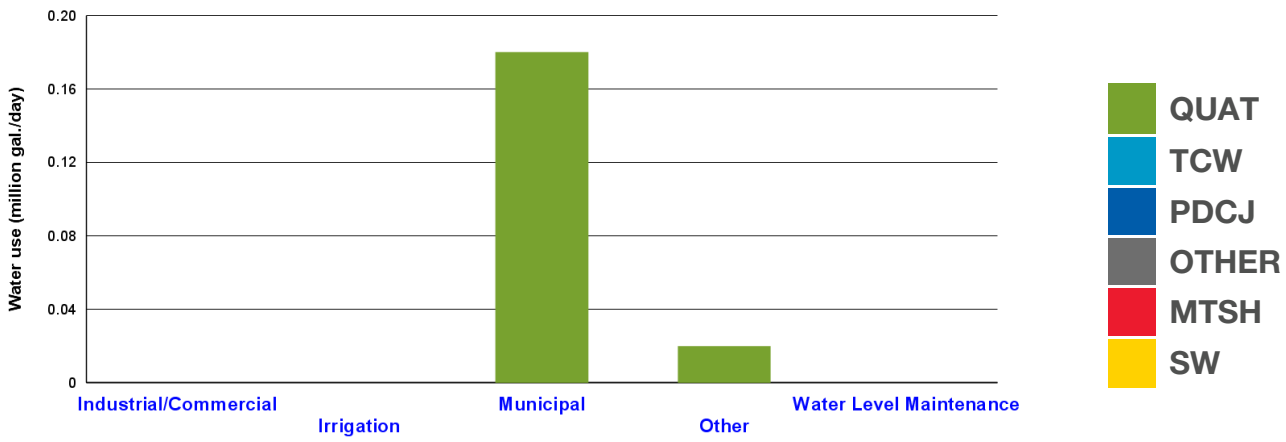
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

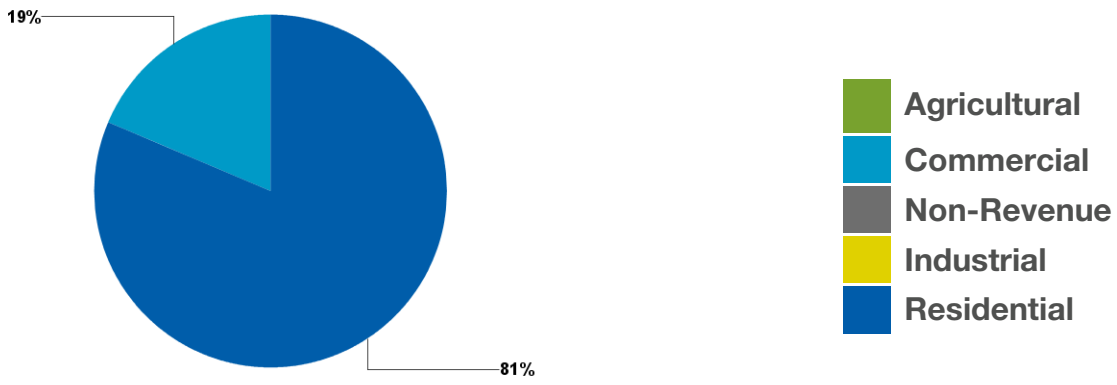
Permitted amount in 2012: 100 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 62 (million gallons/year) 0.17 (million gallons/day)

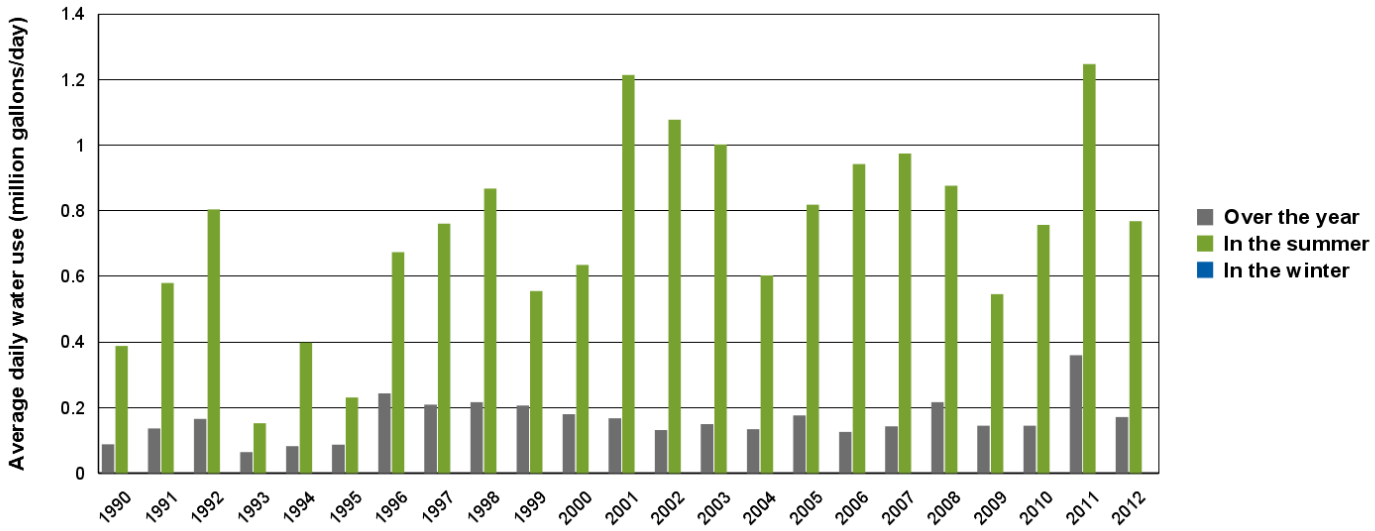
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 66 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,100	2,270	2,430
Total Population	2,100	2,270	2,430
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.18	0.19	0.21
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	85	85	85
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	65	60	56

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lino Lakes Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

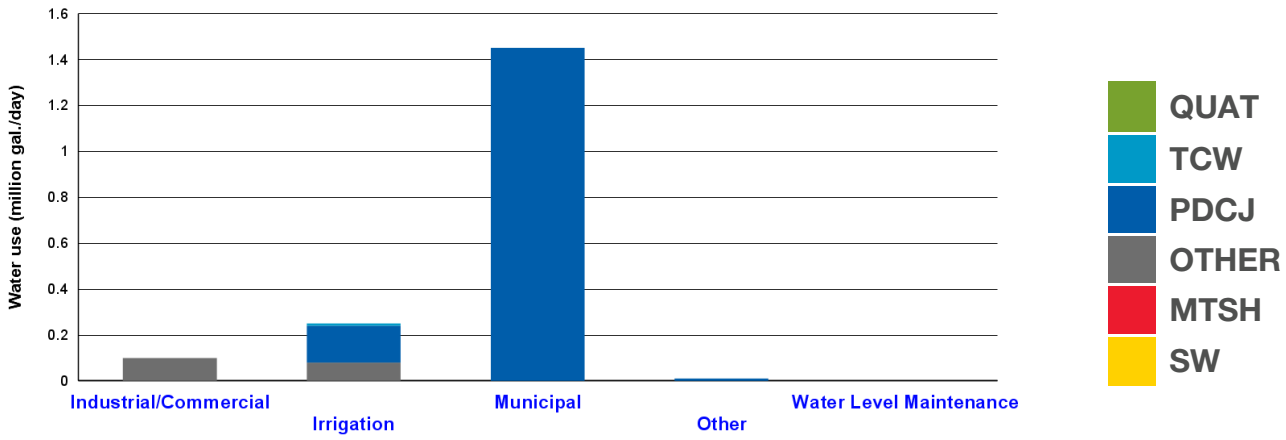
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	4	3	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	7	0
Surface Water (SW)	1	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

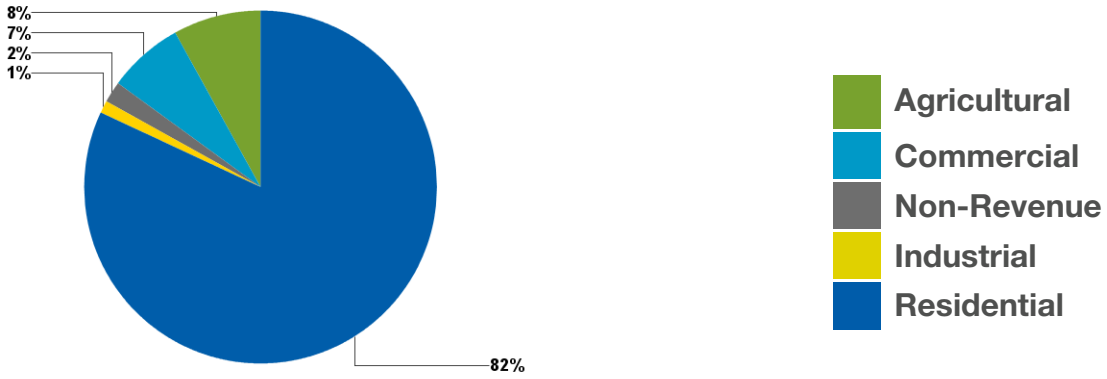
Permitted amount in 2012: 900 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 609 (million gallons/year) 1.67 (million gallons/day)

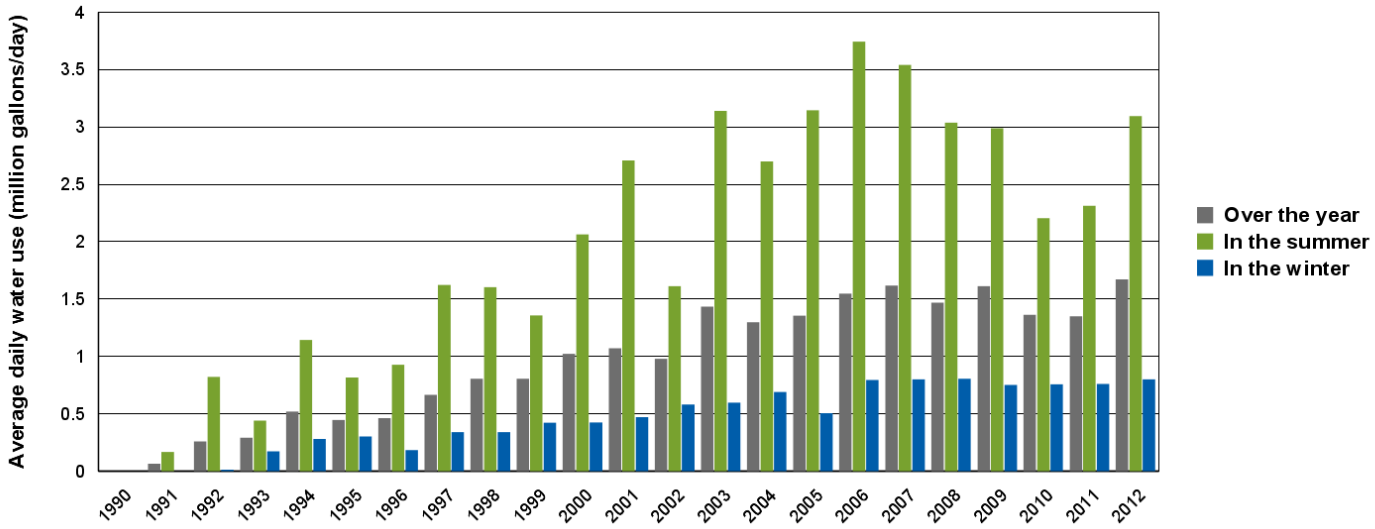
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 89 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	17,229	21,329	25,529
Total Population	22,800	26,900	31,100
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.85	2.29	2.74
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	107	107	107
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	97	78	65

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Little Canada Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

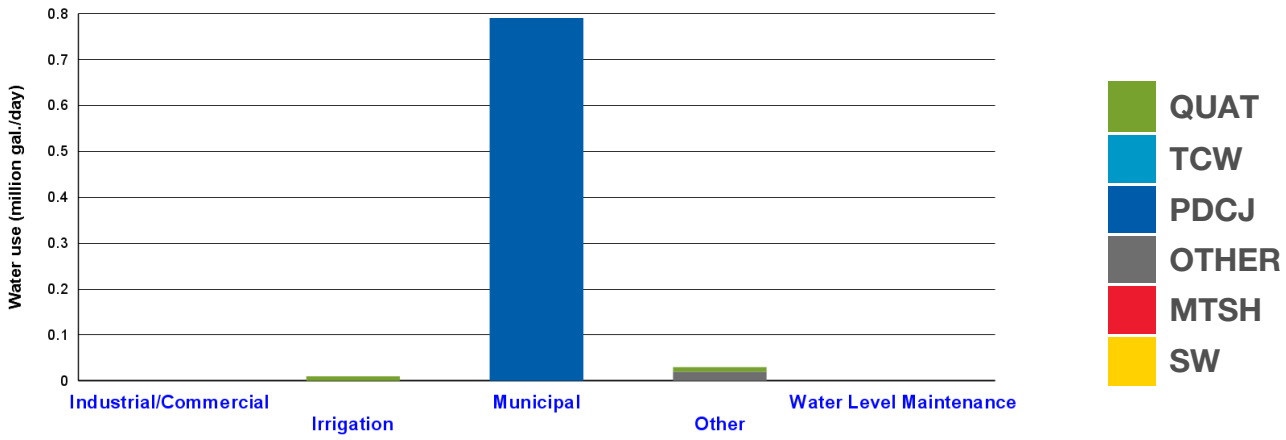
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	7	0	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	4	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water

suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Mahtomedi Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

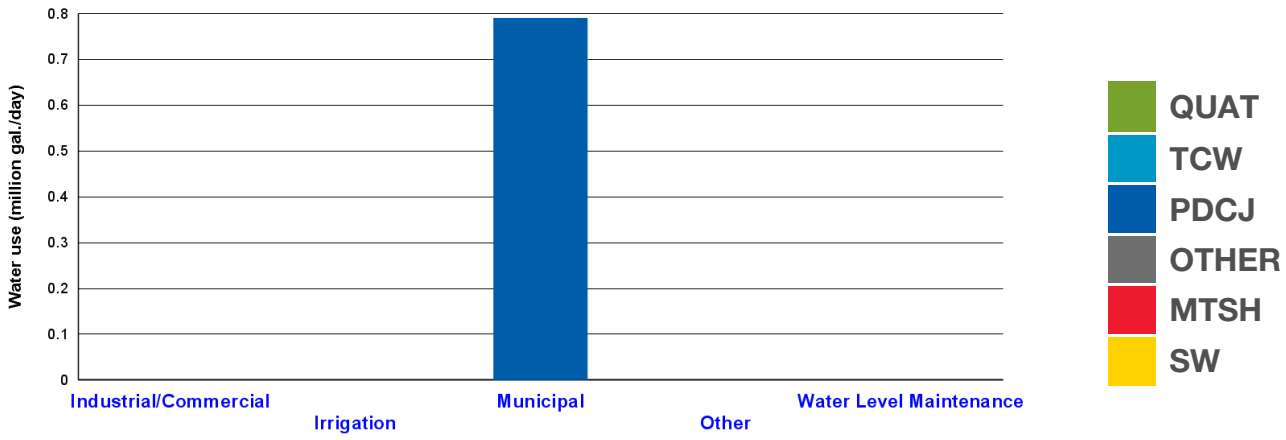
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

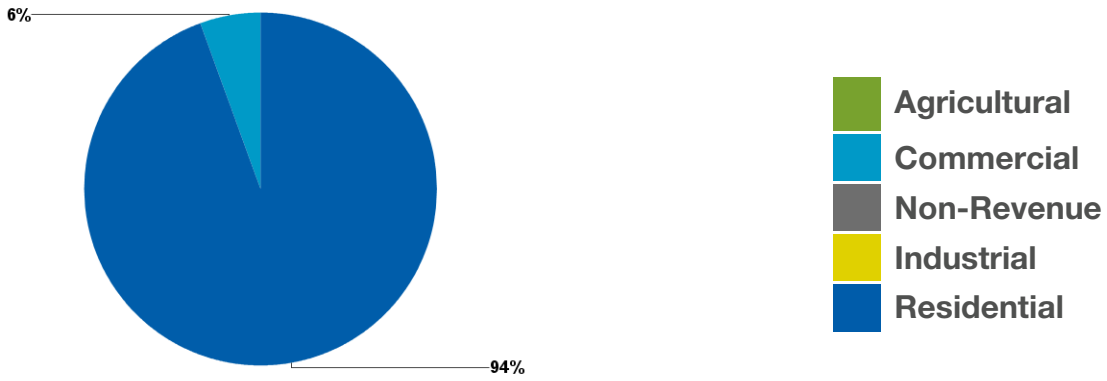
Permitted amount in 2012: 315 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 296 (million gallons/year) 0.81 (million gallons/day)

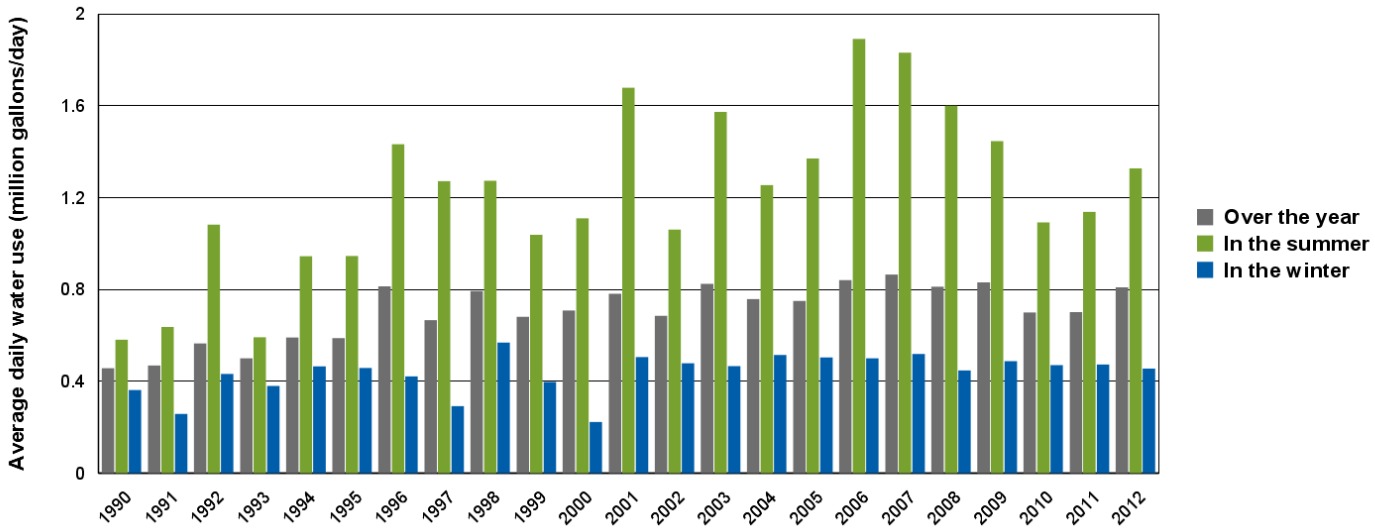
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 95 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	7,131	7,031	7,031
Total Population	7,800	7,700	7,700
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.81	0.79	0.79
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	113	113	113
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	114	115	115

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Maplewood Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by St. Paul and North St. Paul.

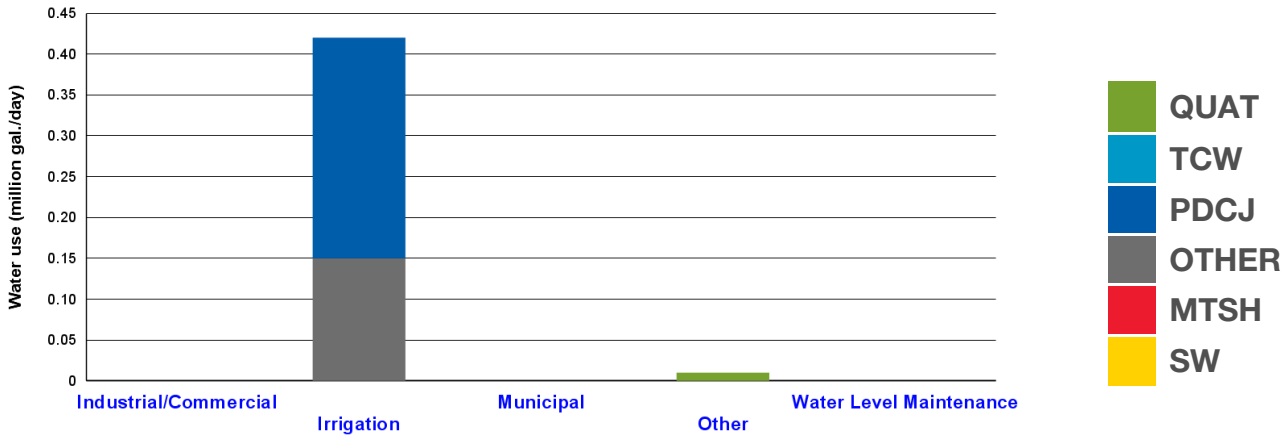
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	6	11
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	5	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Marine on St. Croix Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

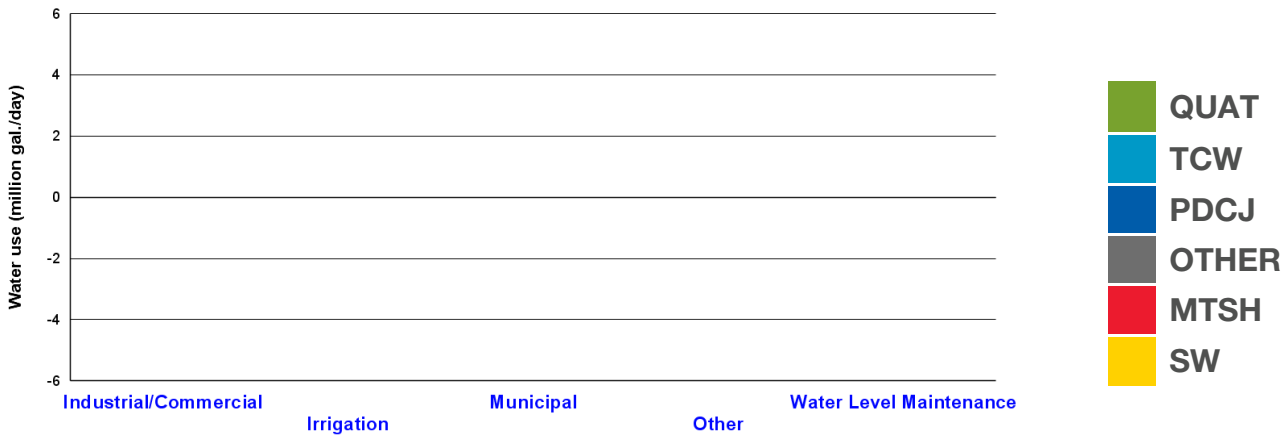
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	2	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

May Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

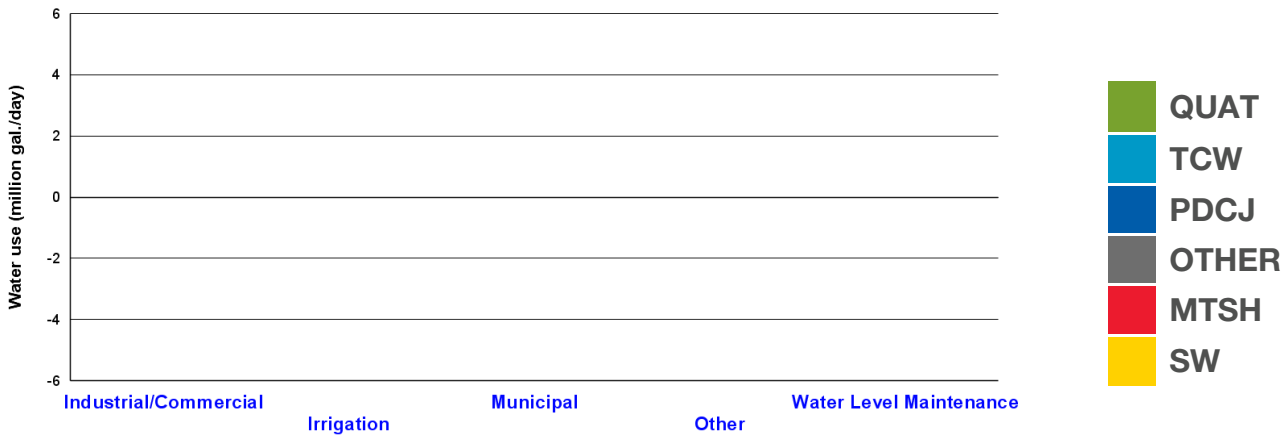
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Mounds View Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

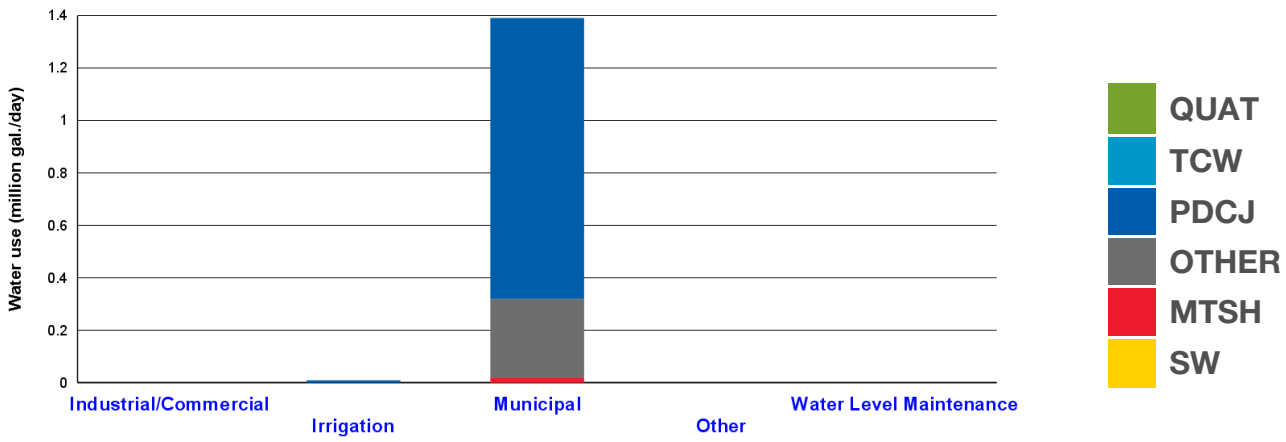
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	3	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron removal, Disinfection, Manganese removal, Other, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

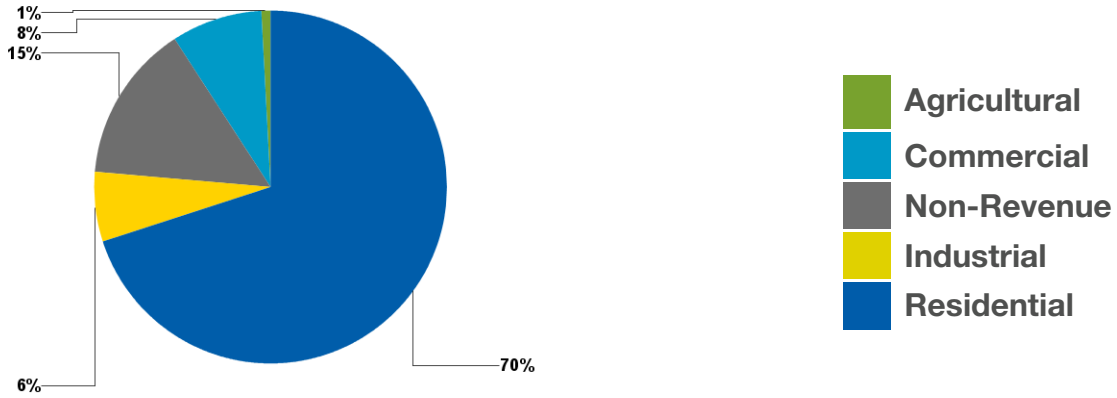
Permitted amount in 2012: 594 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 508 (million gallons/year) 1.39 (million gallons/day)

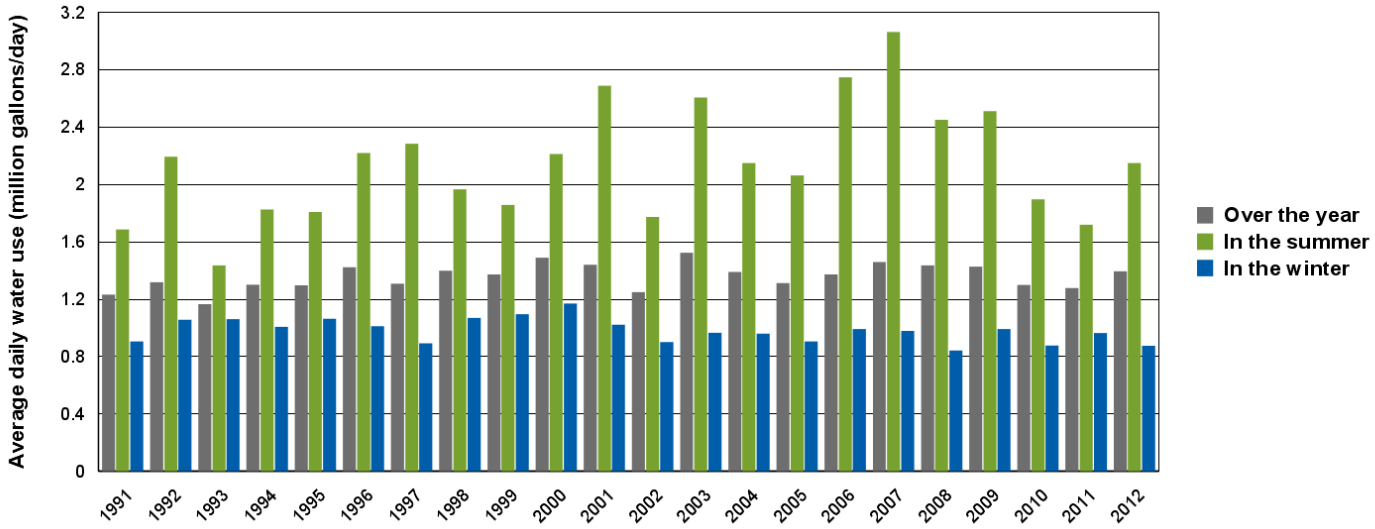
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 75 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	12,300	12,300	12,400
Total Population	12,300	12,300	12,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.38	1.38	1.40
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	113	113	113
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	113	113	112

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

New Brighton Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

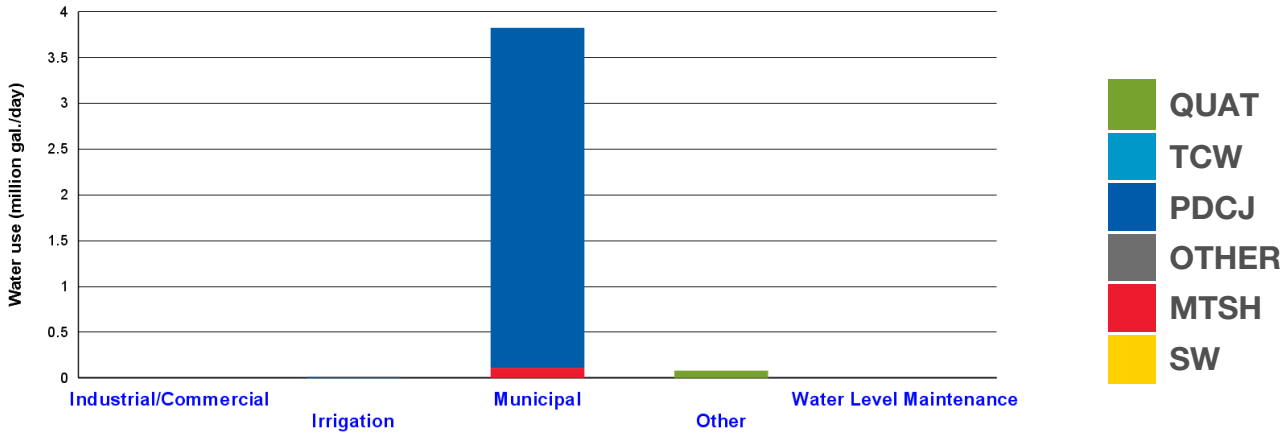
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	4	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	4	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	21	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	3	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Other, Radionuclides removal, Organics removal, Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron removal, Manganese removal

Rate structure: Flat

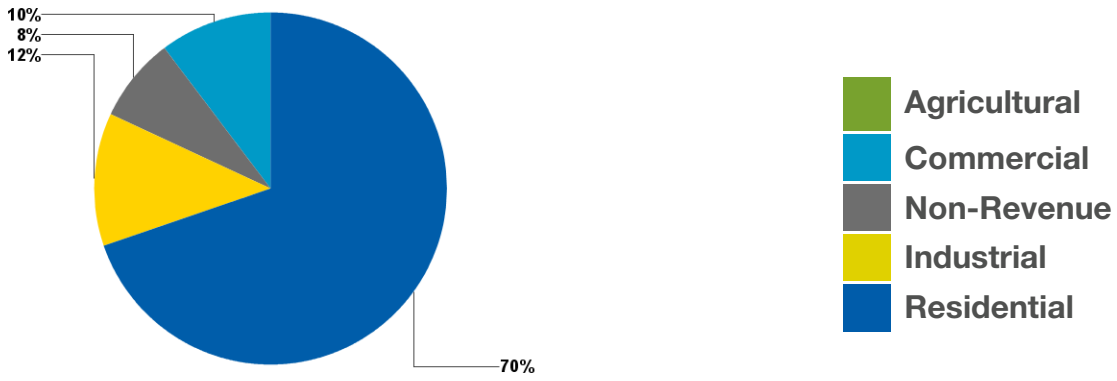
Permitted amount in 2012: 1925 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 937 (million gallons/year) 2.57 (million gallons/day)

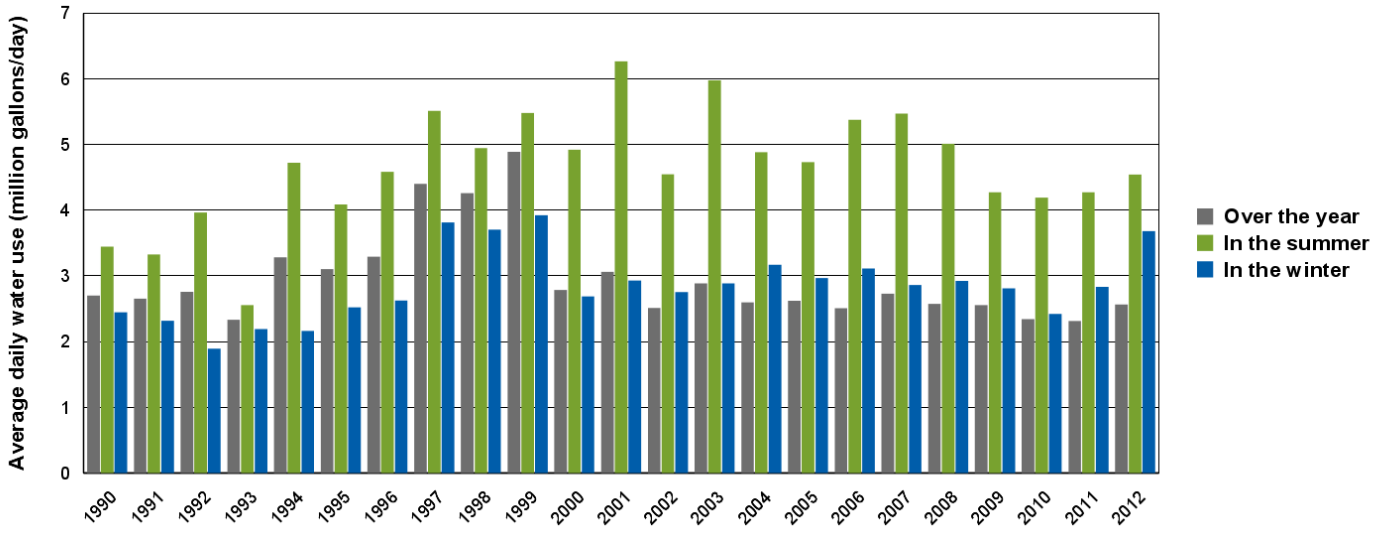
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 80 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	22,300	23,100	24,100
Total Population	22,300	23,100	24,100
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.64	2.73	2.85
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	118	118	118
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	113	109	104

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Newport Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

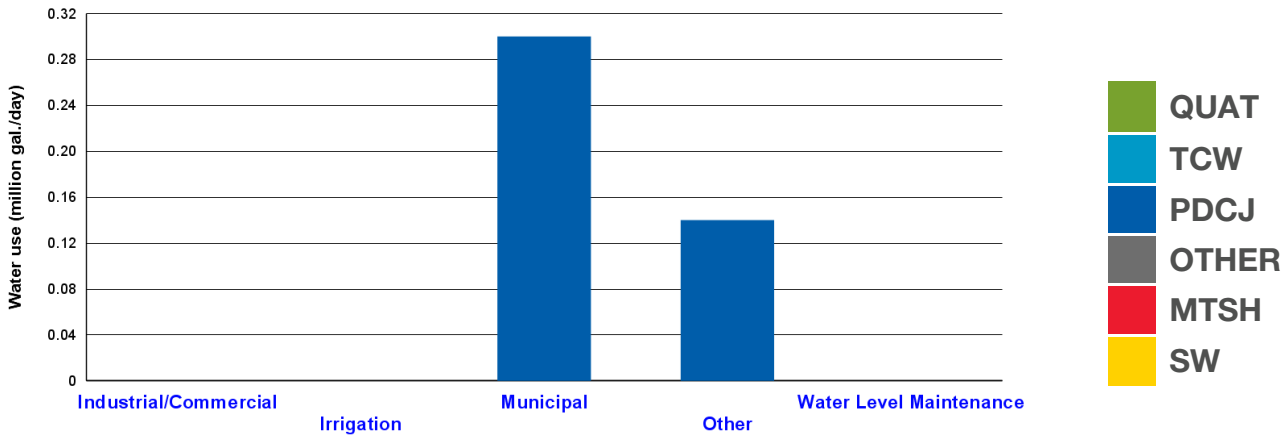
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	4	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat

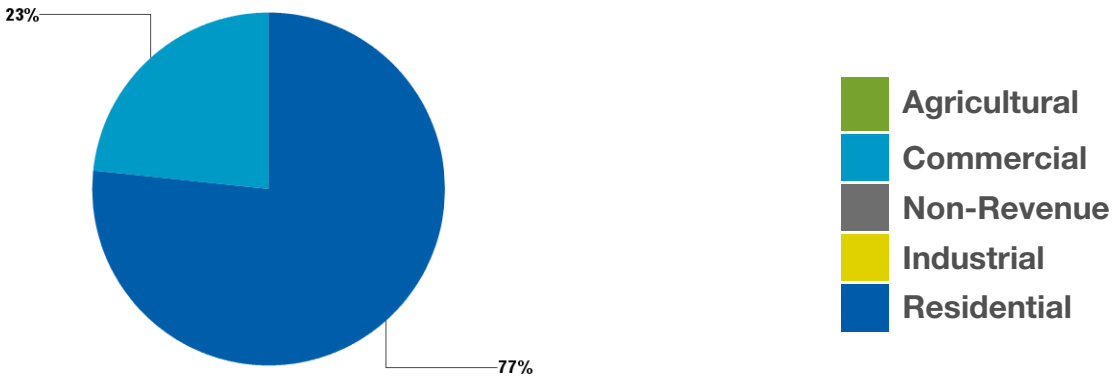
Permitted amount in 2012: 420 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 101 (million gallons/year) 0.28 (million gallons/day)

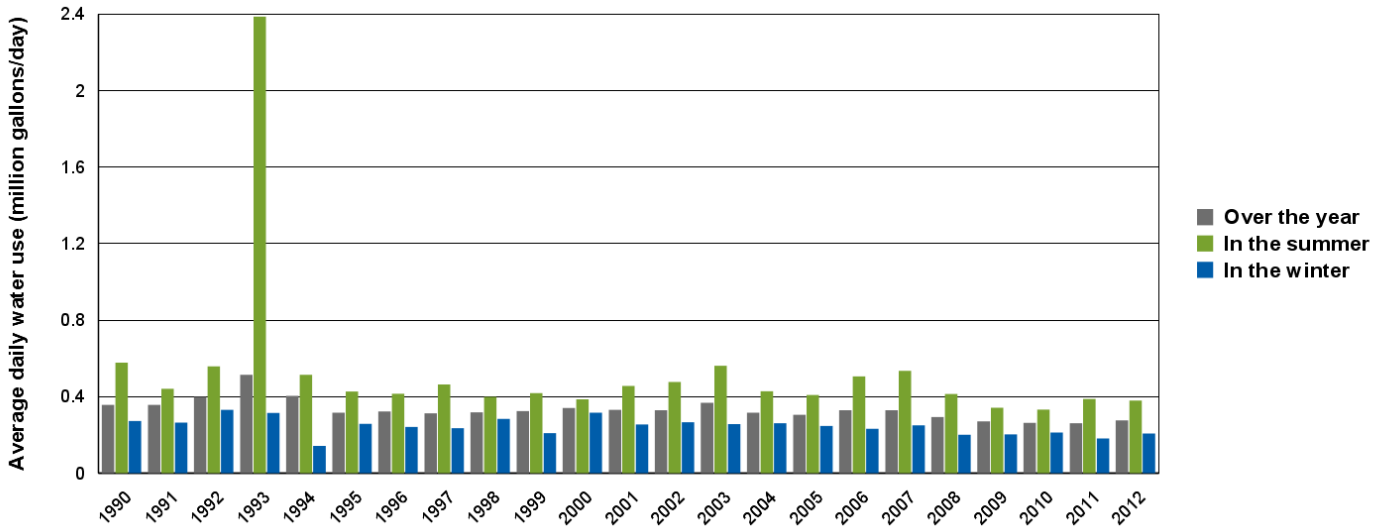
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 66 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	3,304	3,754	4,154
Total Population	3,600	4,050	4,450
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.31	0.35	0.39
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	93	93	93
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	84	74	67

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

North Oaks Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by White Bear Twp. (for a portion of the community on

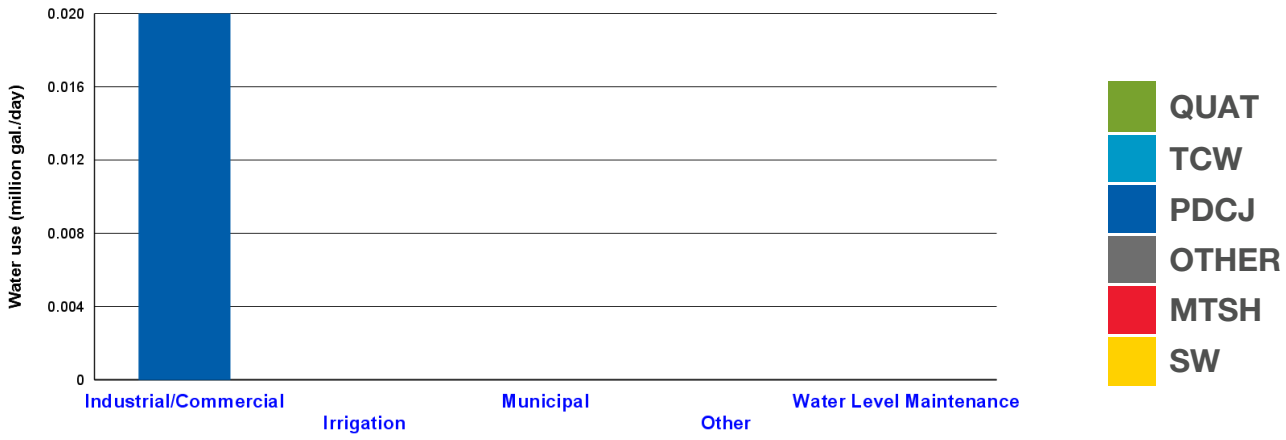
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

North St. Paul Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

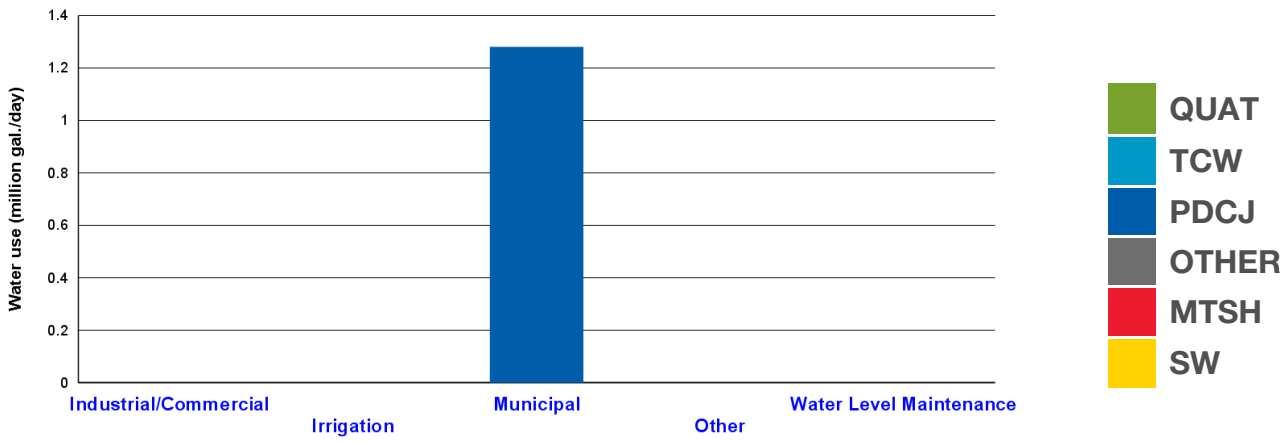
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	5	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

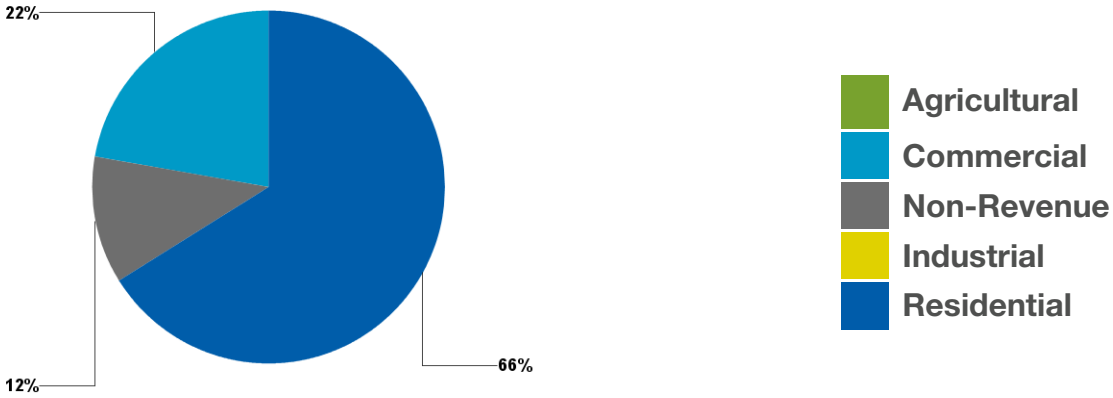
Permitted amount in 2012: 584 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 451 (million gallons/year) 1.24 (million gallons/day)

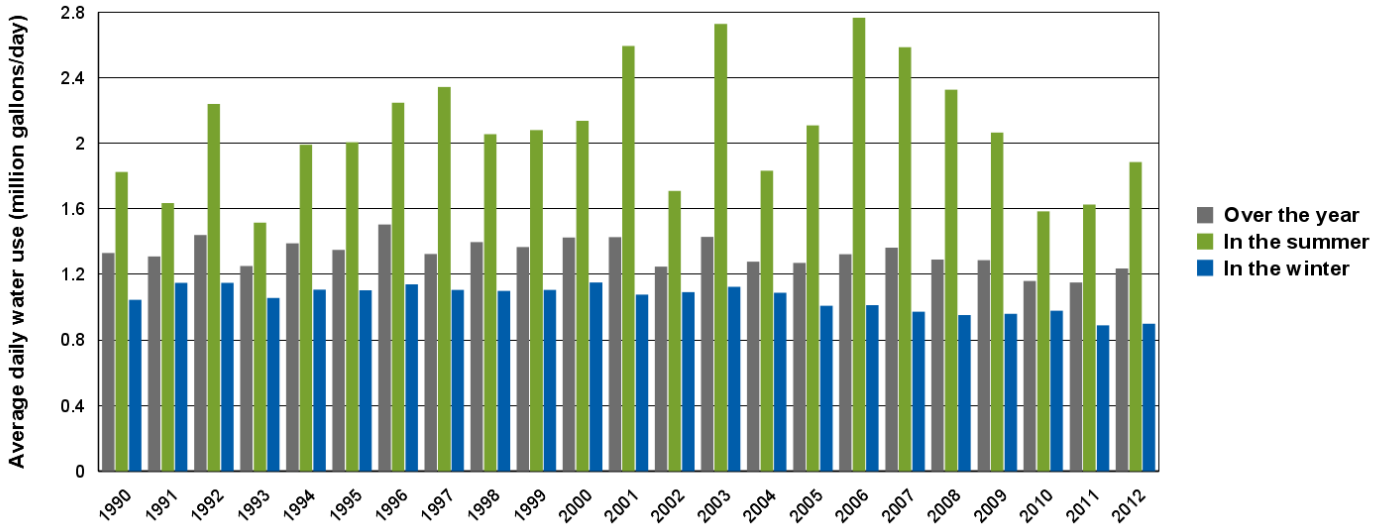
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 58 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	14,300	14,200	14,300
Total Population	12,000	11,900	12,000
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.31	1.30	1.31
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	92	92	92
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	86	87	86

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Oakdale Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

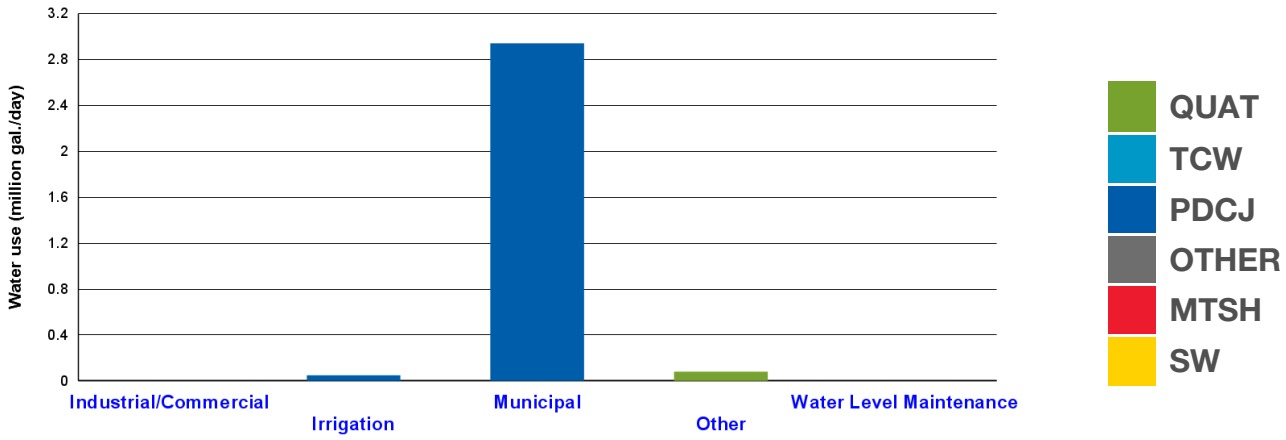
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	4	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	5	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Other, Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

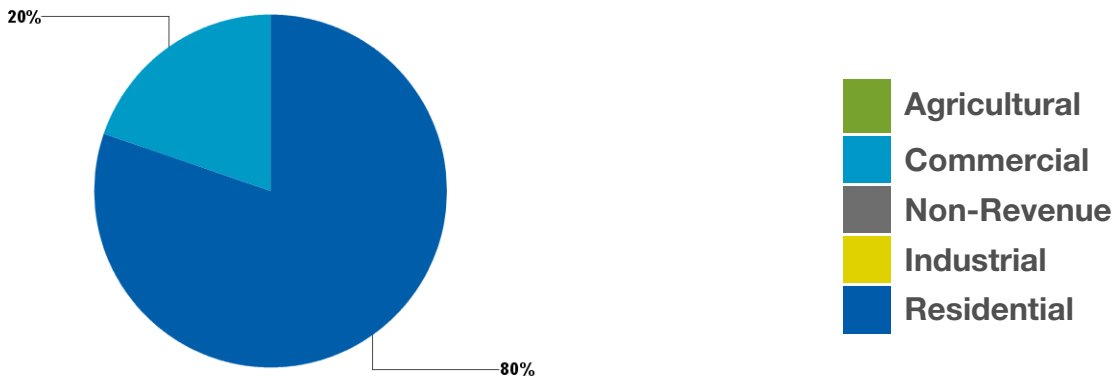
Permitted amount in 2012: 1210 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1027 (million gallons/year) 2.81 (million gallons/day)

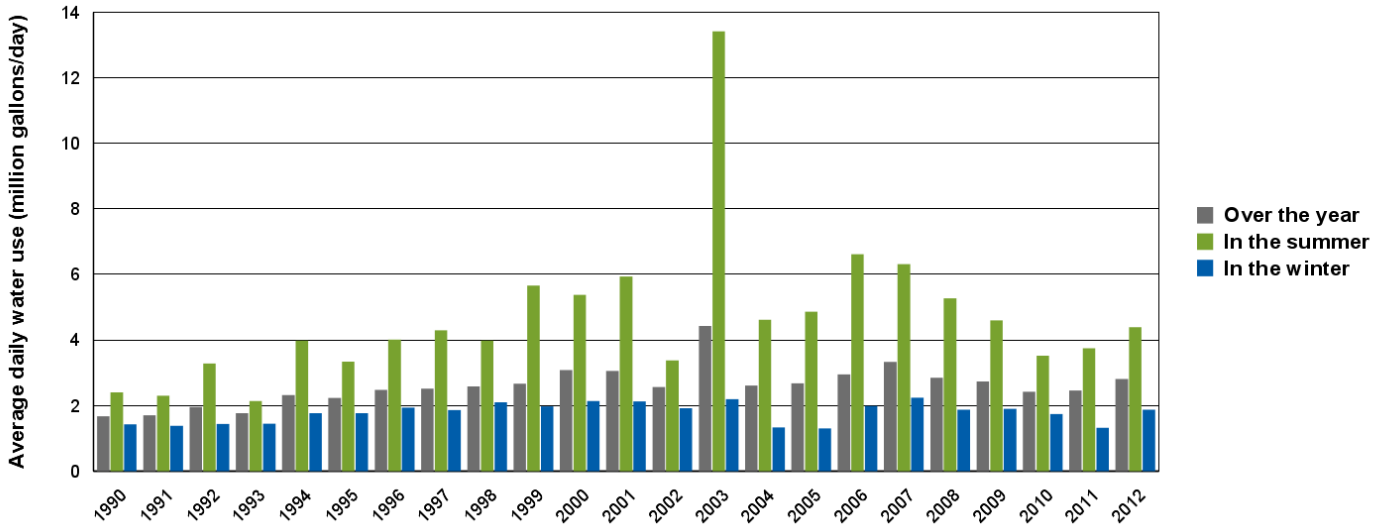
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 81 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	28,500	29,500	30,200
Total Population	28,500	29,500	30,200
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	3.07	3.18	3.25
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	108	108	108
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	99	95	93

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Oak Park Heights Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

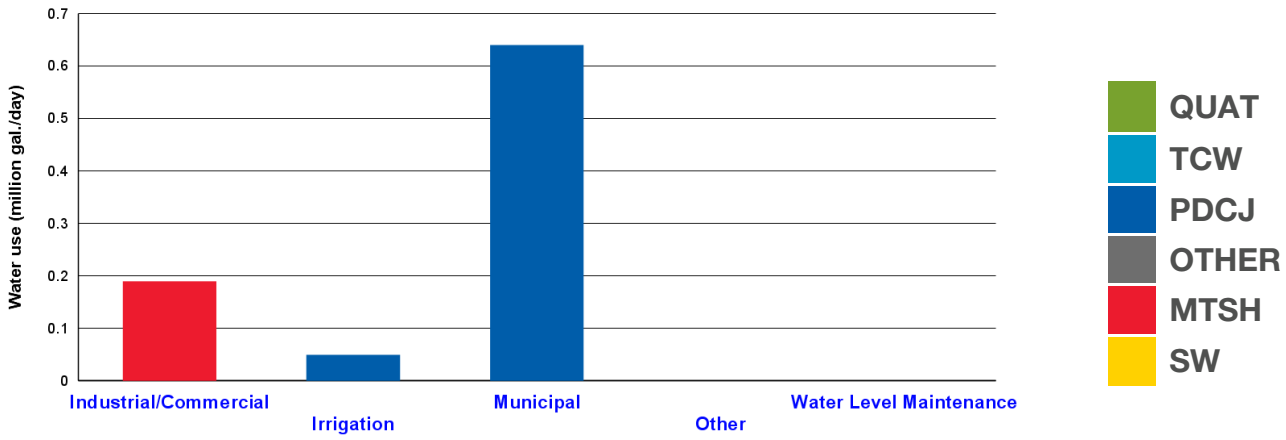
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	2	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	4	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

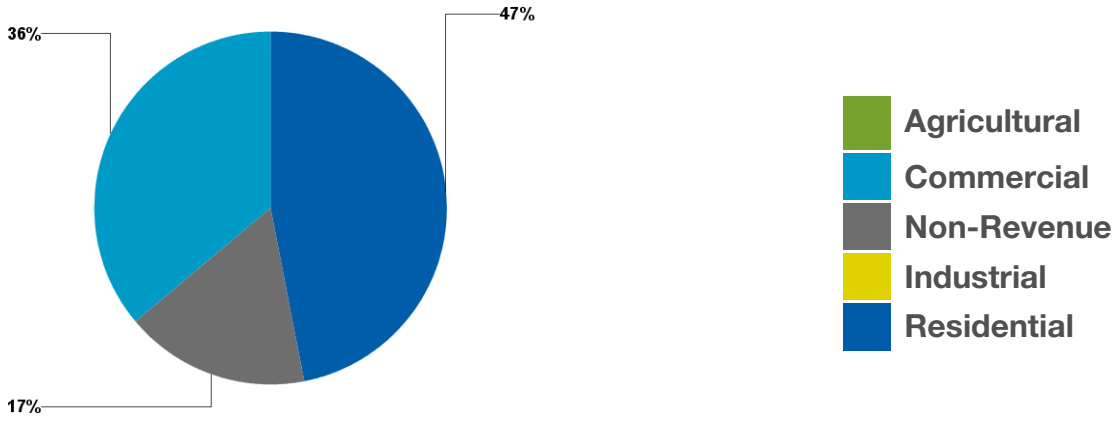
Permitted amount in 2012: 290.5 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 244 (million gallons/year) 0.67 (million gallons/day)

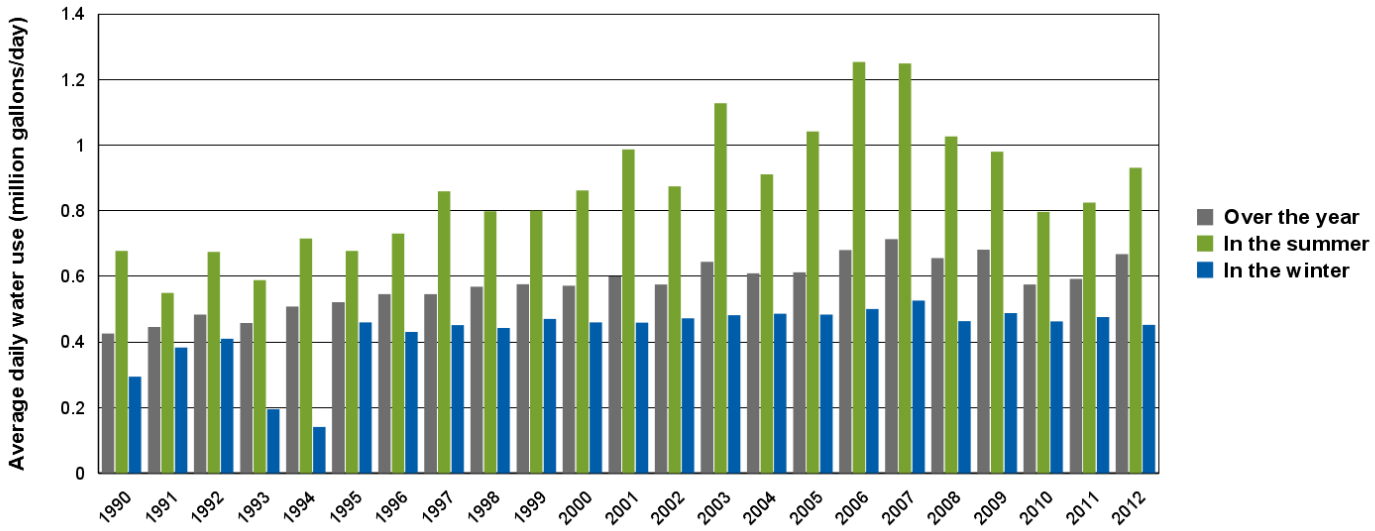
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 67 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	4,880	5,300	5,700
Total Population	4,880	5,300	5,700
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.73	0.80	0.86
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	150	150	150
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	137	126	117

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should

evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Pine Springs Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

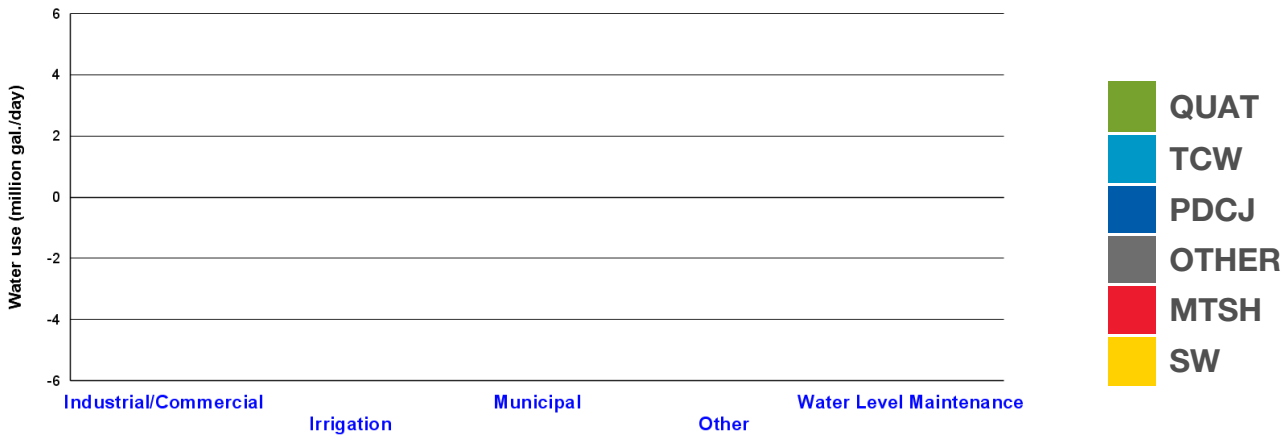
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water

suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Roseville Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

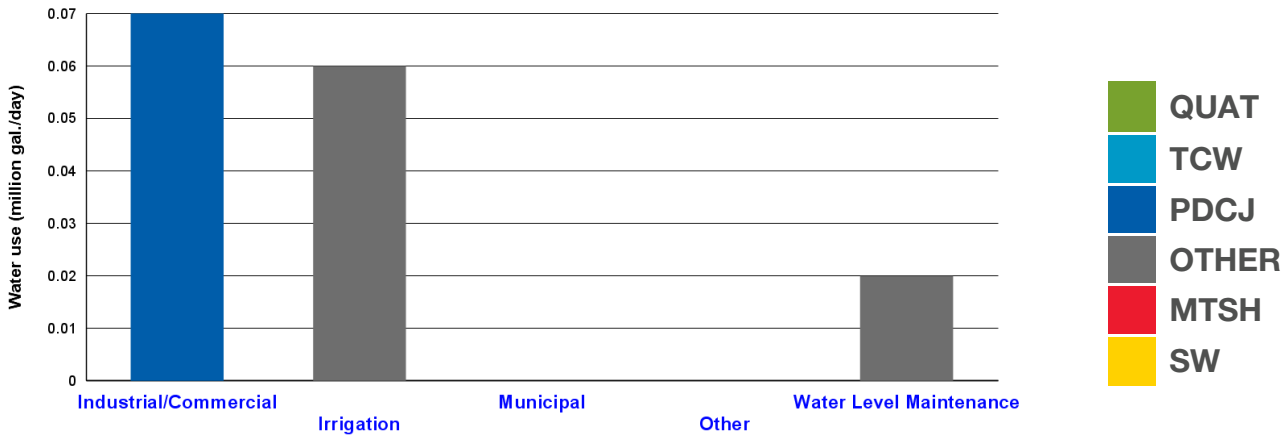
Available approaches to meet current and future demand:

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wasterwater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	3	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	5	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served			
Total Population			
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%			
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	0	0	0

What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Scandia Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

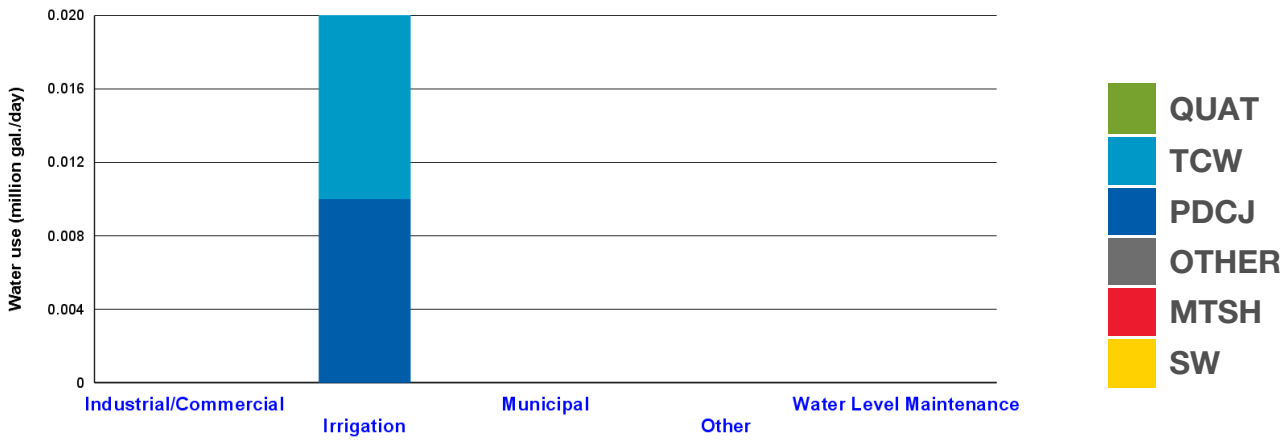
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Shoreview Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

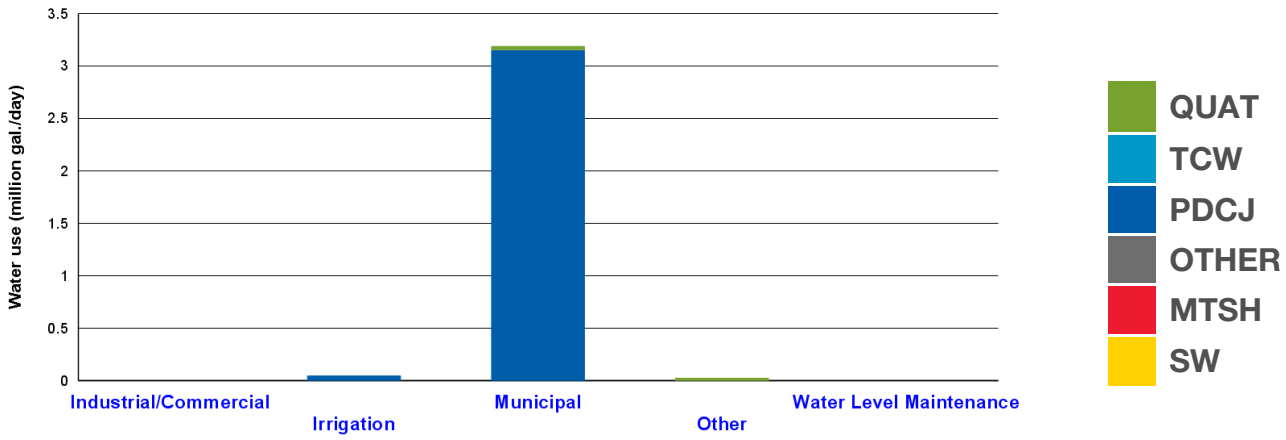
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	4	6	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

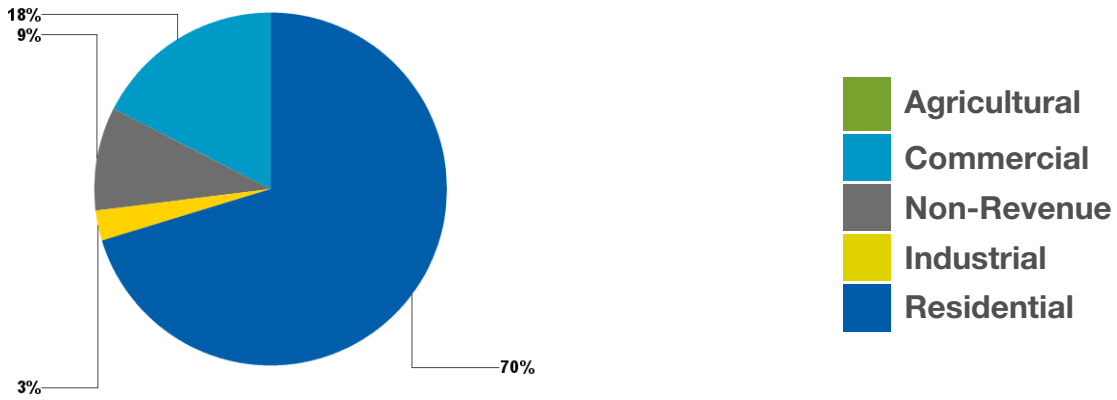
Permitted amount in 2012: 1400 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1100 (million gallons/year) 3.01 (million gallons/day)

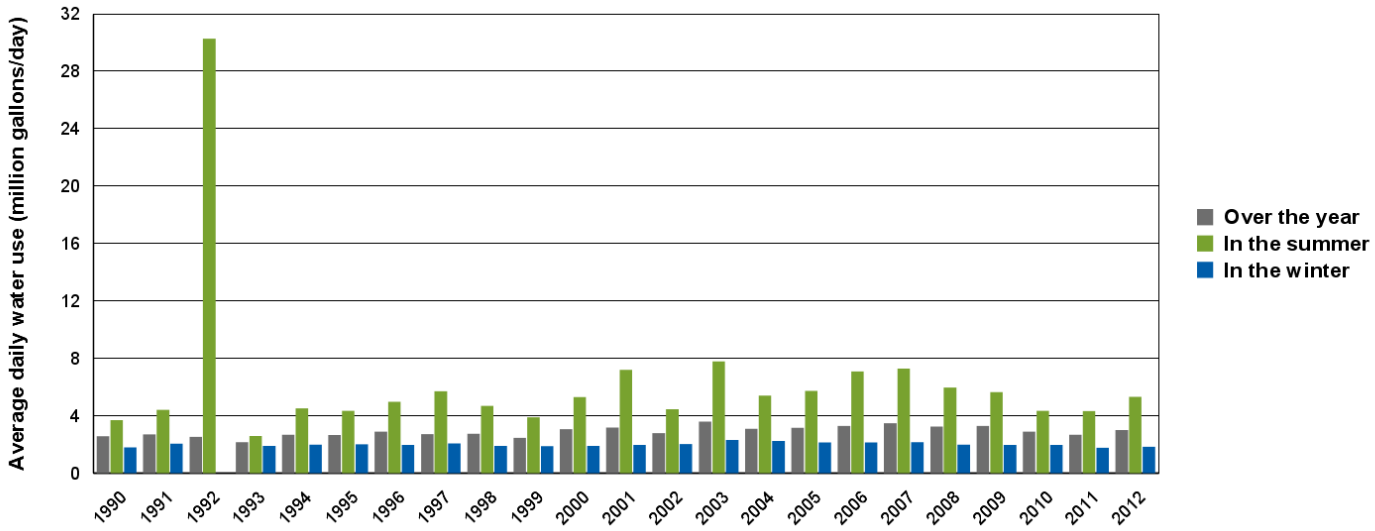
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 82 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	25,457	25,457	25,557
Total Population	25,500	25,500	25,600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	3.19	3.19	3.21
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	125	125	125
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	118	118	118

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Spring Lake Park Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

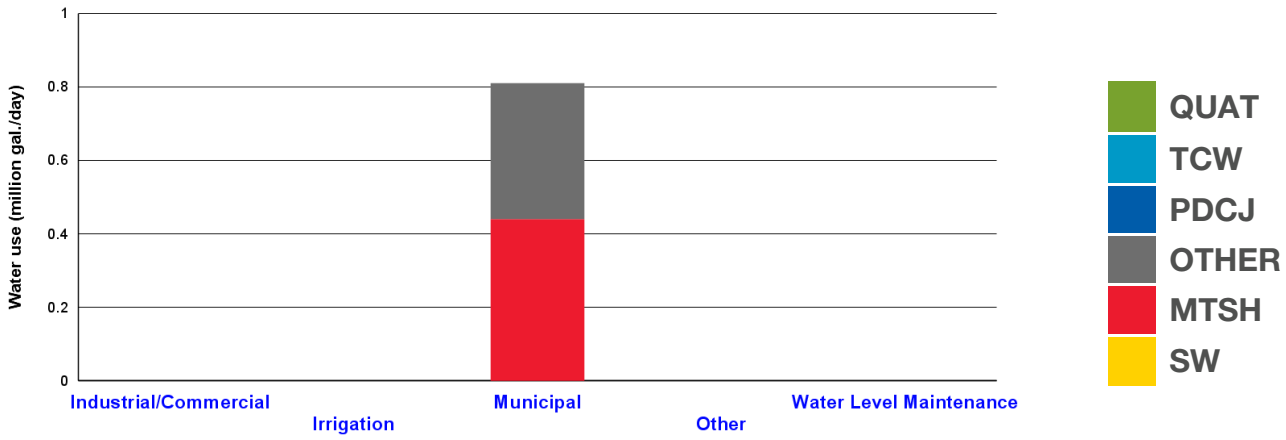
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	3	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Manganese removal, Radionuclides removal, Fluoride , Other

Rate structure: Increasing Block

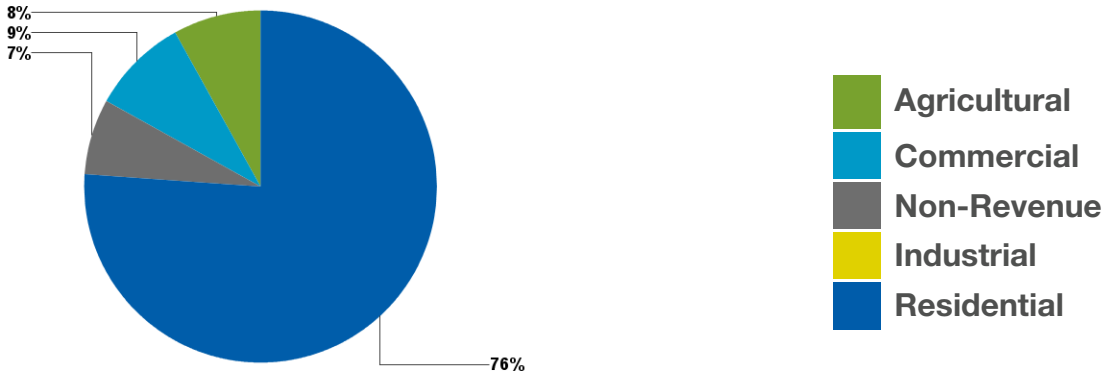
Permitted amount in 2012: 648.6 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 275 (million gallons/year) 0.75 (million gallons/day)

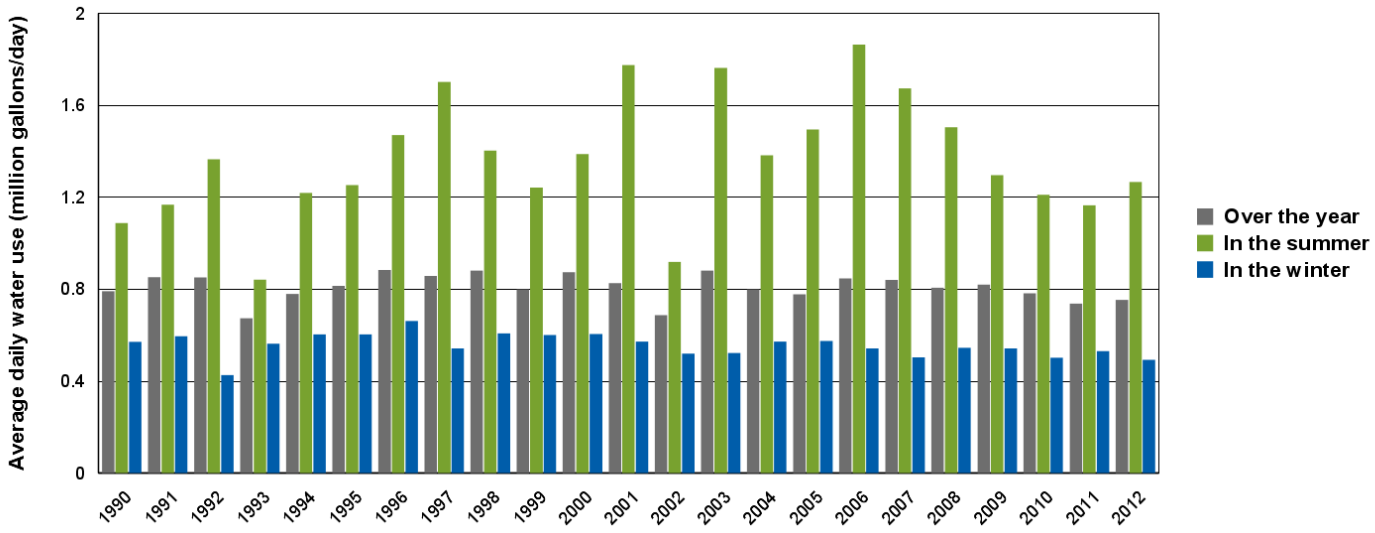
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 84 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	6,310	6,790	7,270
Total Population	6,310	6,790	7,270
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.78	0.84	0.90
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	124	124	124
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	119	111	104

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

St. Anthony Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

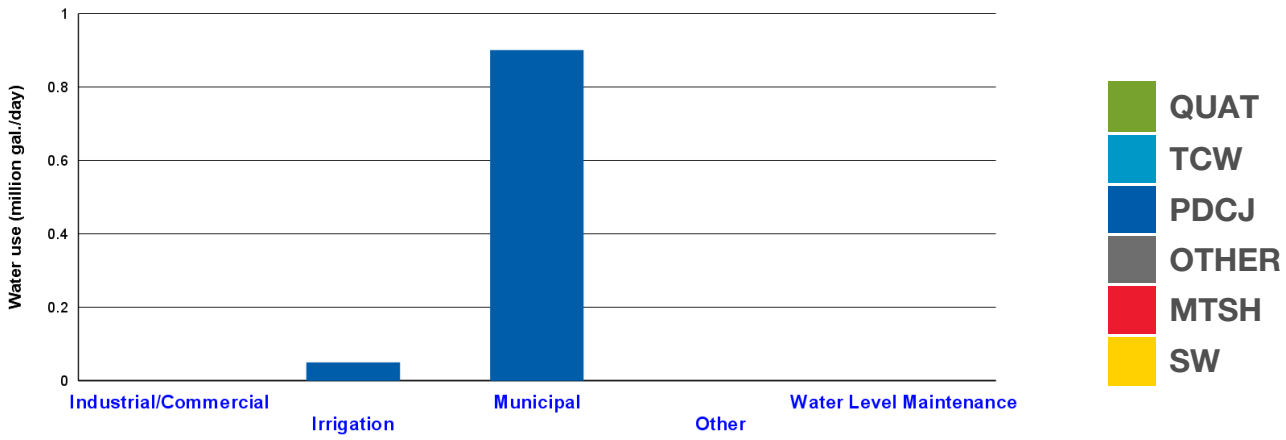
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	3	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron removal, Organics removal, Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

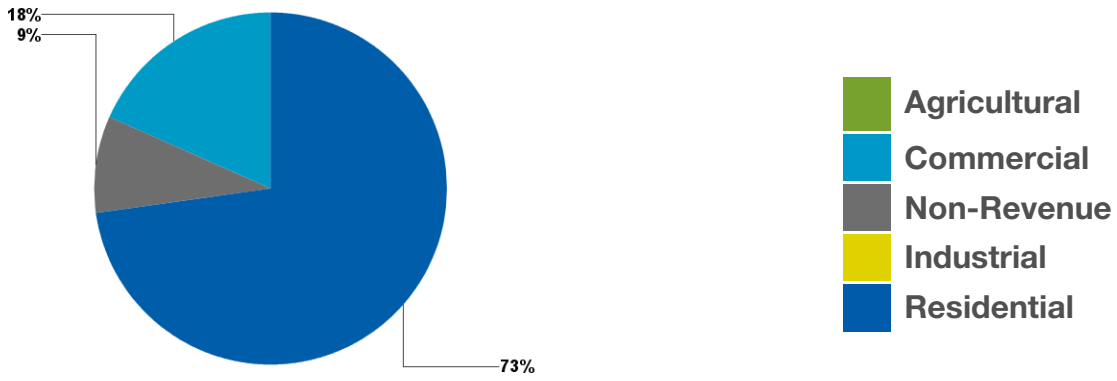
Permitted amount in 2012: 410 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 323 (million gallons/year) 0.88 (million gallons/day)

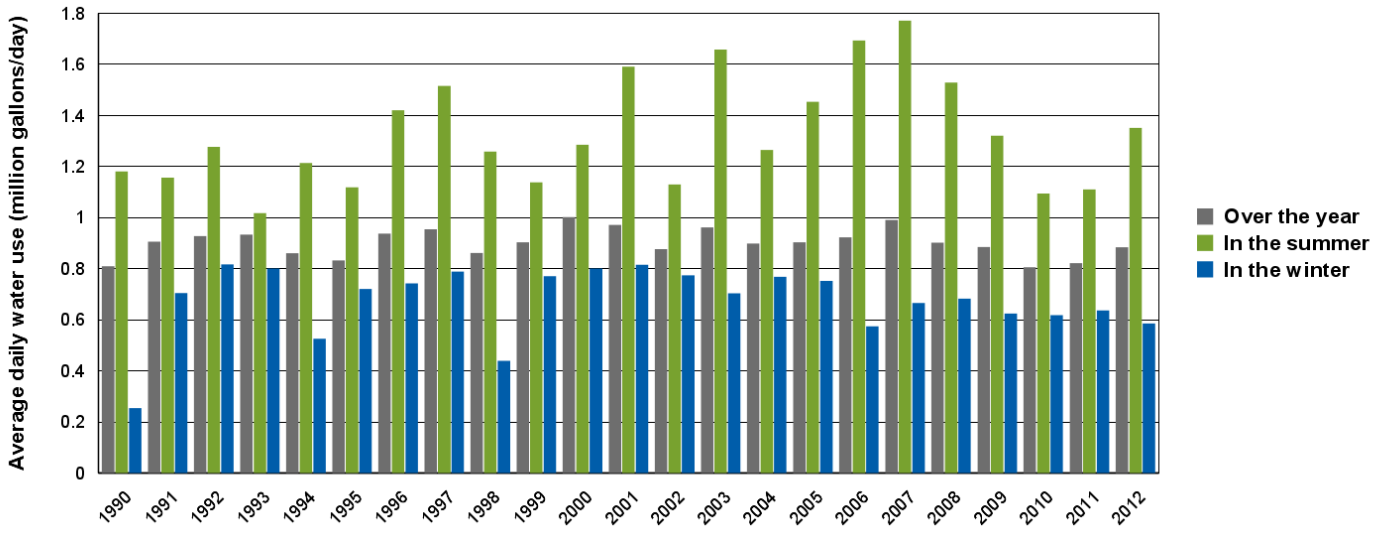
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 71 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	9,050	9,950	10,600
Total Population	9,050	9,950	10,600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.99	1.09	1.16
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	109	109	109
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	98	89	83

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

St. Marys Point Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

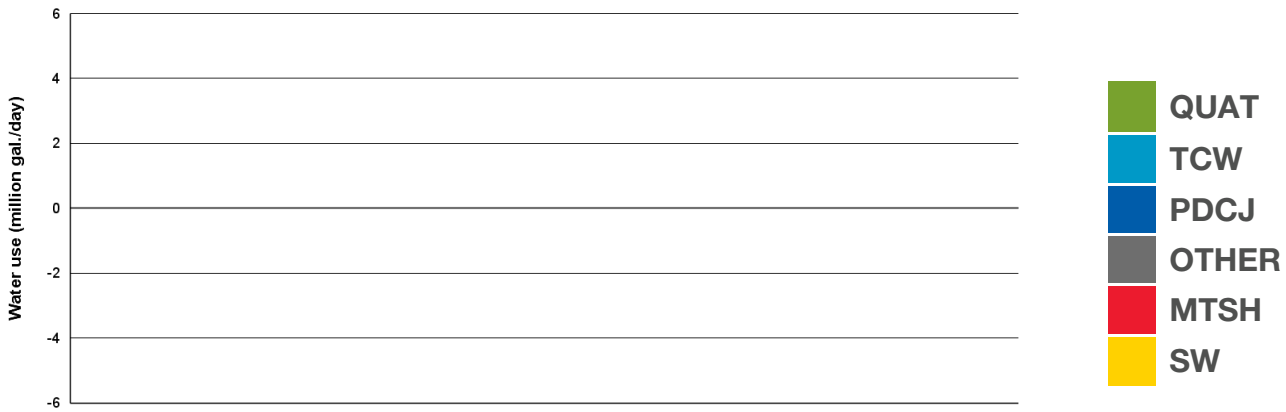
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

St. Paul Park Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

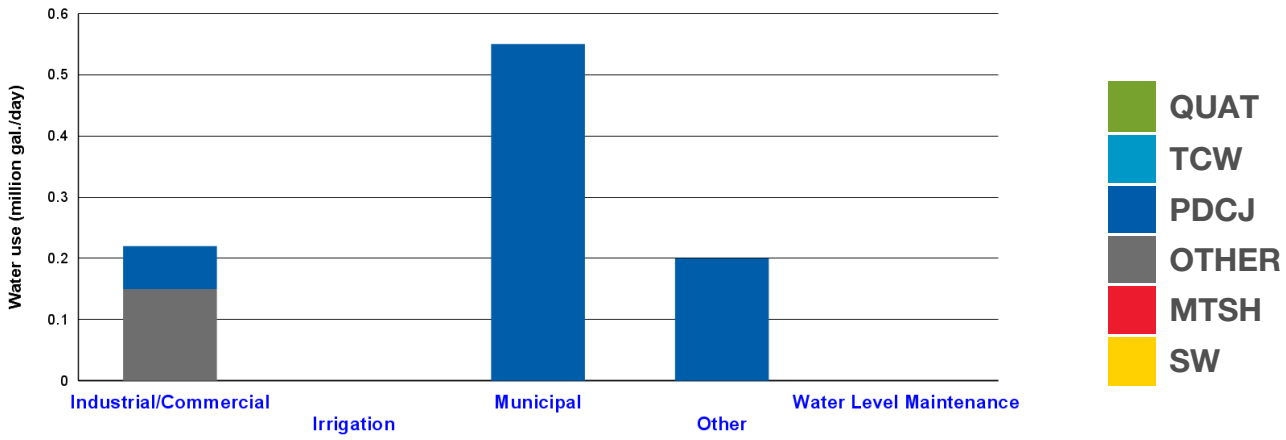
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	3	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	18	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

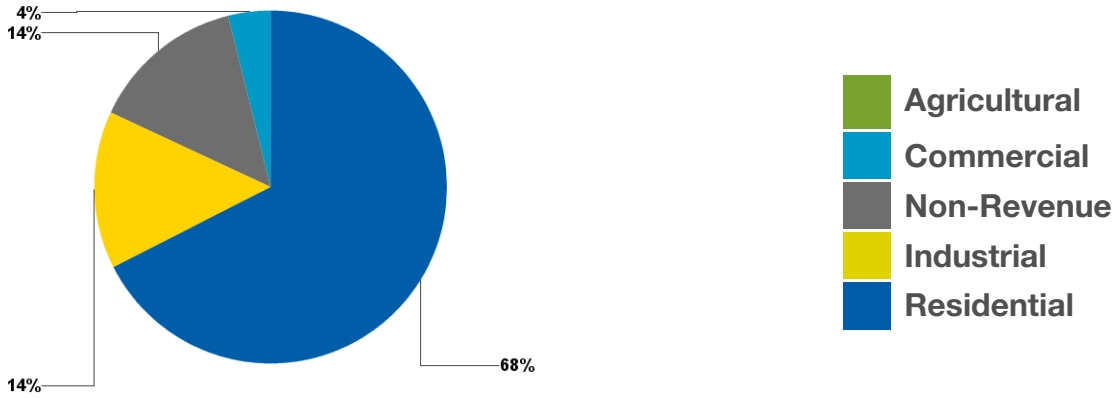
Permitted amount in 2012: 250 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 207 (million gallons/year) 0.57 (million gallons/day)

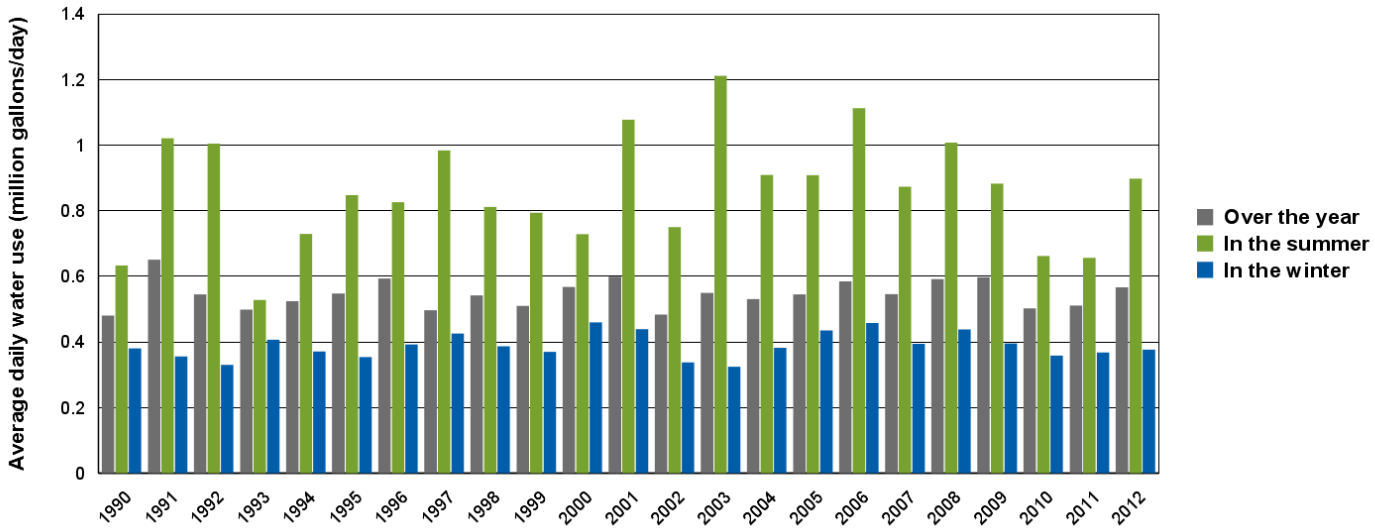
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 65 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	6,054	7,054	7,954
Total Population	6,000	7,000	7,900
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.63	0.74	0.83
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	105	105	105
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	94	80	71

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Saint Paul Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

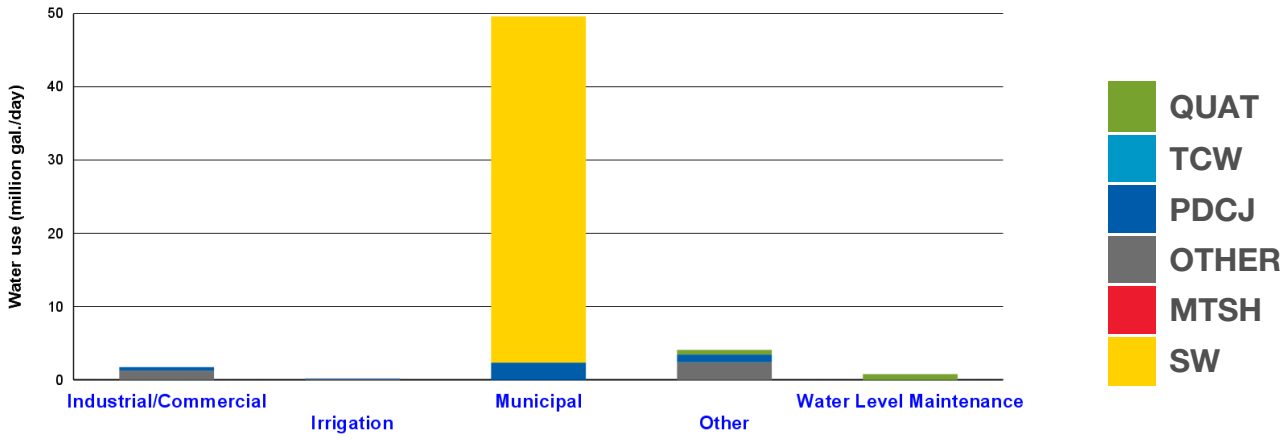
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	1	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	24	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	4	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	20	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Softening, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Fluoride , Taste/Odor control, Particulate removal

Rate structure: Flat

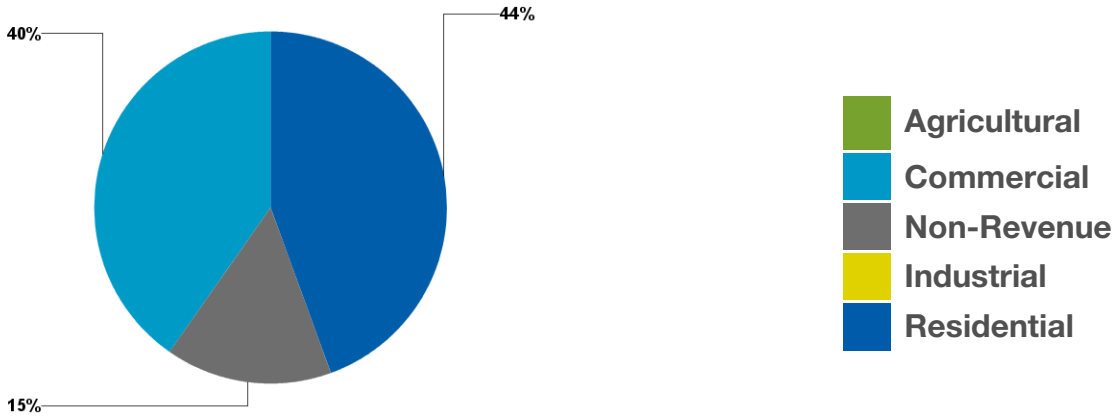
Permitted amount in 2012: 57800 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 16667 (million gallons/year) 45.66 (million gallons/day)

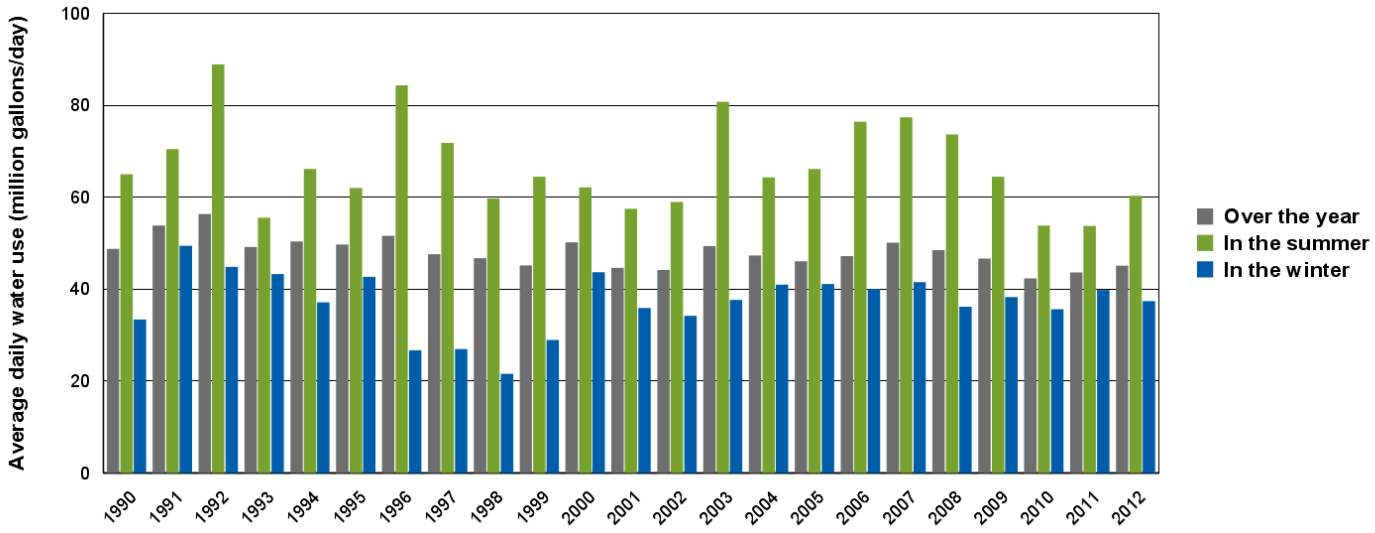
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 40 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	440,887	466,560	494,430
Total Population	315,000	329,200	344,100
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	45.90	45.90	45.90
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	104	98	93
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	102	97	91

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Stillwater Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

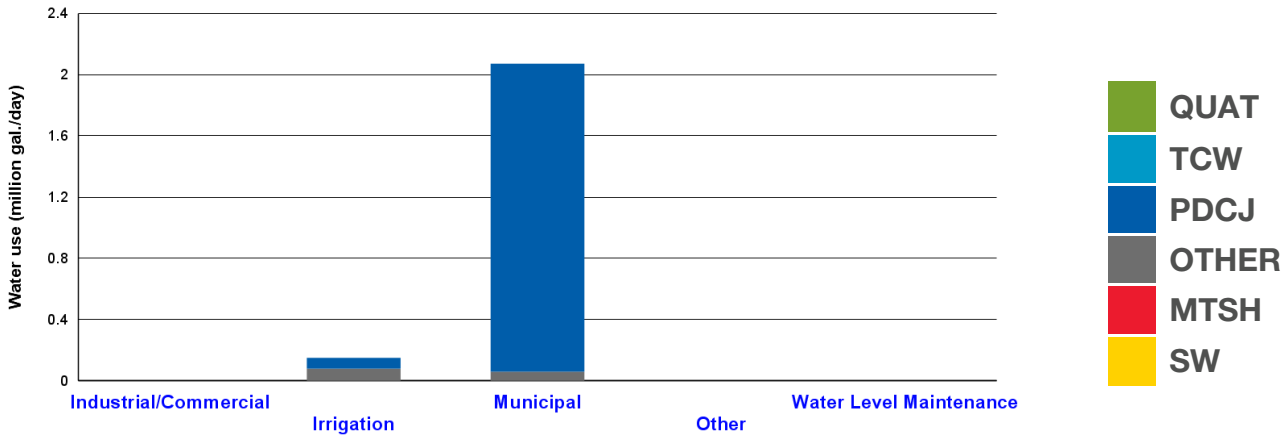
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	4	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	4	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Seasonal

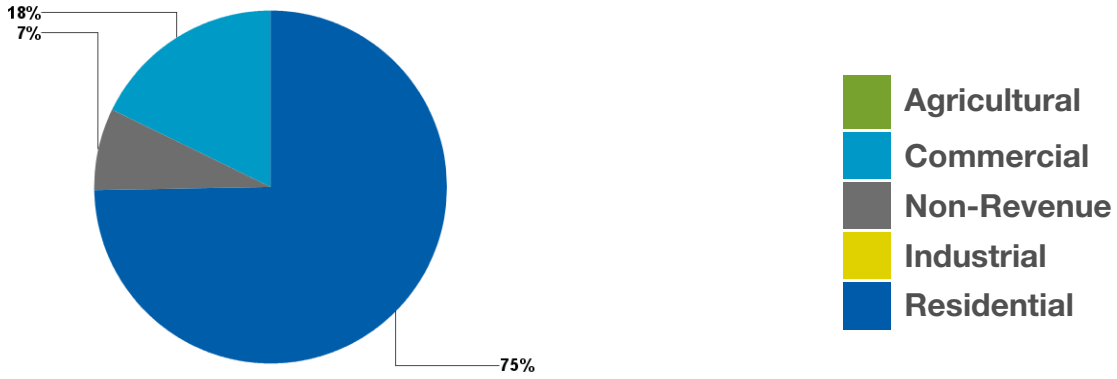
Permitted amount in 2012: 865 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 835 (million gallons/year) 2.29 (million gallons/day)

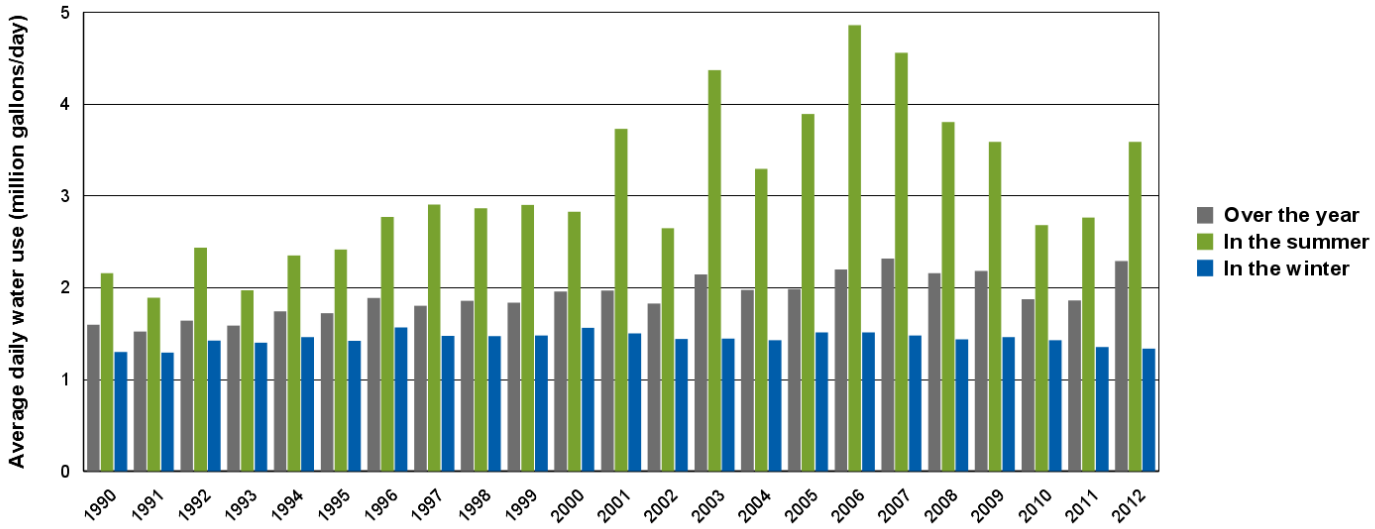
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 90 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	20,600	21,800	22,800
Total Population	20,600	21,800	22,800
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.48	2.62	2.74
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	120	120	120
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	111	105	100

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Stillwater Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

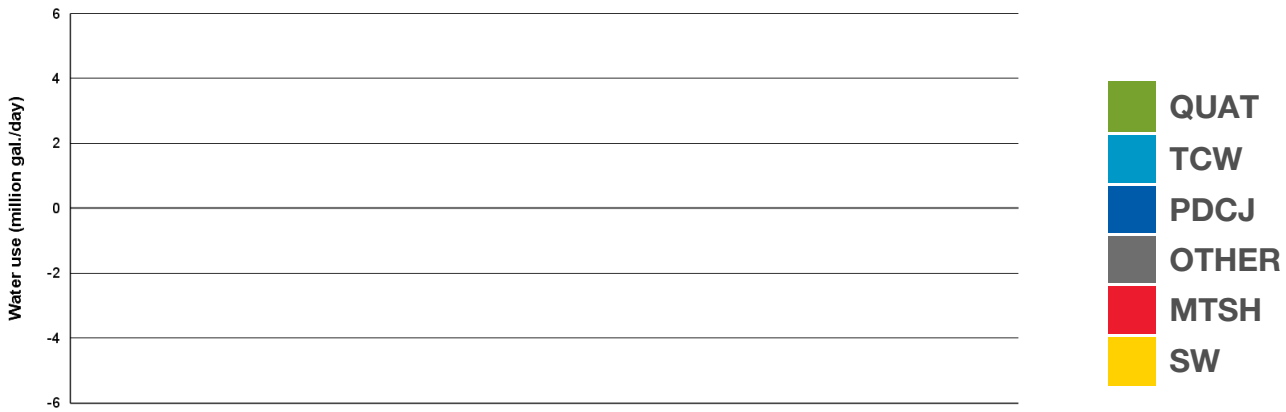
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and

can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Vadnais Heights Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

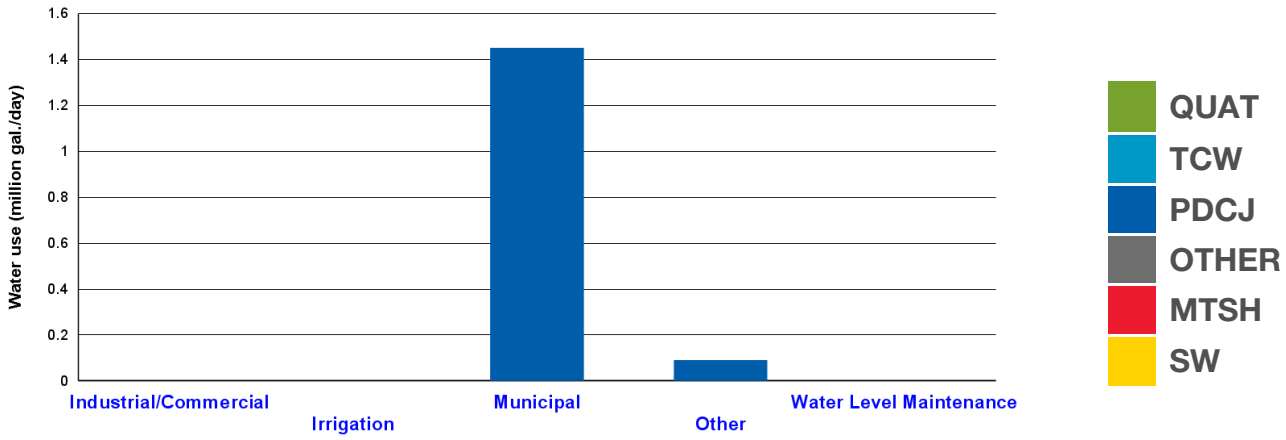
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	7	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	1	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

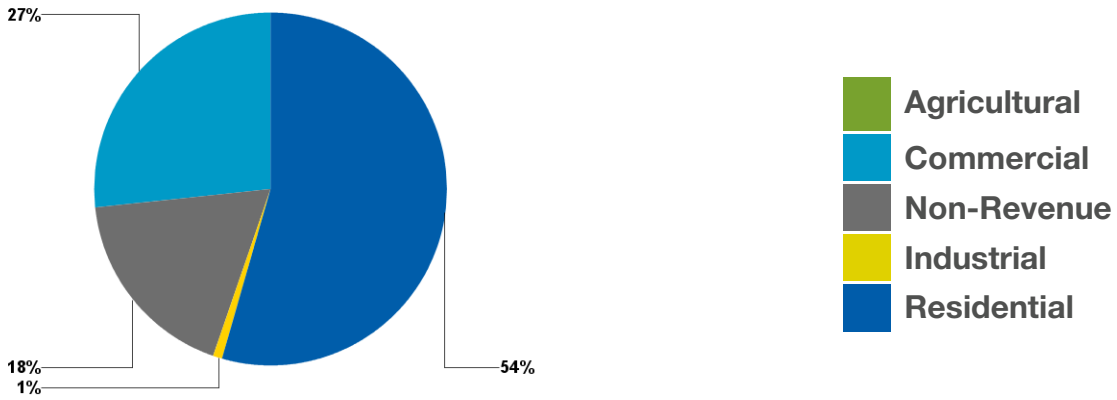
Permitted amount in 2012: 579 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 537 (million gallons/year) 1.47 (million gallons/day)

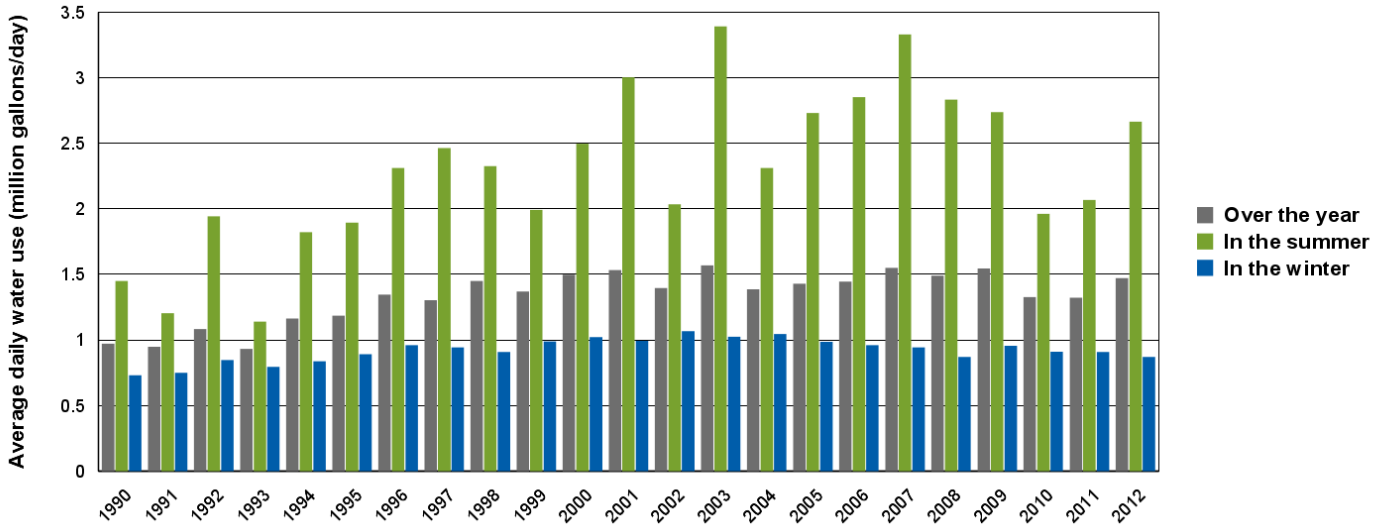
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 62 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	13,300	13,800	14,100
Total Population	13,300	13,800	14,100
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.54	1.60	1.63
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	116	116	116
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	111	107	104

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

West Lakeland Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

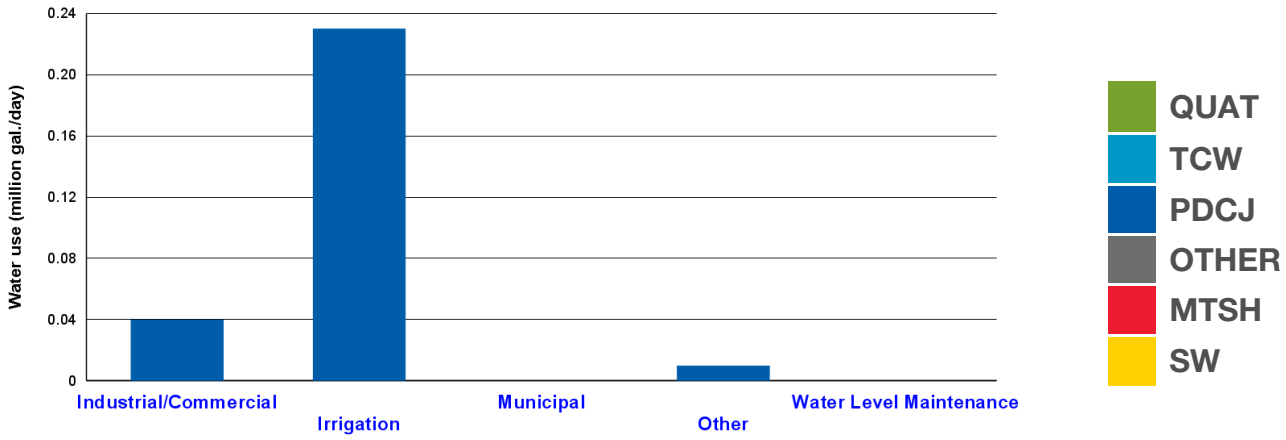
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	4	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	4	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

White Bear Lake Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

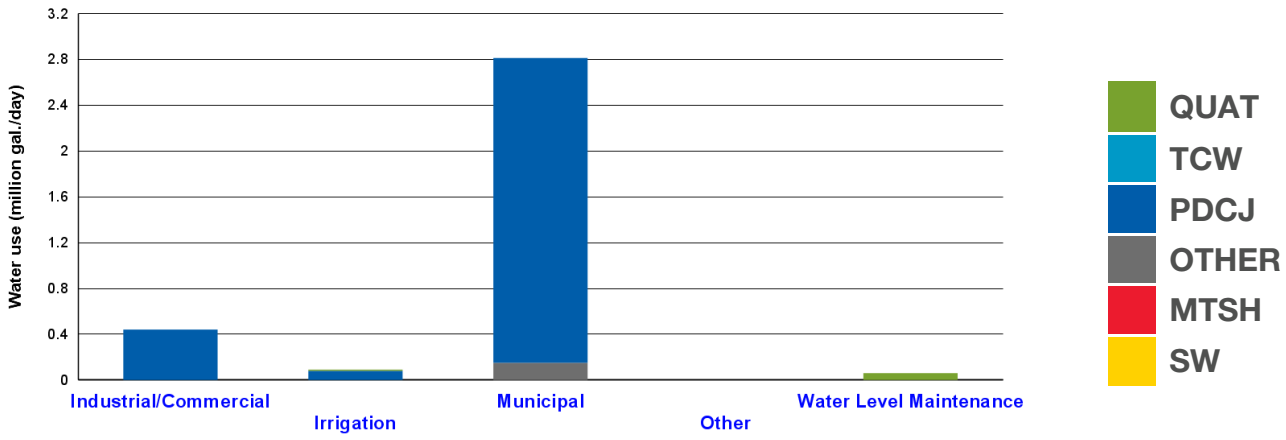
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	3	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Softening, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

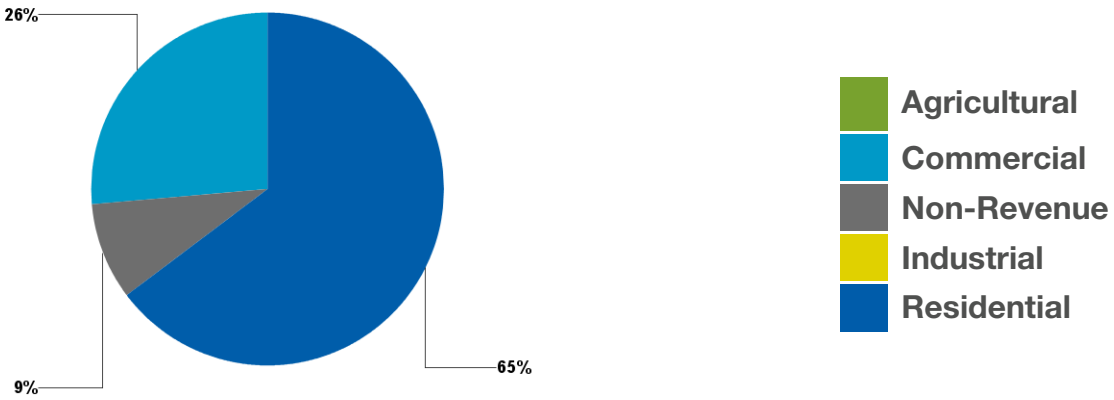
Permitted amount in 2012: 1150 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 963 (million gallons/year) 2.64 (million gallons/day)

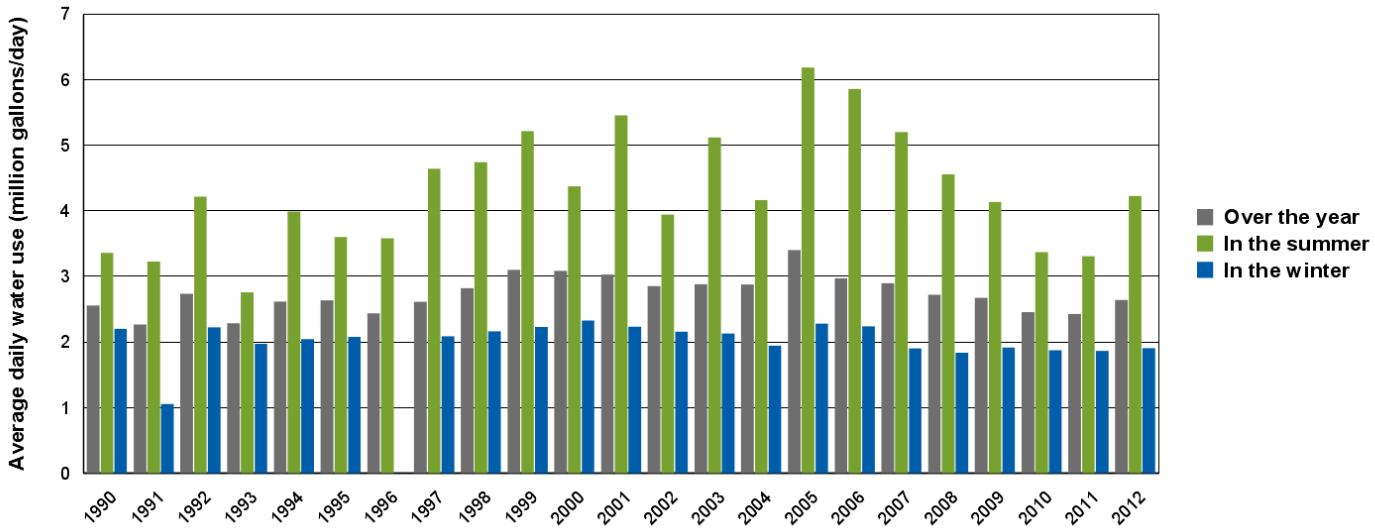
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 65 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	24,770	25,400	26,140
Total Population	23,870	24,500	25,240
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.83	2.90	2.98
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	114	114	114
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	107	104	101

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

White Bear Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

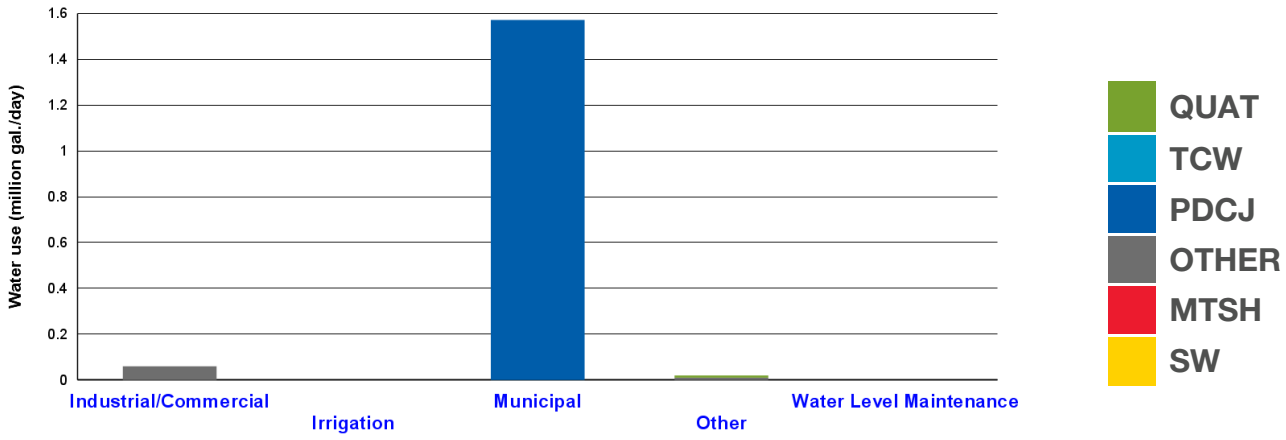
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	6	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Iron removal, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

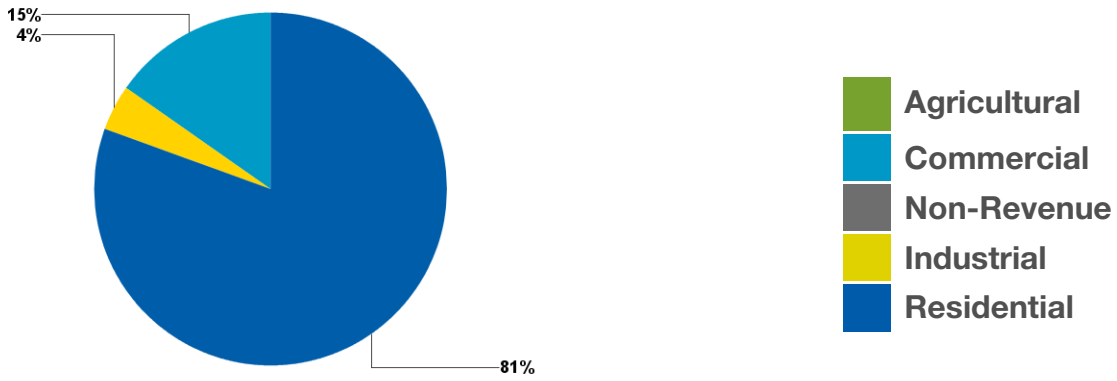
Permitted amount in 2012: 515 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 544 (million gallons/year) 1.49 (million gallons/day)

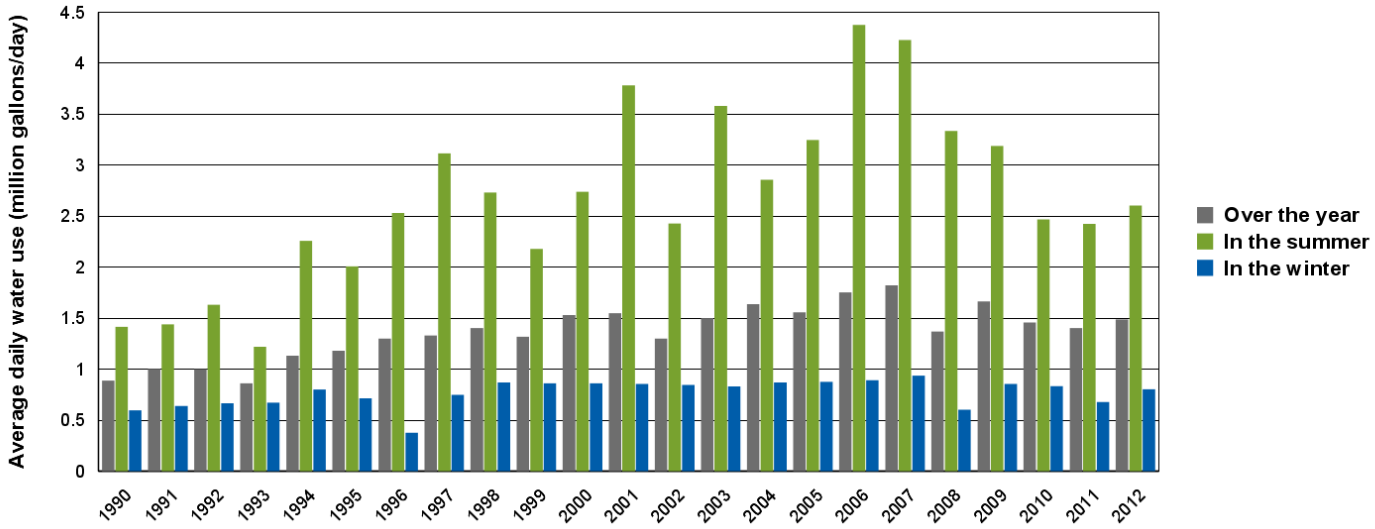
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 103 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	11,708	11,808	11,908
Total Population	11,300	11,400	11,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.42	1.43	1.45
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	122	122	122
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	127	126	125

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Willernie Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

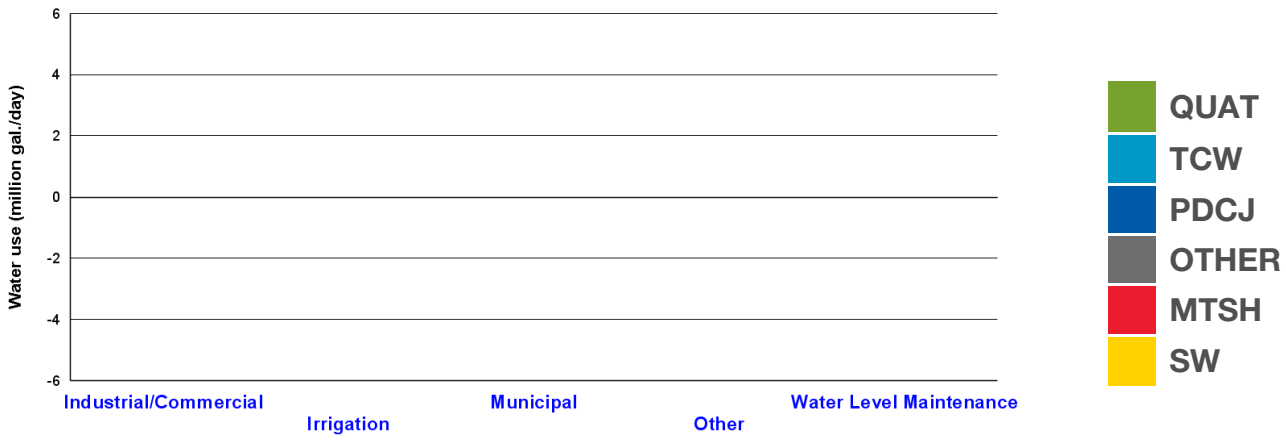
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	2
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	2
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water

suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Woodbury Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

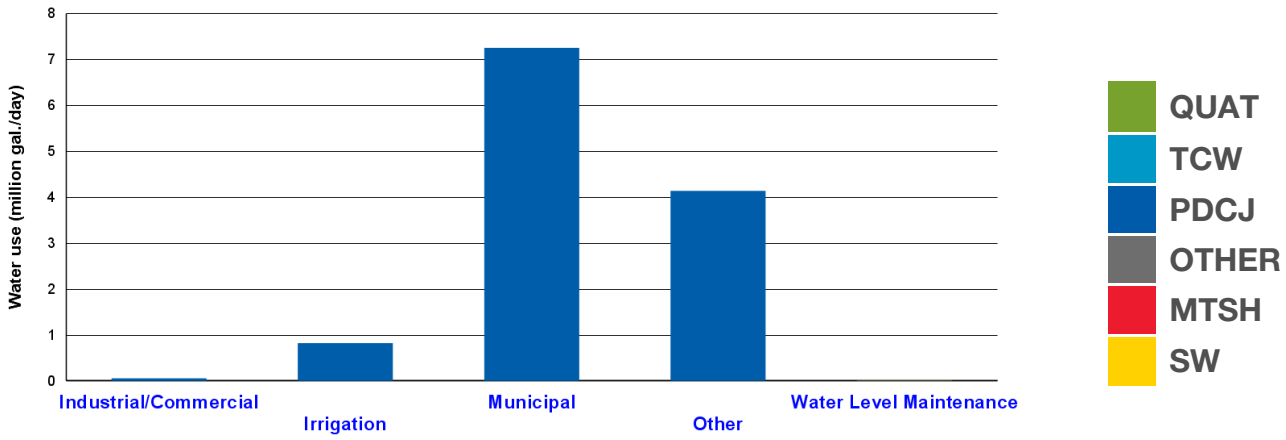
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	13	6	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	5	7	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	4	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

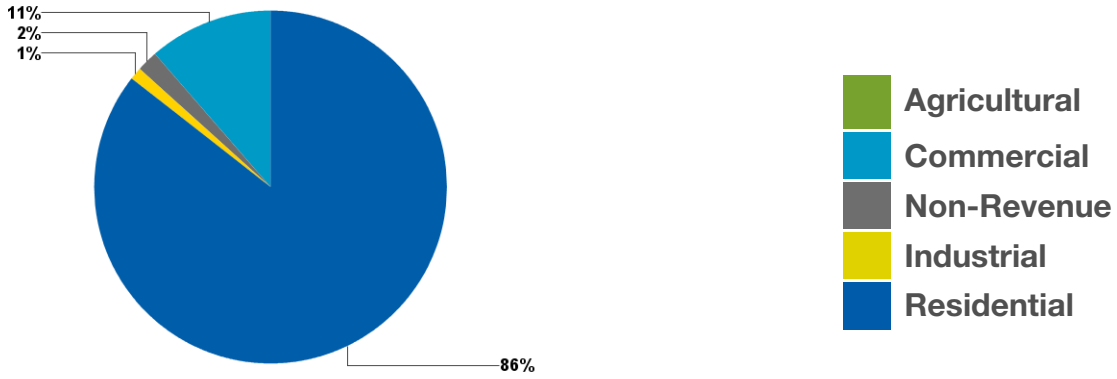
Permitted amount in 2012: 3267 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 3029 (million gallons/year) 8.30 (million gallons/day)

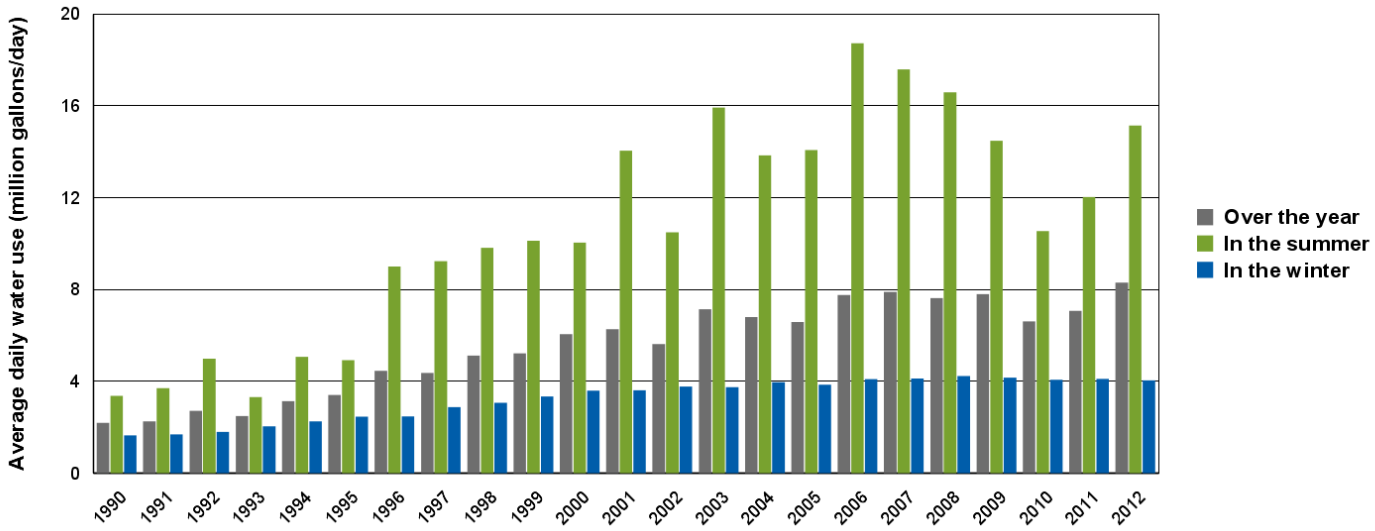
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 114 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	67,839	75,839	83,139
Total Population	72,500	80,500	87,800
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	8.34	9.33	10.23
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	123	123	123
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	122	109	100

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Apple Valley Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

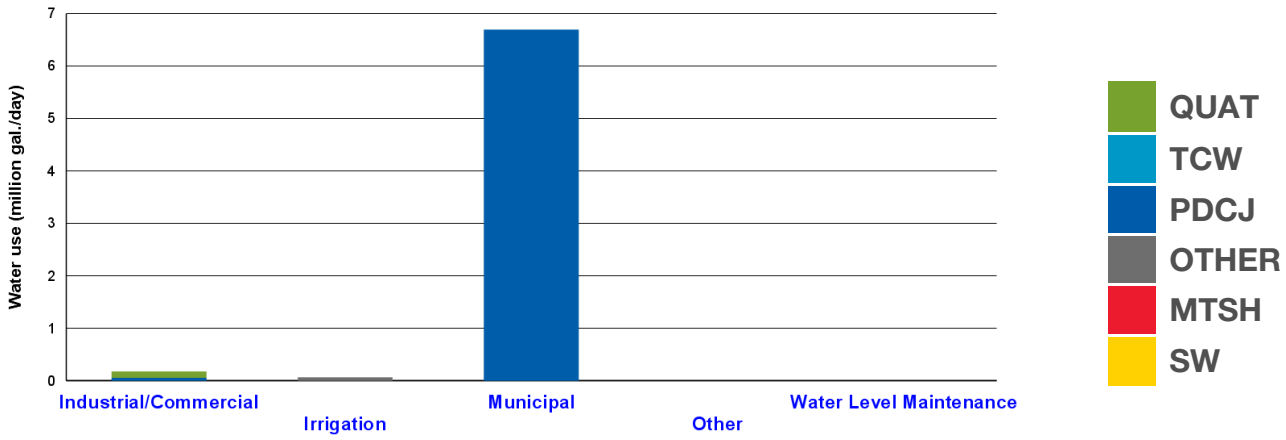
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	2	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	17	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Iron removal, Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

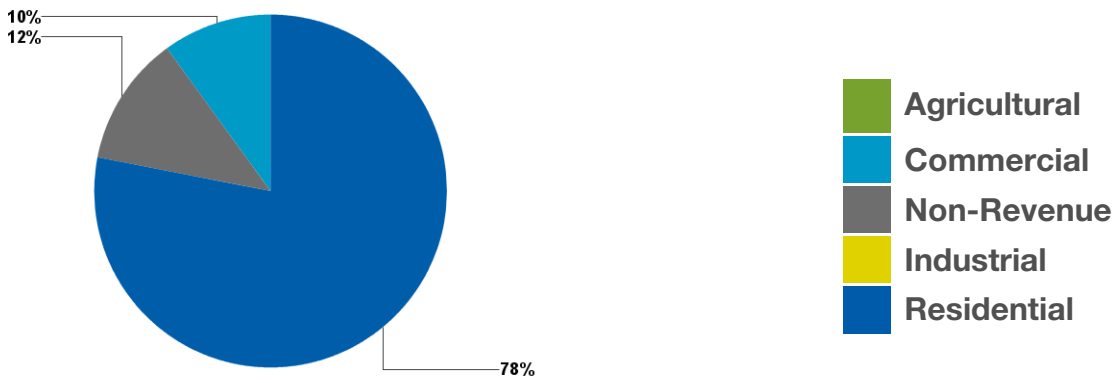
Permitted amount in 2012: 3000 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2464 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year) 6.75 (million gallons/day)

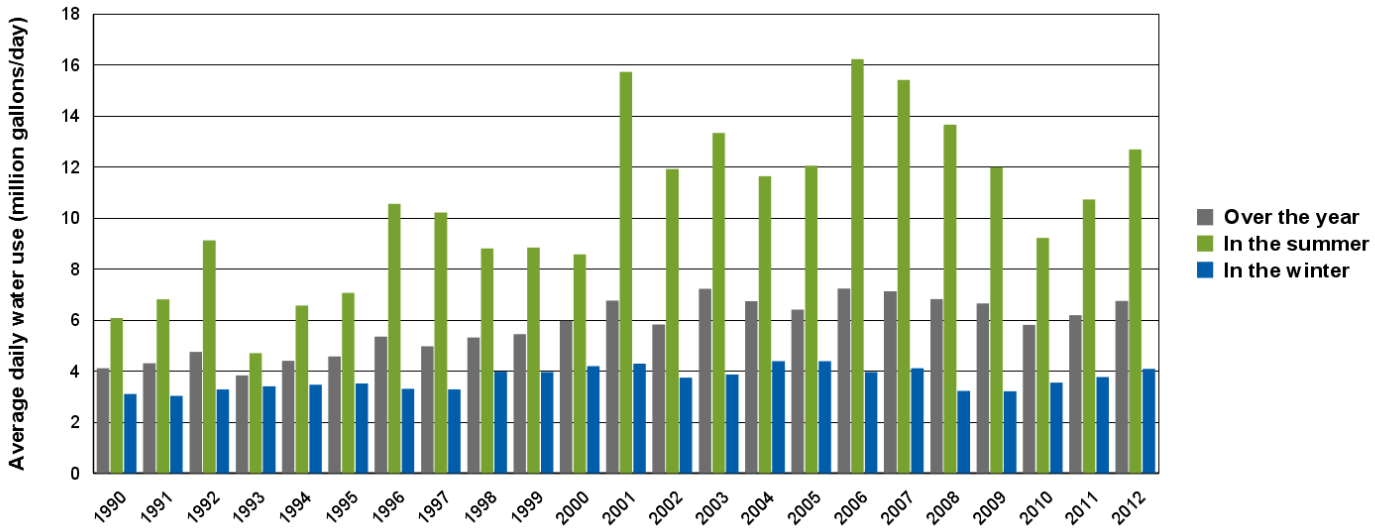
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 87 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	55,300	59,000	63,400
Total Population	55,500	59,200	63,600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	6.64	7.08	7.61
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	120	120	120
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	122	114	106

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Burnsville Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

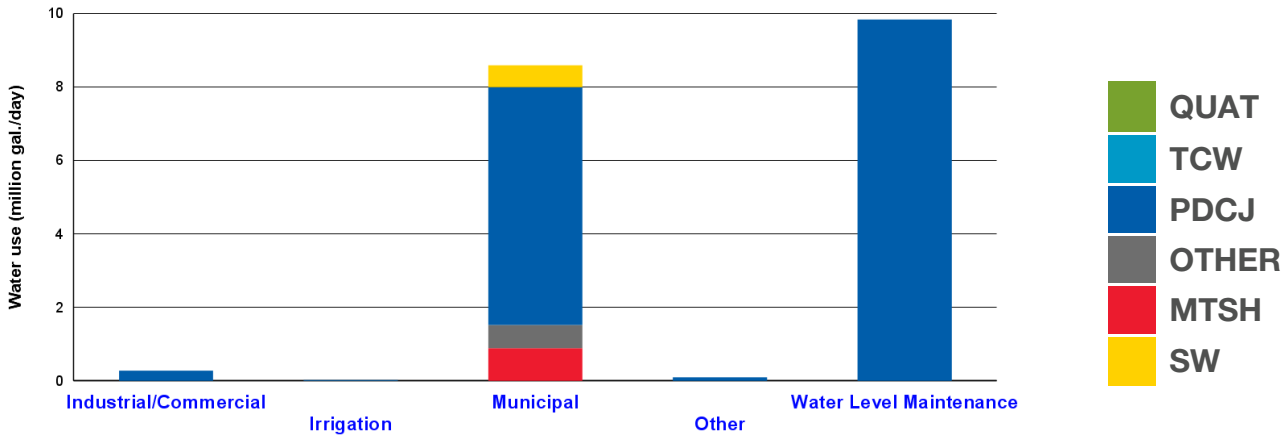
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	2	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	14	4	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	1	9	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Particulate removal, Fluoride , Taste/Odor control

Rate structure: Increasing Block

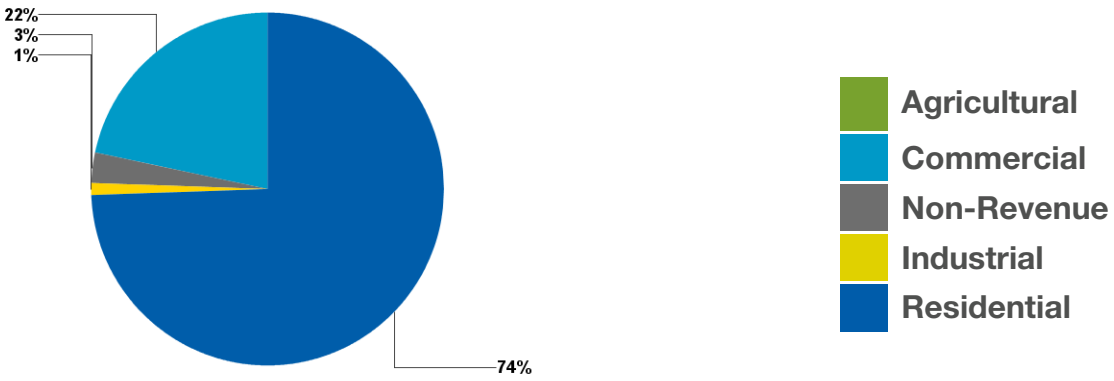
Permitted amount in 2012: 4900 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2949 (million gallons/year) 8.08(million gallons/day) (million gallons/day)

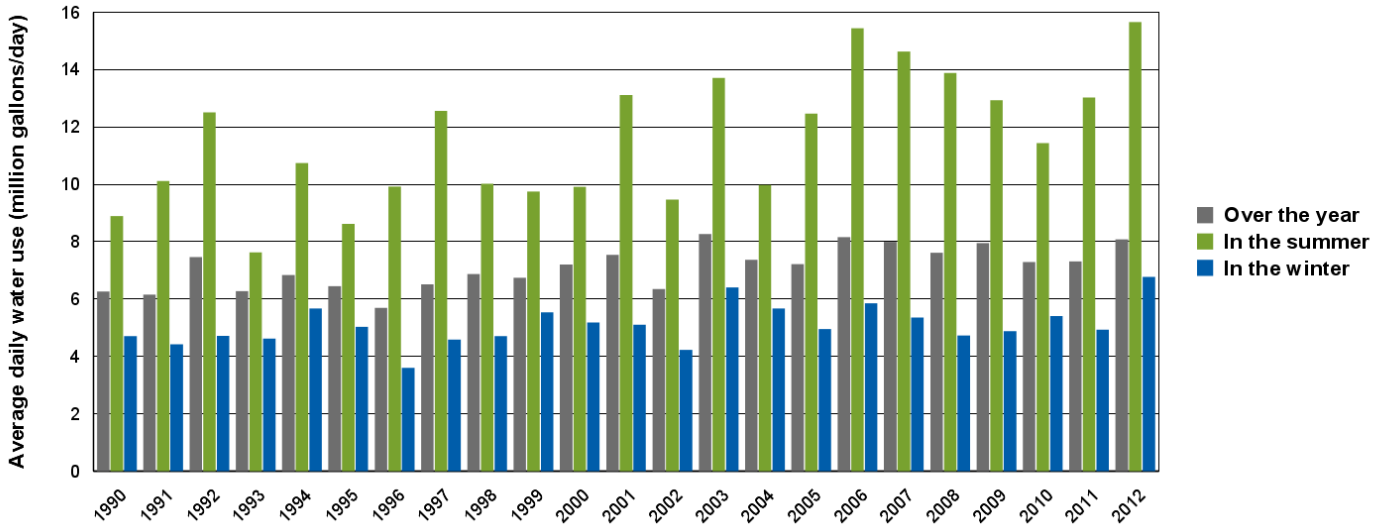
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 74 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	63,800	66,300	68,800
Total Population	63,500	66,000	68,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	7.91	8.22	8.53
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	124	124	124
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	127	122	117

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
-
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
-
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Castle Rock Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

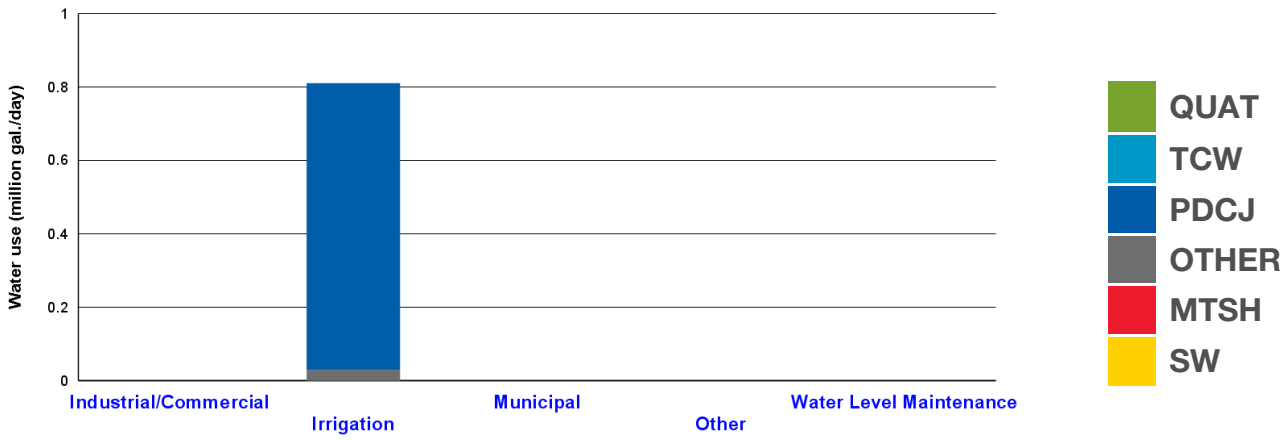
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	9	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	17	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water

suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Cedar Lake Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

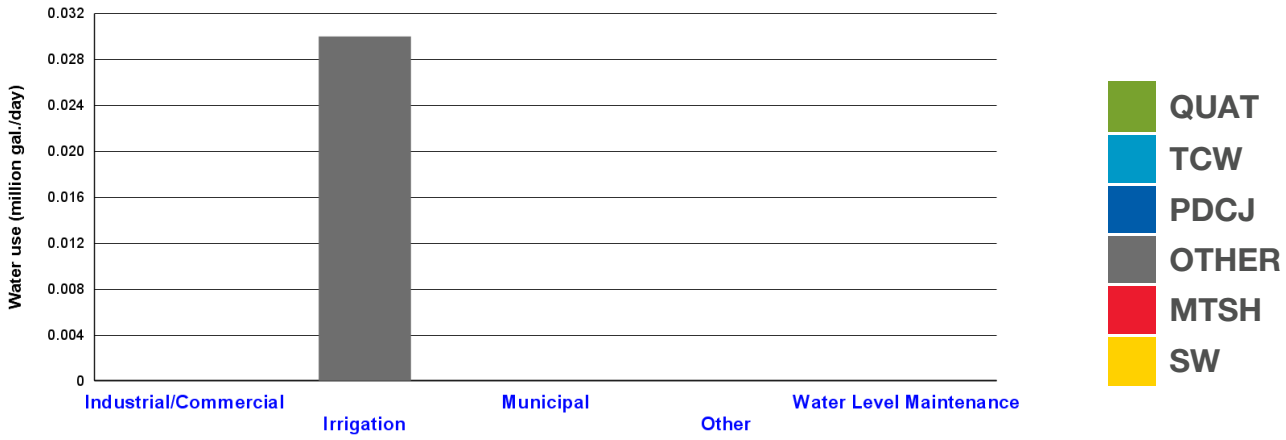
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Credit River Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

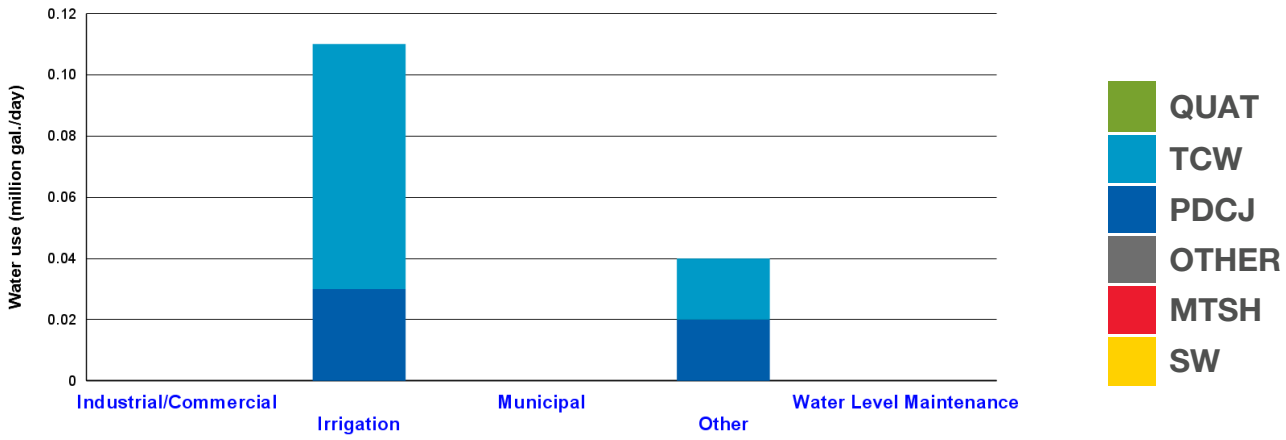
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	3	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can

present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Coates Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

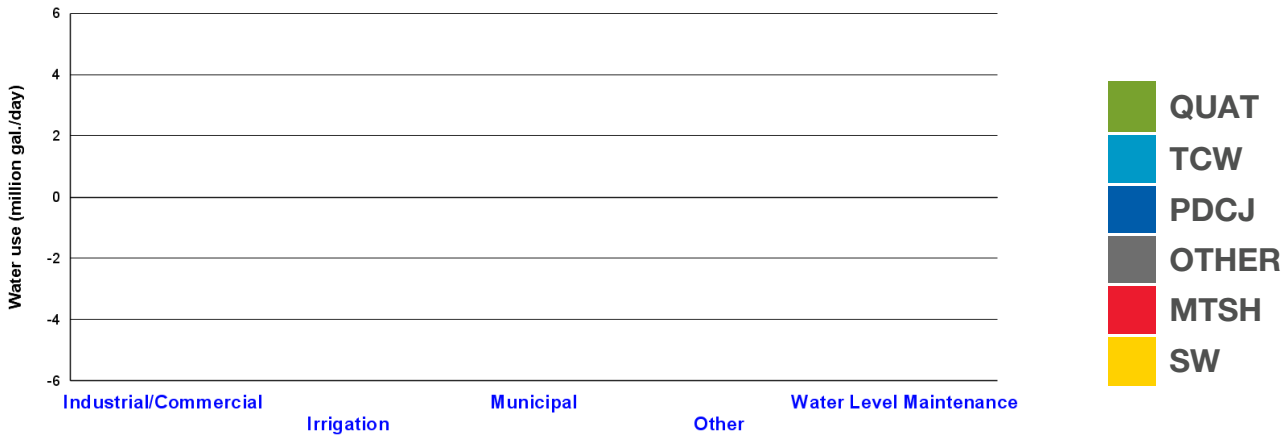
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Douglas Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

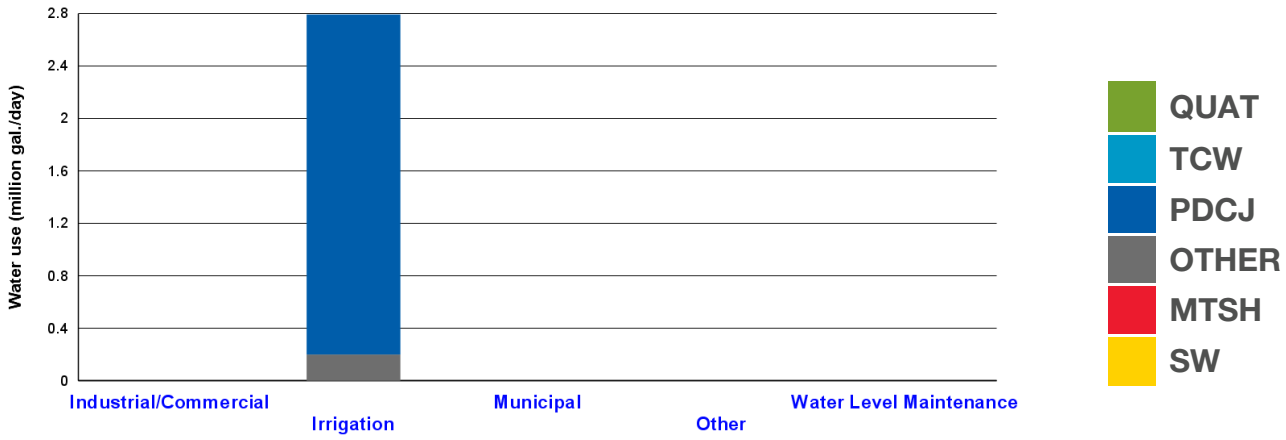
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	33	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	16	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Eagan Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

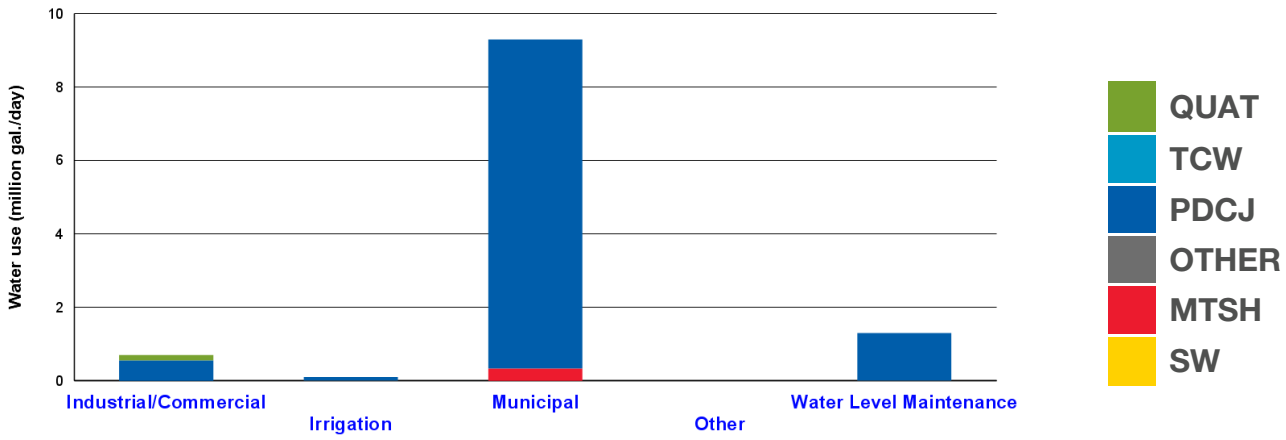
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	2	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	18	7	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	7	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Manganese removal, Iron removal, Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

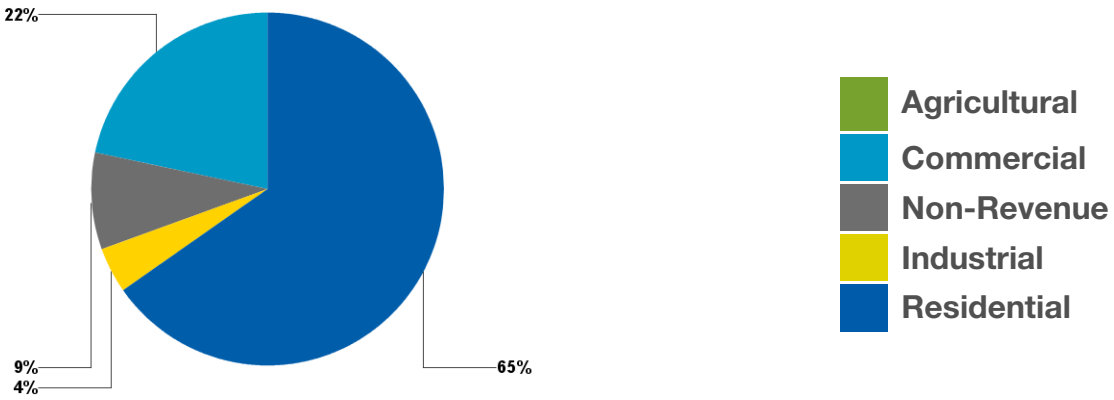
Permitted amount in 2012: 3900 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 3516 (million gallons/year) 9.63 (million gallons/day)

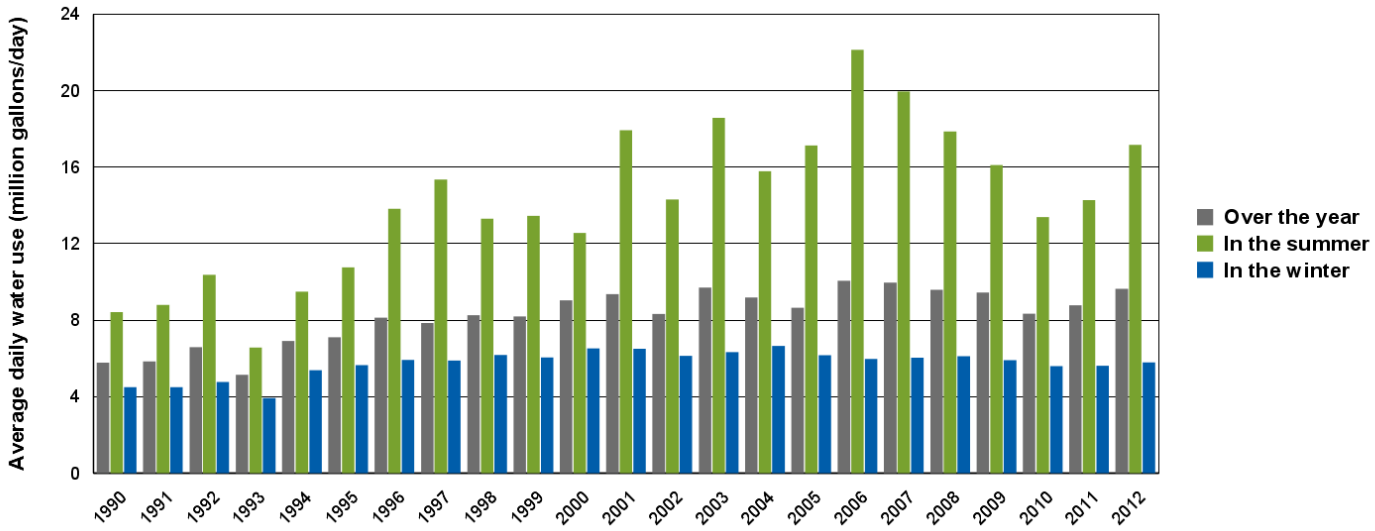
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 86 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	69,670	72,070	74,570
Total Population	67,400	69,800	72,300
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	9.65	9.98	10.33
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	139	139	139
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	138	134	129

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Elko New Market Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

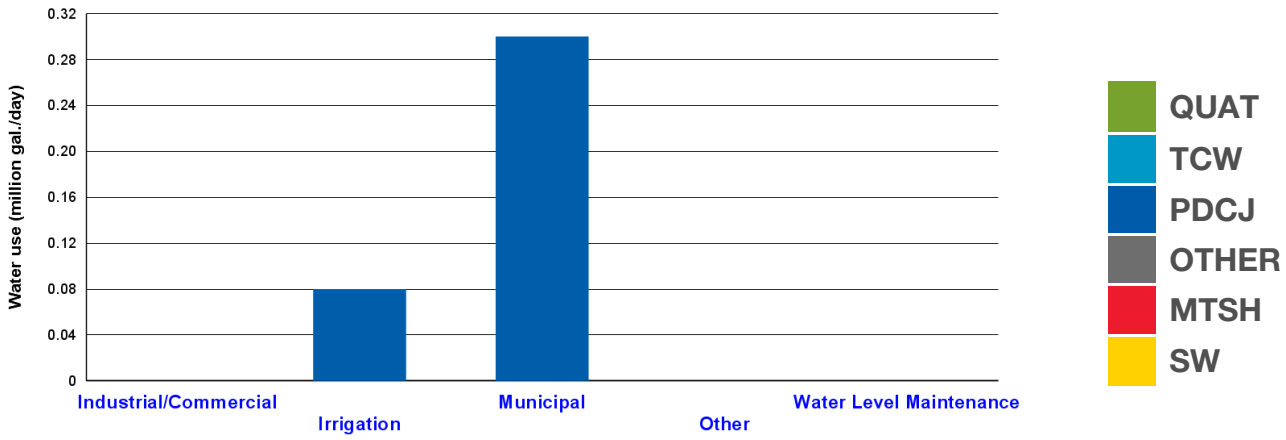
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	5	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Radionuclides removal, Disinfection, Softening, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

Permitted amount in 2012: 135 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 124 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/day)

Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	6,100	8,600	11,900
Total Population	6,100	8,600	11,900
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.46	0.65	0.89
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	75	75	75
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	56	40	29

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Empire Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

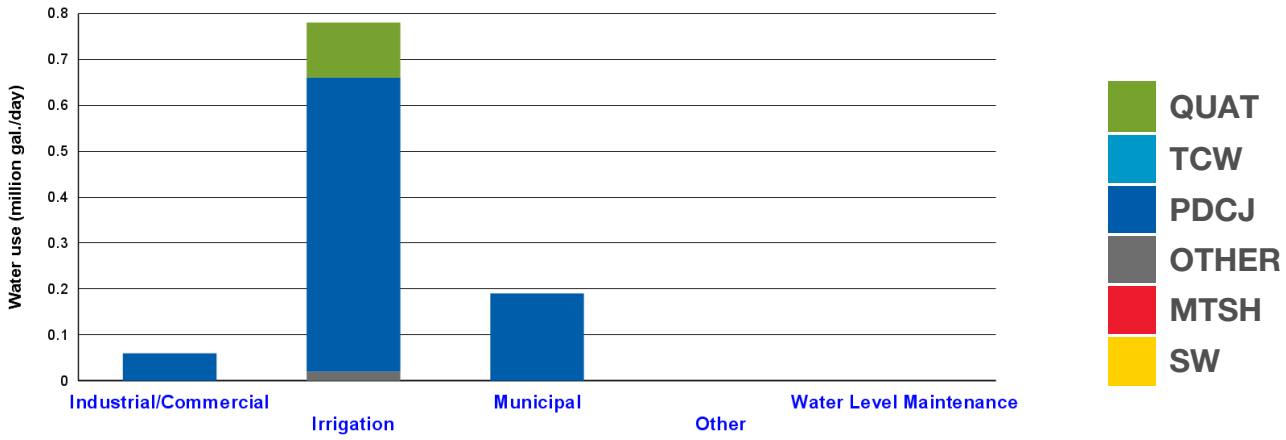
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	3	6	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	5	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	22	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	7	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

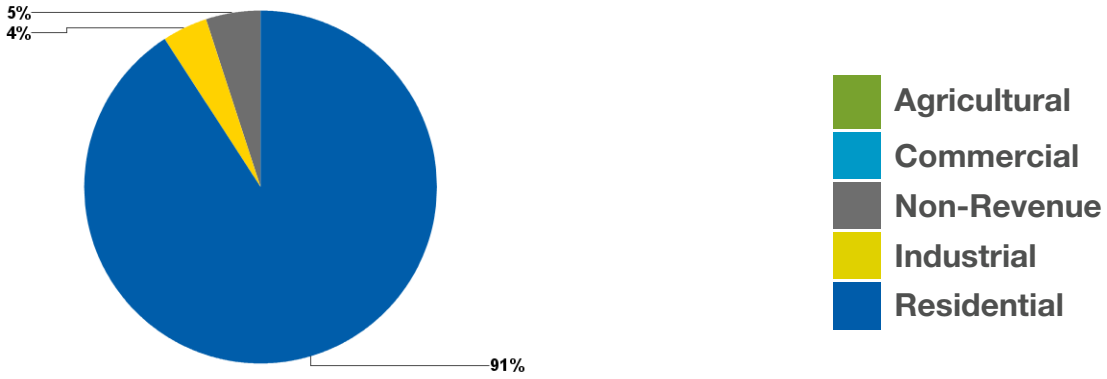
Permitted amount in 2012: 90 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 85 (million gallons/year) 0.23 (million gallons/day)

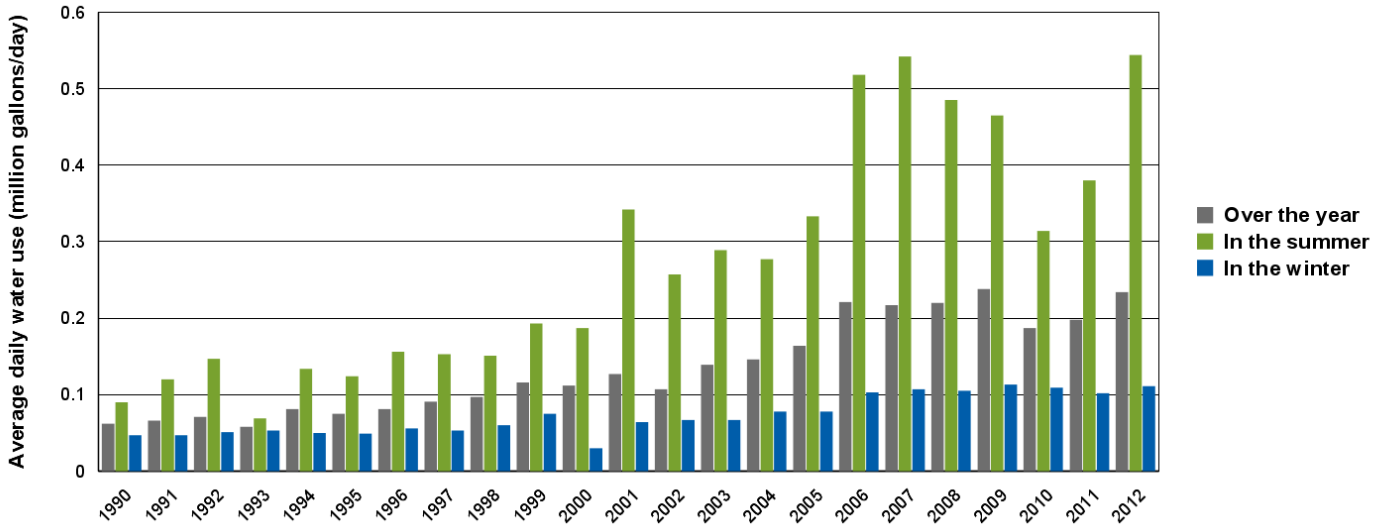
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 95 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,690	3,510	4,350
Total Population	3,170	3,990	4,830
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.26	0.33	0.41
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	95	95	95
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	87	67	54

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Eureka Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

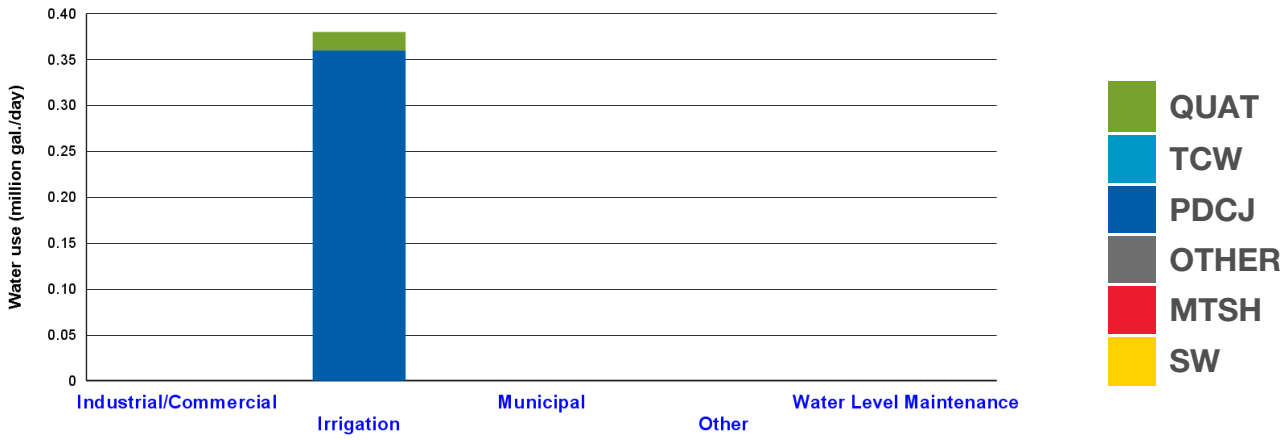
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	4	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	4	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	13	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	10	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Farmington Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

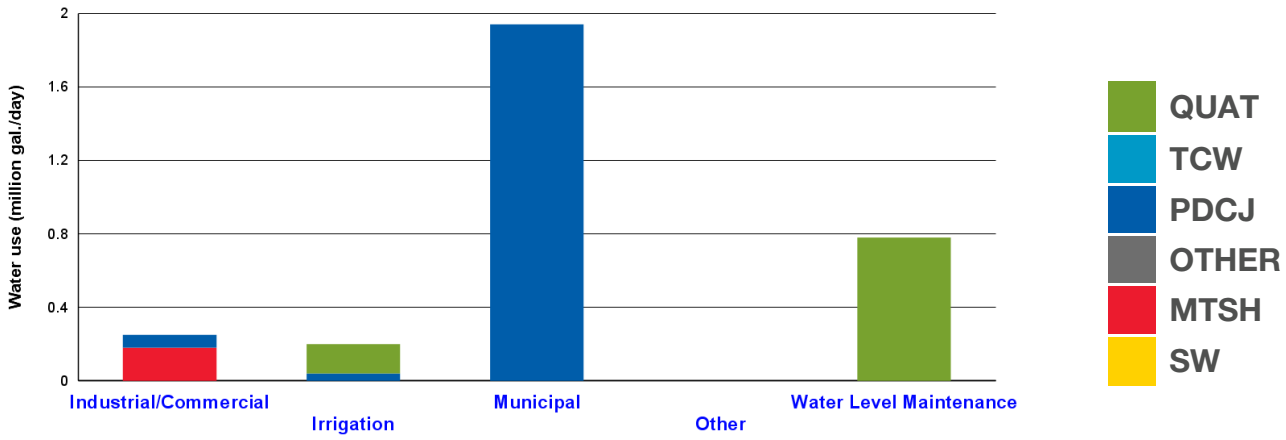
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	1	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	8	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	13	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

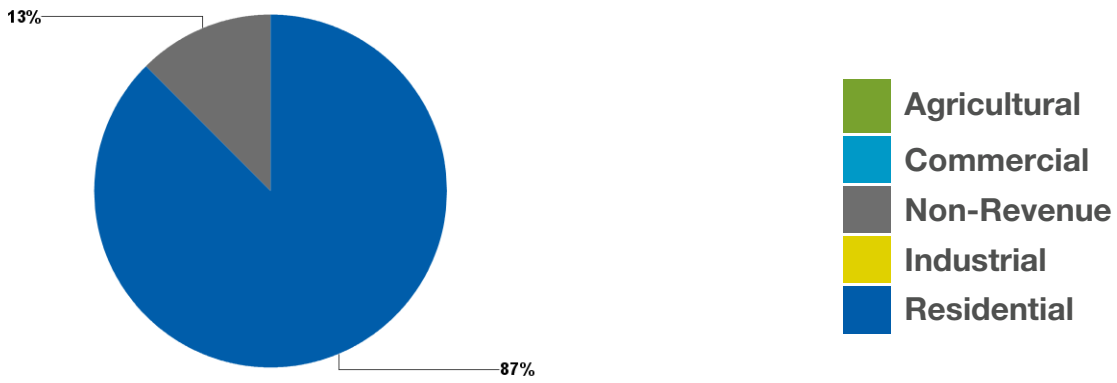
Permitted amount in 2012: 1000 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 801 (million gallons/year) 2.19 (million gallons/day)

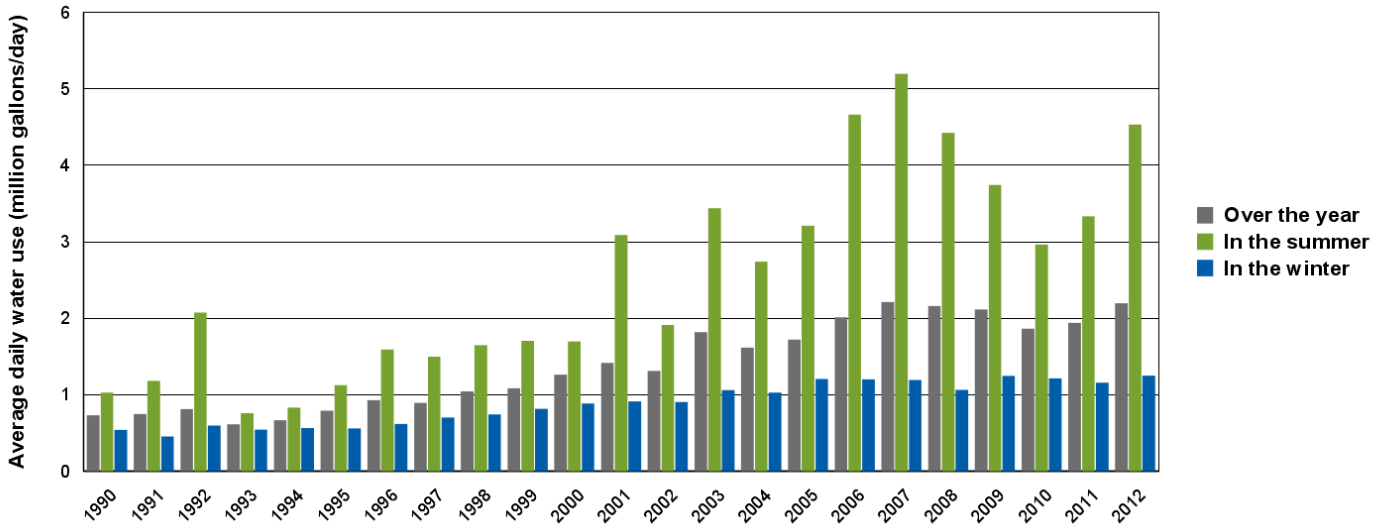
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 81 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	24,300	28,300	32,500
Total Population	24,300	28,300	32,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.57	2.99	3.43
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	106	106	106
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	90	78	68

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
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- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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Greenvale Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

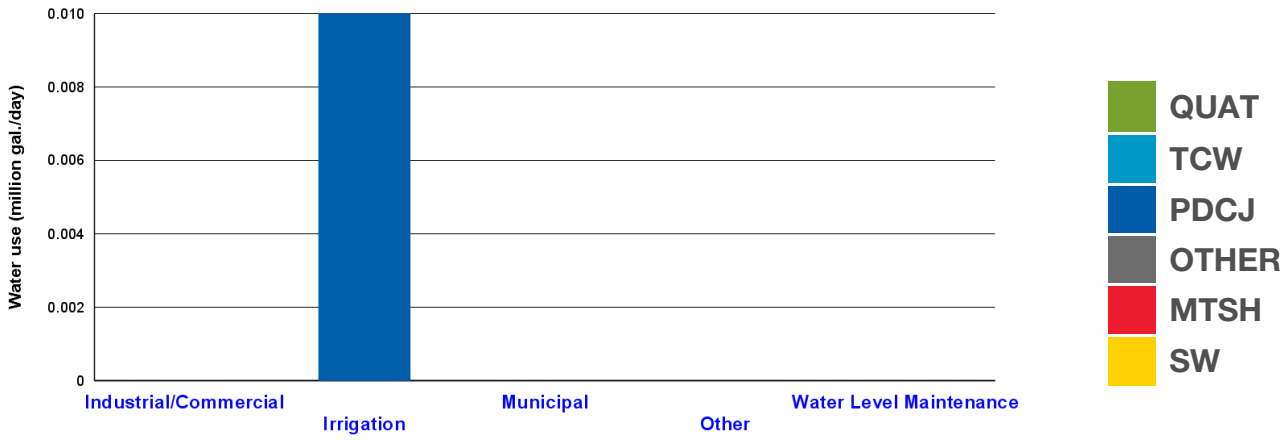
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Grey Cloud Island Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

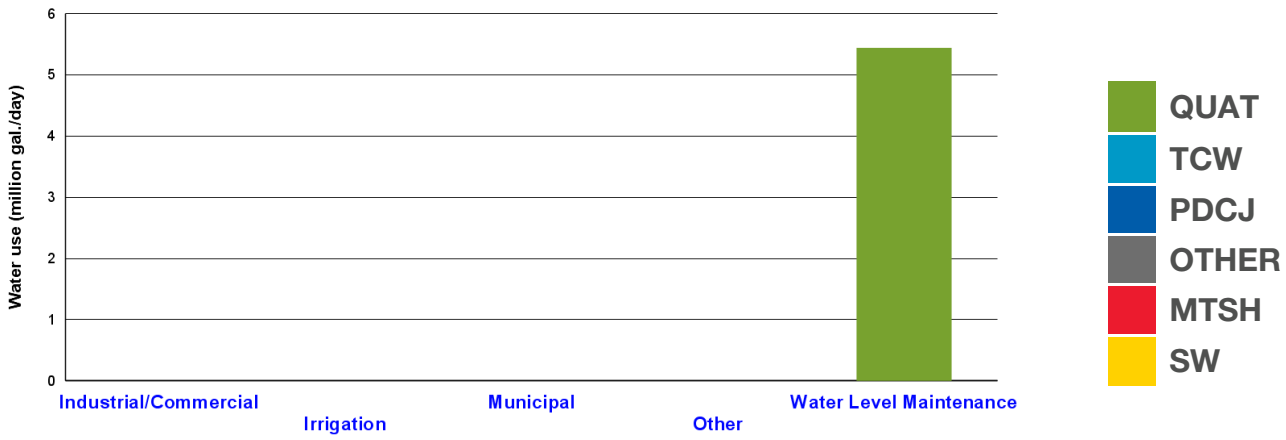
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hampton Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

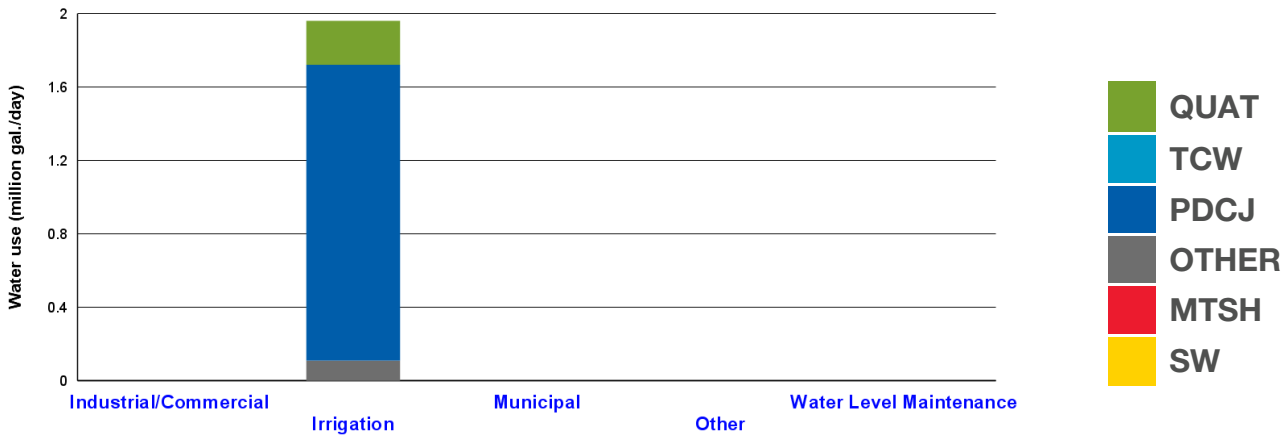
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	24	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	6	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	17	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hampton Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

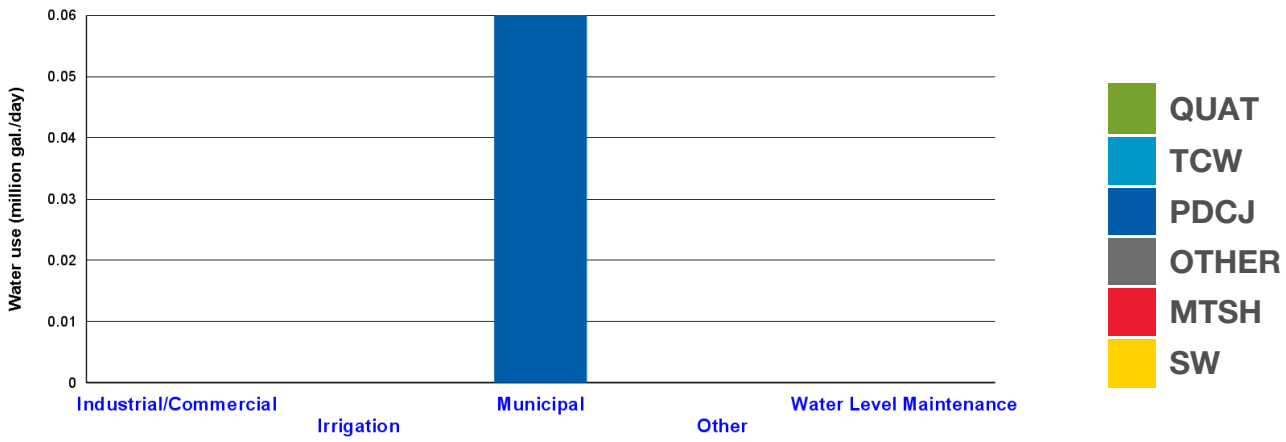
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat

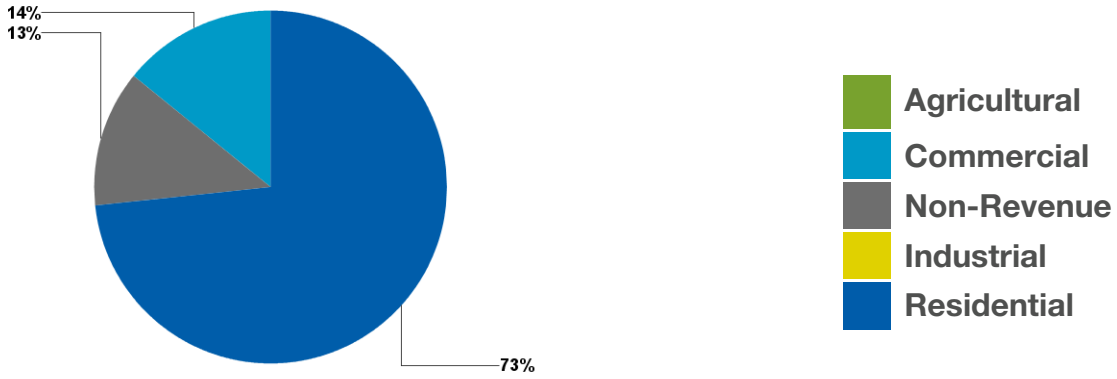
Permitted amount in 2012: 22 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 21 (million gallons/year) 0.06 (million gallons/day)

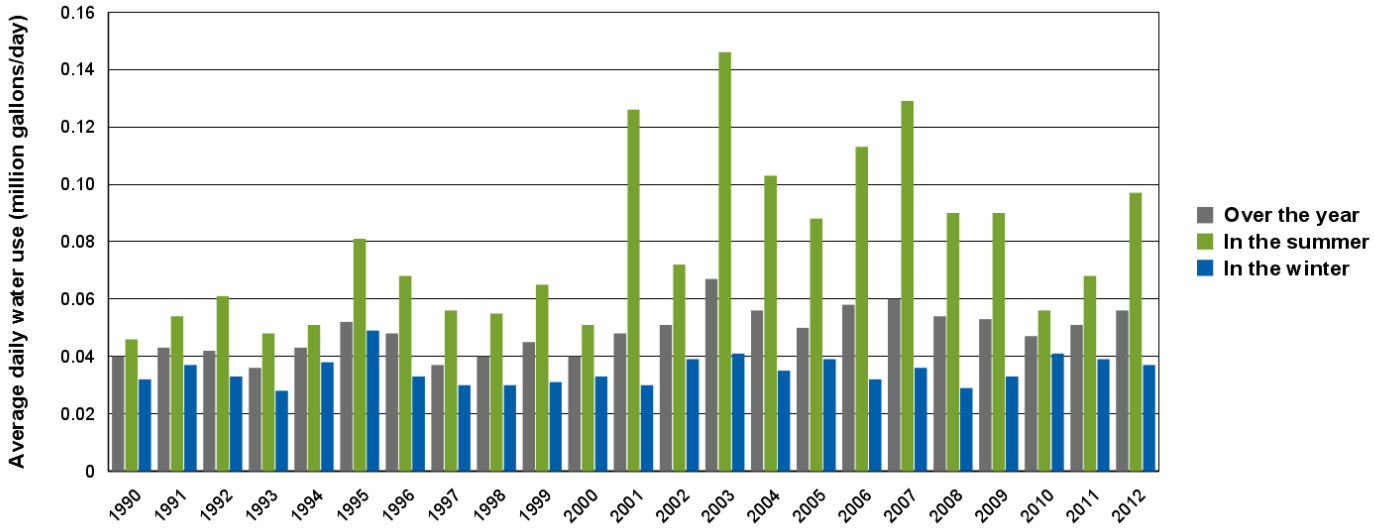
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 58 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	969	1,249	1,529
Total Population	700	710	740
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.09	0.11	0.14
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	91	91	91
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	58	45	37

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hastings Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

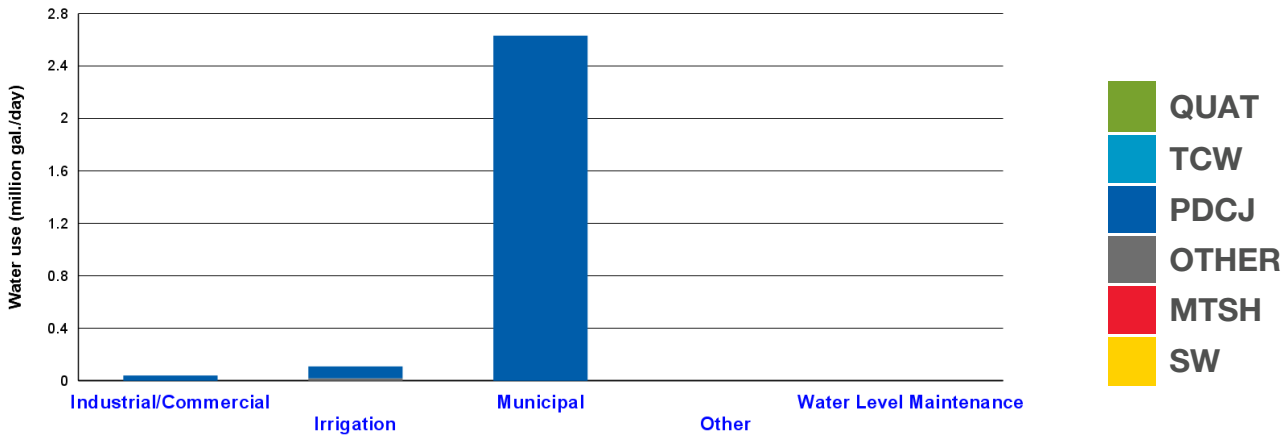
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	1	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	5	6	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Nitrate removal, Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

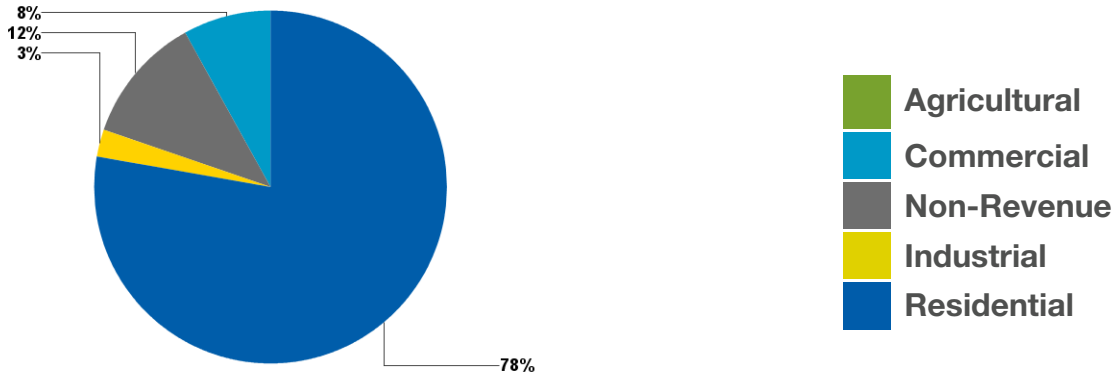
Permitted amount in 2012: 1300 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1010 (million gallons/year) 2.77 (million gallons/day)

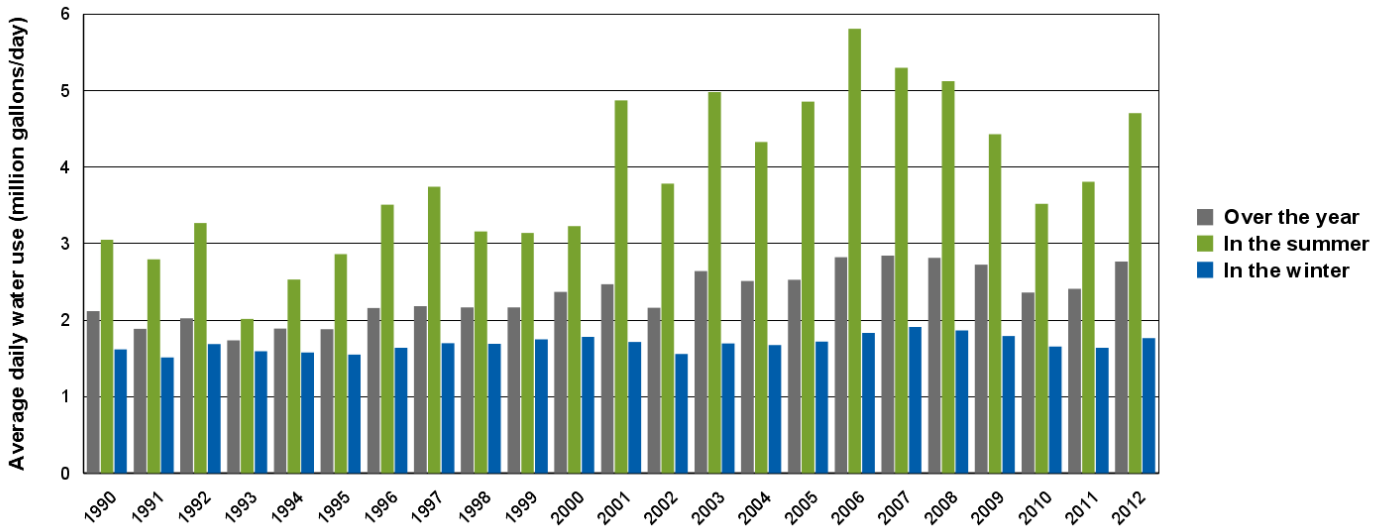
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 94 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	23,300	26,000	28,800
Total Population	23,300	26,000	28,800
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.93	3.26	3.62
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	126	126	126
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	119	106	96

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well
- Regulatory considerations
  - A Groundwater Management Area has been designated within the community

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Partner with DNR and neighboring water users to use water in accordance with the approved Groundwater Management Area plan.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Inver Grove Heights Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, with Eagan as a water source for a small portion of the communi

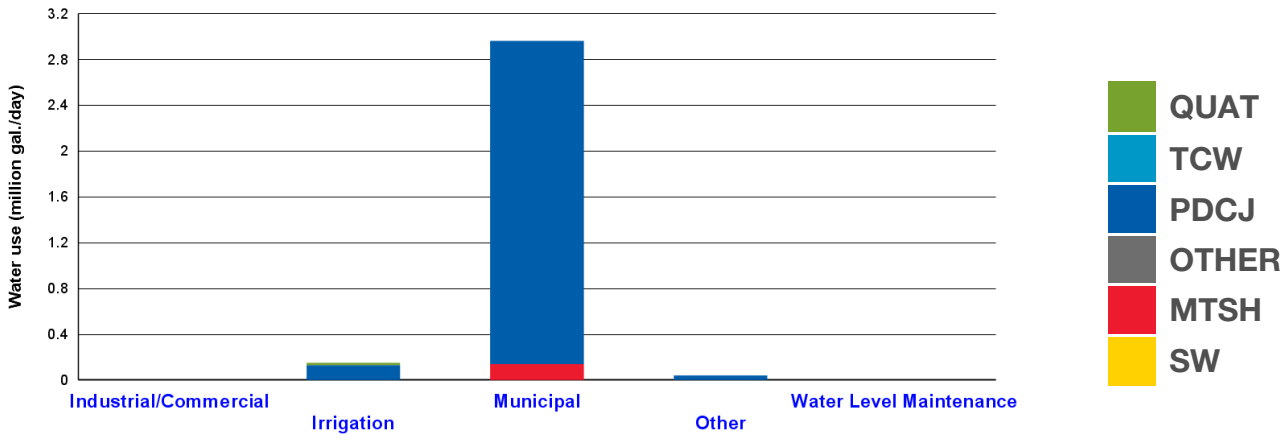
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	2
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	6	4	18
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	7	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection, Radionuclides removal, Manganese removal, Iron removal

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

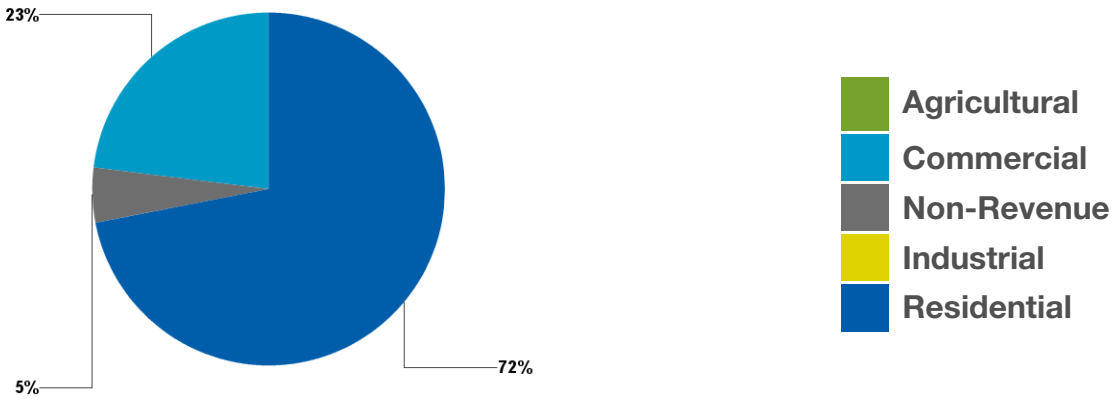
Permitted amount in 2012: 1250 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1123 (million gallons/year) 3.08 (million gallons/day)

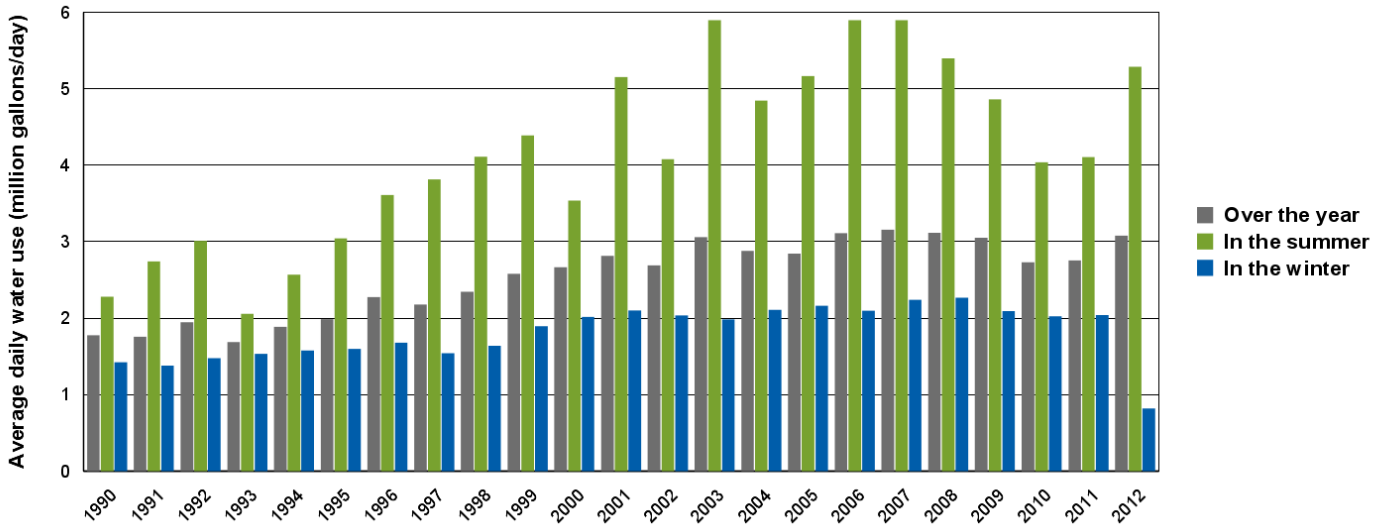
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 67 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	37,000	42,100	47,600
Total Population	37,300	42,000	46,700
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	3.15	3.58	4.05
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	85	85	85
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	83	73	65

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Jackson Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

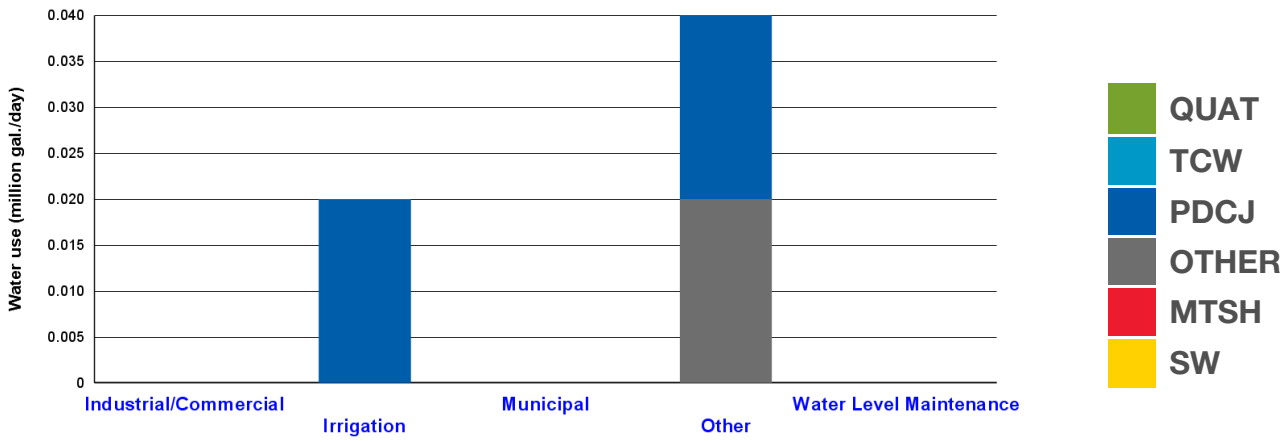
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	5	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lakeville Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

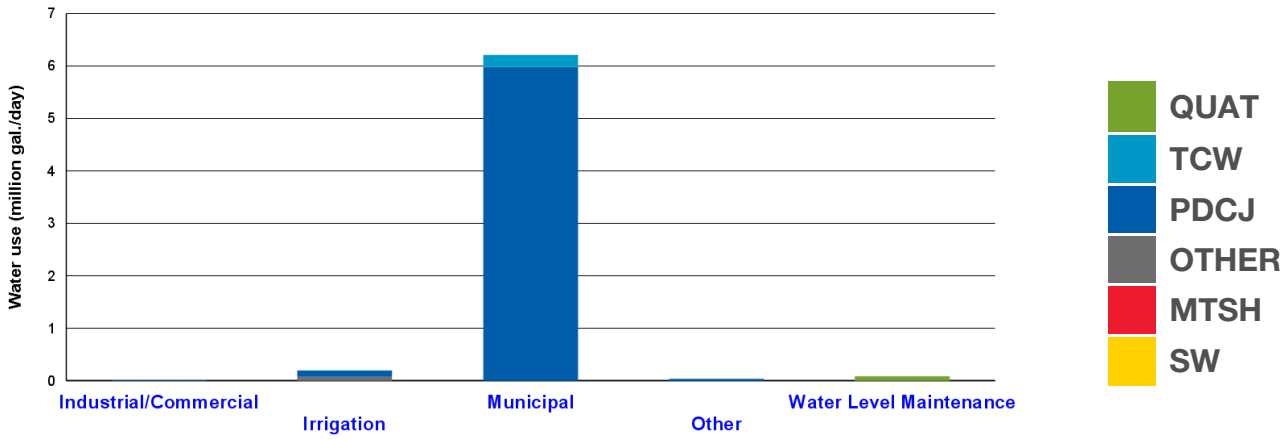
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	14	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	7	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron removal, Fluoride , Manganese removal, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

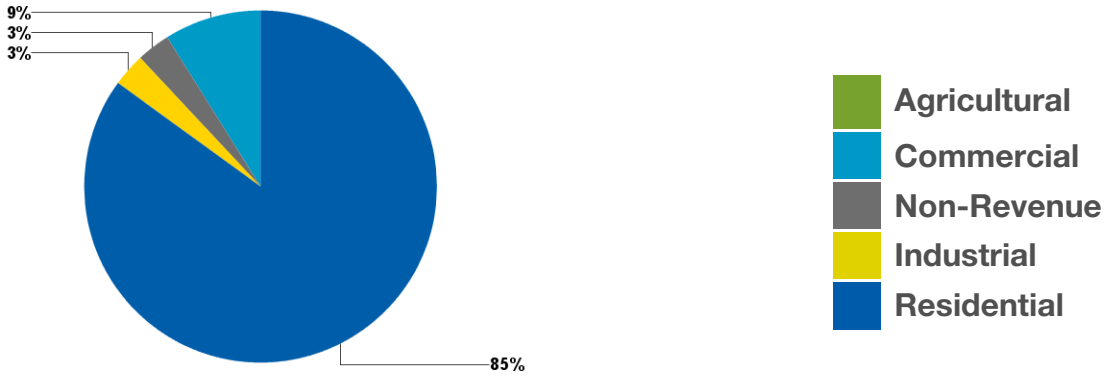
Permitted amount in 2012: 2812 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2558 (million gallons/year) 7.01 (million gallons/day)

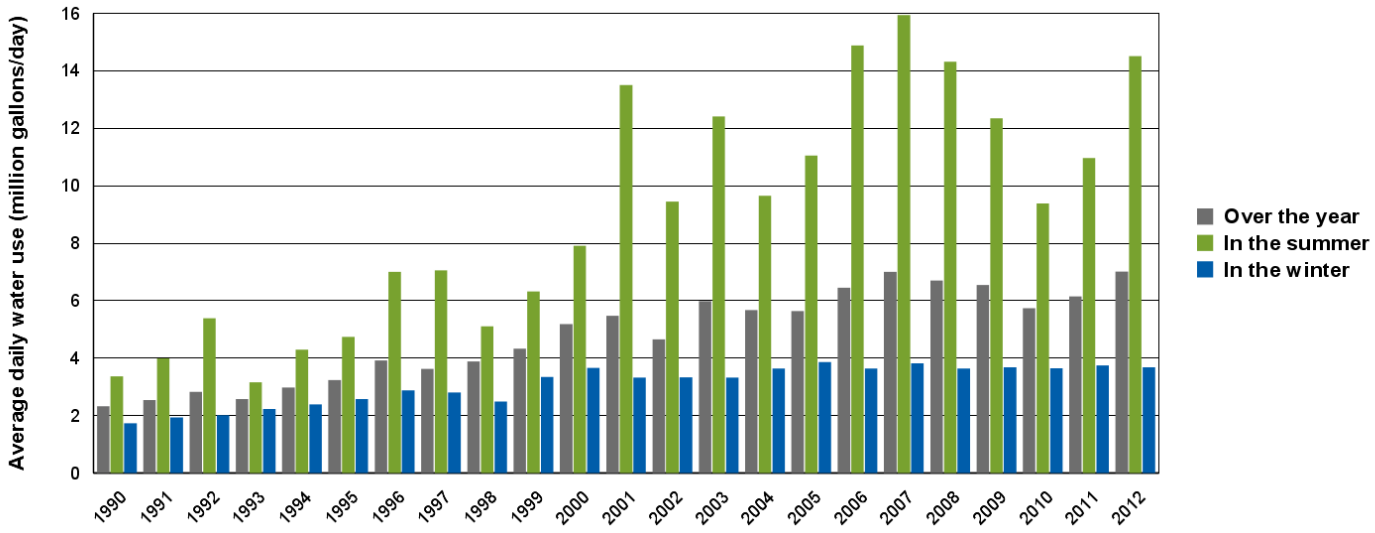
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 105 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	62,317	72,617	81,517
Total Population	64,300	74,600	83,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	7.35	8.57	9.62
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	118	118	118
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	112	97	86

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Lilydale Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by St. Paul.

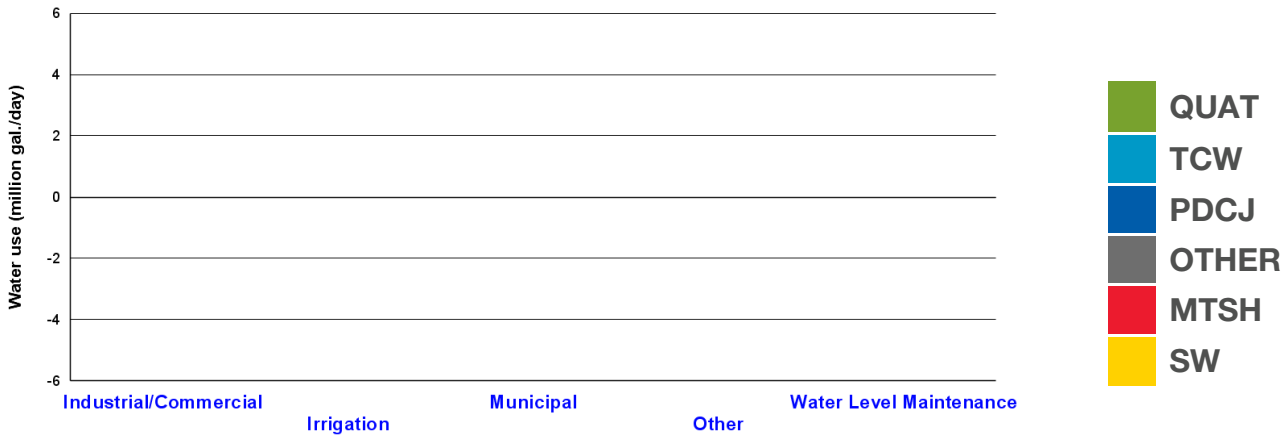
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Louisville Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

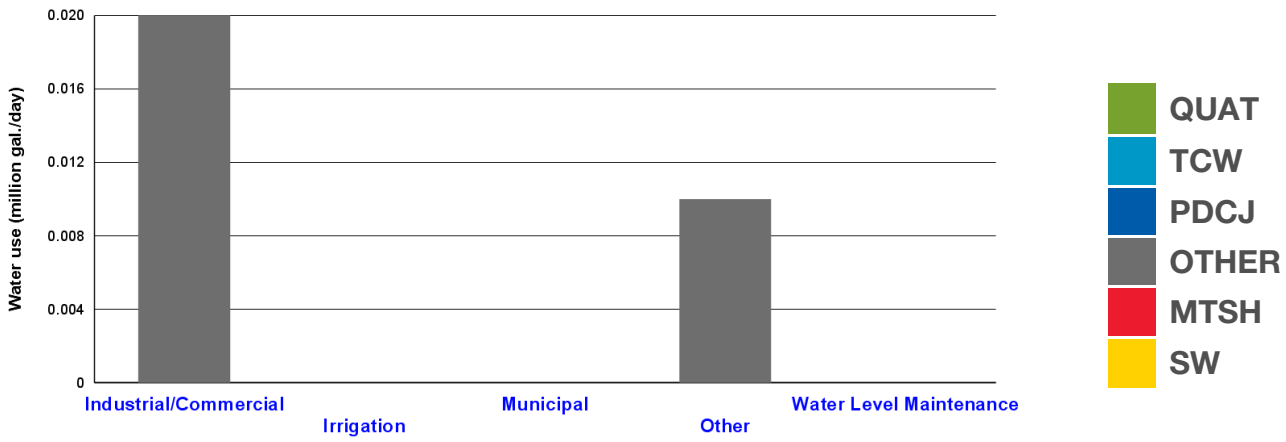
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Marshan Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

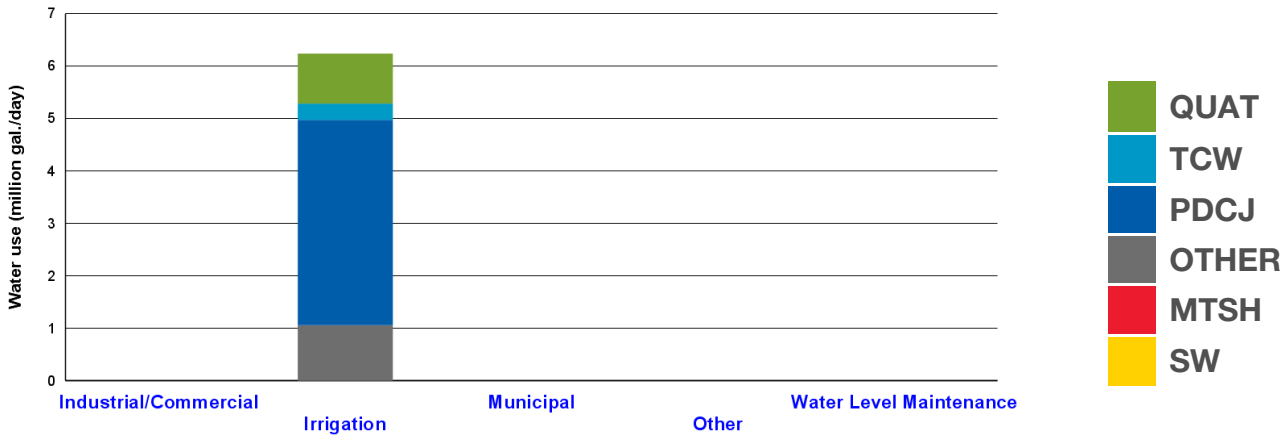
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	49	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	18	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	4	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	16	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a

schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Mendota Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by St. Paul.

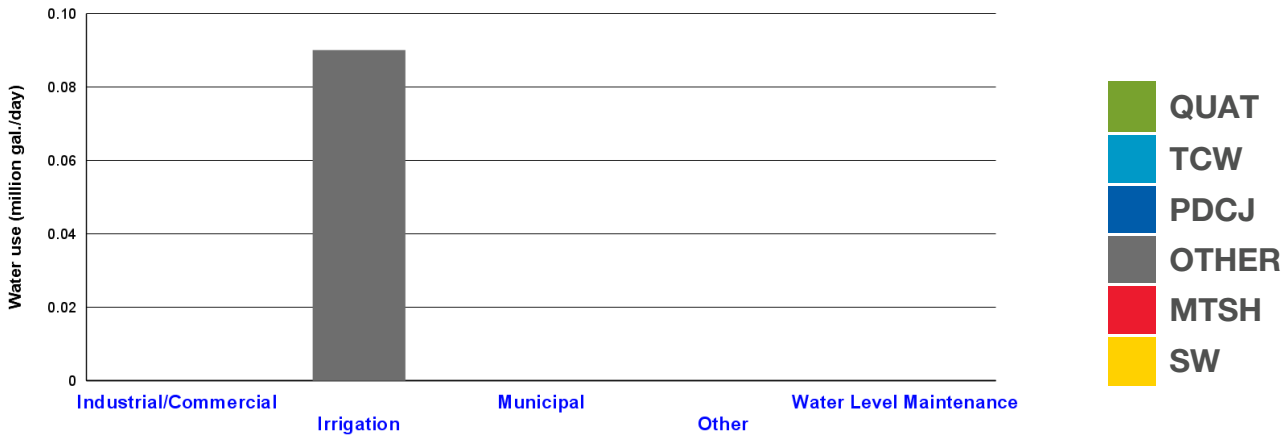
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Mendota Heights Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by St. Paul.

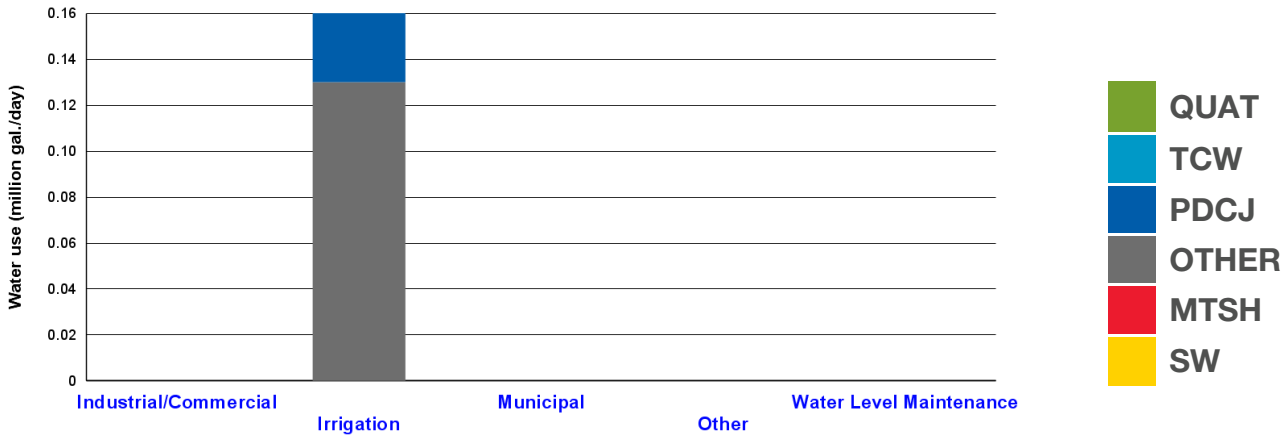
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	6	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	4	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Miesville Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

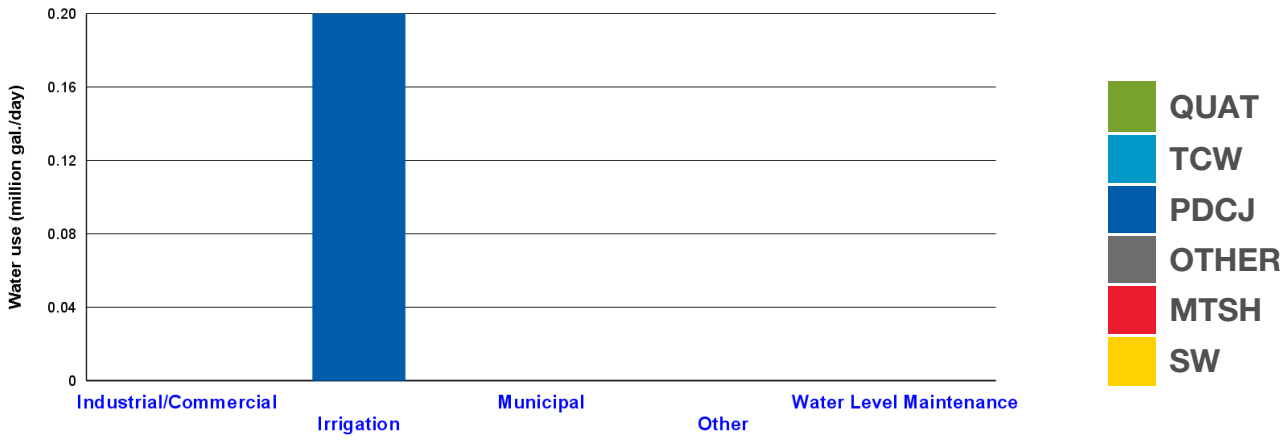
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	3	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

New Market Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

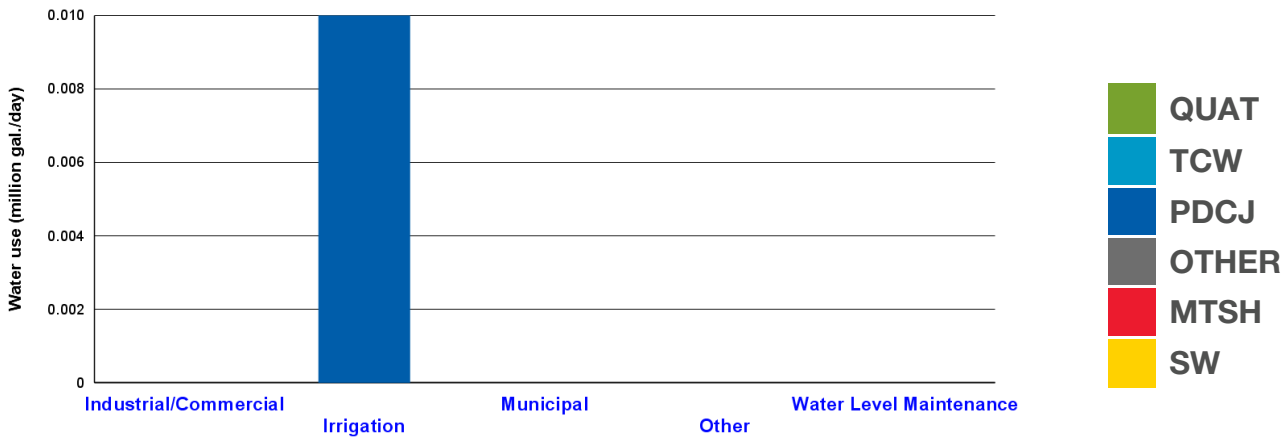
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

New Trier Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

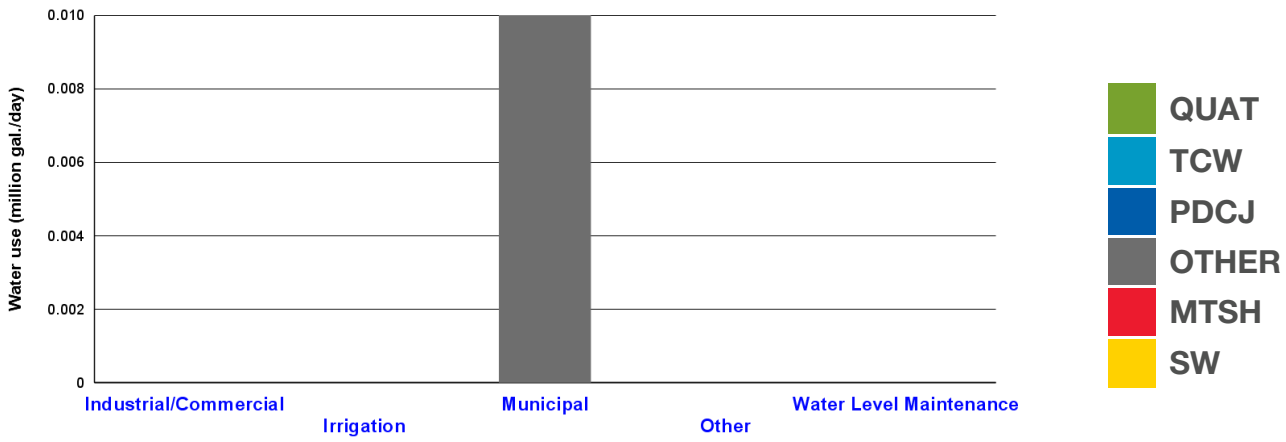
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Unknown

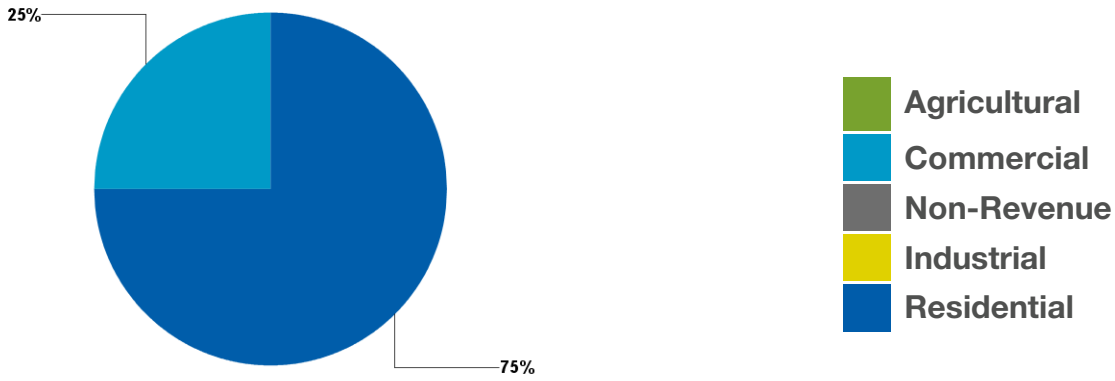
Permitted amount in 2012: 5 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 3 (million gallons/year) 0.01 (million gallons/day)

Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 50 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	130	120	120
Total Population	130	120	120
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	77	77	77

What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators

- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
-
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
-
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Nininger Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

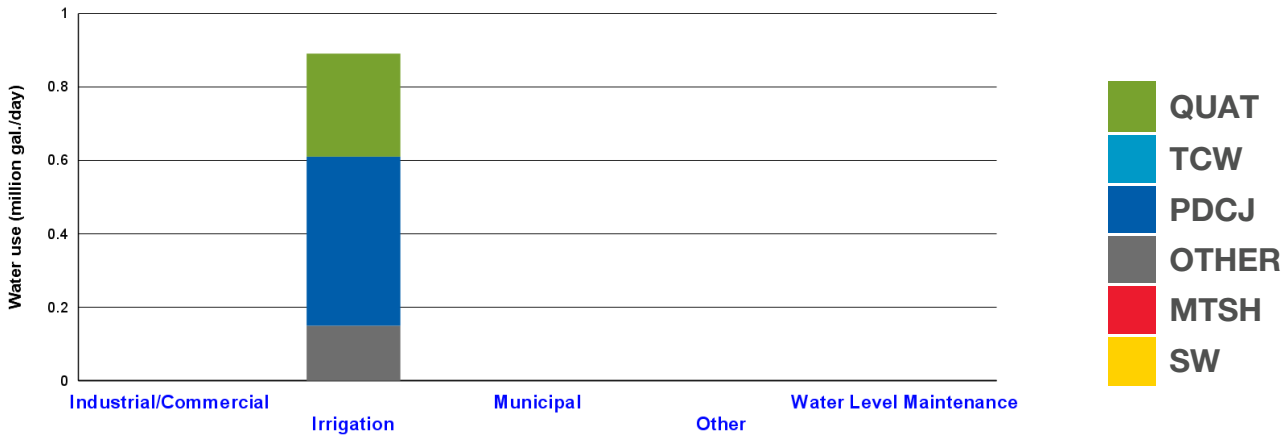
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	8	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	6	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Northfield Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

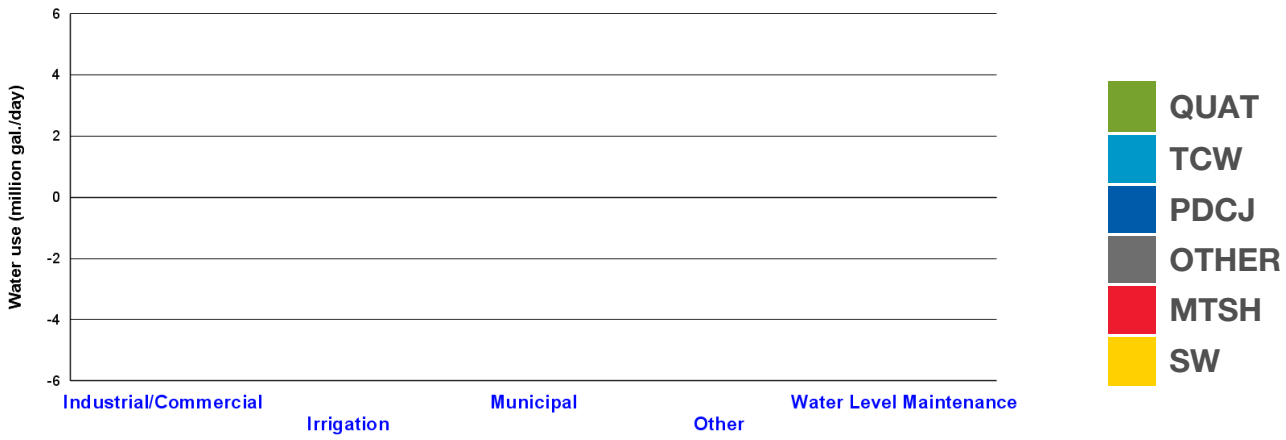
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Prior Lake Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

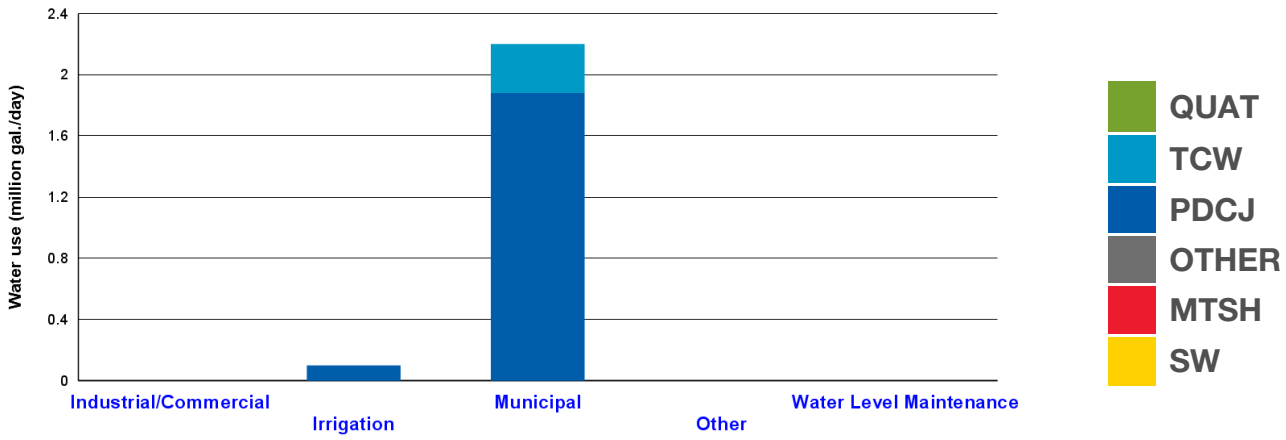
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	4	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Other, Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Removal, Taste/Odor control

Rate structure: Increasing Block

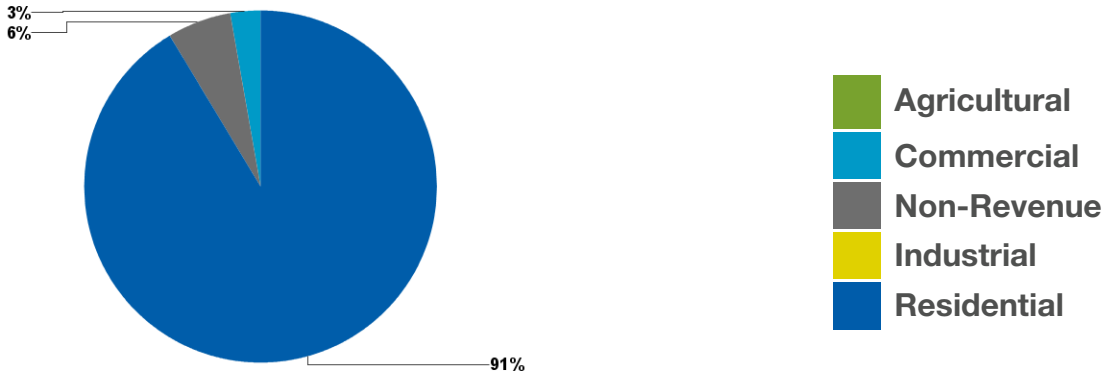
Permitted amount in 2012: 900 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 910 (million gallons/year) 2.49 (million gallons/day)

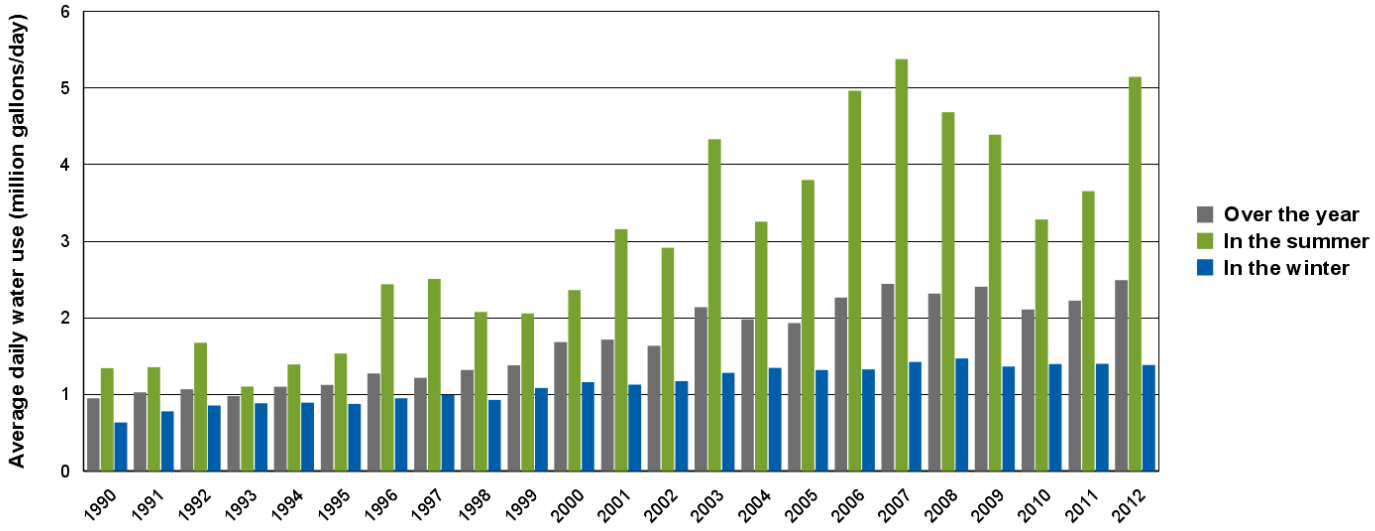
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 93 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	27,500	33,900	40,500
Total Population	27,500	33,900	40,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.93	3.61	4.32
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	107	107	107
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	91	74	62

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Randolph Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

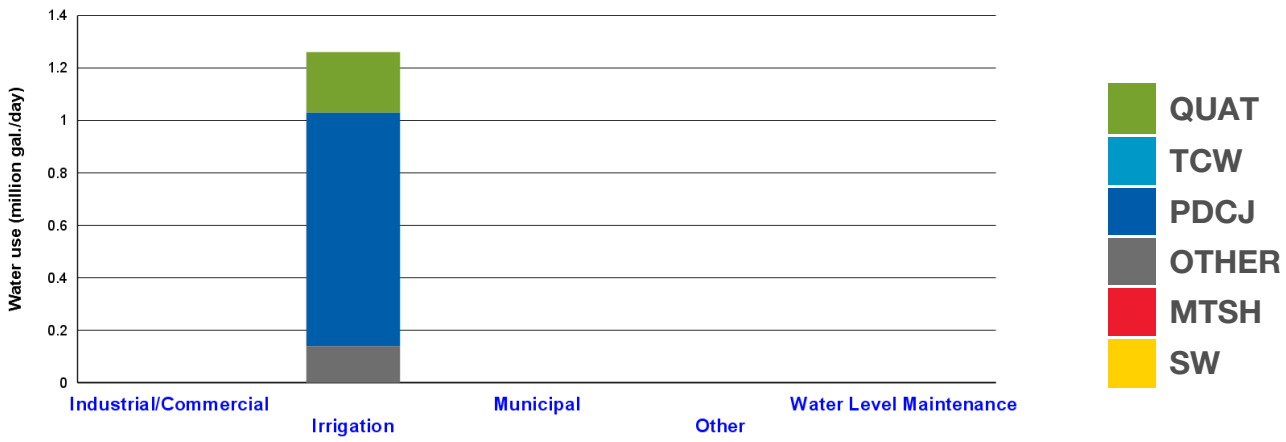
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	12	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	6	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	10	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Randolph Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

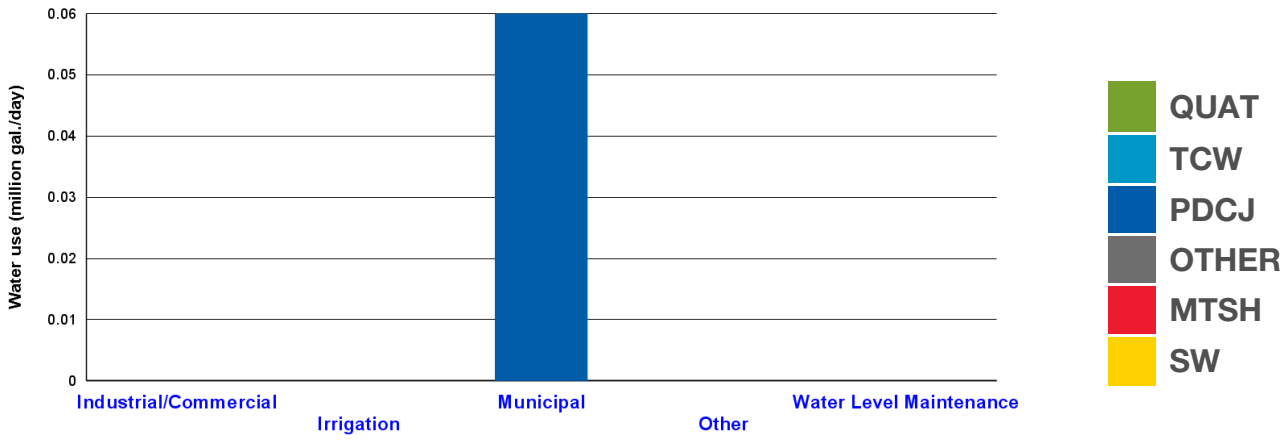
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Unknown

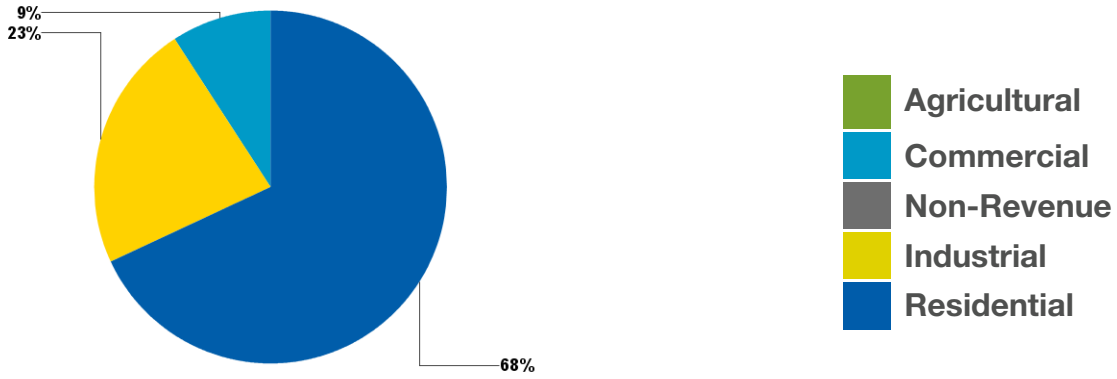
Permitted amount in 2012: 21 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 27 (million gallons/year) 0.07 (million gallons/day)

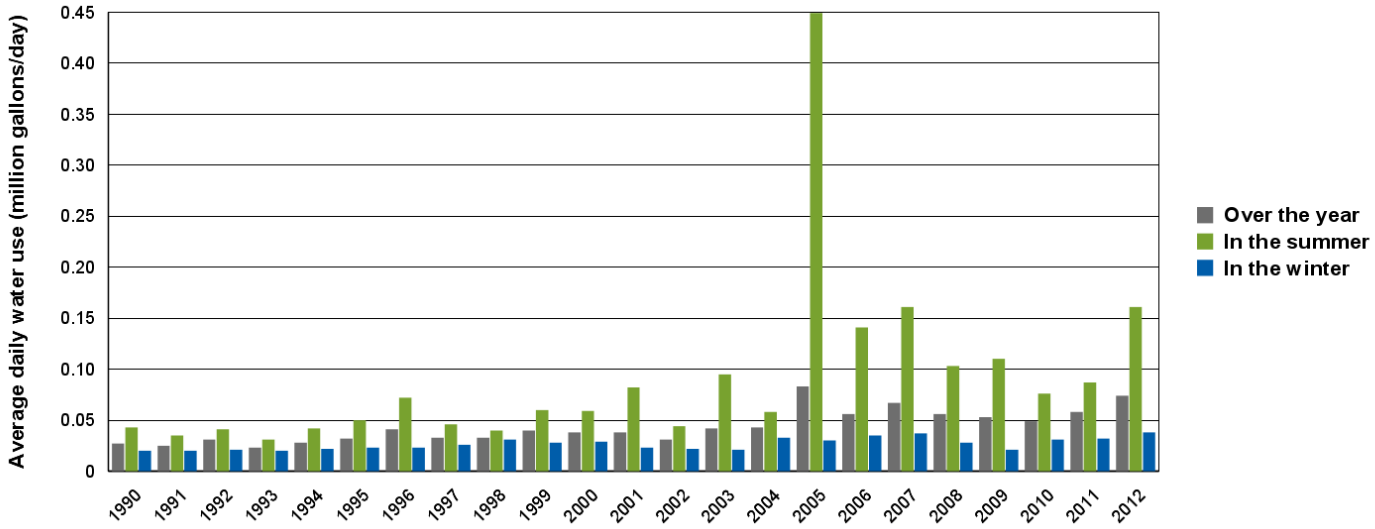
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 110 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	440	440	420
Total Population	440	440	420
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.06	0.06	0.06
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	144	144	144
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	168	168	176

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Ravenna Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

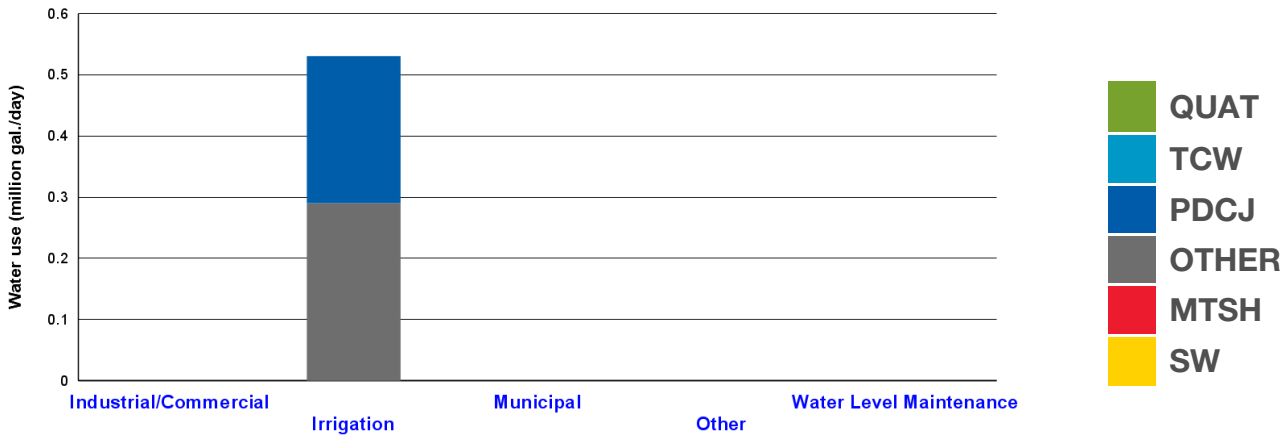
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	5	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Rosemount Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

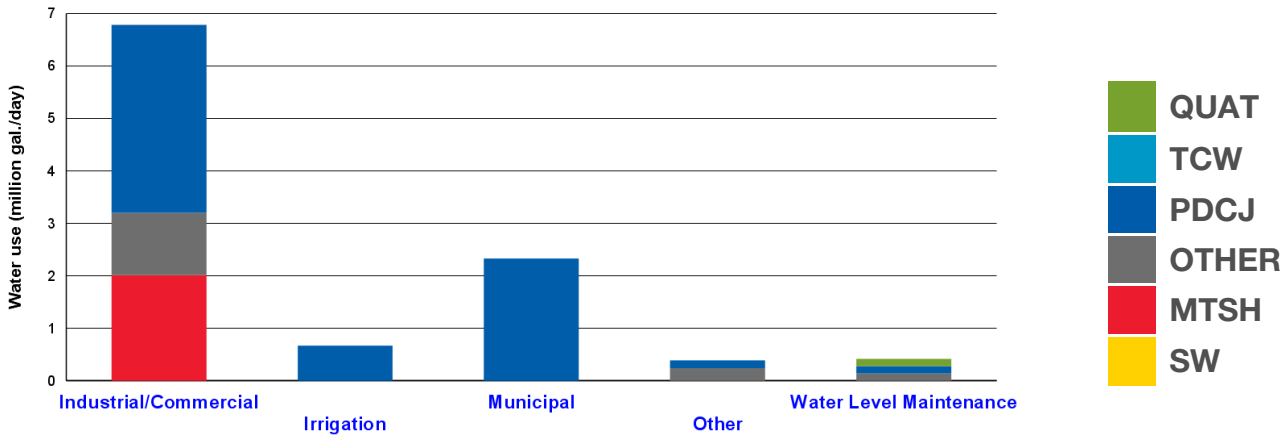
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	2	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	8	24	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	8	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	11	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

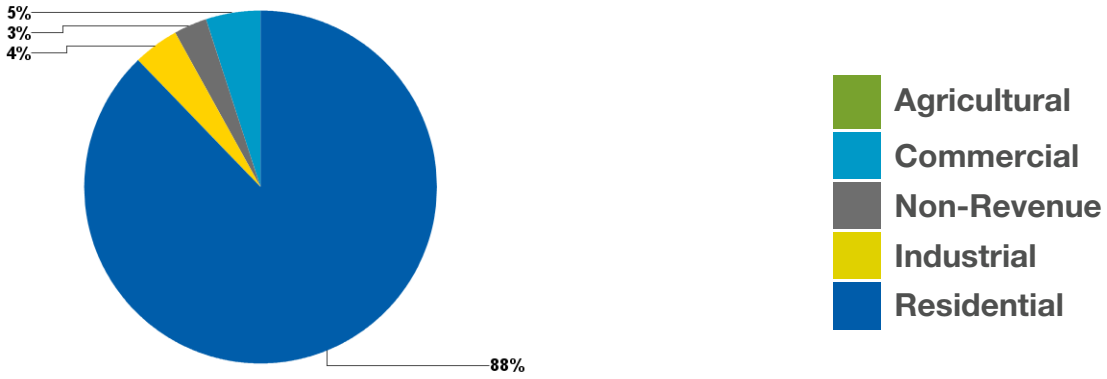
Permitted amount in 2012: 1183 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 973 (million gallons/year) 2.67 (million gallons/day)

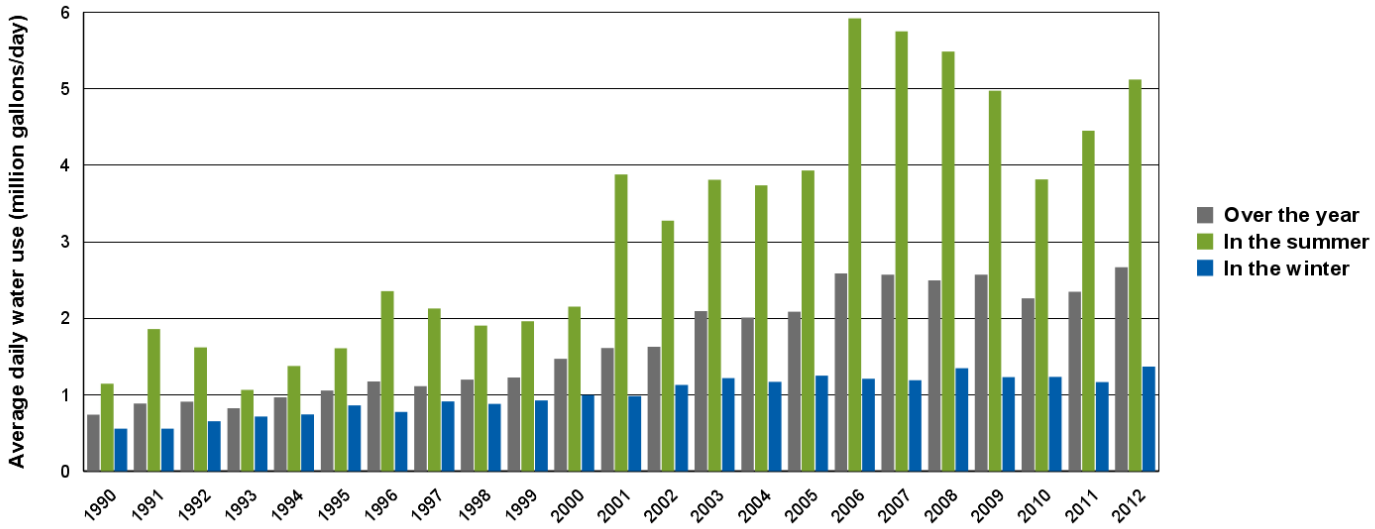
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 107 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	24,137	29,937	36,237
Total Population	25,900	31,700	38,000
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.75	3.41	4.13
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	114	114	114
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	110	89	74

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Savage Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

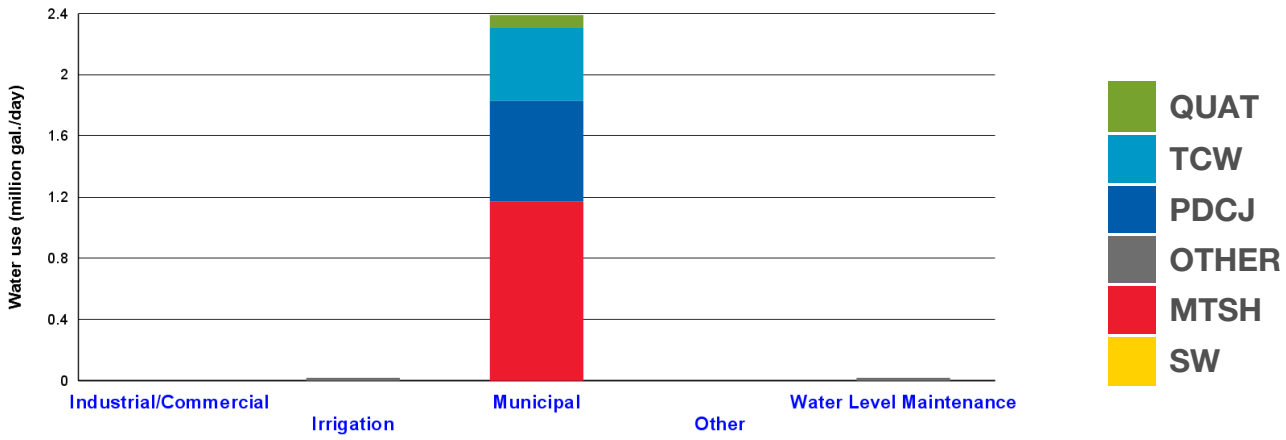
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	4	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Removal, Disinfection, Radionuclides removal, Other, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

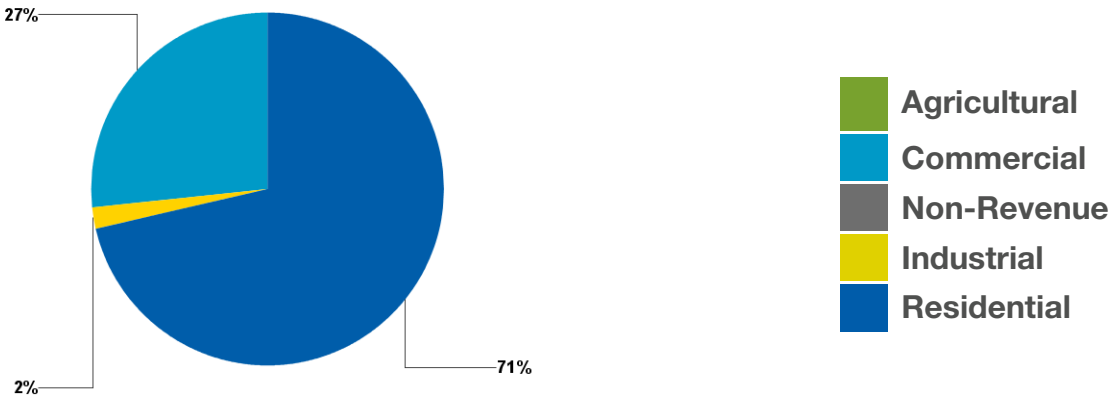
Permitted amount in 2012: 1395 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 939 (million gallons/year) 2.57 (million gallons/day)

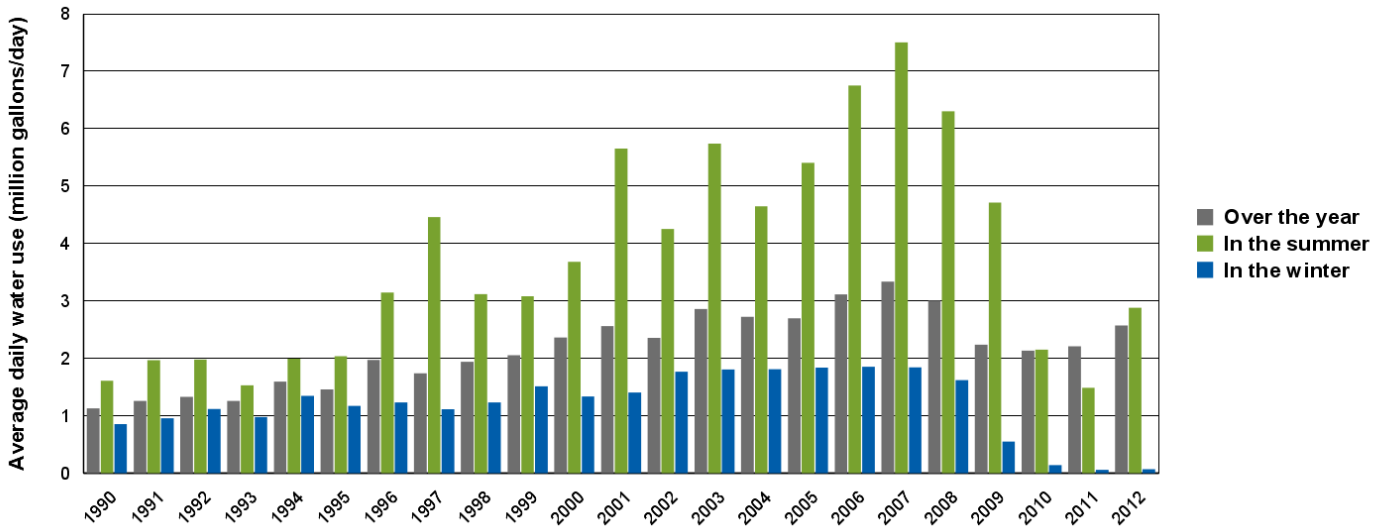
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 73 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	32,303	36,303	40,003
Total Population	33,400	37,400	41,100
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.52	2.83	3.12
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	78	78	78
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	76	68	62

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Sciota Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

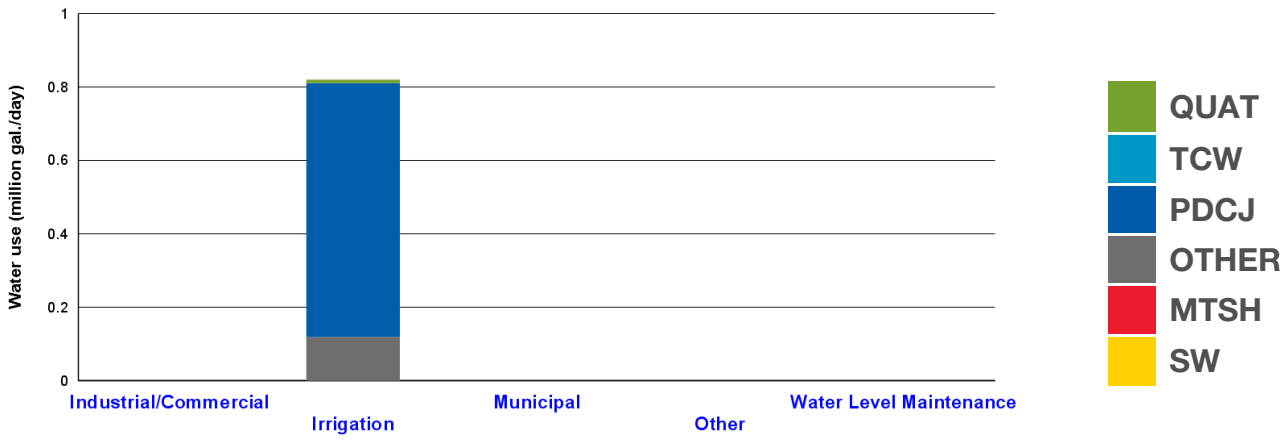
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	14	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	15	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can

present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Shakopee Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

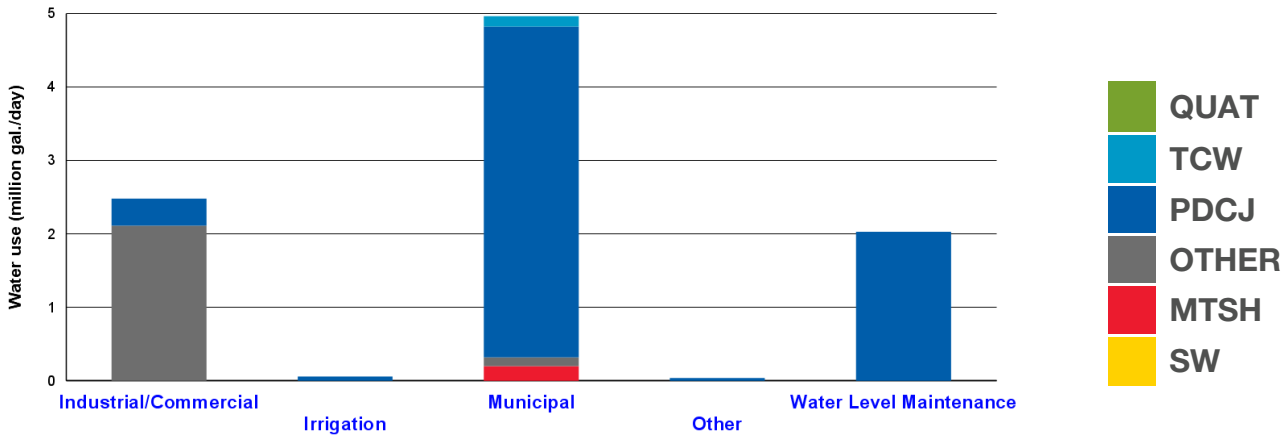
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	14	16	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	2	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	19	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

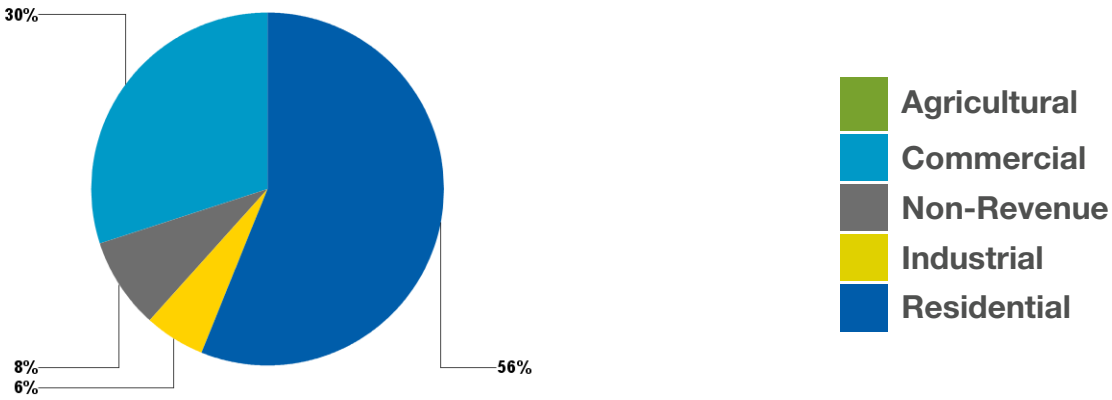
Permitted amount in 2012: 2159 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2150 (million gallons/year) 5.89 (million gallons/day)

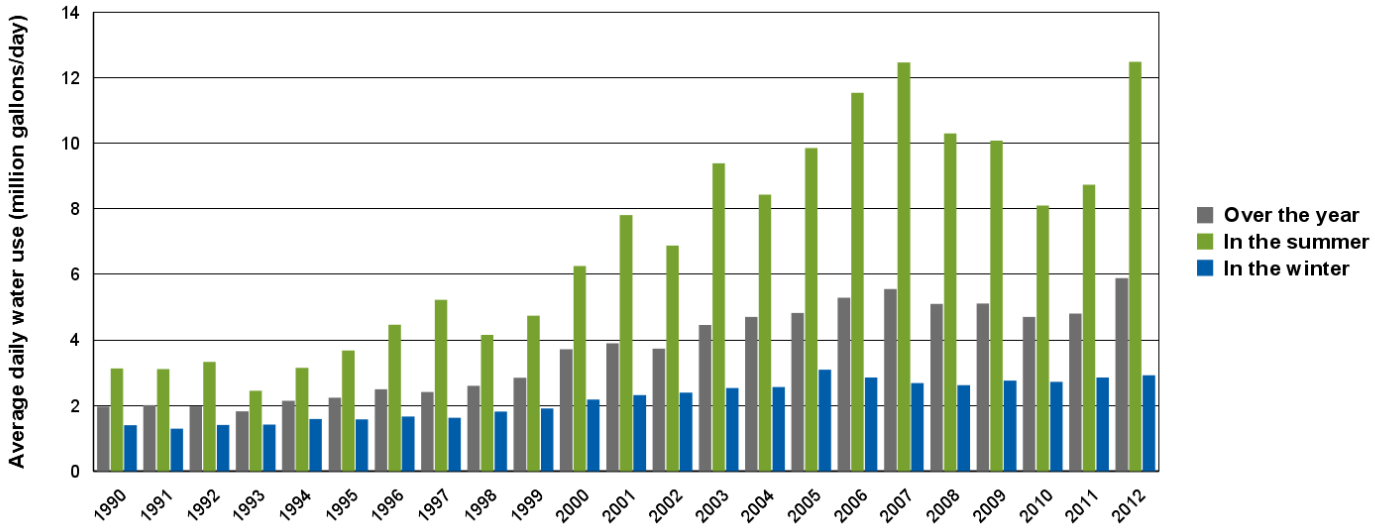
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 93 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	40,900	49,800	59,300
Total Population	43,900	52,800	62,300
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	5.19	6.32	7.53
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	127	127	127
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	144	118	99

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

South St. Paul Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

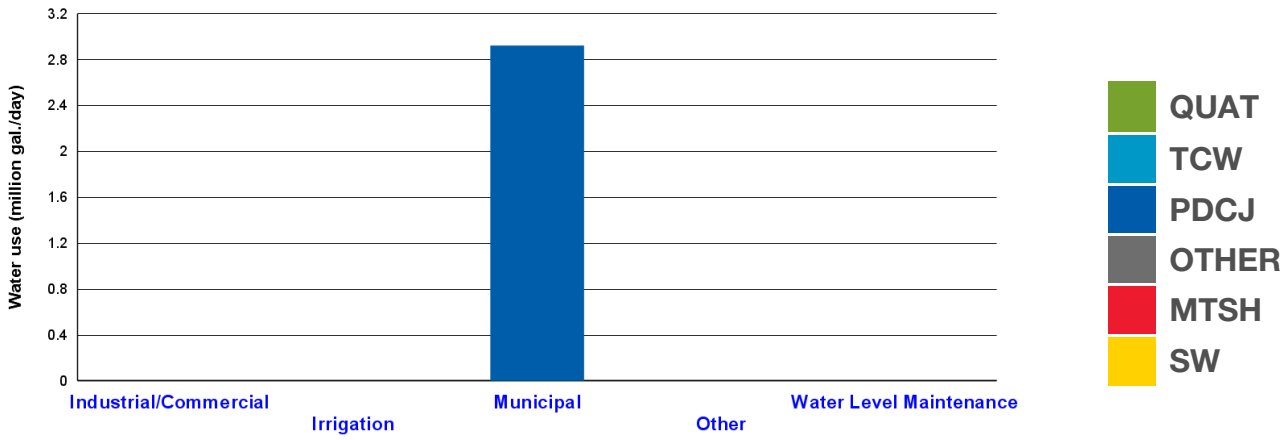
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	3	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	4	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat

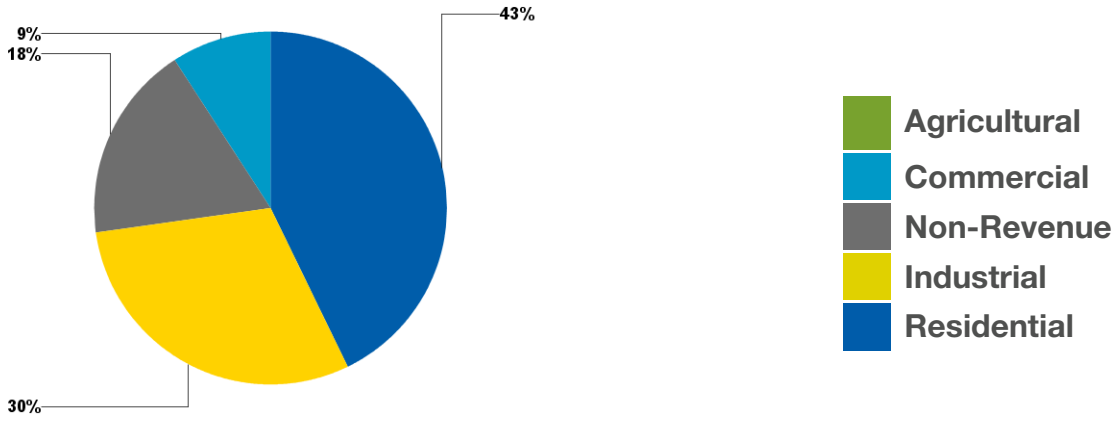
Permitted amount in 2012: 1200 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1095 (million gallons/year) 3.00 (million gallons/day)

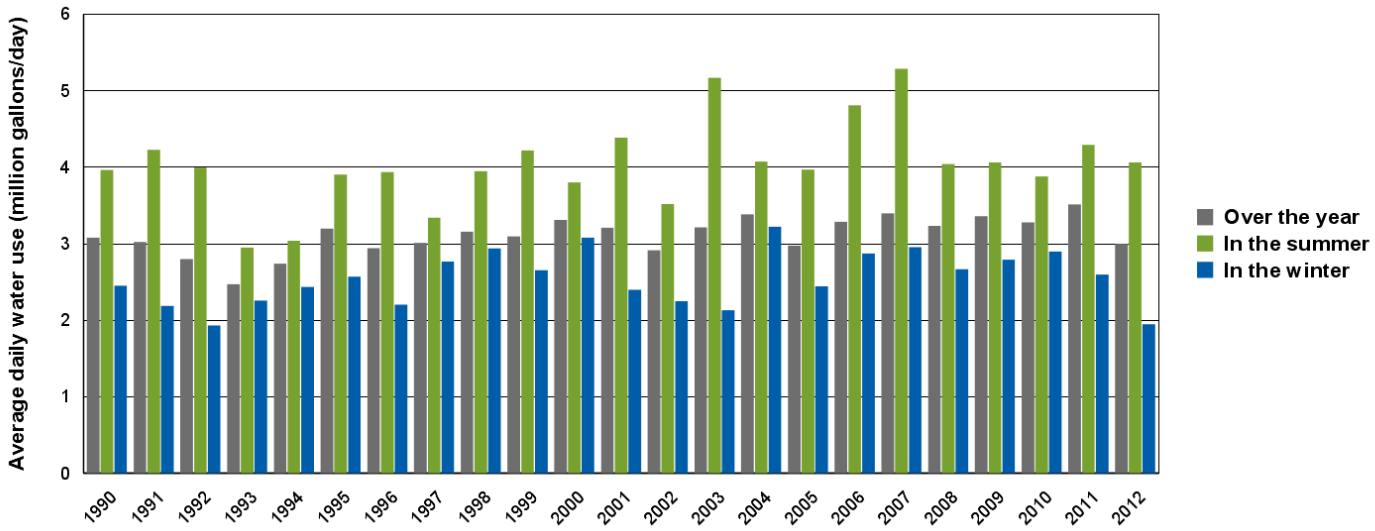
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 58 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	21,482	21,482	21,782
Total Population	21,500	21,500	21,800
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	3.48	3.48	3.52
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	162	162	162
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	106	106	105

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Spring Lake Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

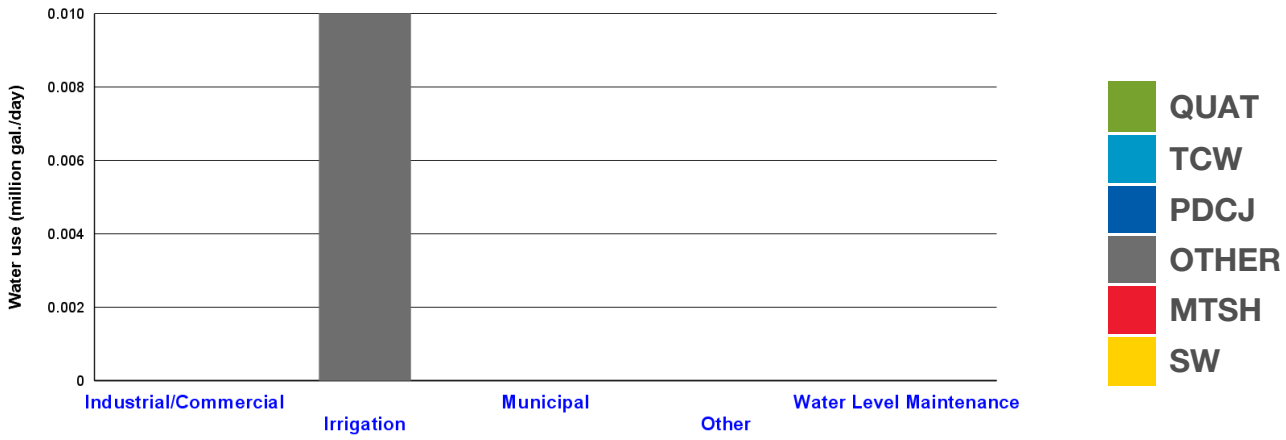
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Sunfish Lake Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

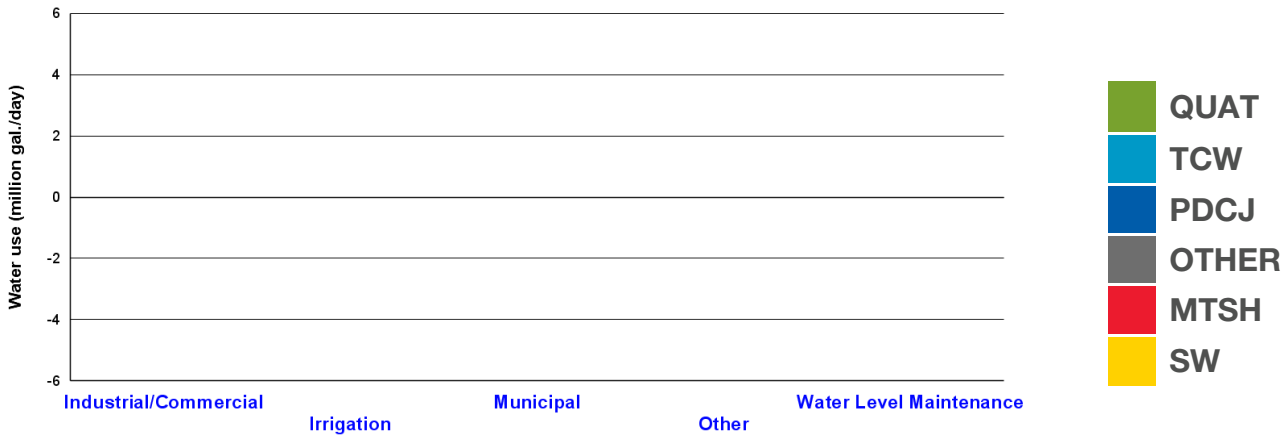
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Vermillion Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

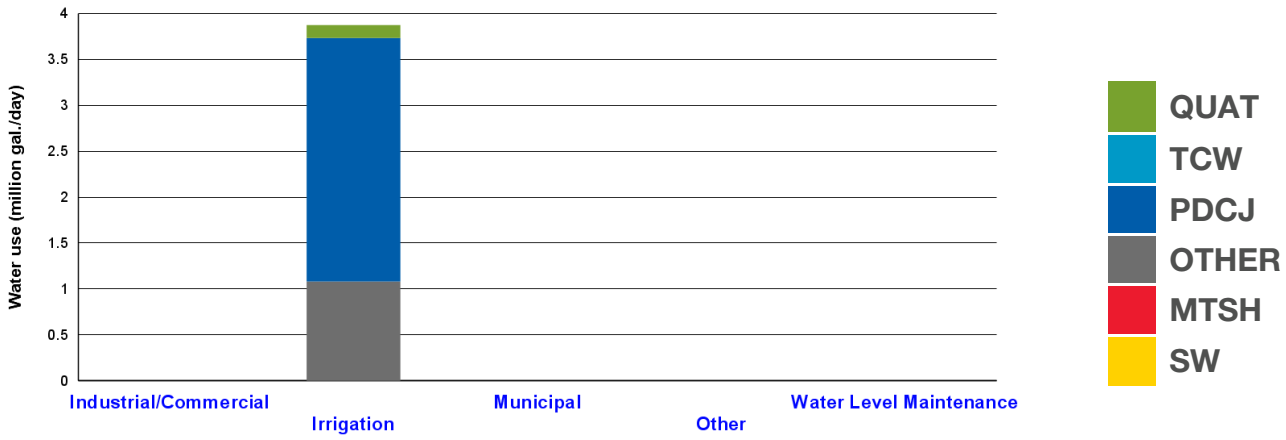
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	55	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	23	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Vermillion Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

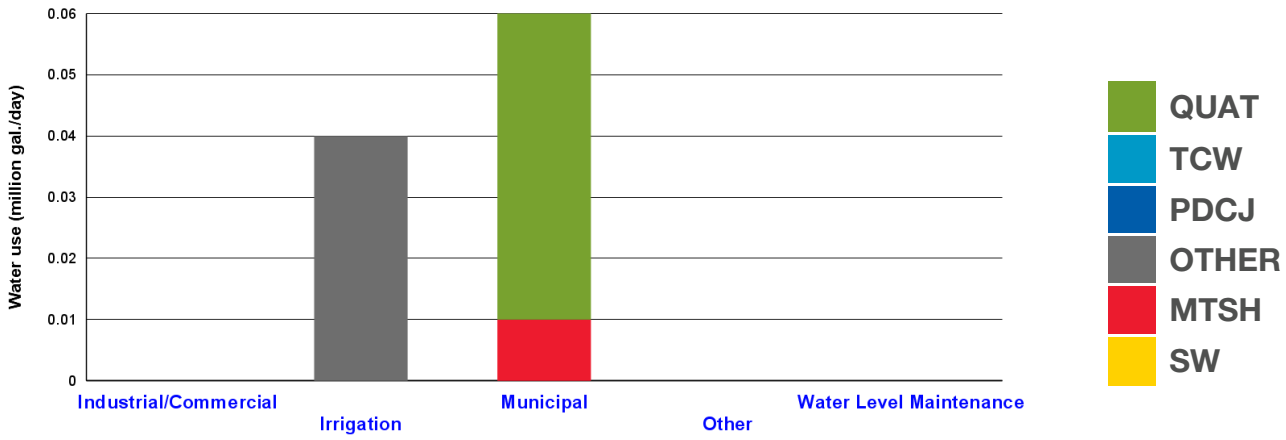
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat

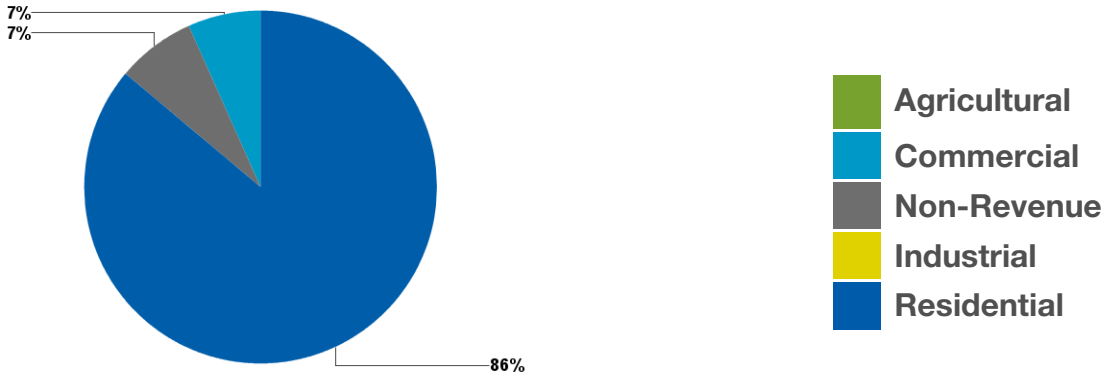
Permitted amount in 2012: 25 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 16 (million gallons/year) 0.04 (million gallons/day)

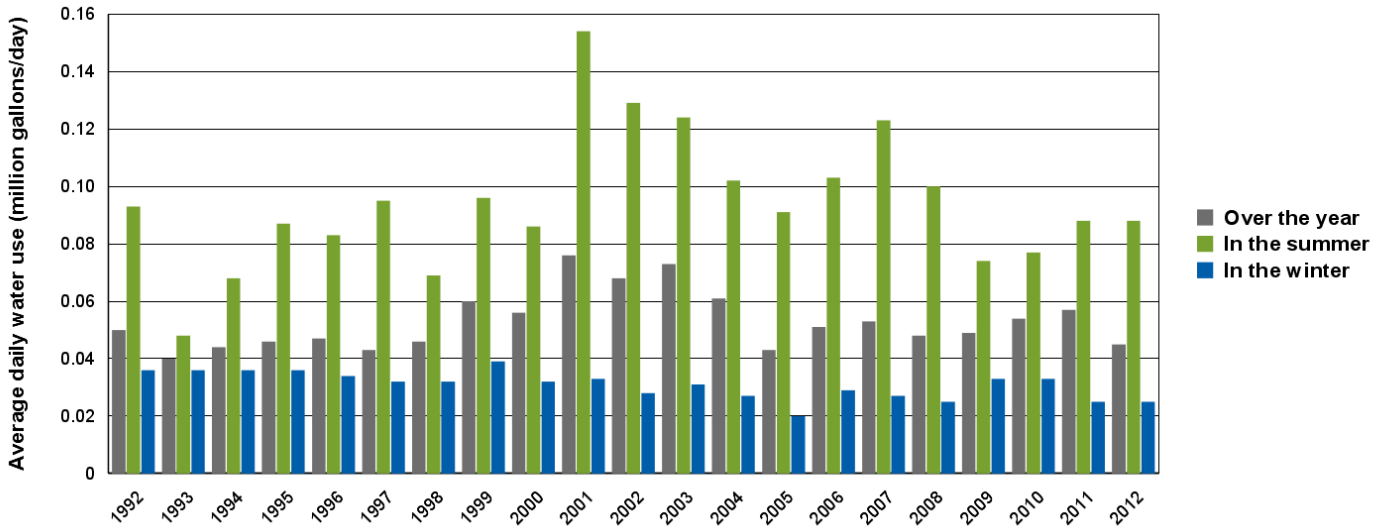
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 90 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	410	420	420
Total Population	410	420	420
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	126	126	126
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	108	106	106

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Waterford Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

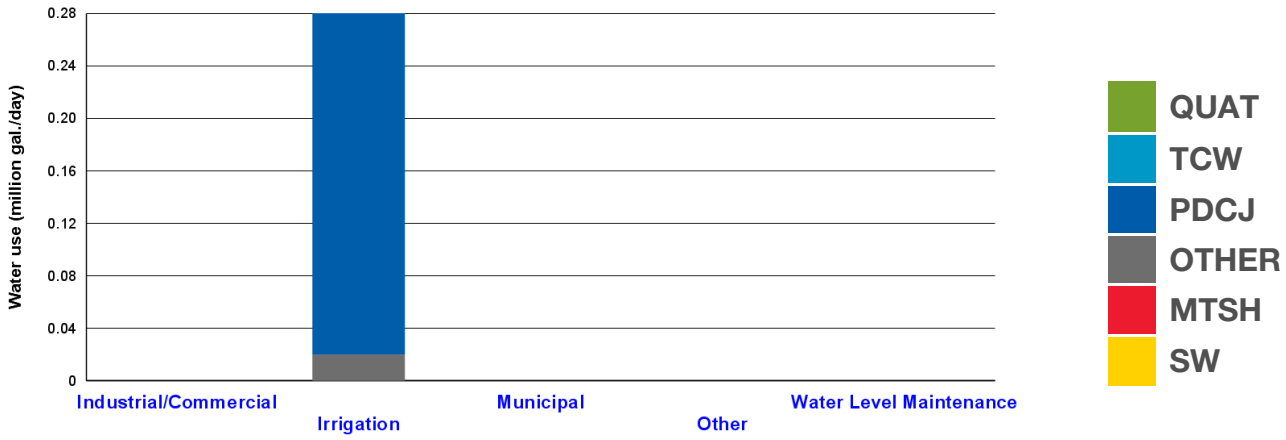
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	4	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	12	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can

present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

West St. Paul Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by St. Paul.

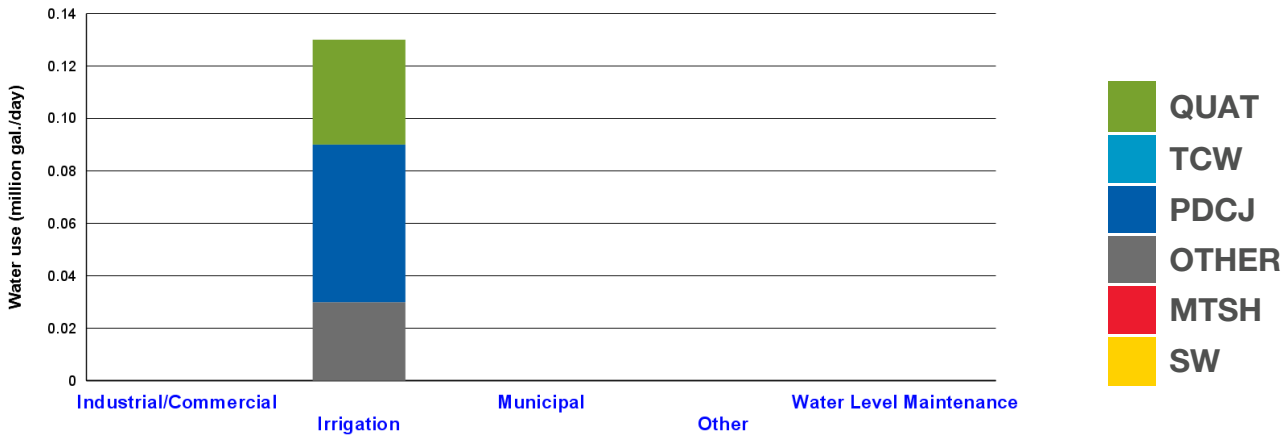
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	2	6
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	7

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Belle Plaine Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

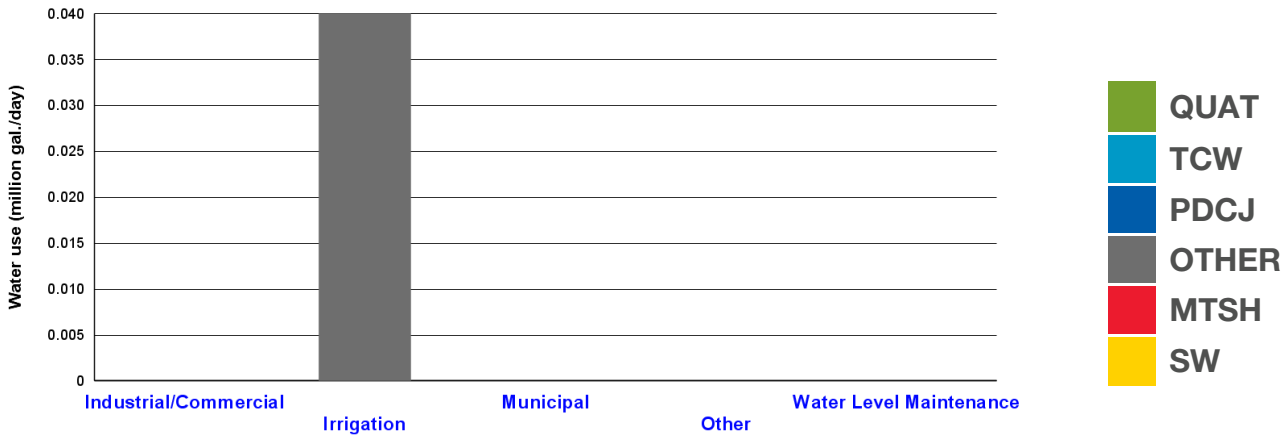
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can

present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Belle Plaine Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

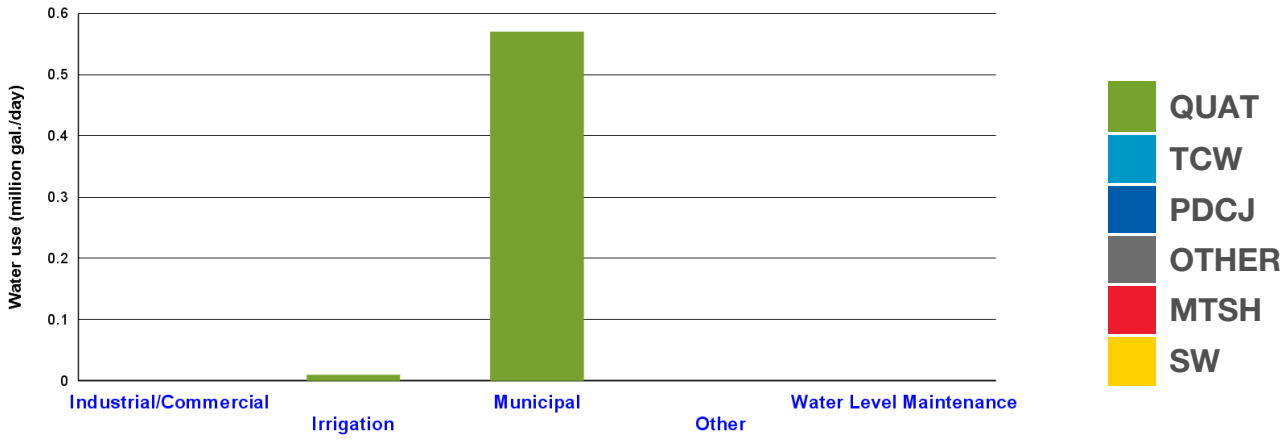
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	3	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Removal, Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Taste/Odor control, Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

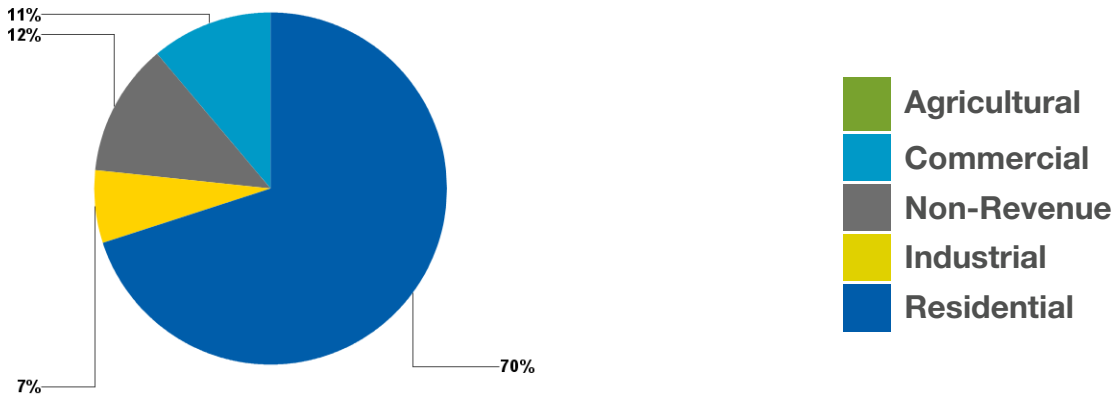
Permitted amount in 2012: 300 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 244 (million gallons/year) 0.67 (million gallons/day)

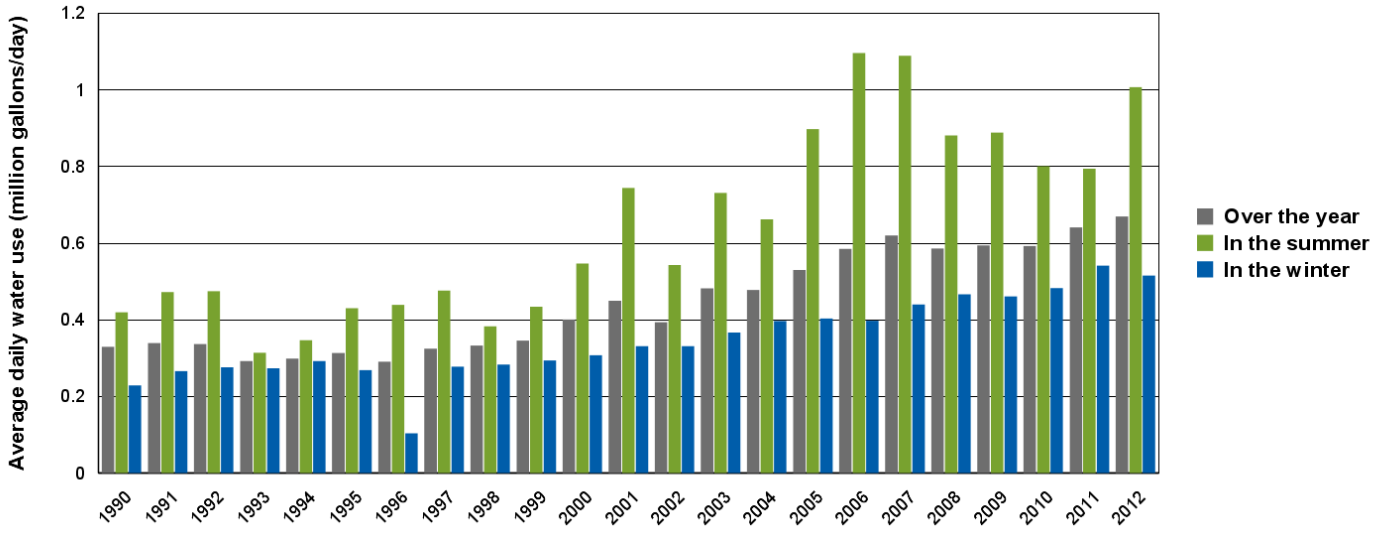
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 66 gallons per person per day gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	7,800	10,100	12,600
Total Population	7,800	10,100	12,600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.77	1.00	1.25
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	99	99	99
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	86	66	53

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Blakeley Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

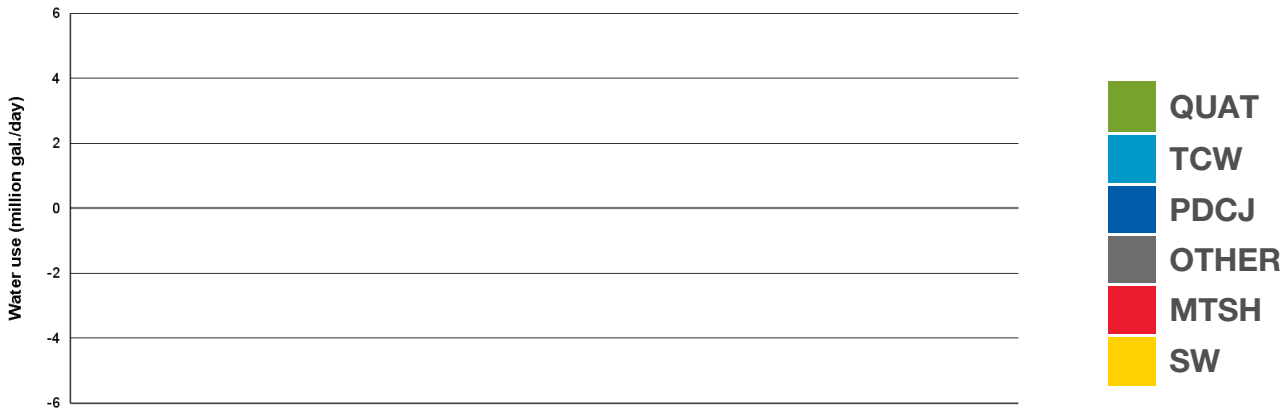
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can

present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Helena Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

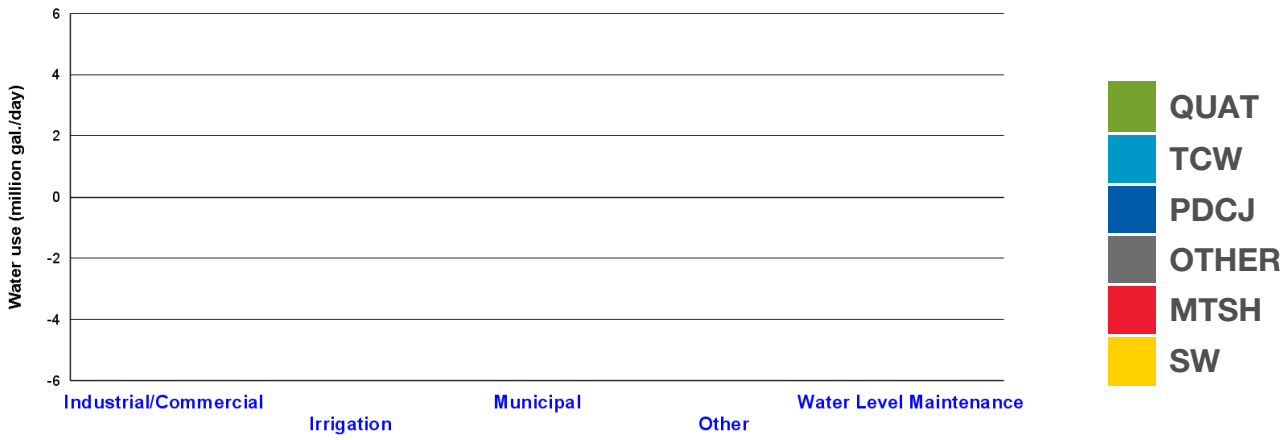
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can

present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Jordan Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

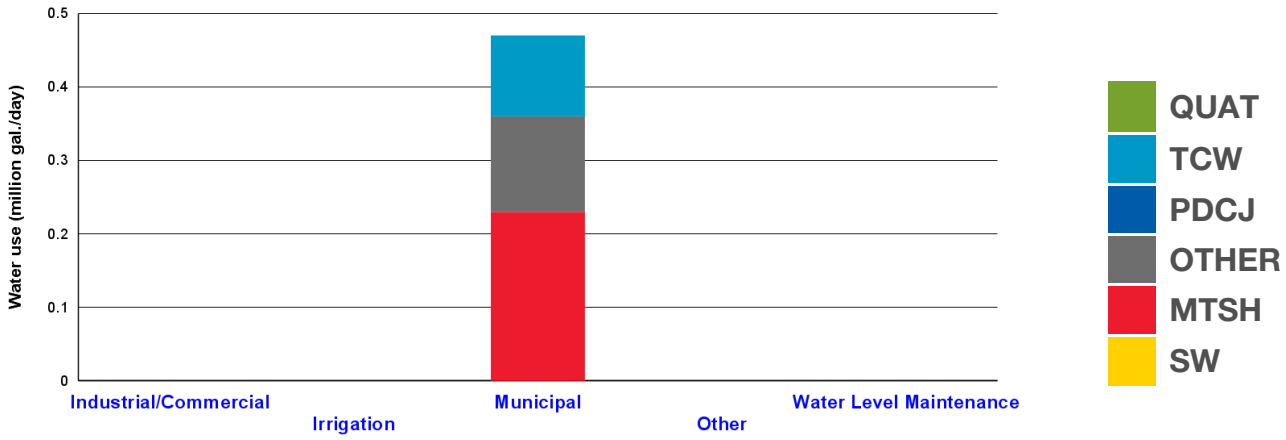
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	2	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Removal, Disinfection, Radionuclides removal, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

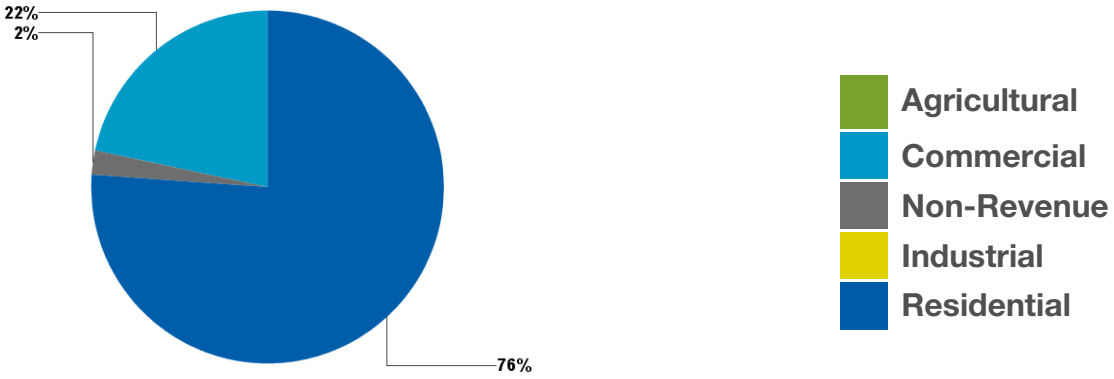
Permitted amount in 2012: 250 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 182 (million gallons/year) 0.50 (million gallons/day)

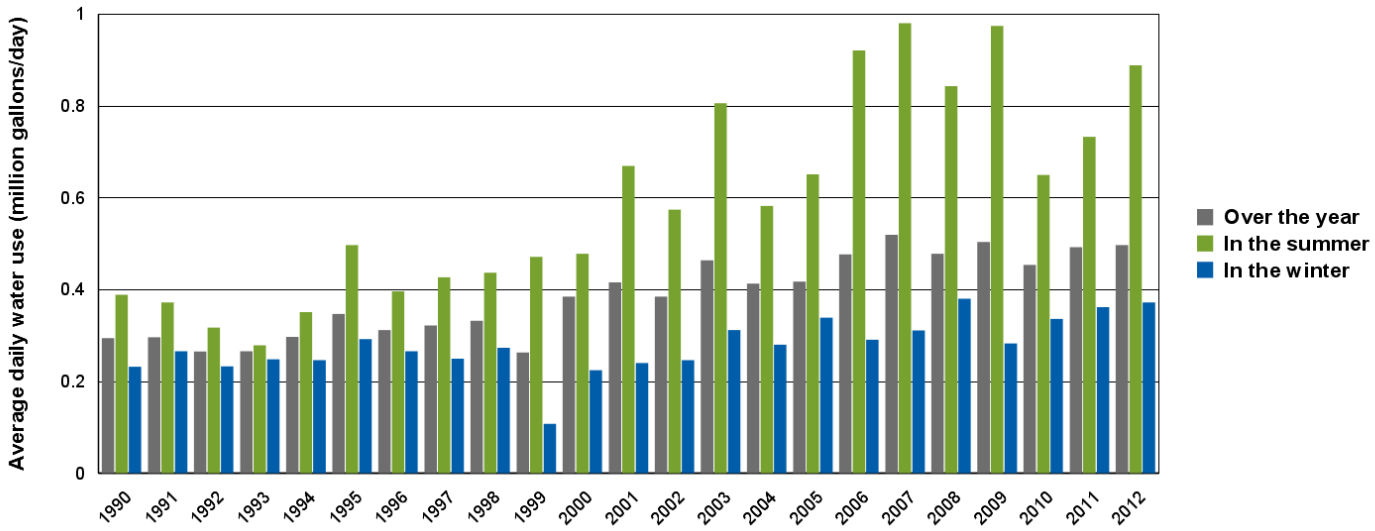
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 63 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	6,900	8,300	9,900
Total Population	6,900	8,300	9,900
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.64	0.77	0.92
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	93	93	93
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	72	60	50

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

New Prague Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

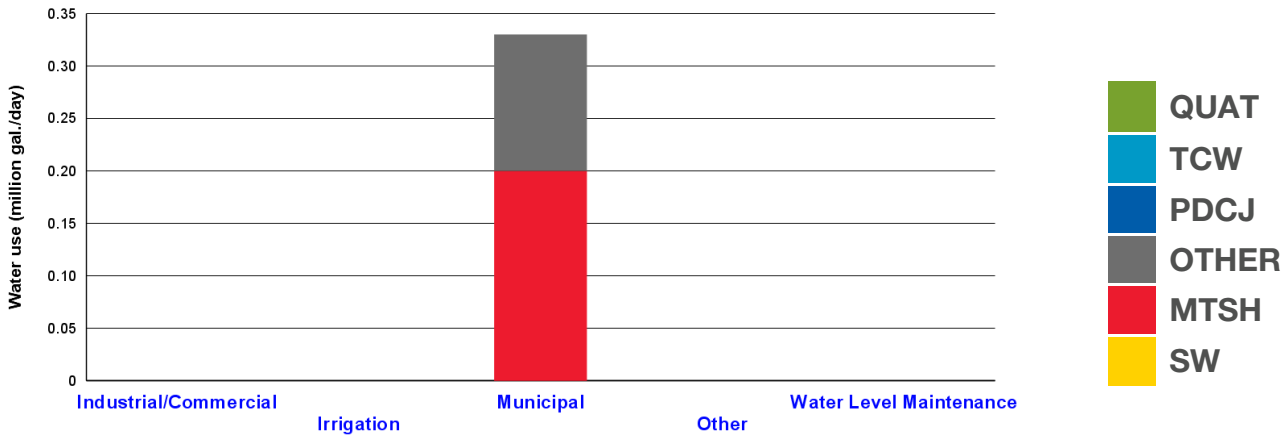
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Sand Creek Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

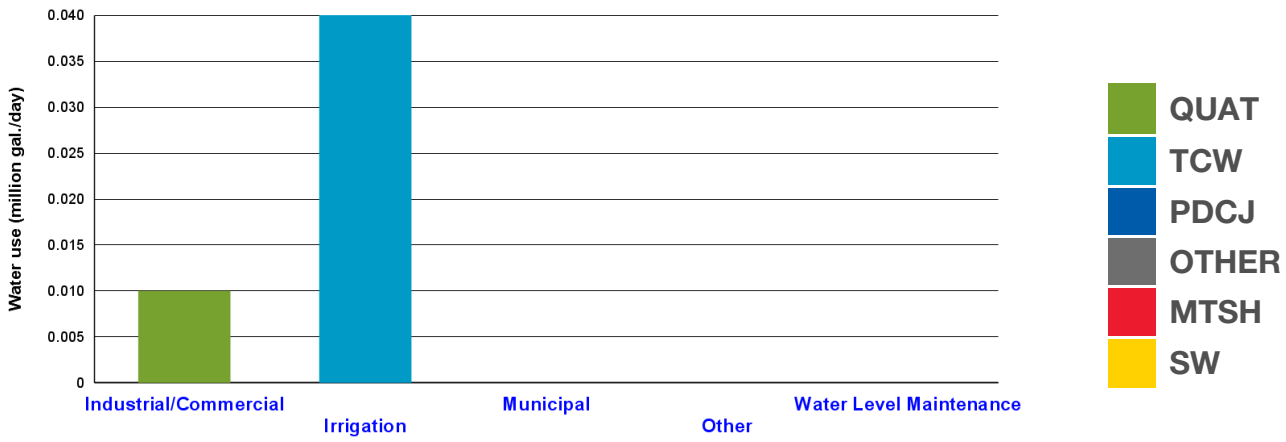
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

St. Lawrence Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

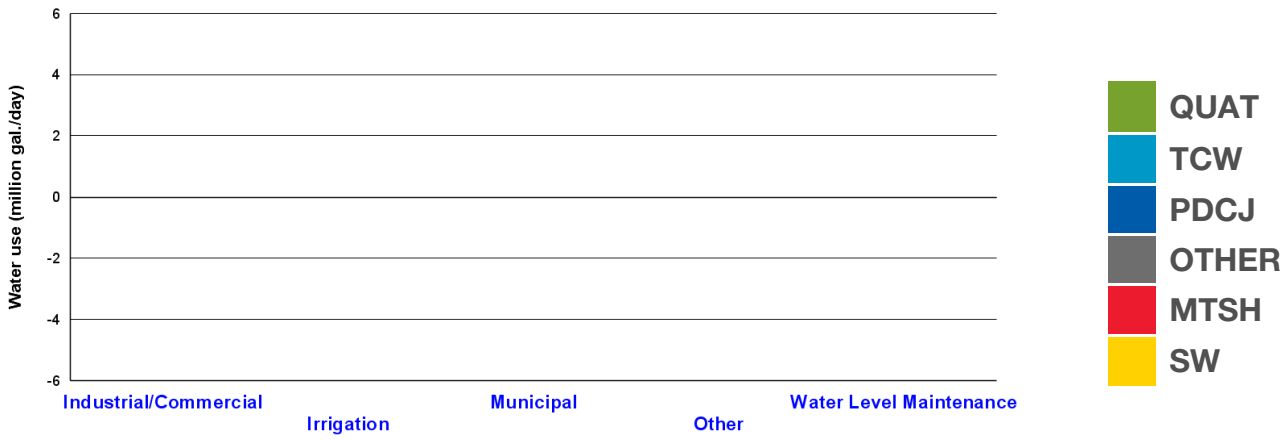
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Bloomington Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

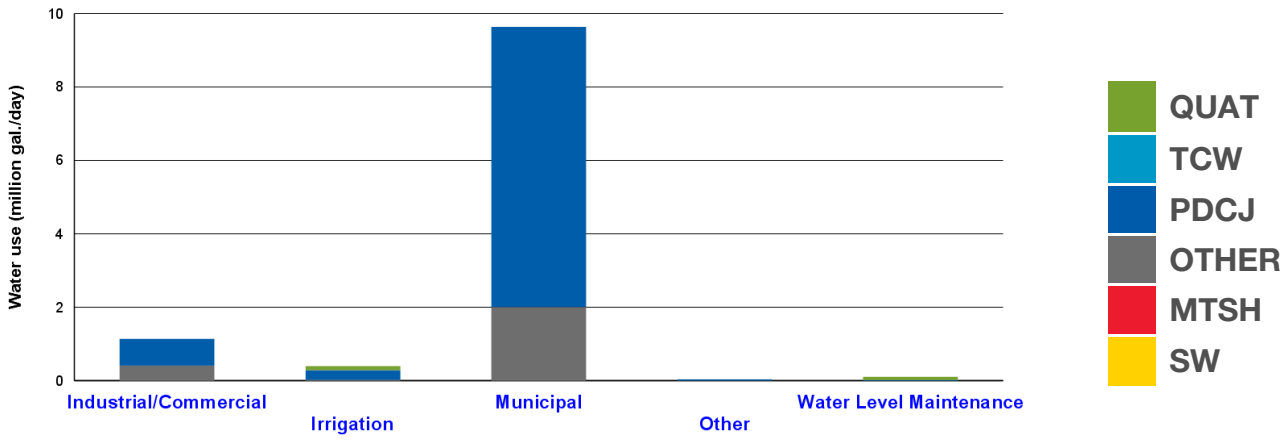
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	5	15	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	8	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	8	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Softening, Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

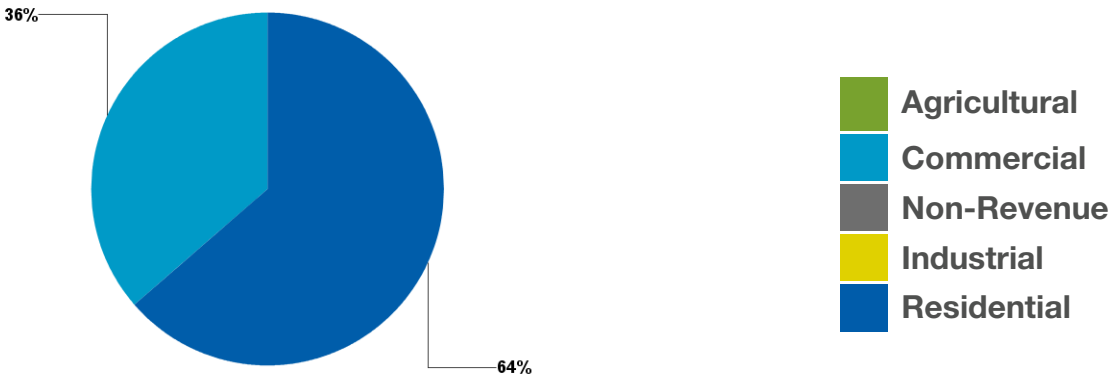
Permitted amount in 2012: 4015 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 4283 (million gallons/year) 11.73 (million gallons/day) (million gallons/day)

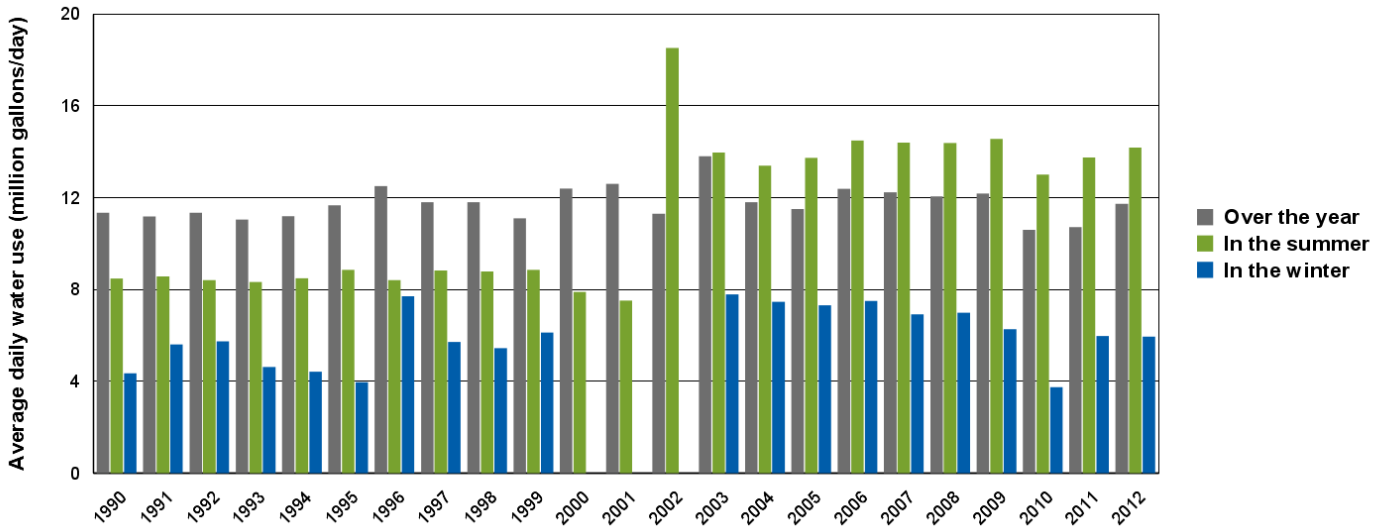
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 88 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	86,100	89,400	93,300
Total Population	86,100	89,400	93,300
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	12.02	12.48	13.02
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	140	140	140
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	136	131	126

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Brooklyn Center Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

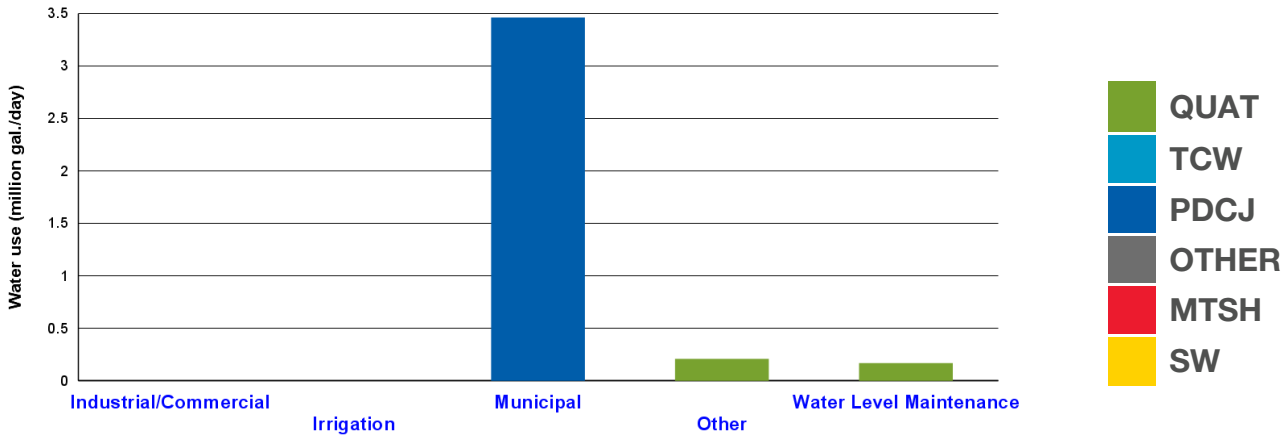
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	8	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	13	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	1	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

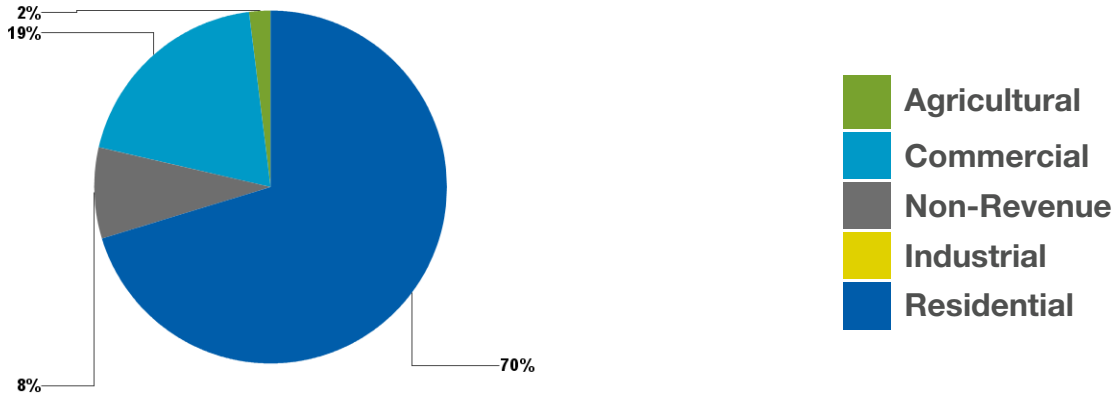
Permitted amount in 2012: 2300 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1167 (million gallons/year) 3.20 (million gallons/day)

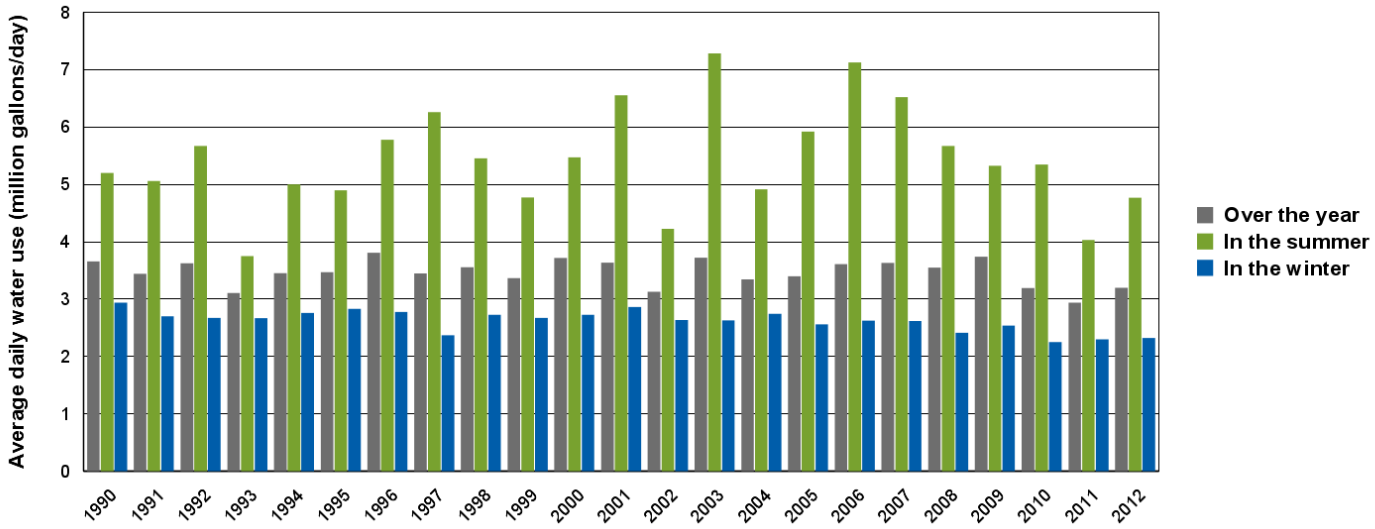
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 73 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	31,400	33,000	35,400
Total Population	31,400	33,000	35,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	3.61	3.79	4.07
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	115	115	115
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	102	97	90

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Brooklyn Park Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

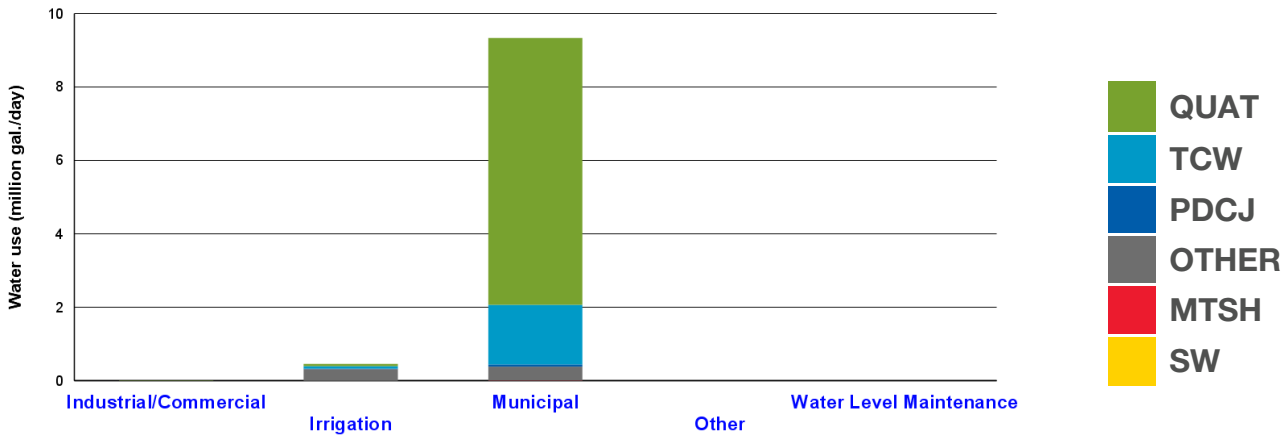
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	4	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	7	14	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	3	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	7	18	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Iron removal, Manganese removal, Other, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

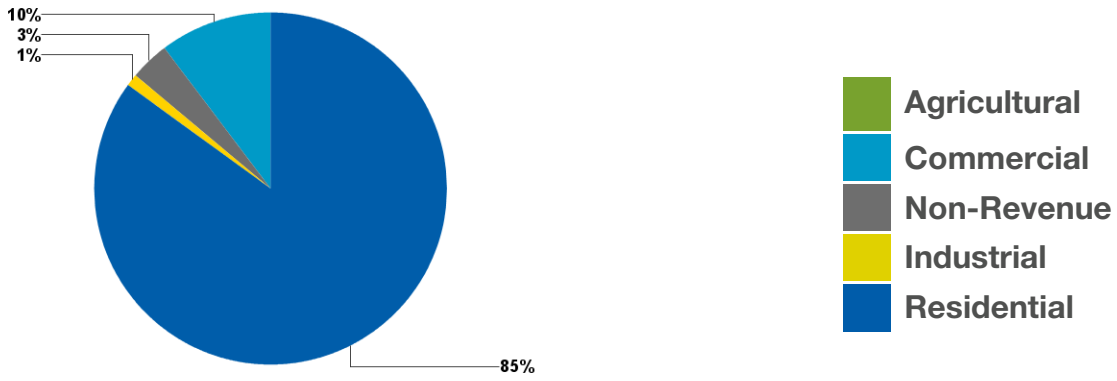
Permitted amount in 2012: 3560 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 3350 (million gallons/year) 9.18 (million gallons/day)

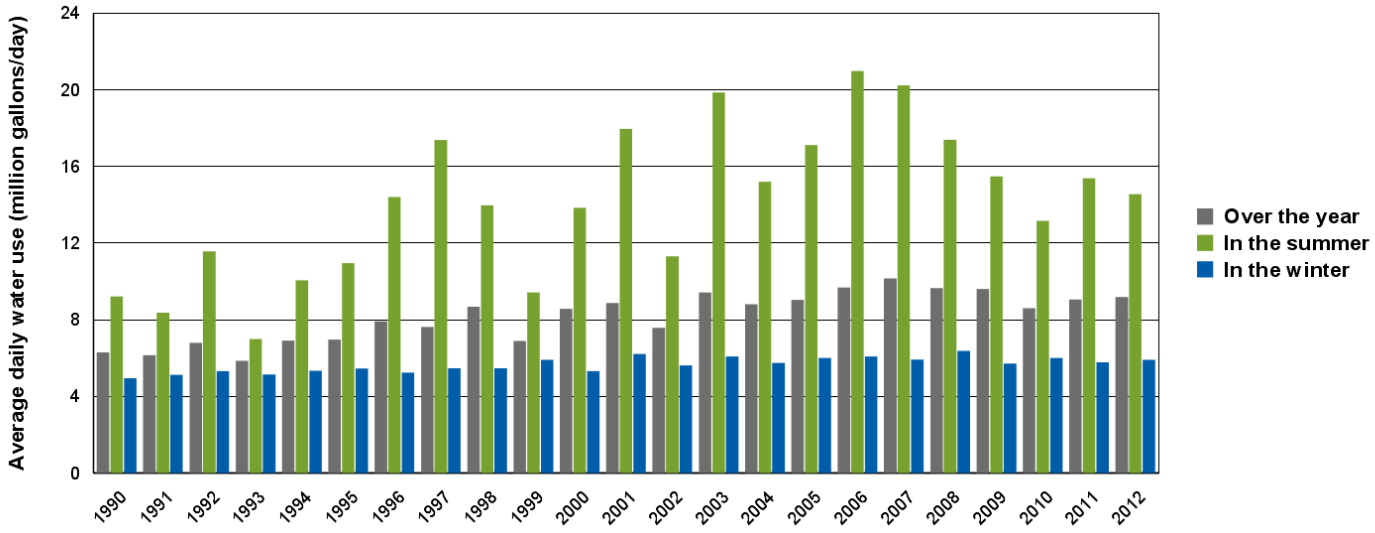
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 86 gallons per person per day gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	86,200	91,300	97,400
Total Population	86,700	91,800	97,900
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	11.00	11.65	12.42
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	128	128	128
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	106	101	94

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
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- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Carver Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

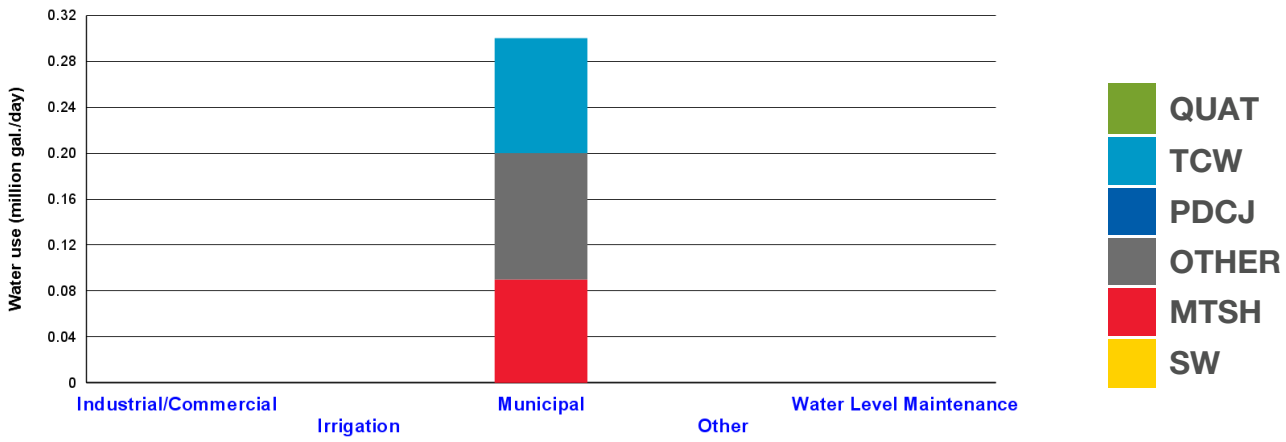
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	3	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Removal, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Other, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper

Rate structure: Increasing Block

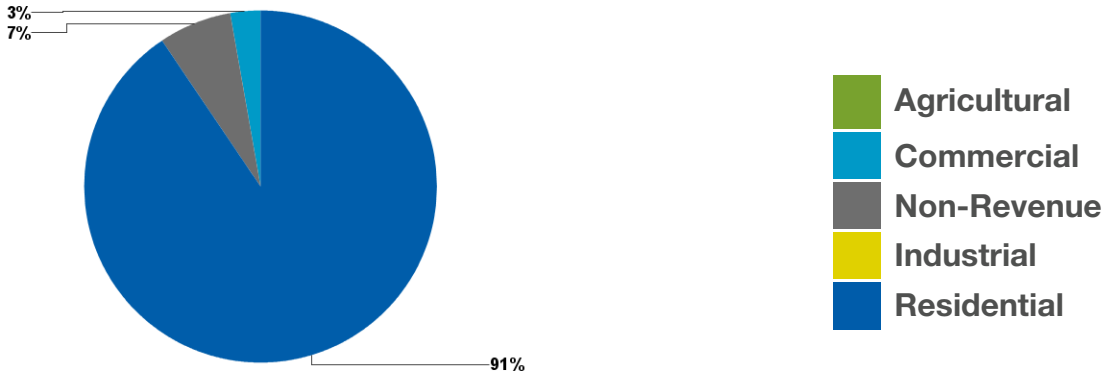
Permitted amount in 2012: 352 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 140 (million gallons/year) 0.38 (million gallons/day)

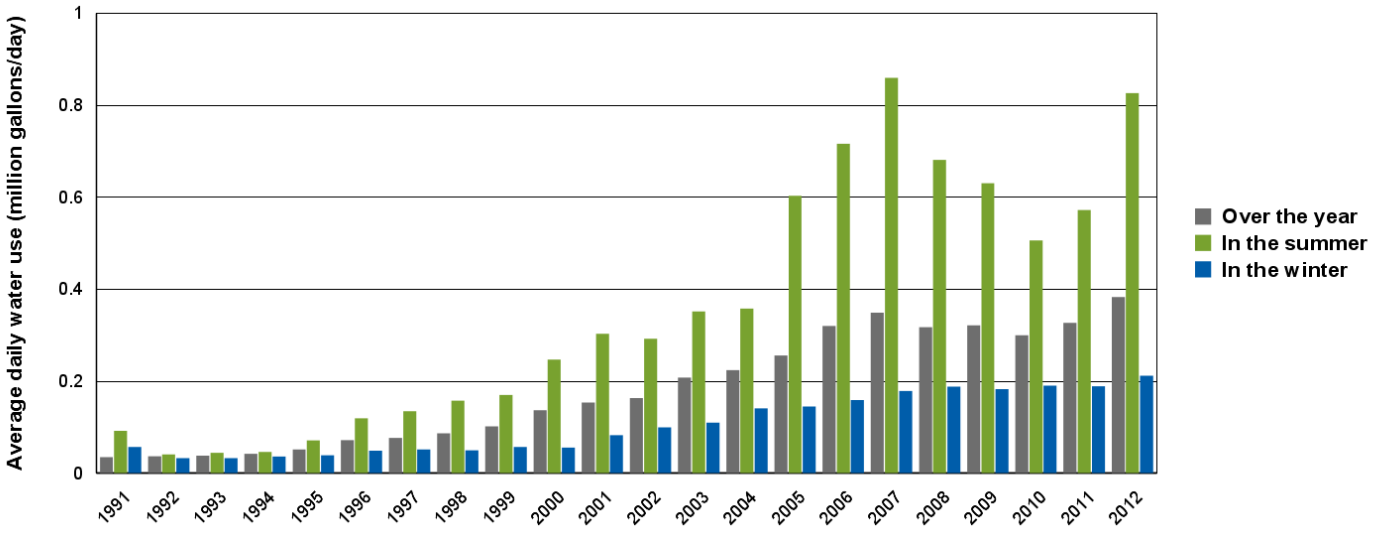
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 89 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	6,209	10,209	15,409
Total Population	6,300	10,300	15,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.64	1.05	1.58
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	102	102	102
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	62	38	25

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Local work underway or completed: While surface waters are often connected to upper groundwater aquifers, it is believed that surface waters are not in direct connection to any of the bedrock aquifers that the City of Carver currently uses for its water supply source. The risk of interference between municipal and private wells is also relatively low, as the majority of private wells in the area are completed in a more shallow drift aquifer and not in the deeper bedrock aquifers that the City uses.

Champlin Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

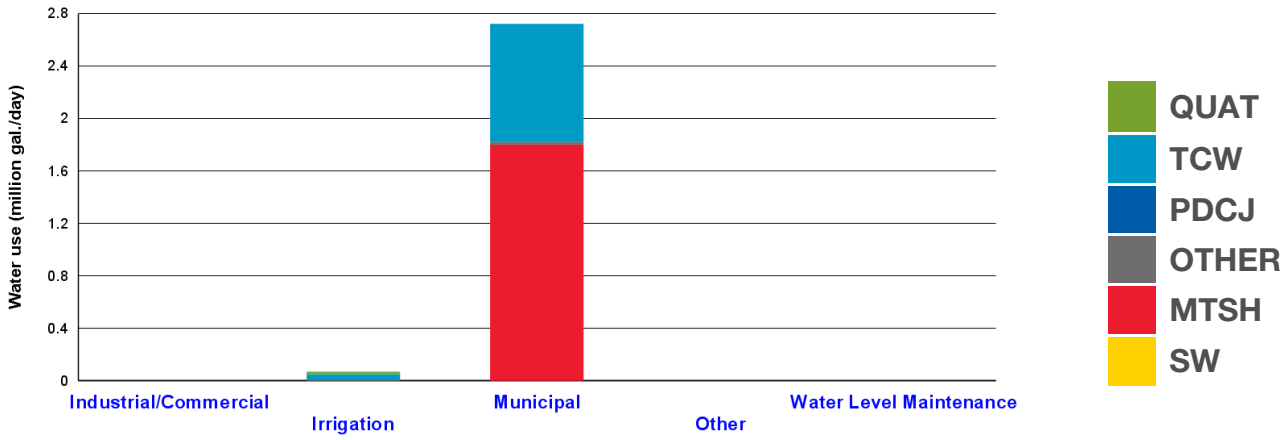
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	3	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	2	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Radionuclides removal, Manganese removal, Disinfection, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Iron removal

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

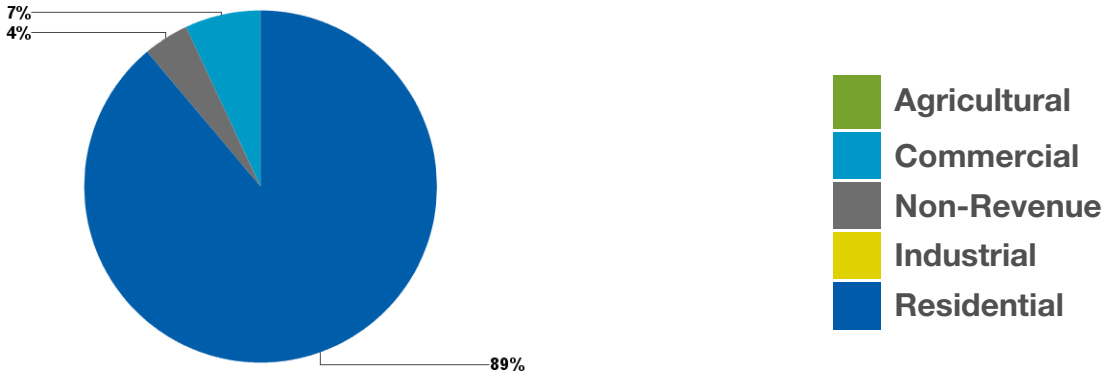
Permitted amount in 2012: 1131 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 996 (million gallons/year) 2.73 (million gallons/day)

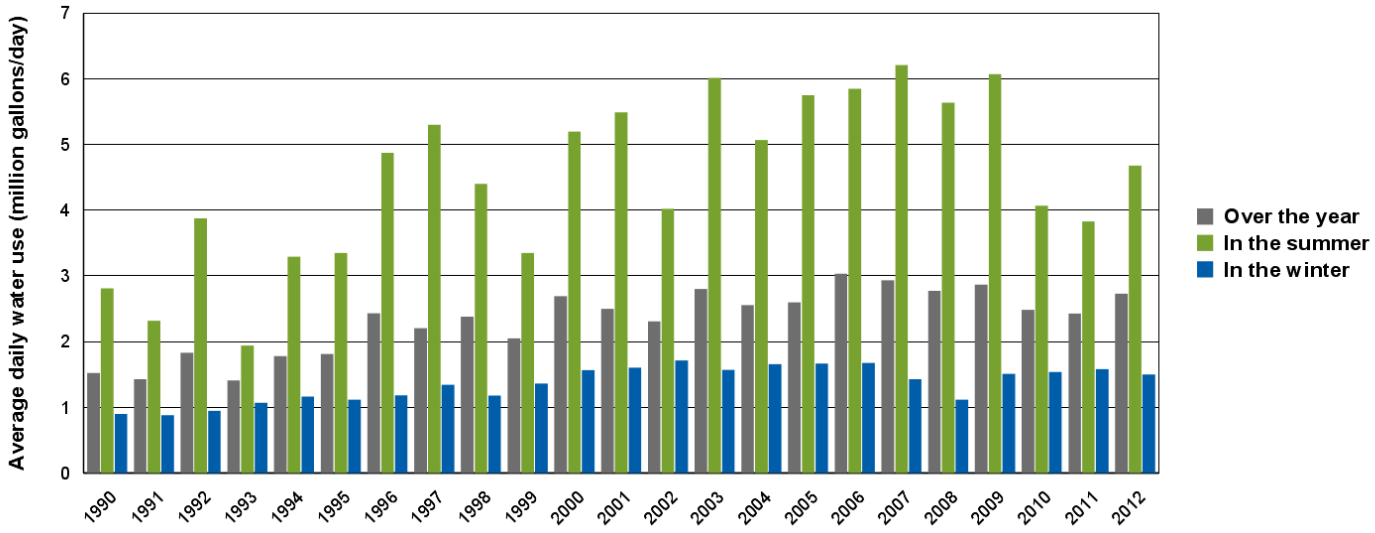
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 100 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	23,200	24,200	24,000
Total Population	23,200	24,200	24,000
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.76	2.88	2.86
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	119	119	119
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	118	113	114

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Chanhassen Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

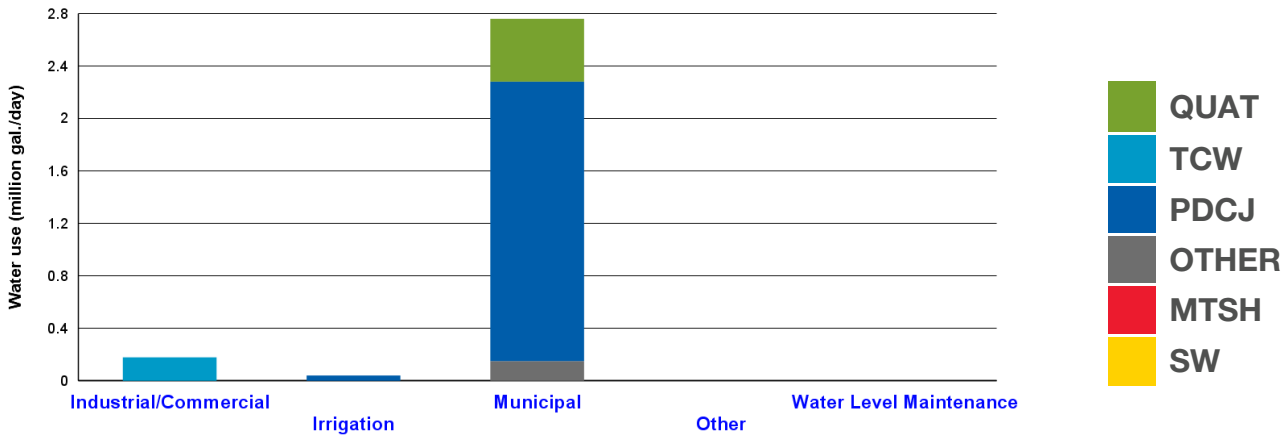
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	8	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	3	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Fluoride , Iron removal, Other

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

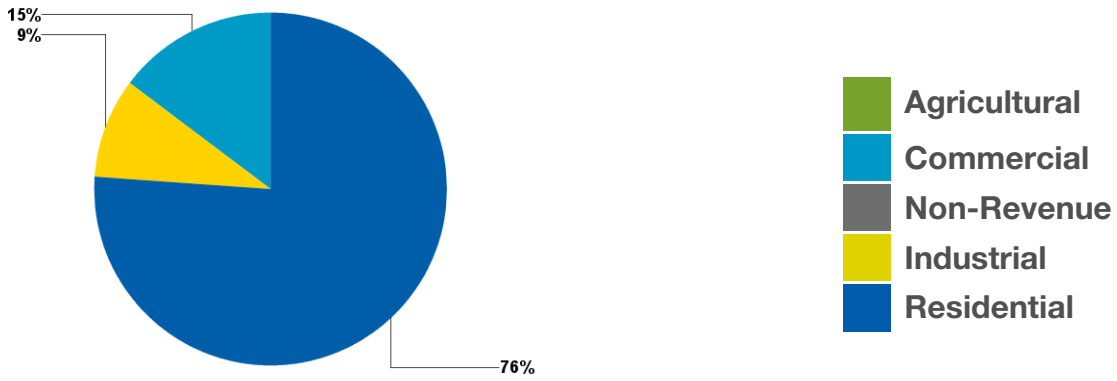
Permitted amount in 2012: 1736 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1190 (million gallons/year) (million gallons/year) 3.26 (million gallons/day)

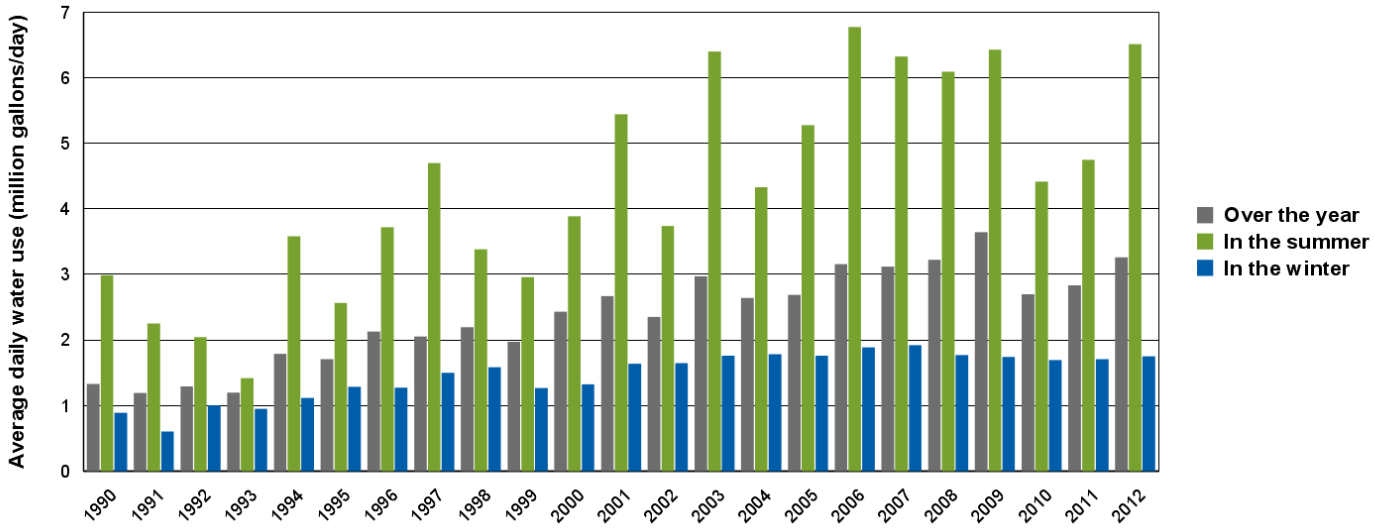
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 107 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	25,184	30,184	35,584
Total Population	26,700	31,700	37,100
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	3.66	4.39	5.17
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	145	145	145
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	129	108	92

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Chaska Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

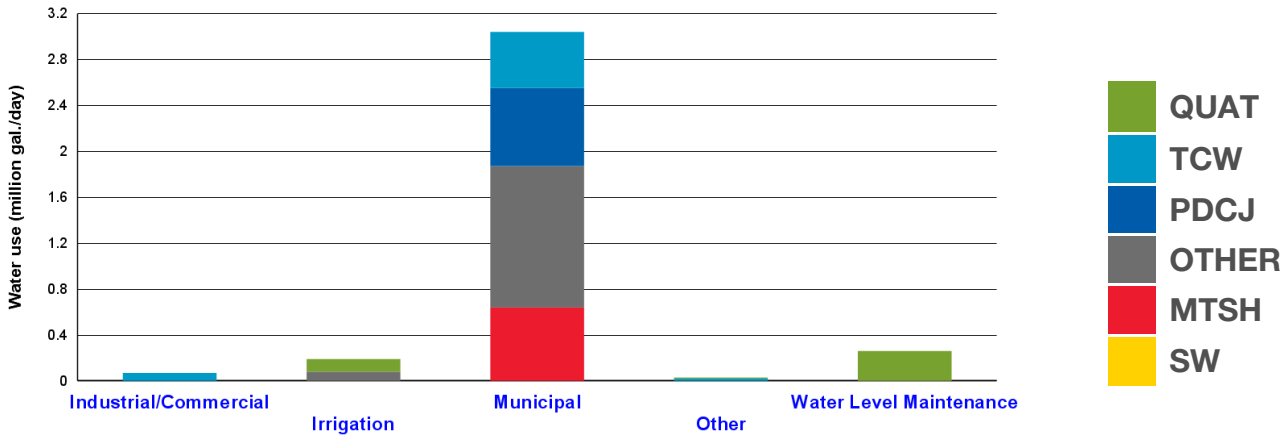
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	5	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Other, Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Removal

Rate structure: Increasing Block

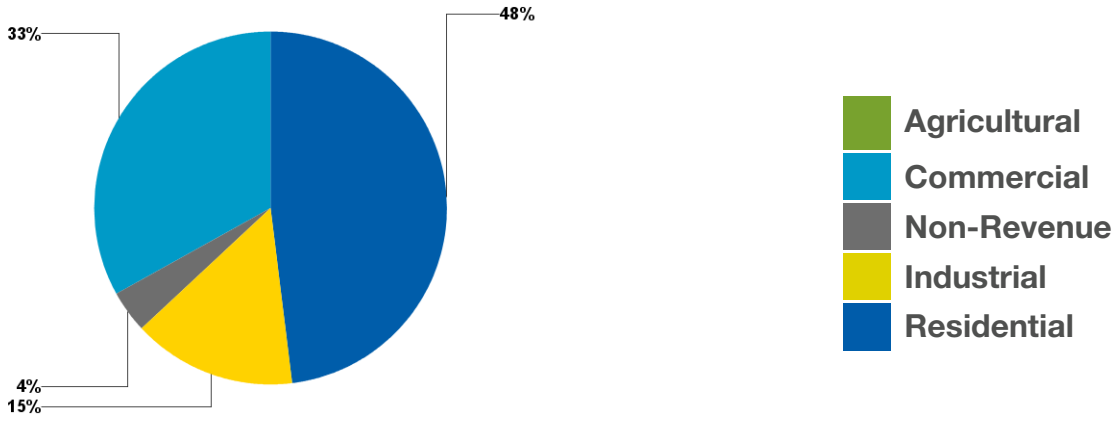
Permitted amount in 2012: 1638 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1212 (million gallons/year) 3.32 (million gallons/day)

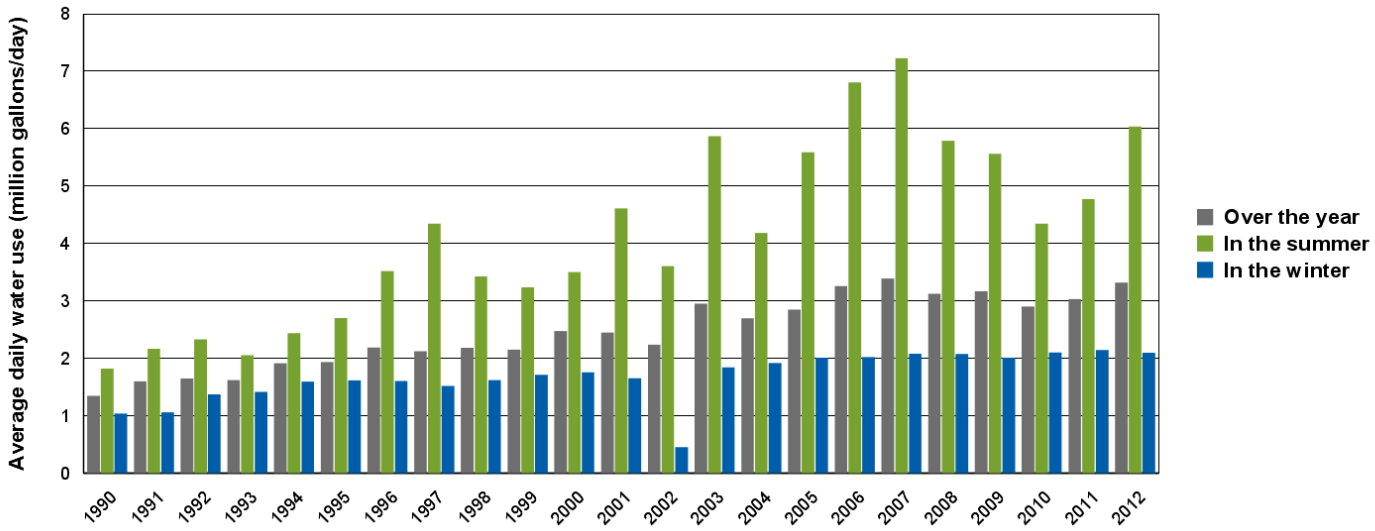
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 65 gallons per person per day gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	26,353	31,253	35,853
Total Population	27,100	32,000	36,600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	3.80	4.51	5.17
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	144	144	144
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	126	106	93

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - Regional groundwater modeling indicates significant aquifer decline under pumping rates that meet the projected range of 2040 demand
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Crystal Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

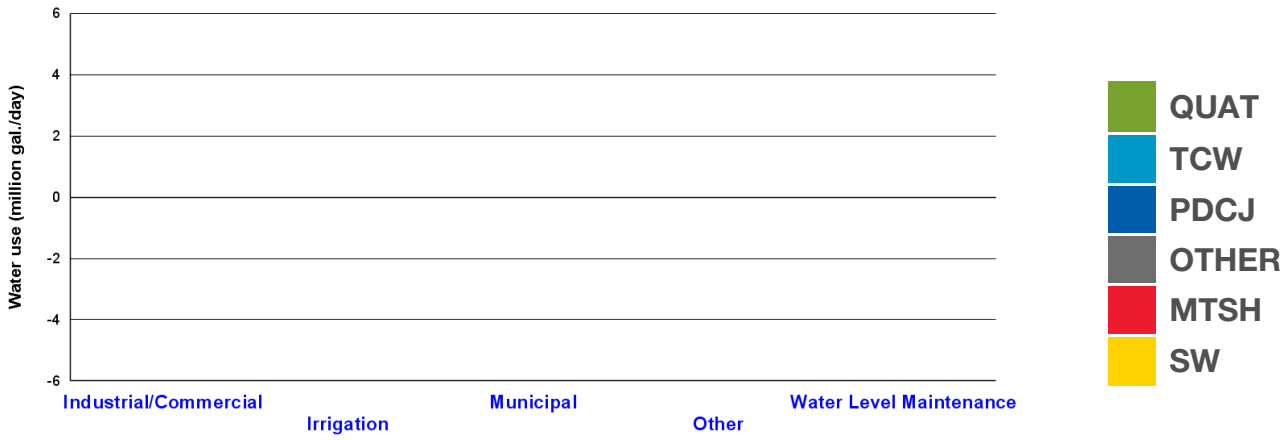
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Dahlgren Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

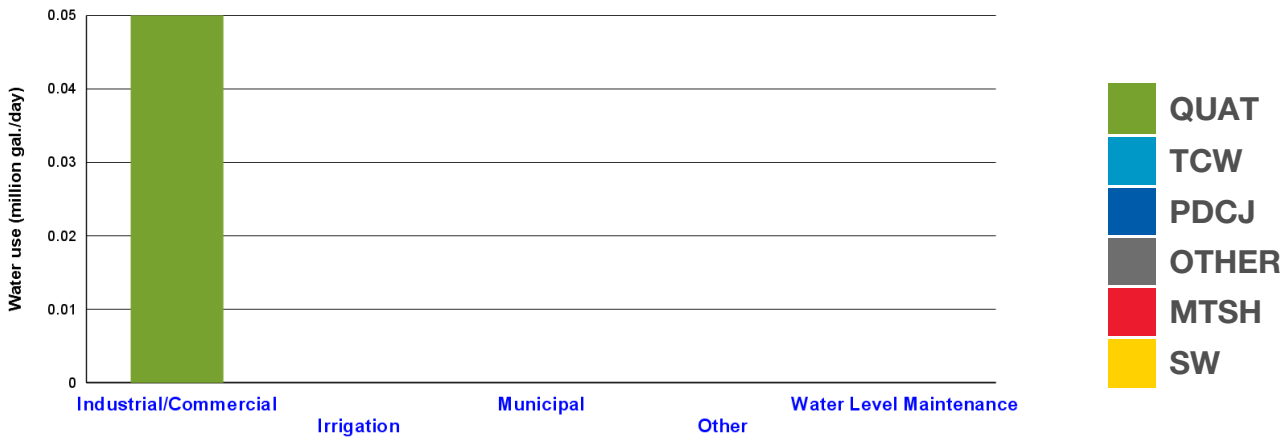
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Deephaven Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Minnetonka.

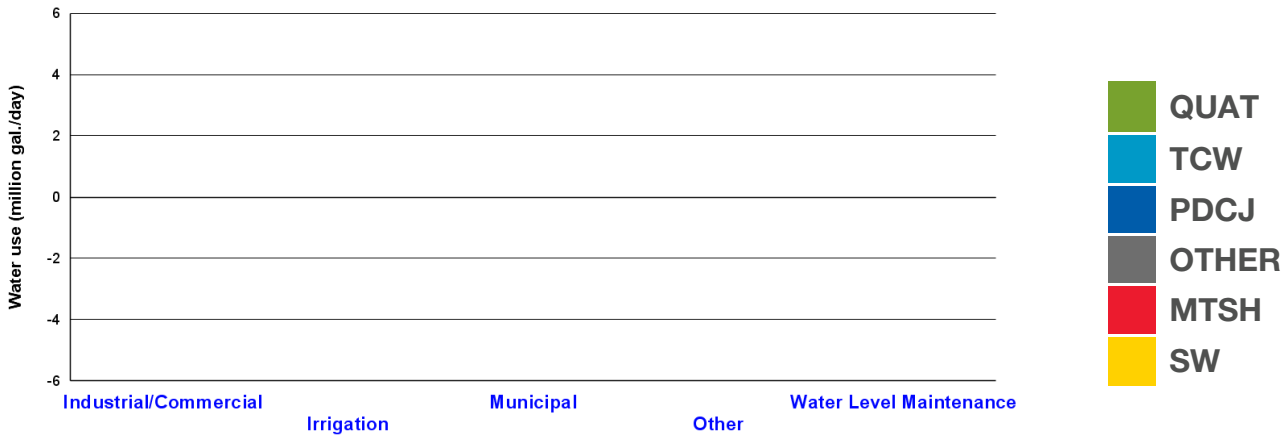
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	17
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Eden Prairie Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

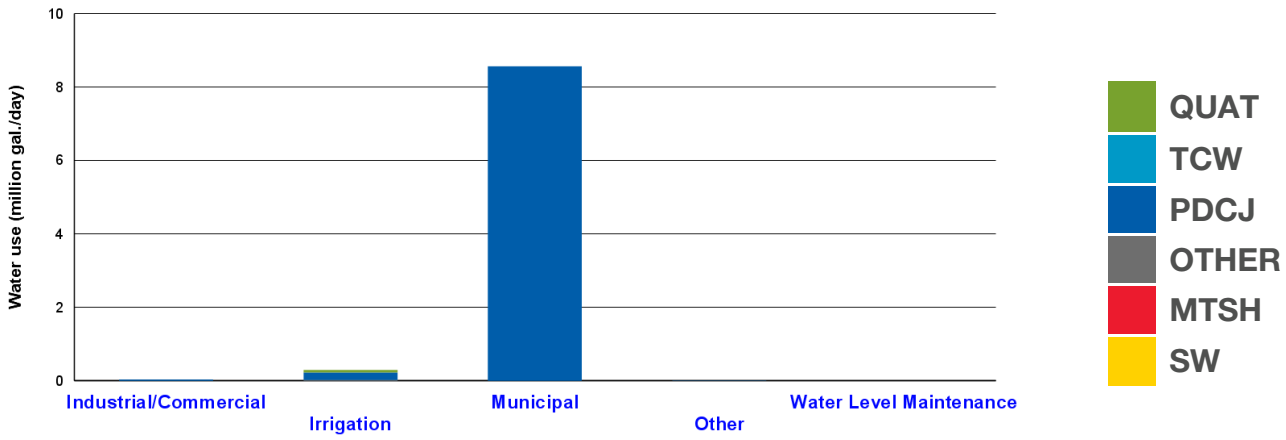
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	15	3	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	12	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Softening

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

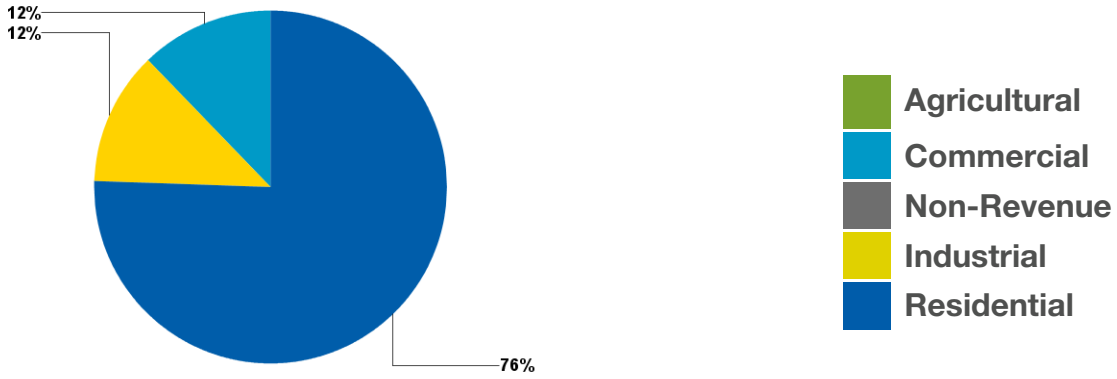
Permitted amount in 2012: 3450 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 3312 (million gallons/year) 9.07 (million gallons/day)

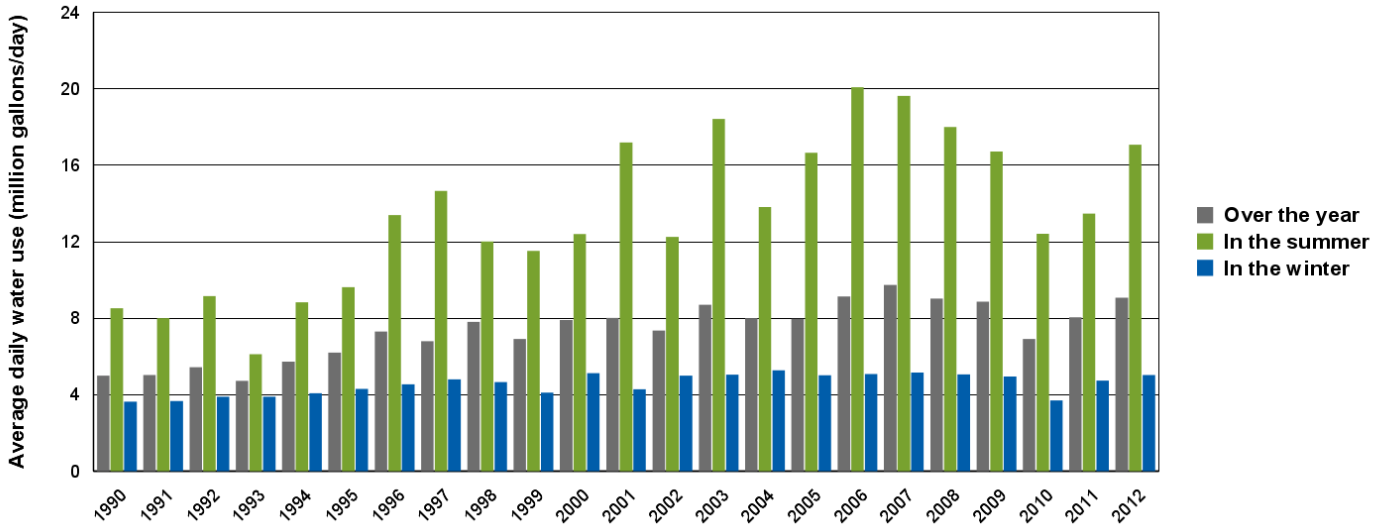
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 98 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	67,900	75,200	82,400
Total Population	67,900	75,200	82,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	9.53	10.55	11.56
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	140	140	140
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	134	121	110

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.

- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Edina Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, with Minneapolis Water Works as a water source for the Mornings

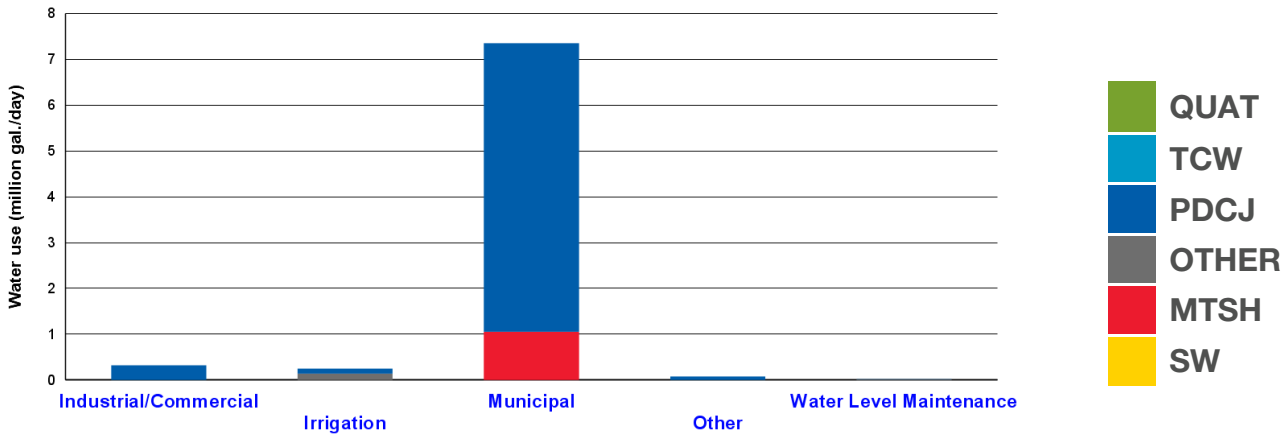
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	3	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	15	12	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Radionuclides removal, Other, Organics removal, Manganese removal, Iron removal, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

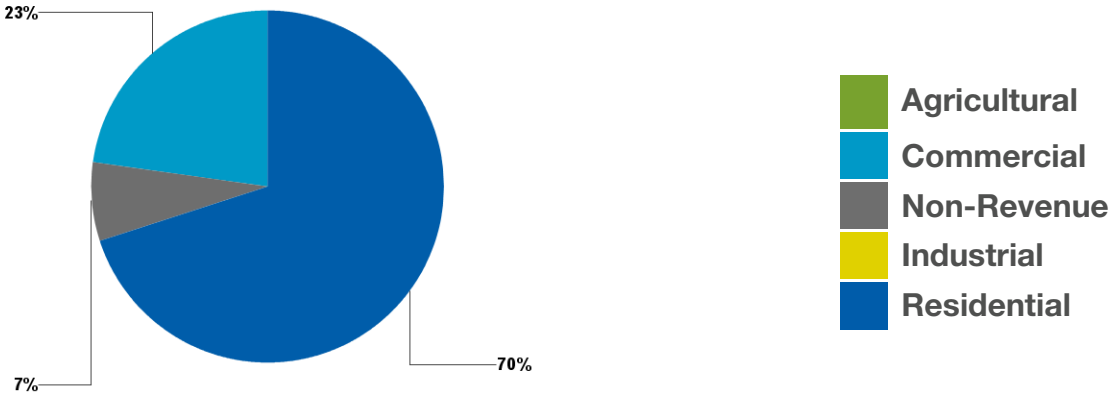
Permitted amount in 2012: 3000 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2859 (million gallons/year) 7.83 (million gallons/day)

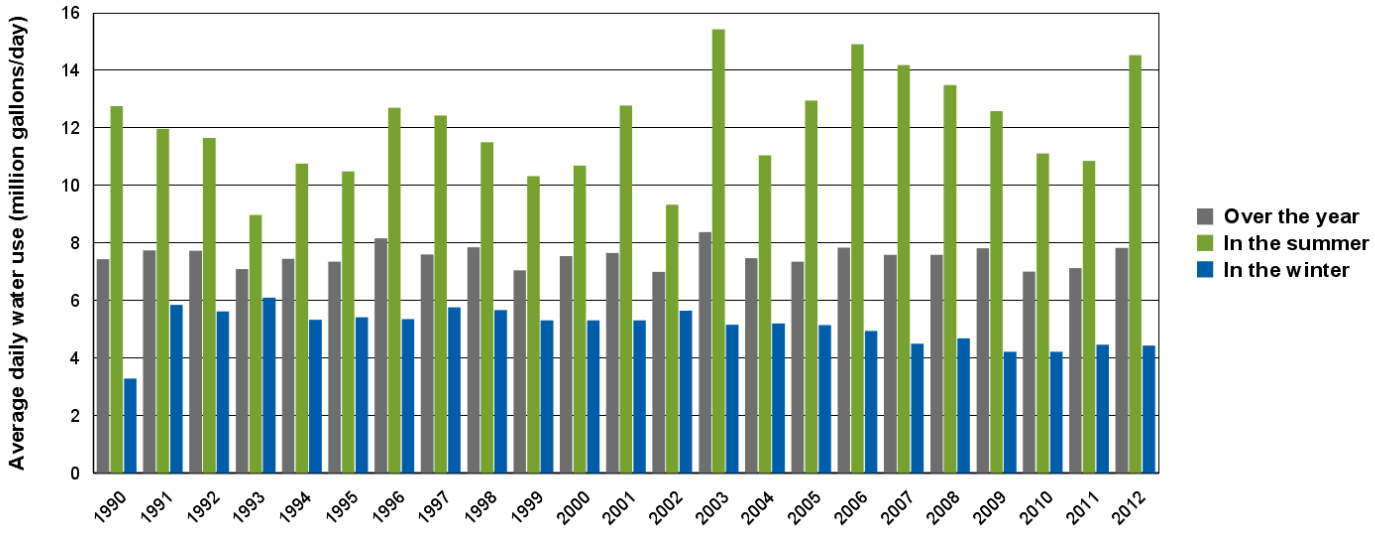
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 103 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	49,800	52,500	53,000
Total Population	49,800	52,500	53,000
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	7.92	8.35	8.43
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	159	159	159
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	157	149	148

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Excelsior Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

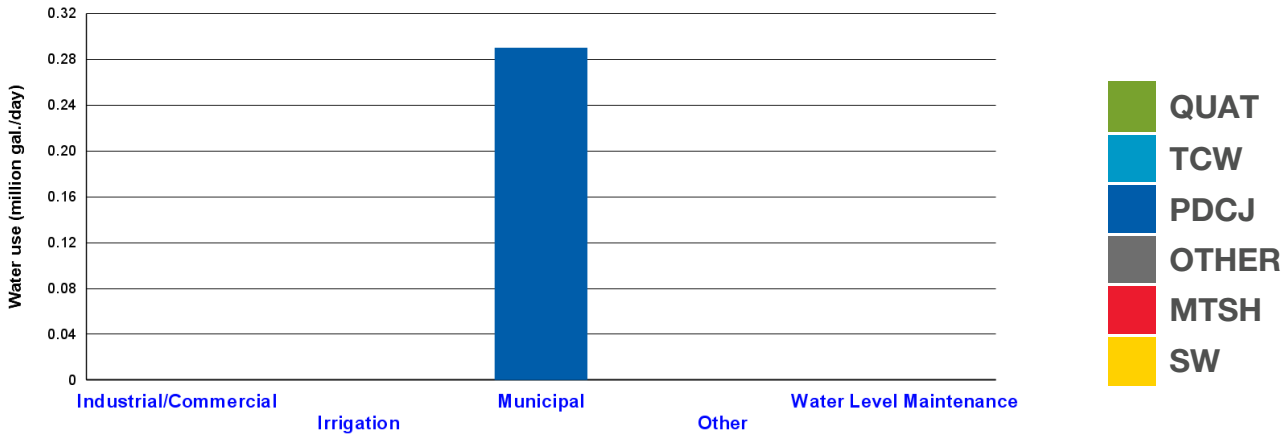
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	3	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Removal, Iron removal, Softening, Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

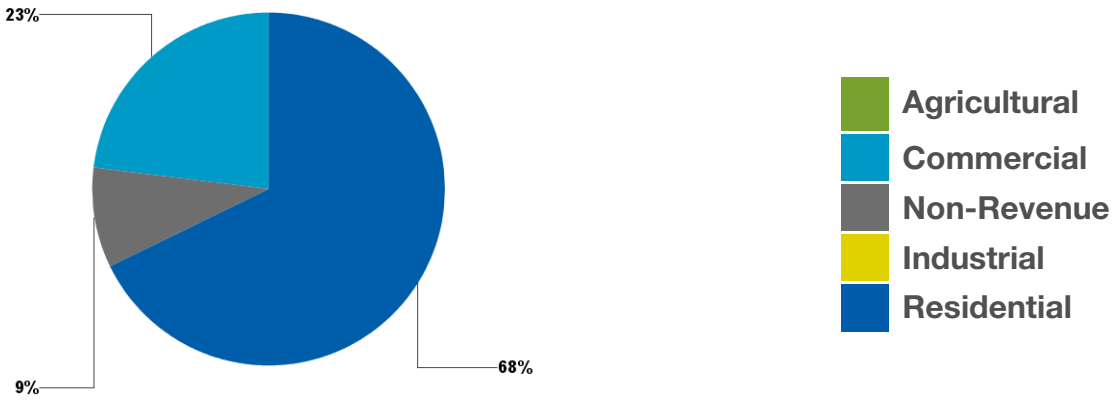
Permitted amount in 2012: 175 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 103 (million gallons/year) 0.28 (million gallons/day)

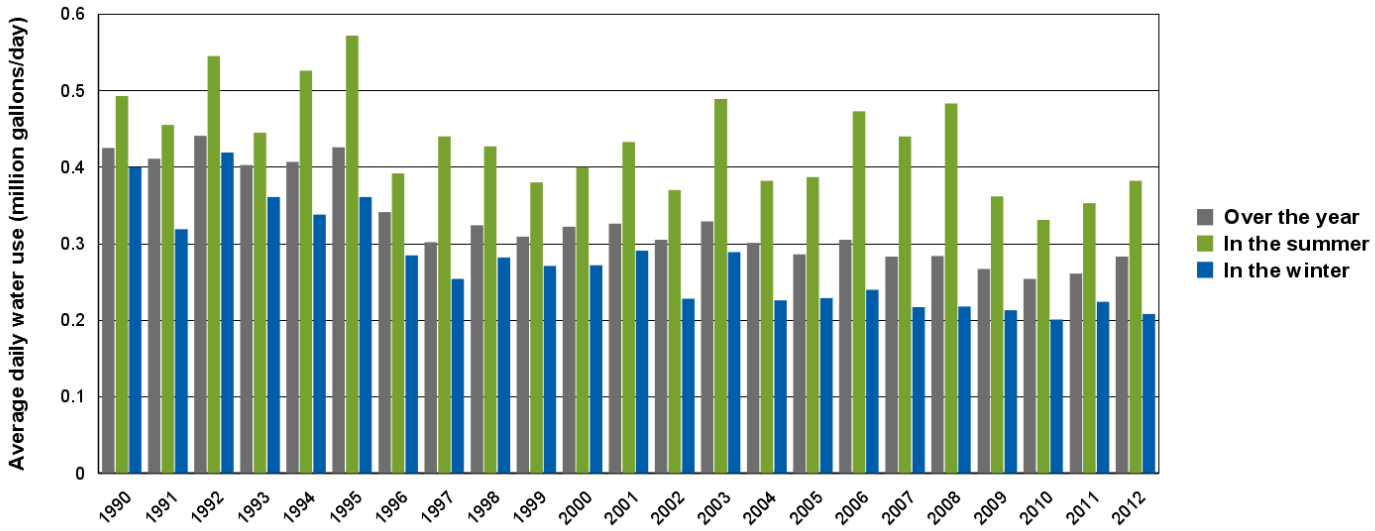
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 85 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,280	2,430	2,420
Total Population	2,280	2,430	2,420
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.29	0.31	0.31
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	126	126	126
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	124	116	117

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Fort Snelling (unorg.) Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Minneapolis.

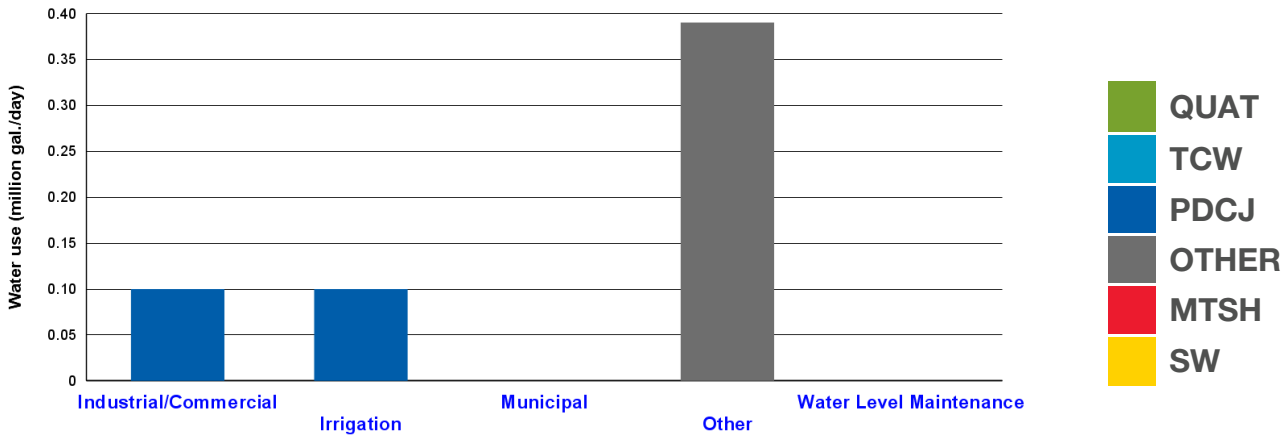
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	5	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	4	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Golden Valley Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Joint Water Commission.

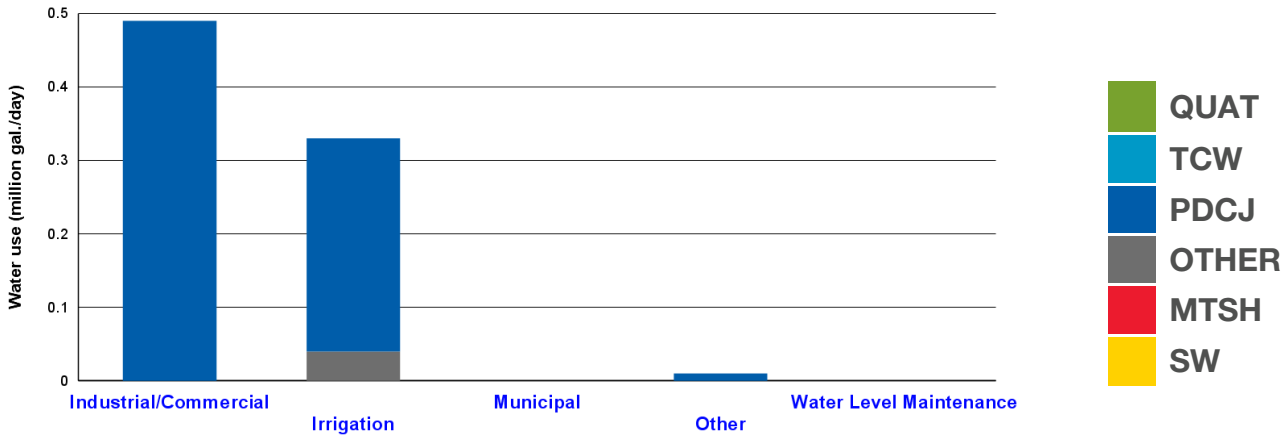
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	17	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Greenwood Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Excelsior.

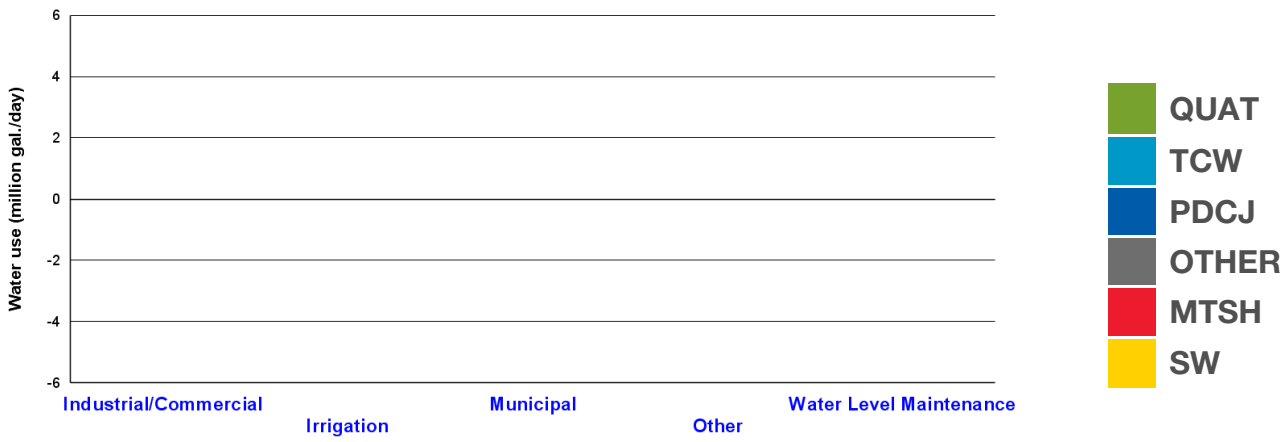
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	3
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hopkins Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

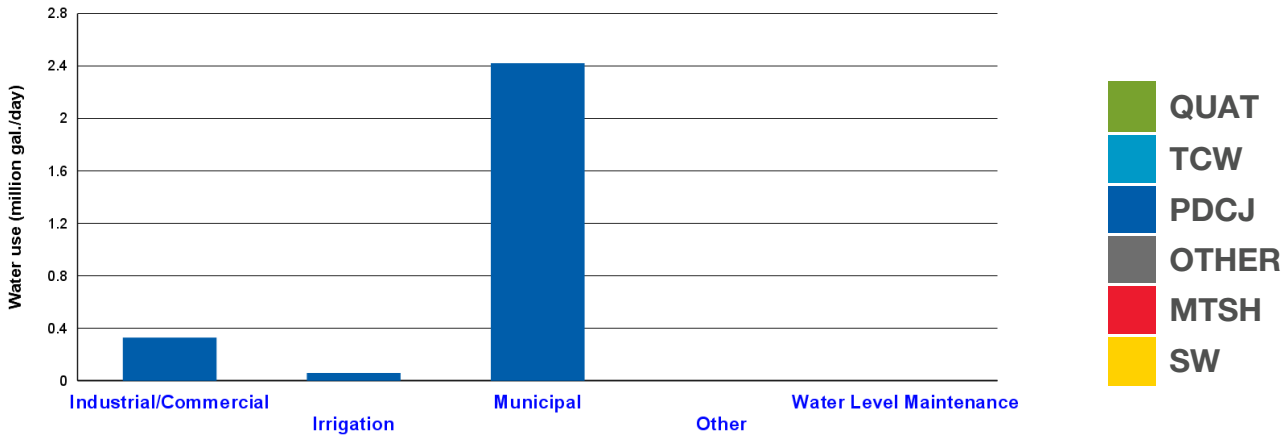
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	3	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper

Rate structure: Flat

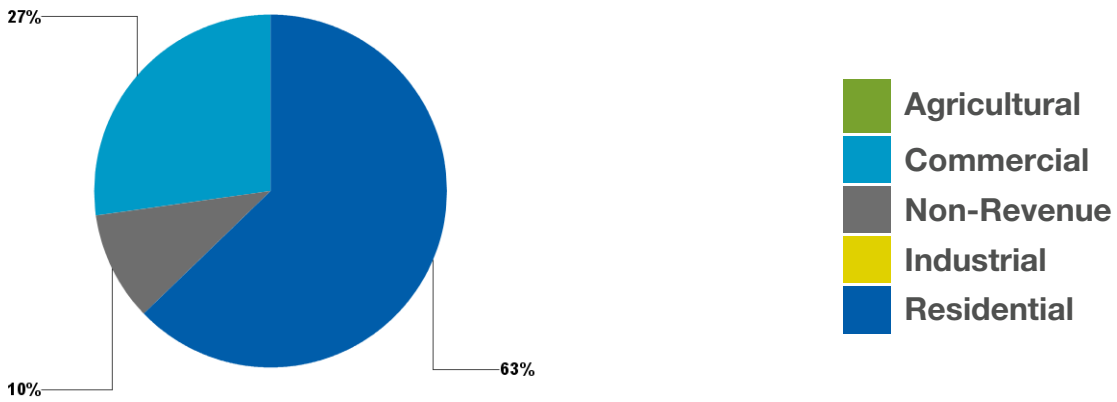
Permitted amount in 2012: 1000 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 772 (million gallons/year) 2.12 (million gallons/day)

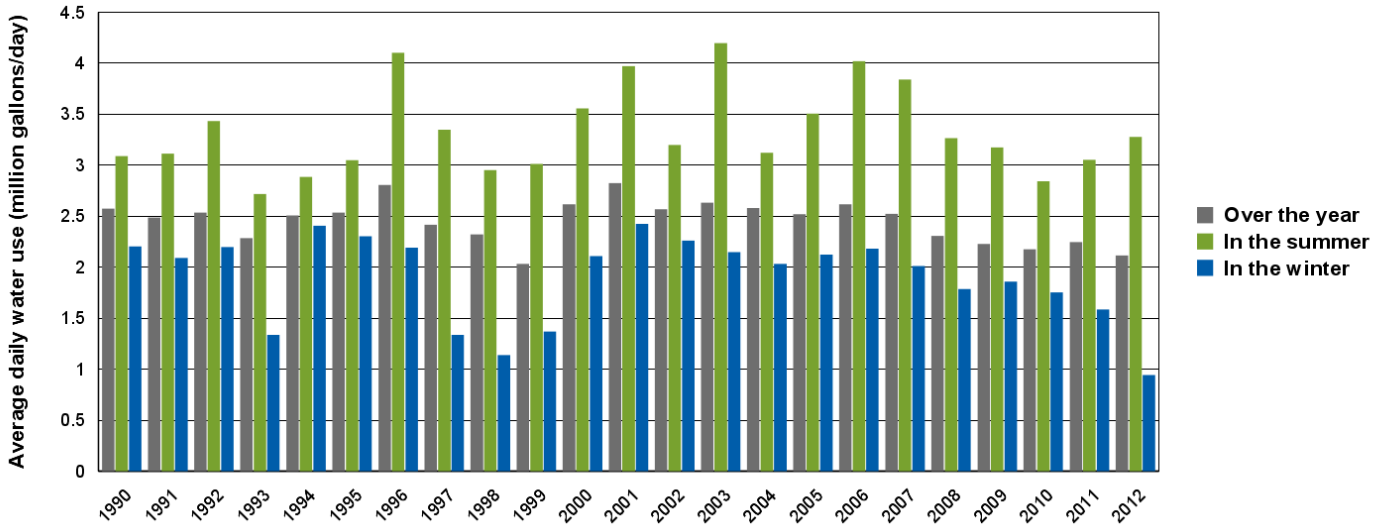
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 73 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	18,900	19,400	19,900
Total Population	18,900	19,400	19,900
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.61	2.68	2.75
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	138	138	138
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	112	109	106

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Joint Water Commission Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The Joint Water Commission buys water from Minneapolis and serves the communities of Crystal, Golden Valley, and New Hope.

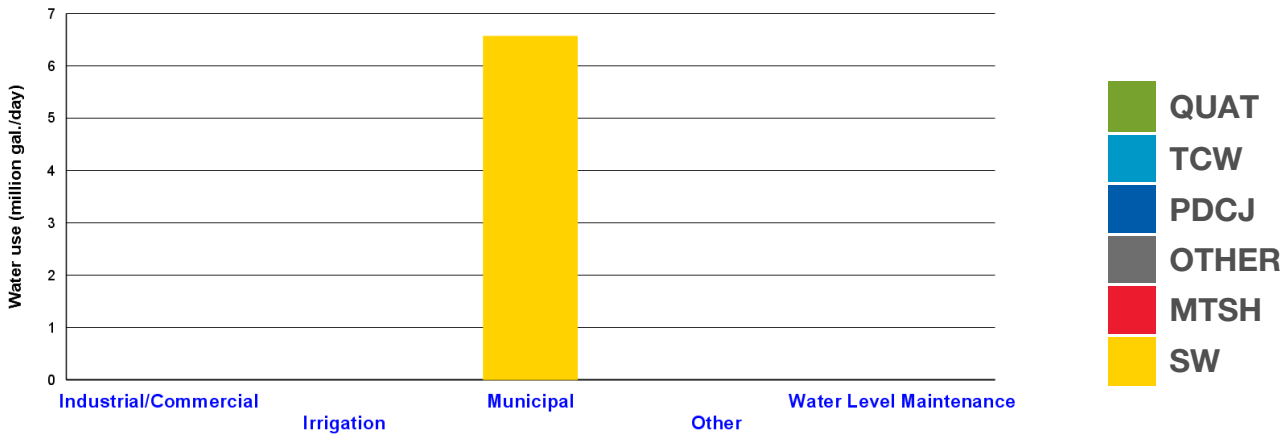
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.

- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Long Lake Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

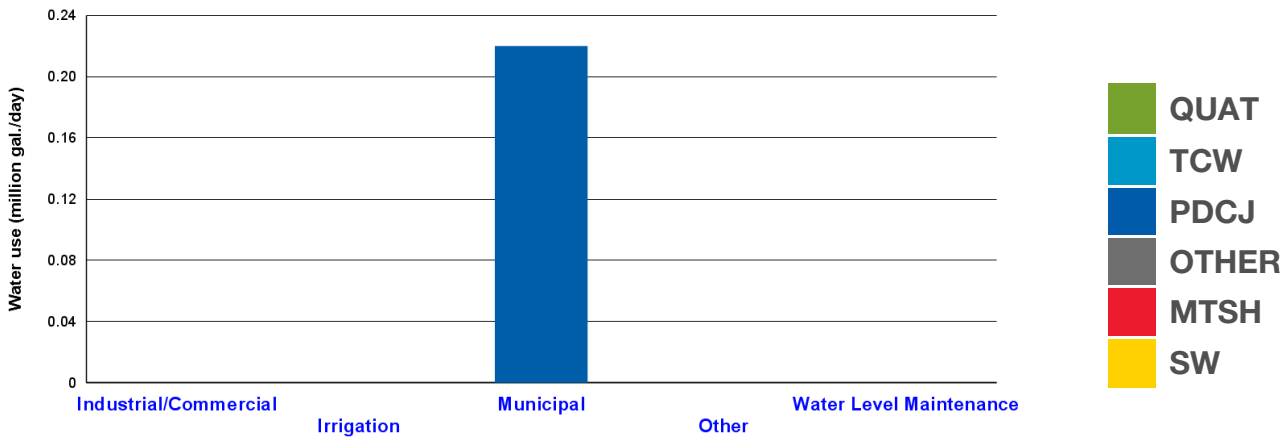
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Unknown

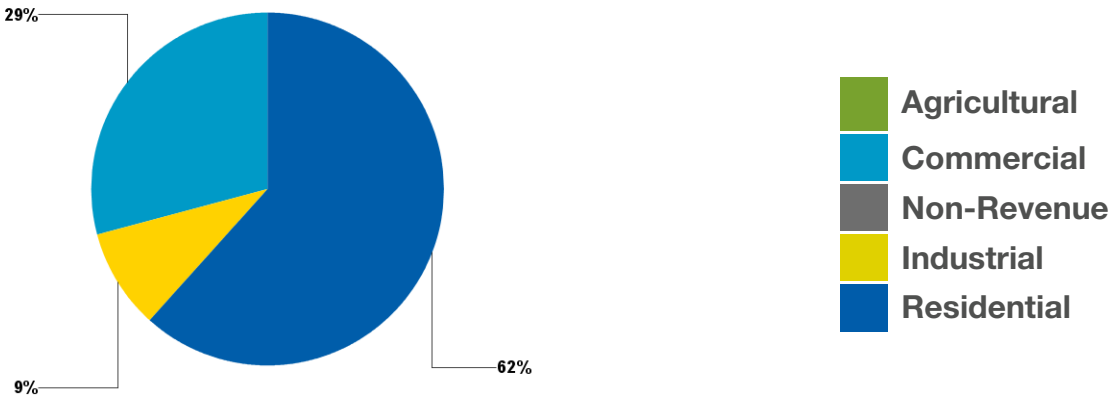
Permitted amount in 2012: 178 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 74 (million gallons/year) 0.20 (million gallons/day)

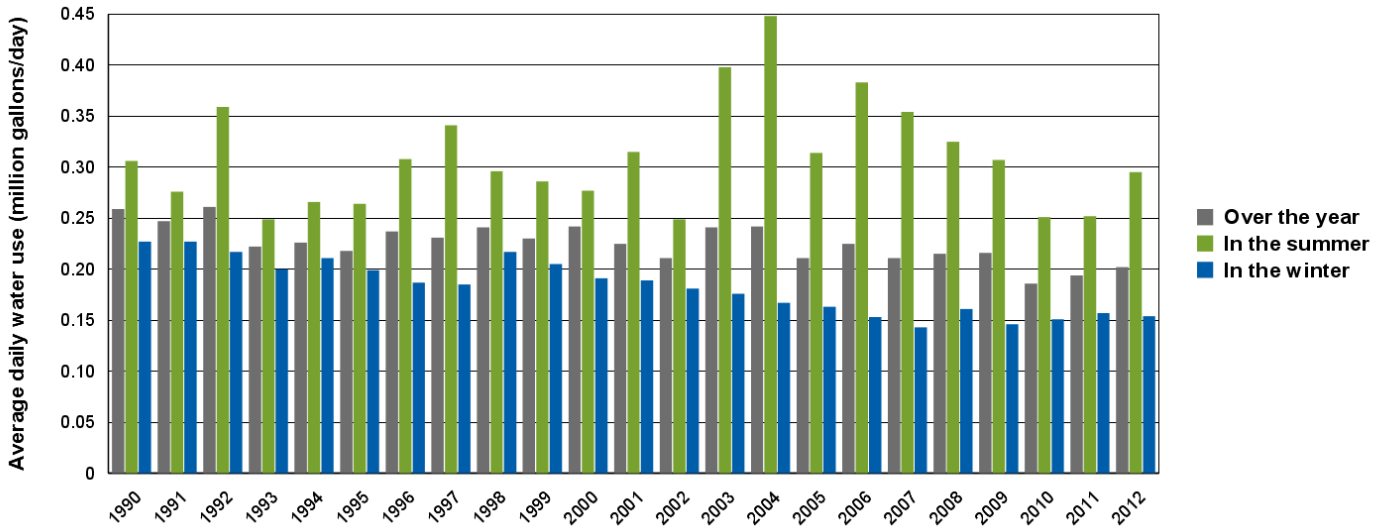
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 68 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	1,810	1,960	1,990
Total Population	1,810	1,960	1,990
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.22	0.23	0.24
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	119	119	119
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	112	103	101

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Loretto Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

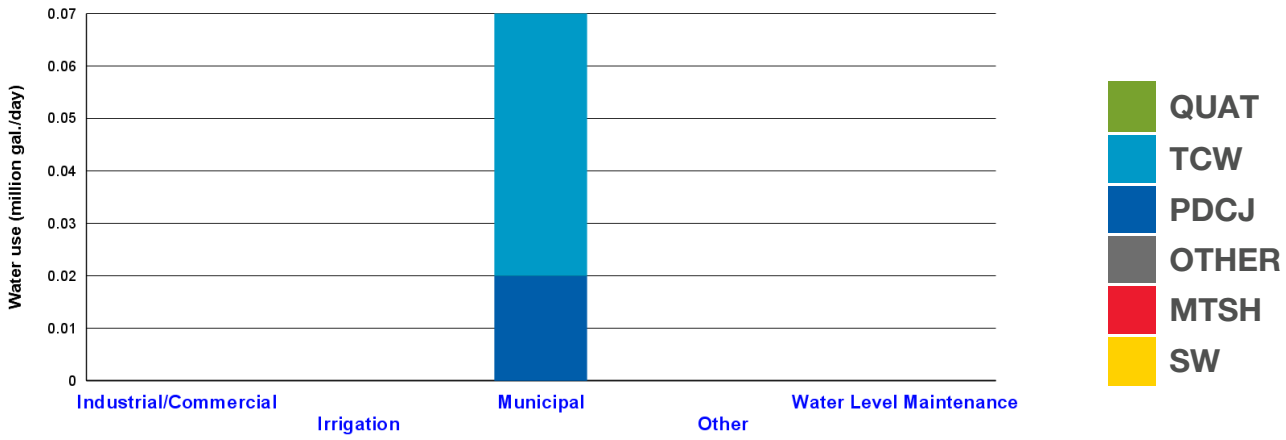
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Flat

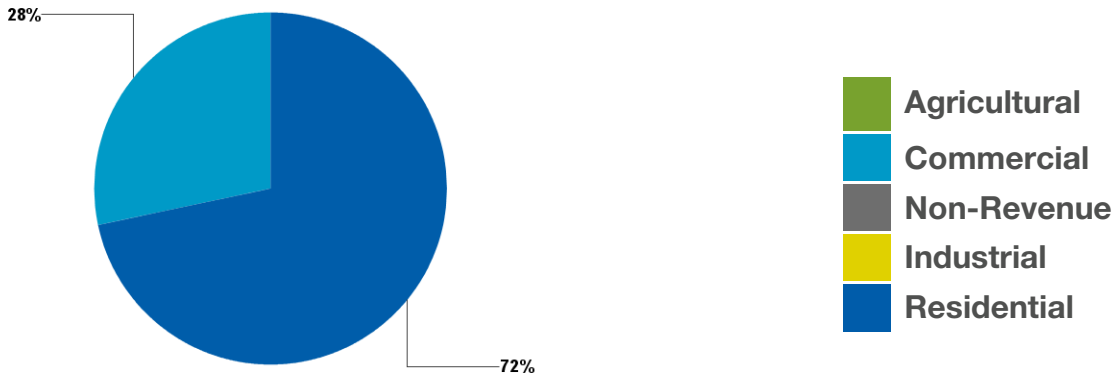
Permitted amount in 2012: 40 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 23 (million gallons/year) 0.06 (million gallons/day)

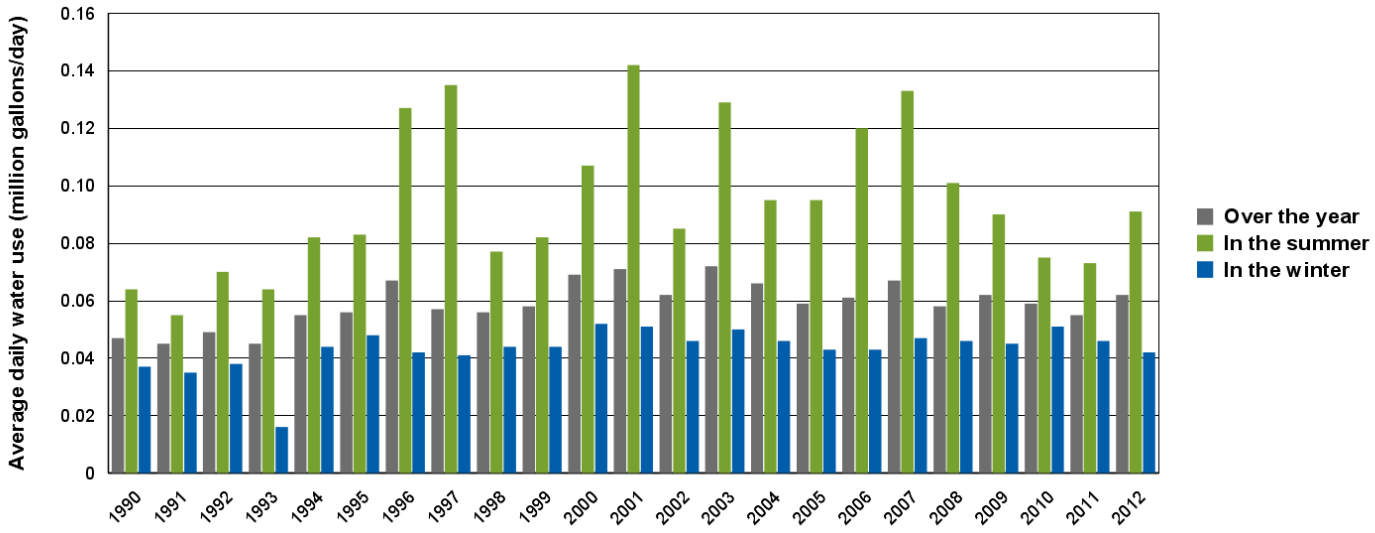
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 63 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	650	680	700
Total Population	650	680	700
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.06	0.07	0.07
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	99	99	99
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	95	91	88

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Maple Grove Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

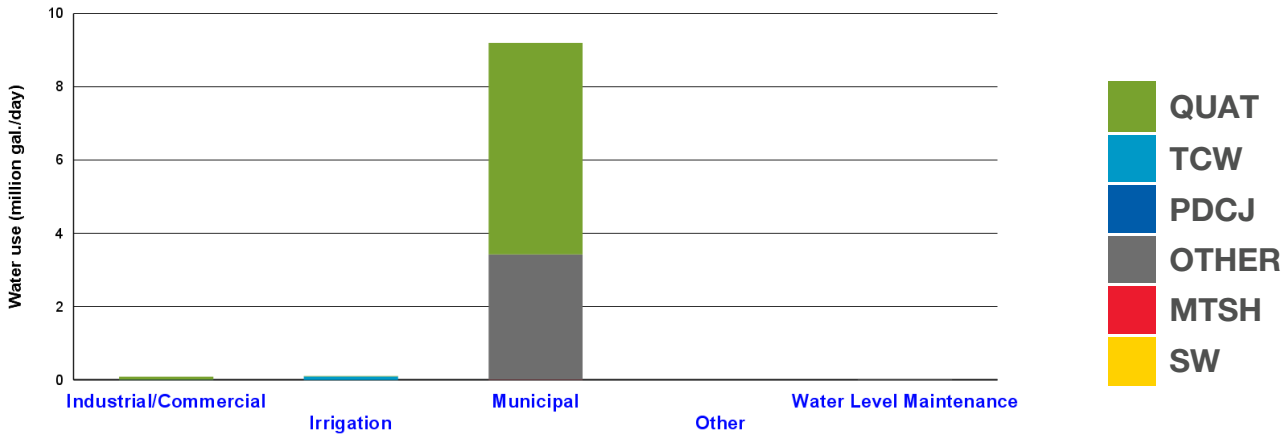
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	10	9	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Iron removal, Manganese removal, Fluoride , Other

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

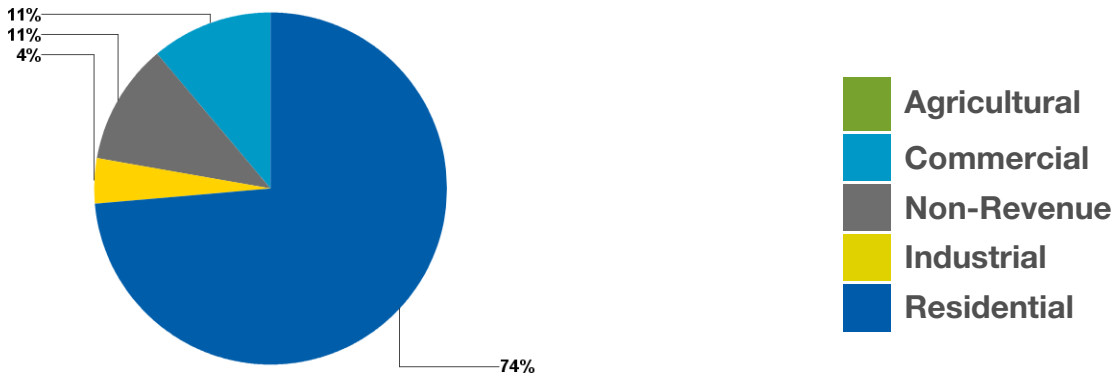
Permitted amount in 2012: 5110 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 3783 (million gallons/year) 10.36 (million gallons/day)

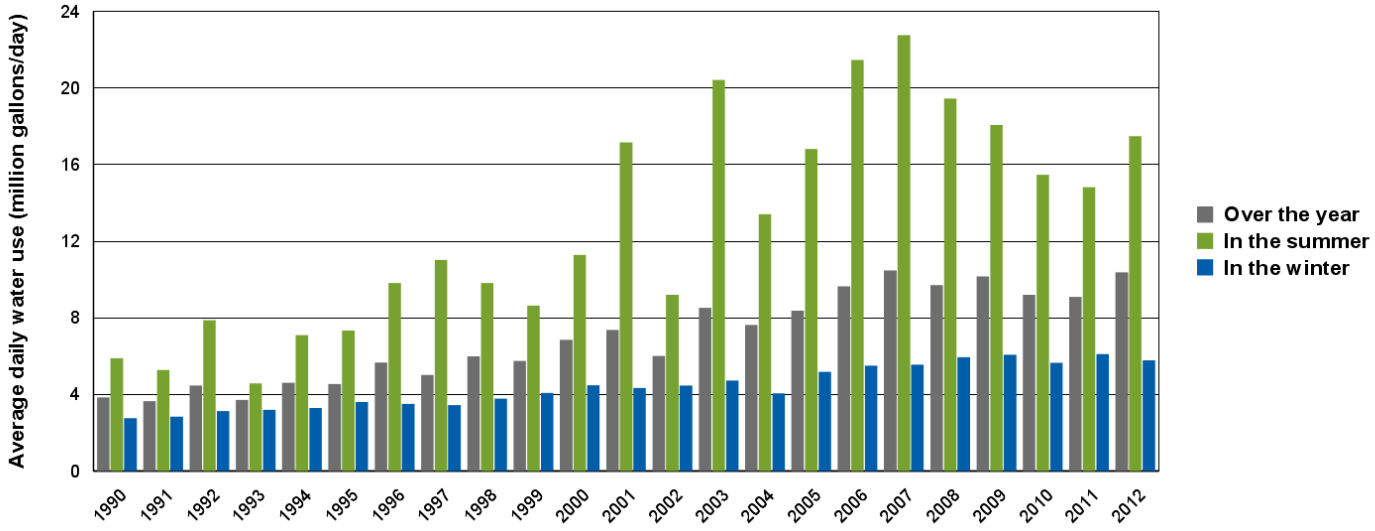
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 111 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	71,466	83,933	104,170
Total Population	70,900	80,500	89,700
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	11.60	13.62	16.90
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	162	162	162
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	145	123	99

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Local work underway or completed: The City of Maple Grove has gained good understanding about potential water supply issues and aquifer productivity and extent based on various well field studies, wellhead protection planning efforts, observation well network monitoring, and regional modeling. Based on this local work, the City does not anticipate water use conflicts, well interference issues, or surface water/ecosystem impacts within the DWSMA. While unaccounted water use was estimated to be approximately 11% in 2012, the City has since implemented a water meter replacement project and the unaccounted water use in 2014 was estimated to be less than 3%.

Medicine Lake Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

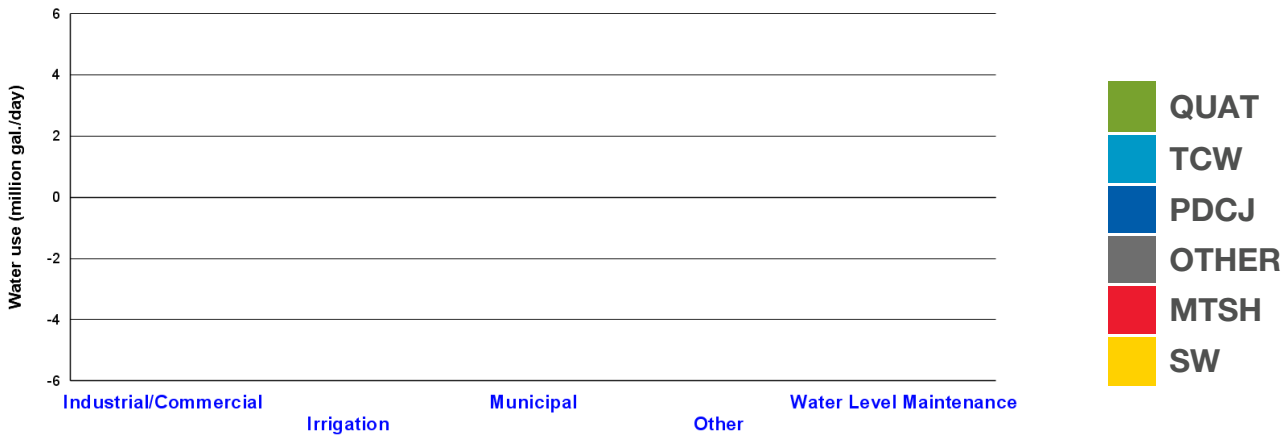
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Medina Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

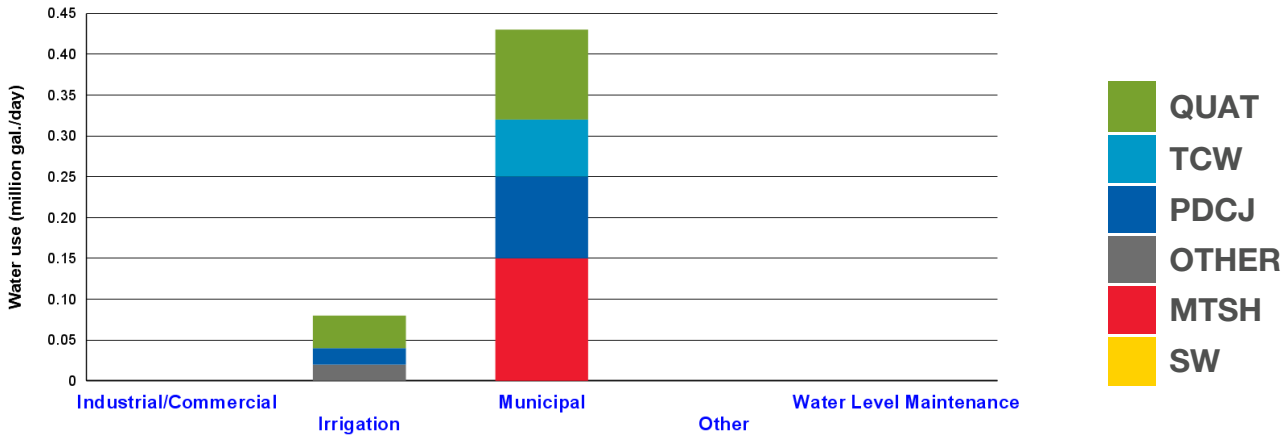
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	5	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	3	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Radionuclides removal, Iron/Manganese Removal, Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron/ Manganese Sequestration, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper

Rate structure: Increasing Block

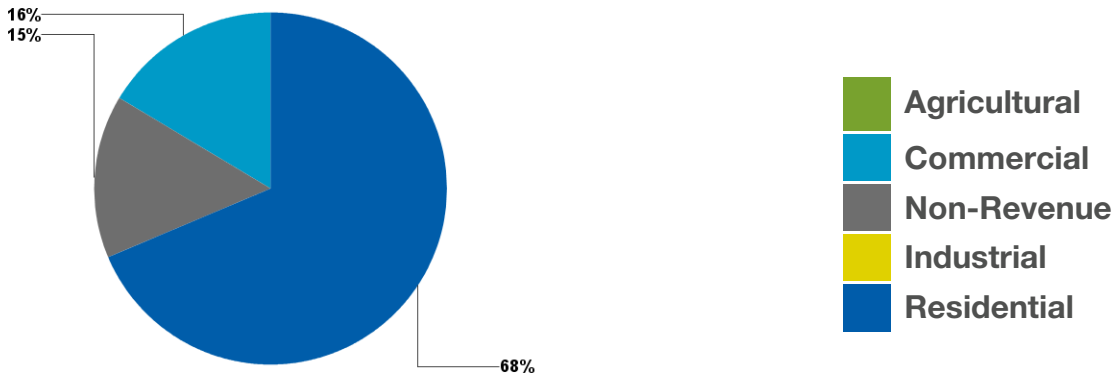
Permitted amount in 2012: 209.5 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 188 (million gallons/year) 0.52 (million gallons/day)

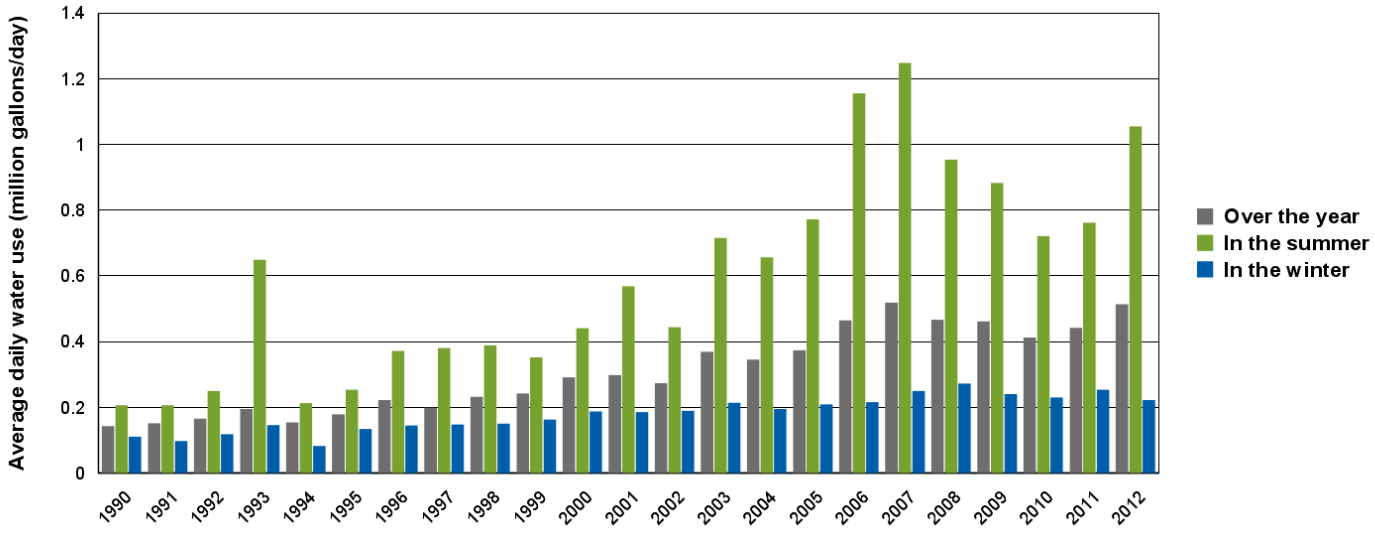
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 73 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	4,292	5,292	6,392
Total Population	6,300	7,300	8,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.70	0.87	1.05
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	163	163	163
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	120	97	81

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
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- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
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- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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Minneapolis Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities.

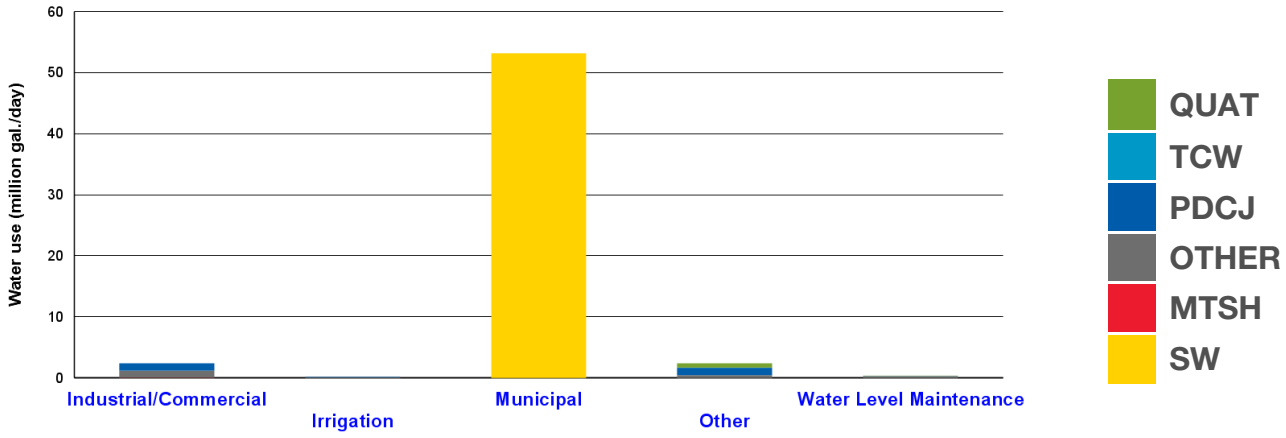
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	2	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	28	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	19	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	41	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	7	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Taste/Odor control, Softening, Particulate removal, Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat

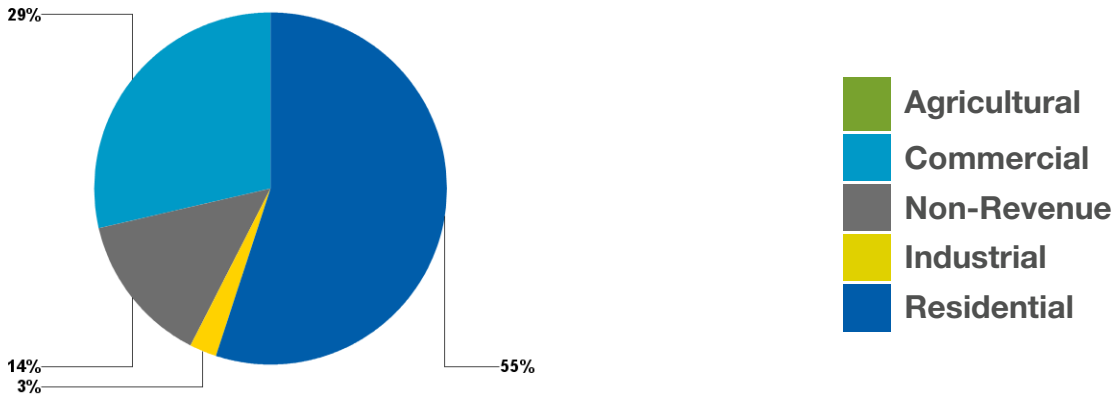
Permitted amount in 2012: 125000 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 19727 (million gallons/year) 54.05 (million gallons/day)

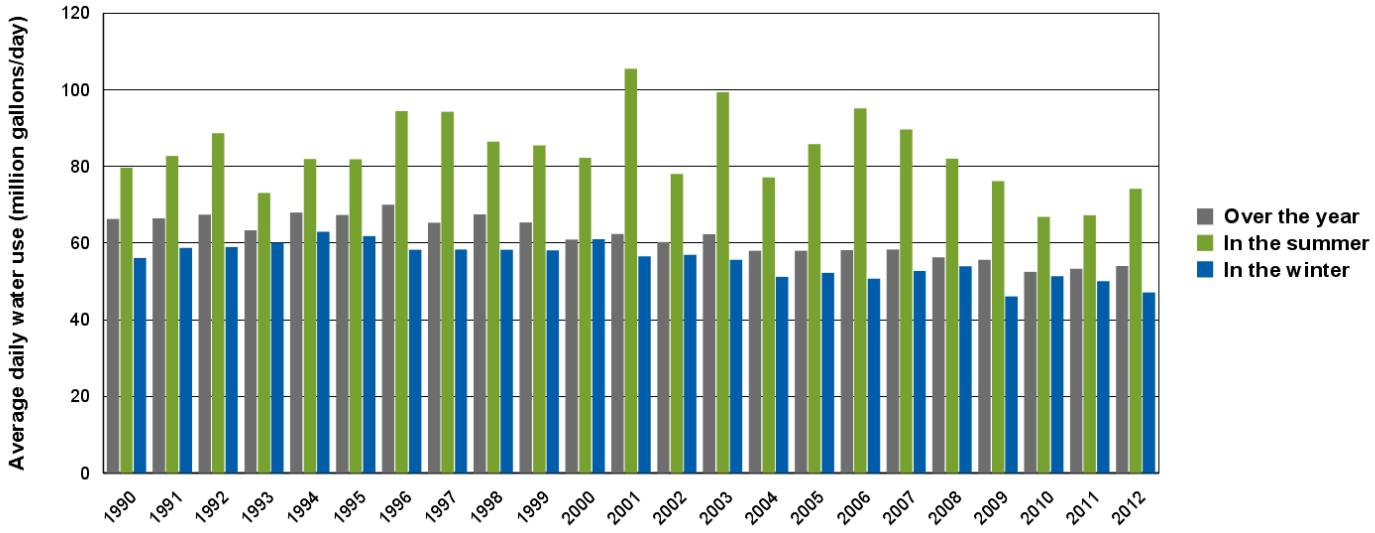
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 45 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	423,300	439,100	459,200
Total Population	423,300	439,100	459,200
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	42.33	43.91	45.92
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	100	100	100
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	103	99	95

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - A Special Well and Boring Construction Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.

- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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Minnetonka Beach Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

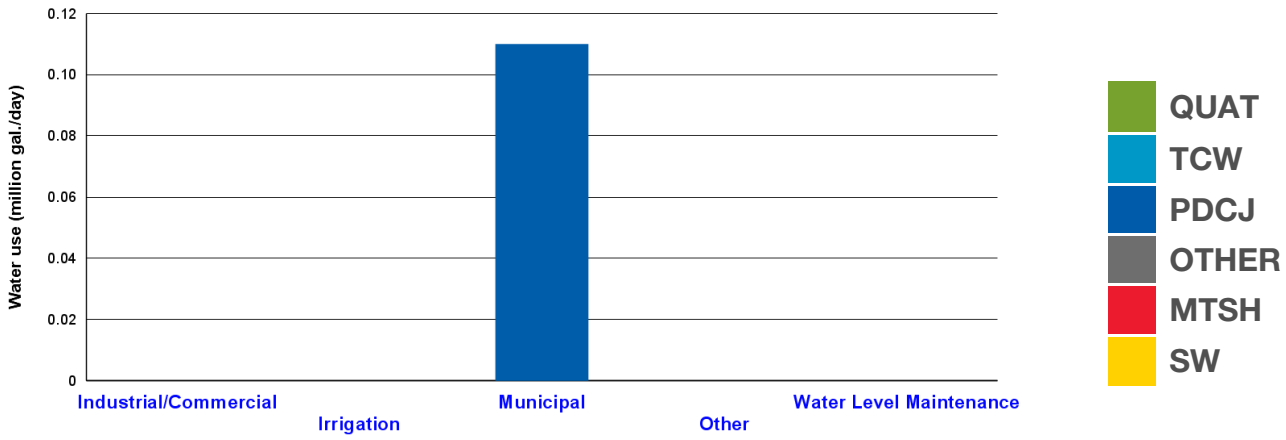
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat

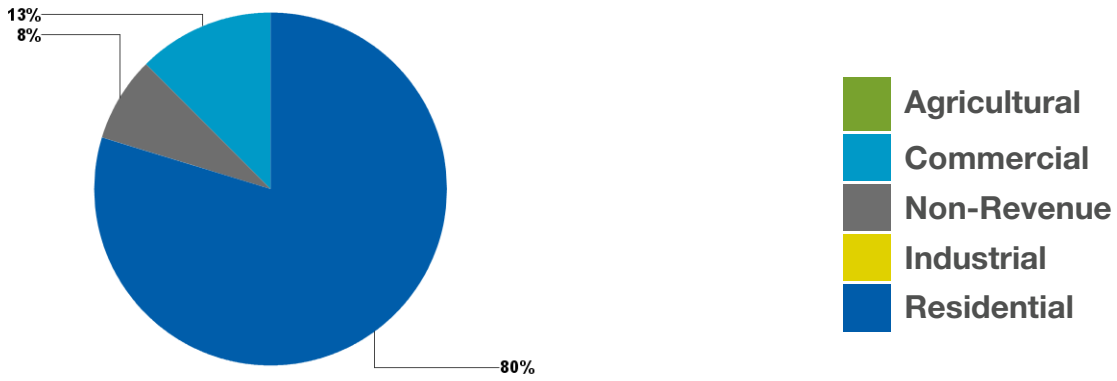
Permitted amount in 2012: 31 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 35 (million gallons/year) 0.10 (million gallons/day)

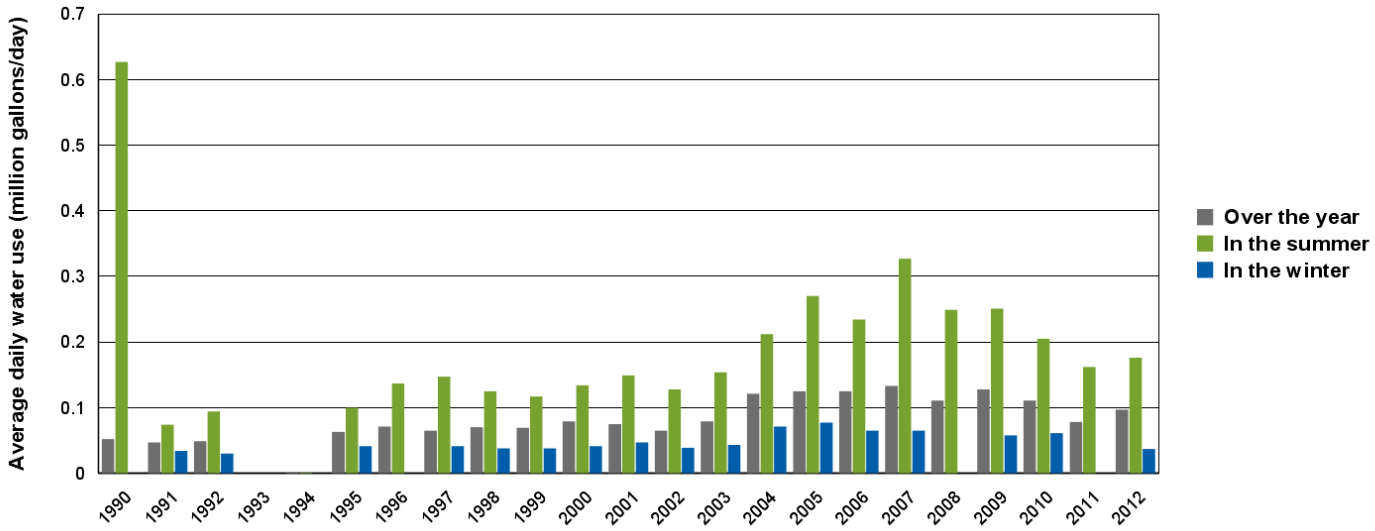
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 148 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	498	488	488
Total Population	540	530	530
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.11	0.10	0.10
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	213	213	213
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	195	199	199

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
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- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis

suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Minnetonka Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, as well as supplying water to additional communities. Wayzata s

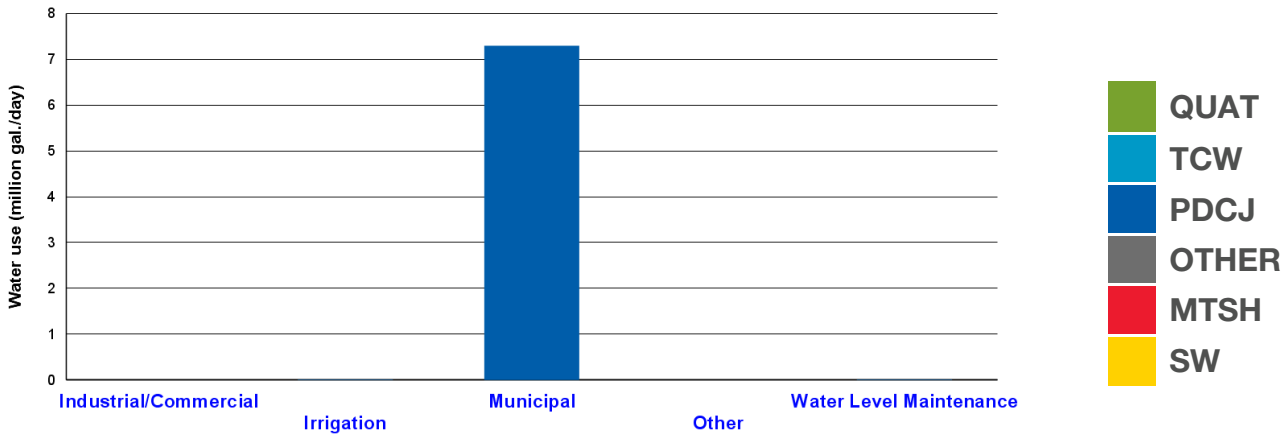
Available approaches to meet current and future demand:

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wasterwater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	17	0	2
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	3
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	5	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron removal, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

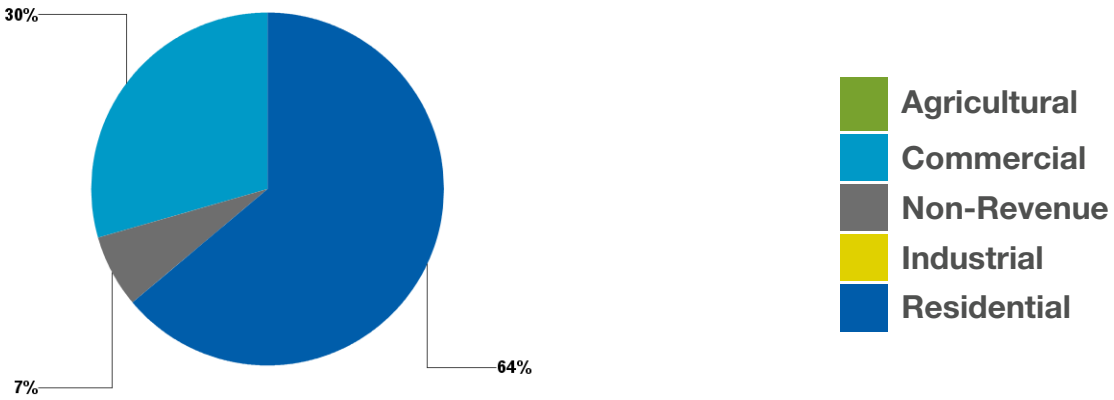
Permitted amount in 2012: 3500 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2775 (million gallons/year) 7.60 (million gallons/day)

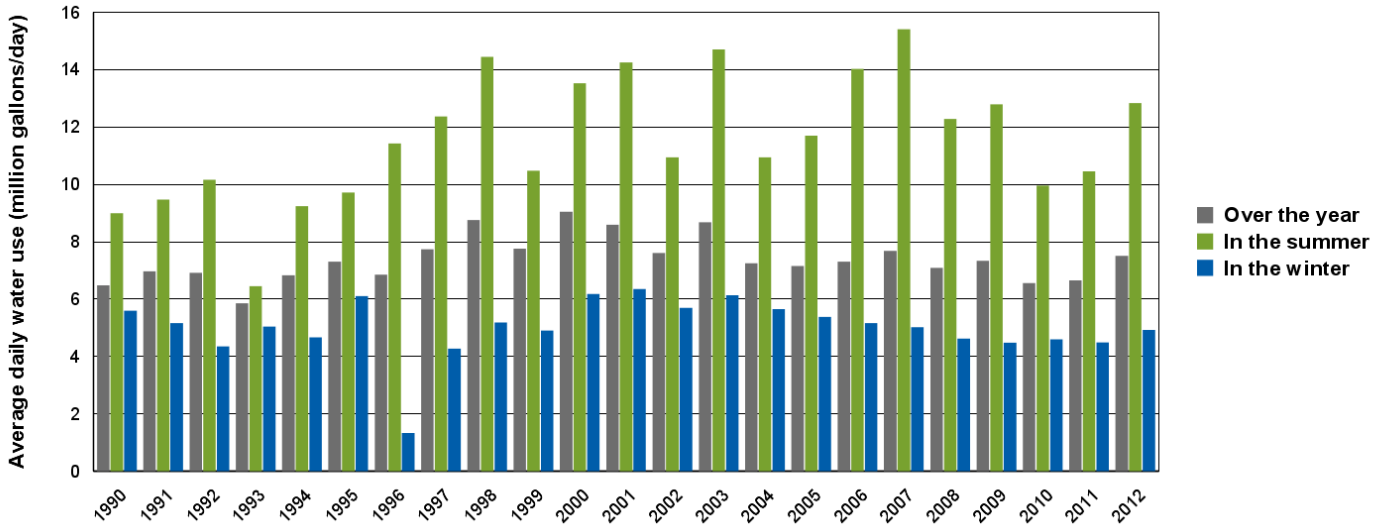
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 94 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	50,885	54,941	65,306
Total Population	53,200	58,000	61,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	7.43	8.02	9.53
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	146	146	146
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	147	137	115

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Minnetrista Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

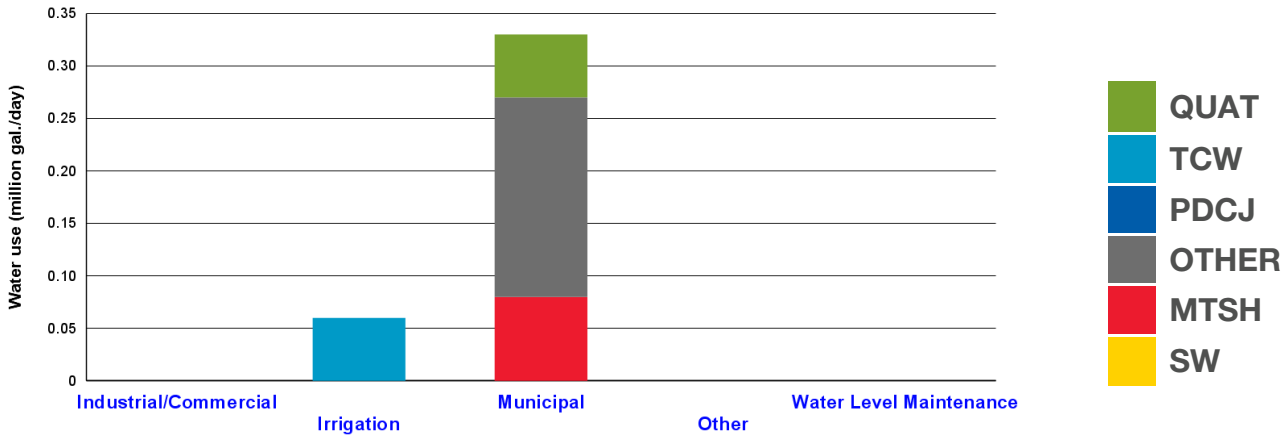
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	3	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

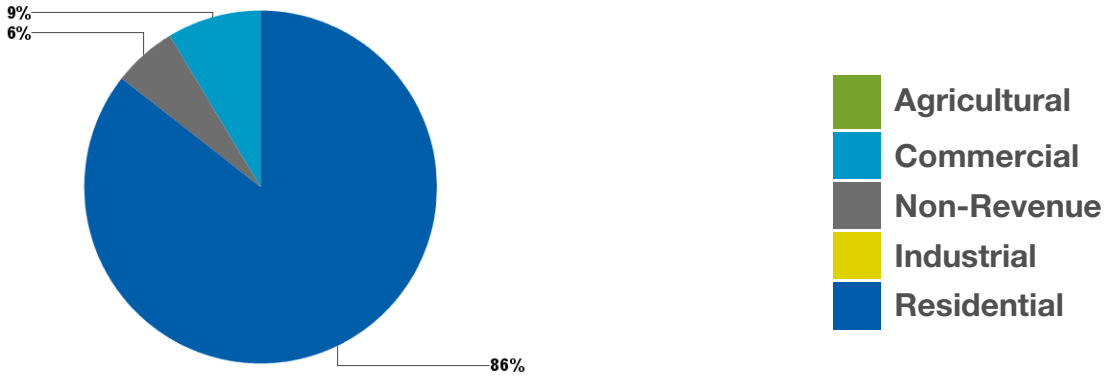
Permitted amount in 2012: 285 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 171 (million gallons/year) 0.47 (million gallons/day)

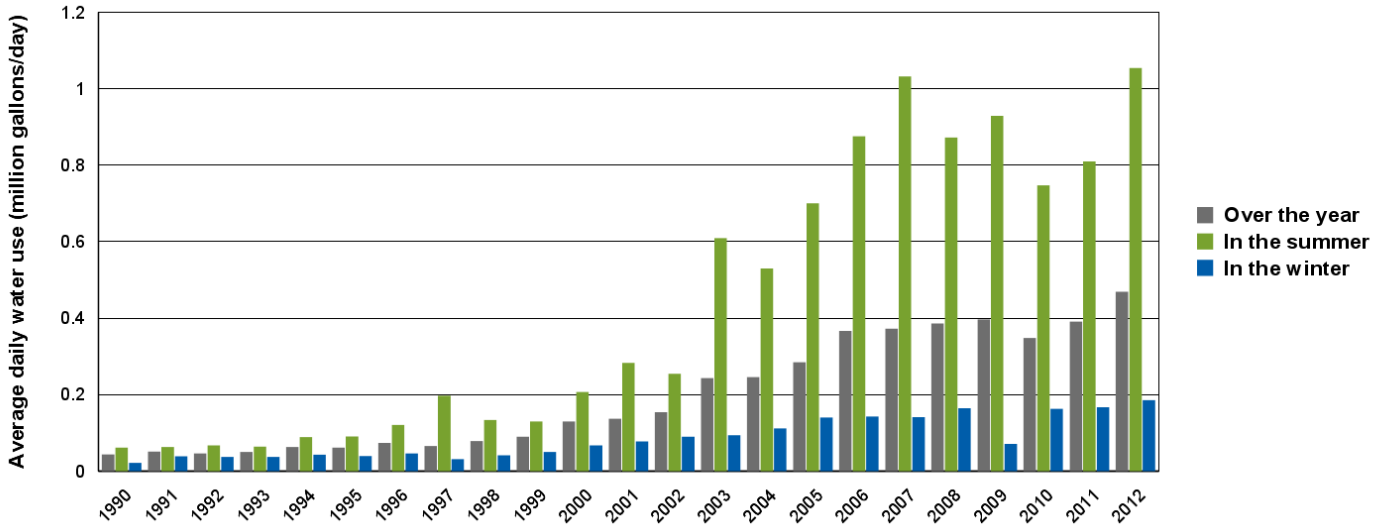
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 134 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	4,524	6,324	8,524
Total Population	8,000	9,800	12,000
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.66	0.92	1.24
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	146	146	146
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	104	74	55

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

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As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

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Mound Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

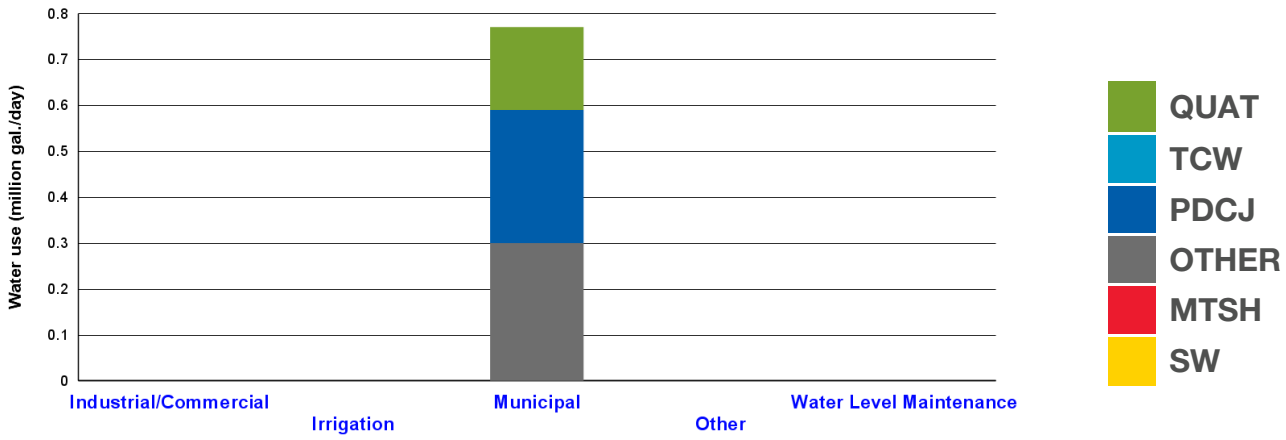
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	2	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

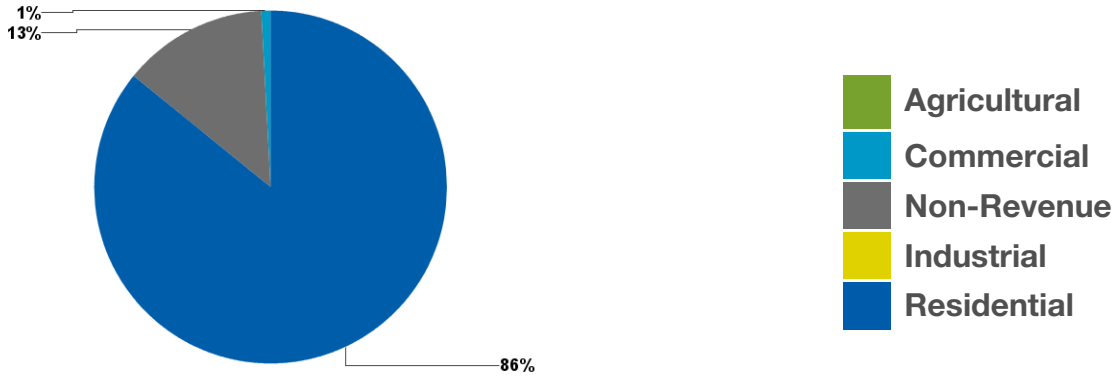
Permitted amount in 2012: 307 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 263 (million gallons/year) 0.72 (million gallons/day)

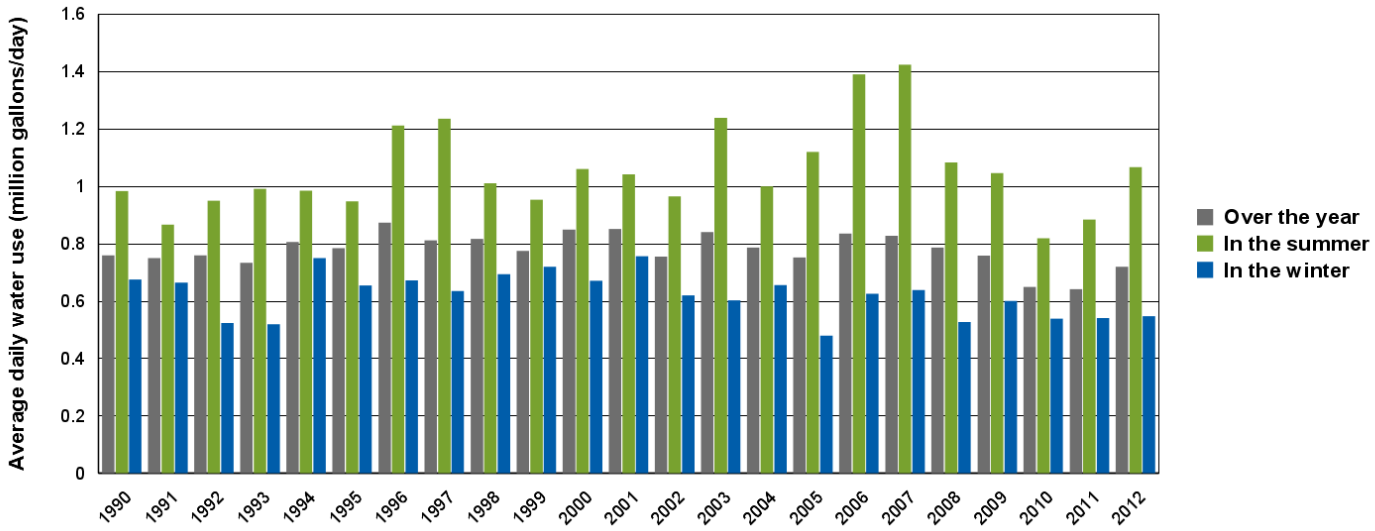
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 66 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	9,000	9,300	9,400
Total Population	9,000	9,300	9,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.74	0.77	0.78
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	83	83	83
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	80	77	77

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

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New Hope Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Joint Water Commission.

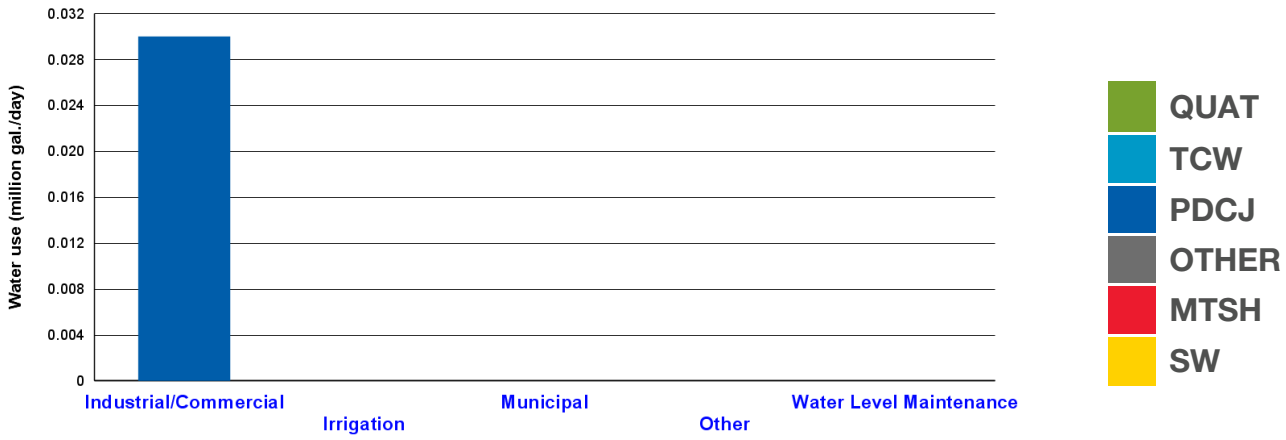
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	1

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Orono Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, with Wayzata as a water source for a small portion of the commu

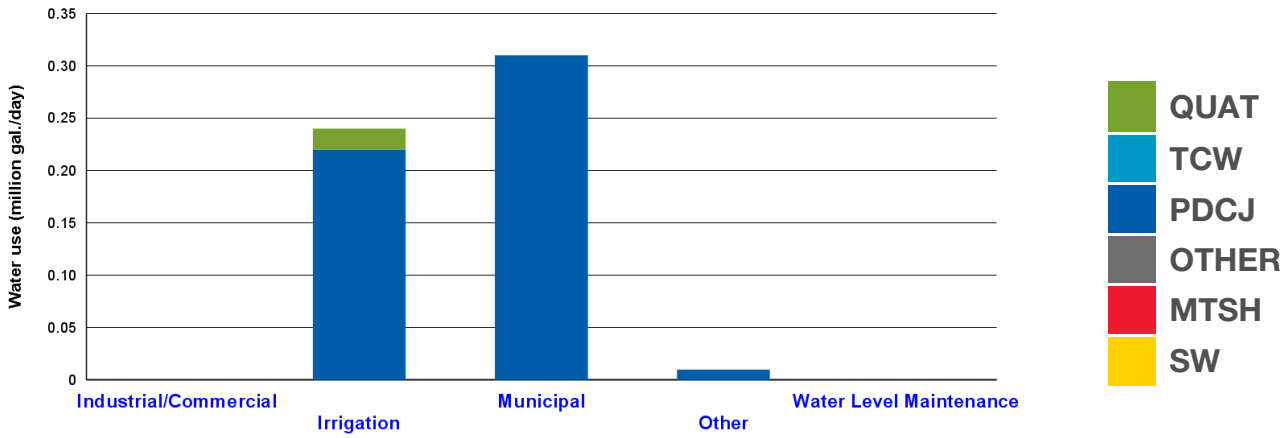
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	3	2	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	0	1
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	2
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Softening, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper

Rate structure: Flat

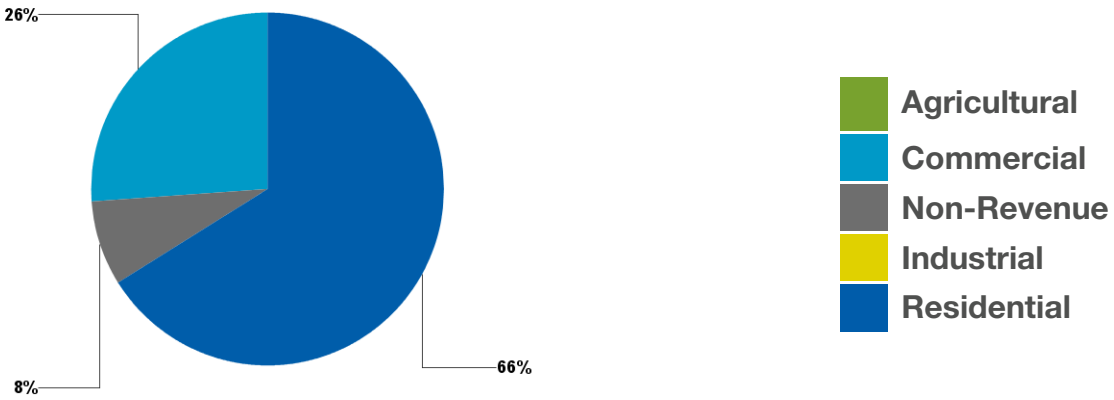
Permitted amount in 2012: 160 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 125 (million gallons/year) 0.34 (million gallons/day)

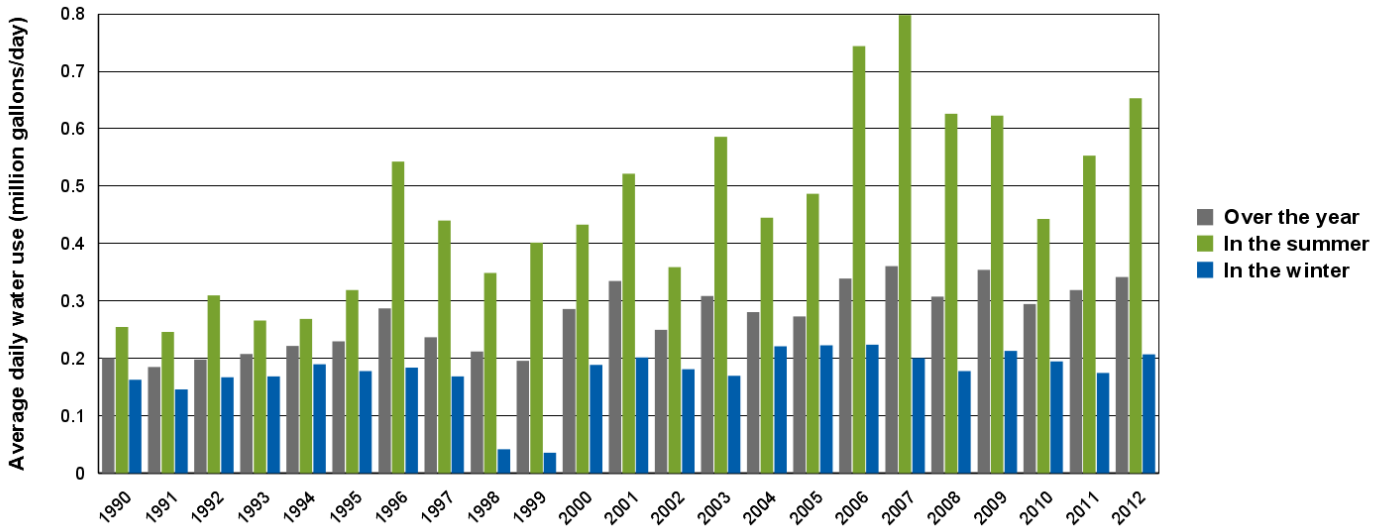
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 97 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,766	3,466	4,166
Total Population	8,100	8,800	9,500
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.41	0.51	0.62
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	148	148	148
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	124	99	82

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
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- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
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- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Osseo Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Maple Grove.

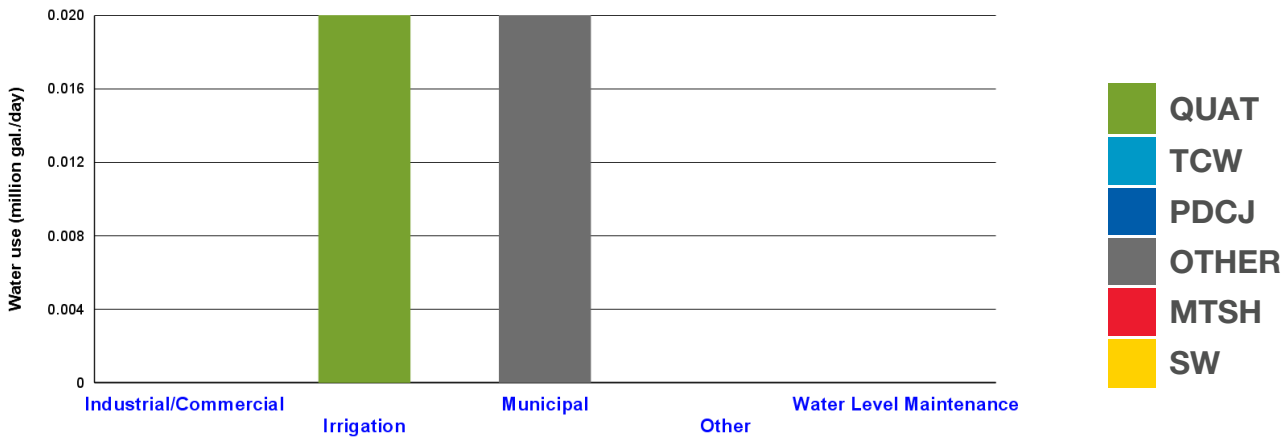
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	1
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	10
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Plymouth Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

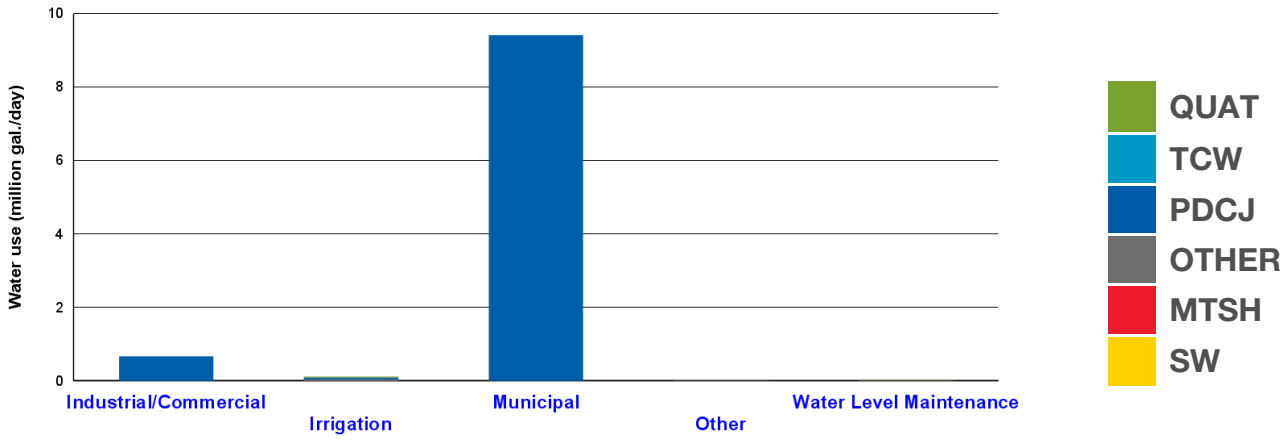
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	17	4	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	5	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Disinfection, Iron removal, Fluoride , Manganese removal

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

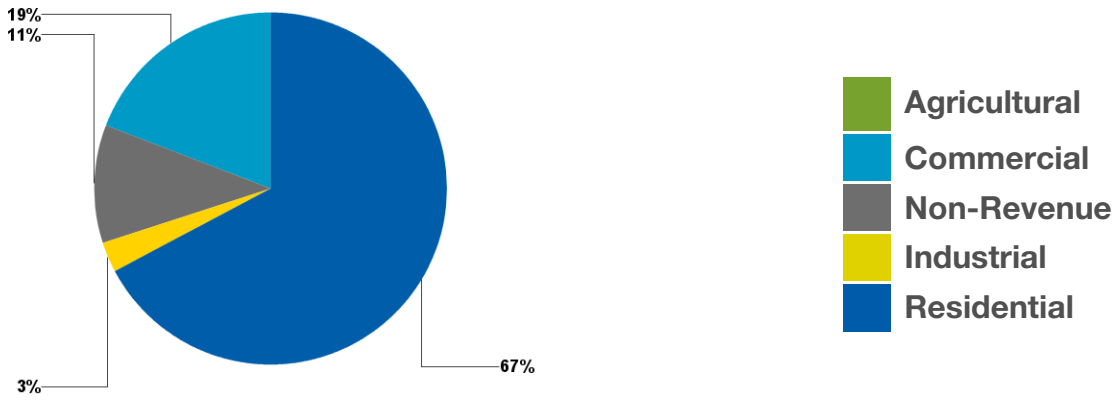
Permitted amount in 2012: 4100 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 3630 (million gallons/year) 9.95 (million gallons/day)

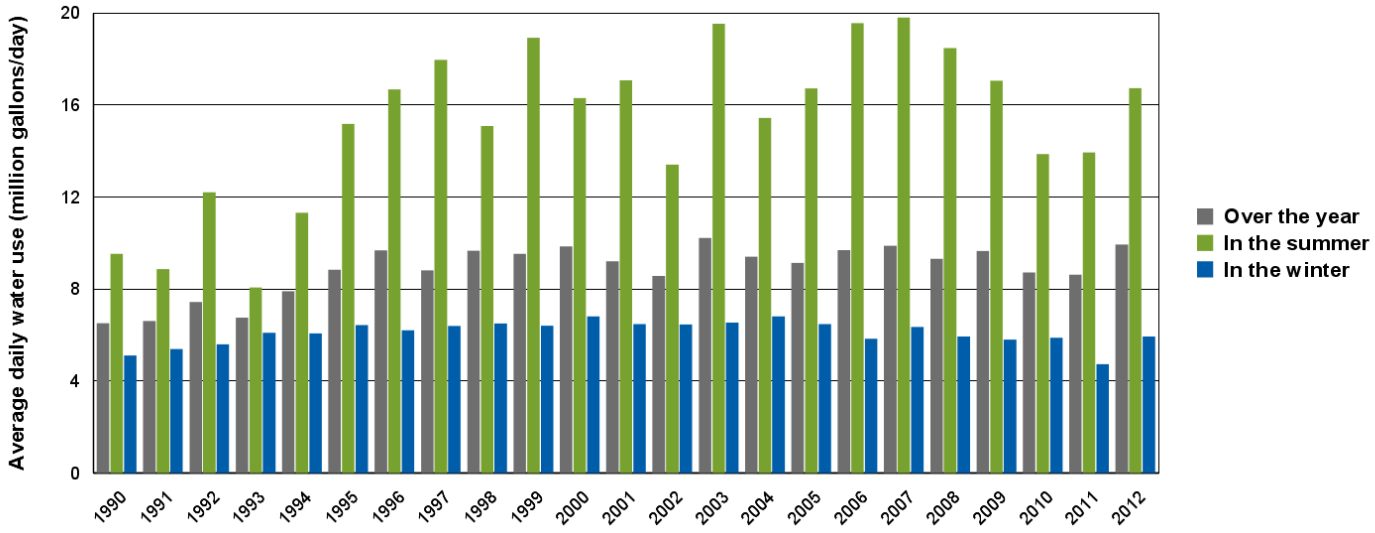
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 92 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	73,912	76,349	83,100
Total Population	75,400	80,200	83,600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	10.14	10.48	11.40
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	137	137	137
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	135	130	120

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Richfield Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

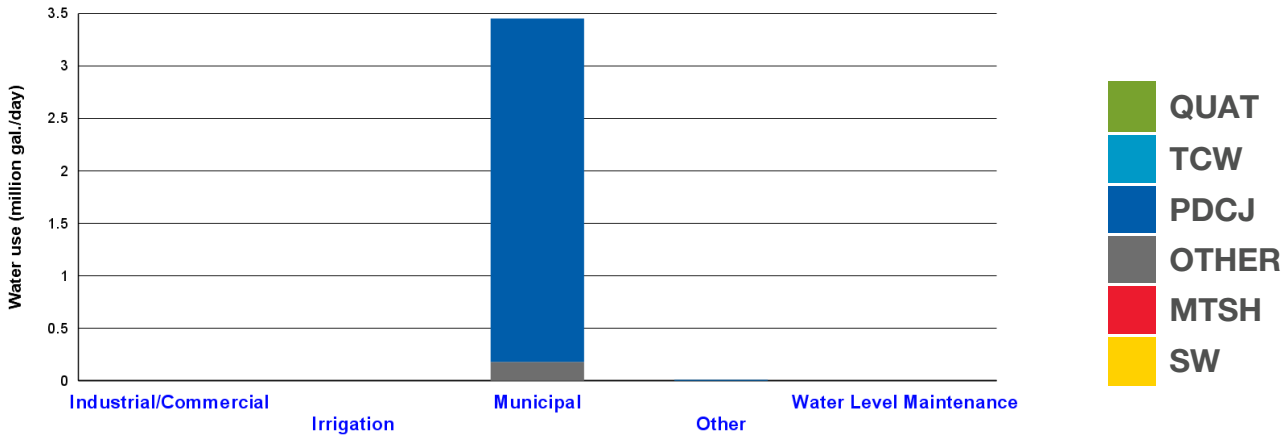
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	6	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	4	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Softening, Fluoride , Iron removal, Other

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

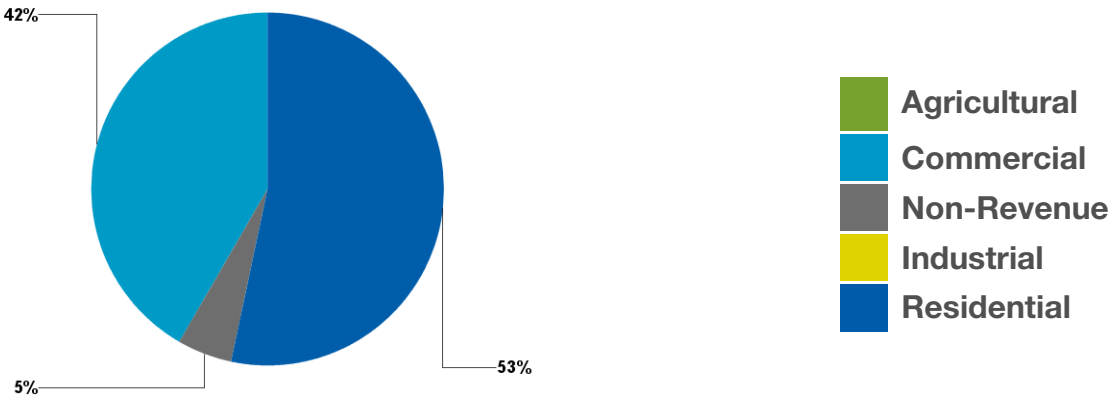
Permitted amount in 2012: 1900 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 1170 (million gallons/year) 3.21 (million gallons/day)

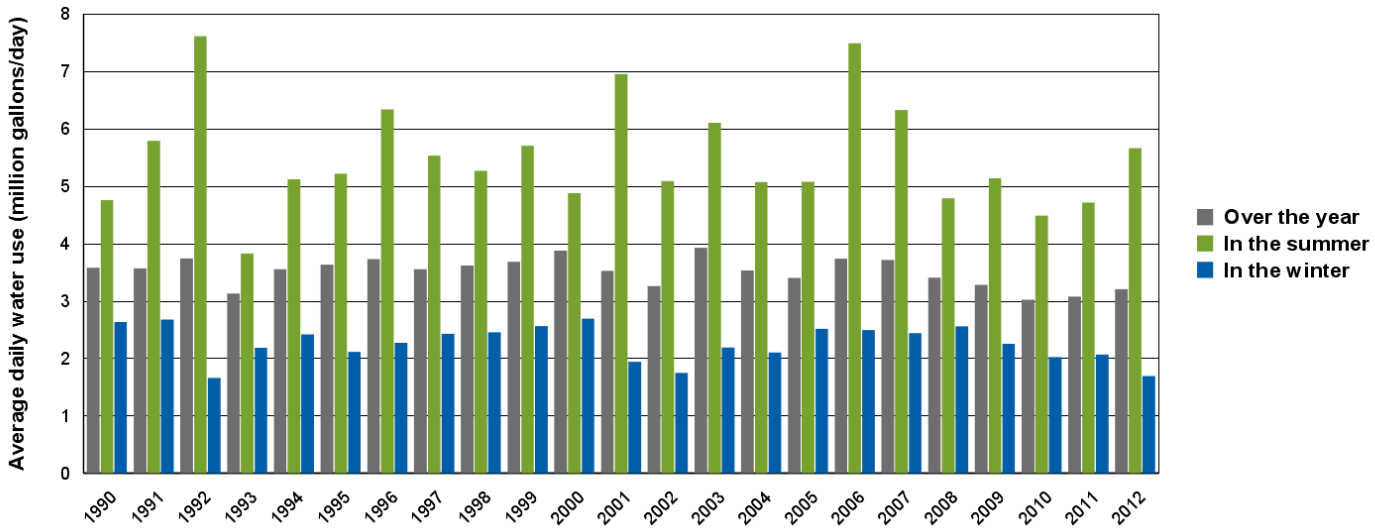
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 47 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	35,700	35,600	35,900
Total Population	35,700	35,600	35,900
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.86	2.85	2.87
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	80	80	80
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	90	90	89

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A sinkhole (karst) has been mapped nearby
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Robbinsdale Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

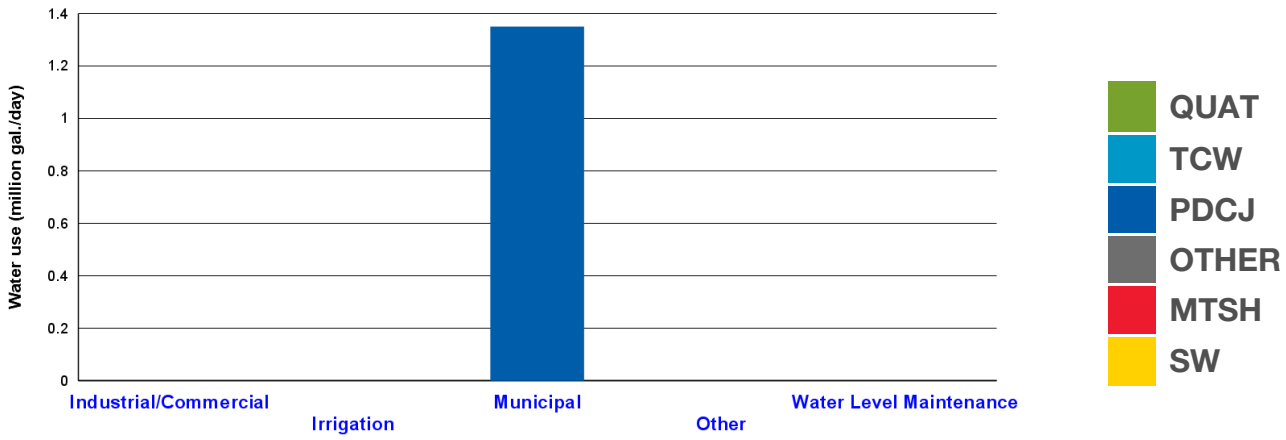
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	4	1	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Other, Manganese removal, Iron removal, Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

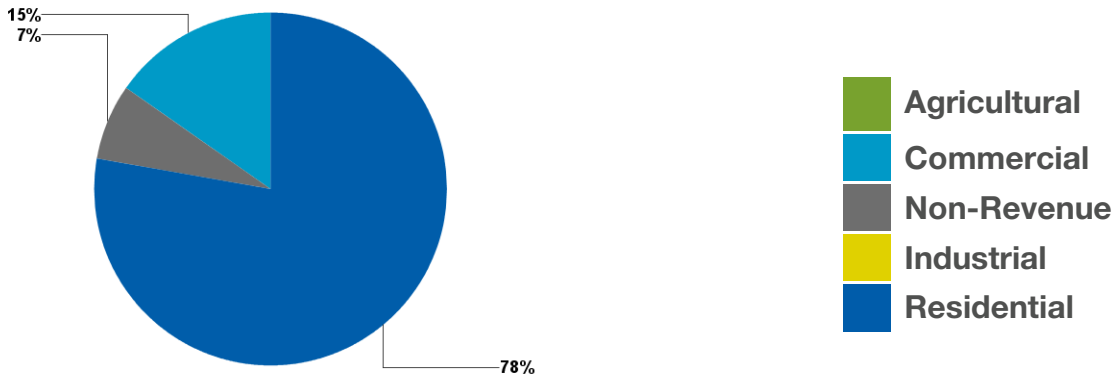
Permitted amount in 2012: 650 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 434 (million gallons/year) 1.19 (million gallons/day)

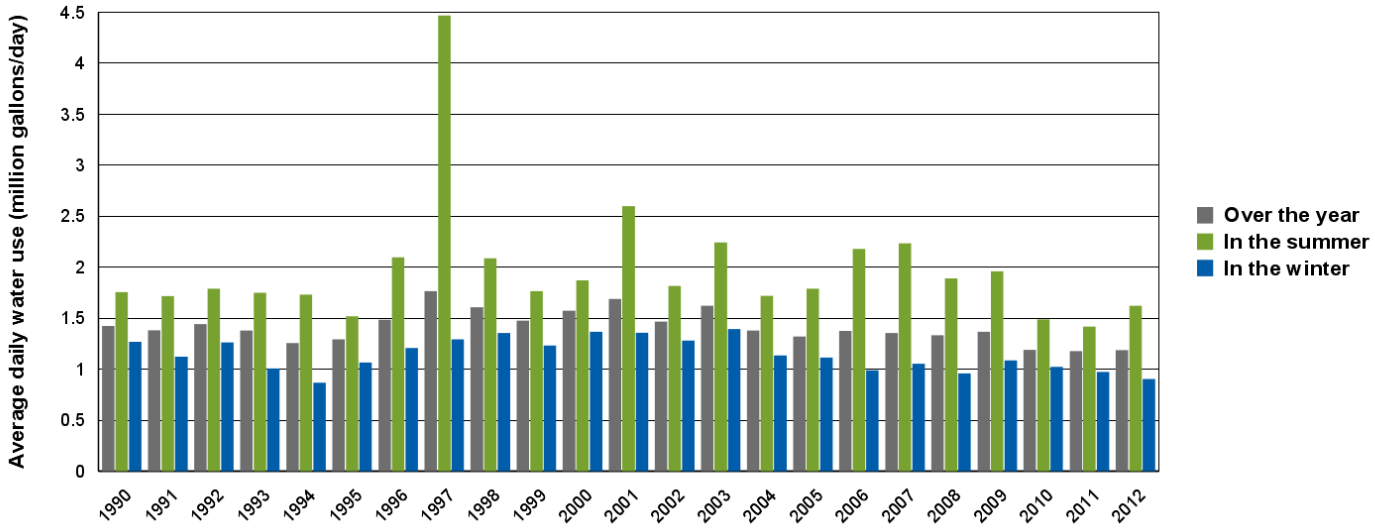
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 64 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	14,200	14,700	15,300
Total Population	14,200	14,700	15,300
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.14	1.18	1.22
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	80	80	80
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	84	81	78

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Shorewood Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, with Minnetonka as a water source for a small portion of the co

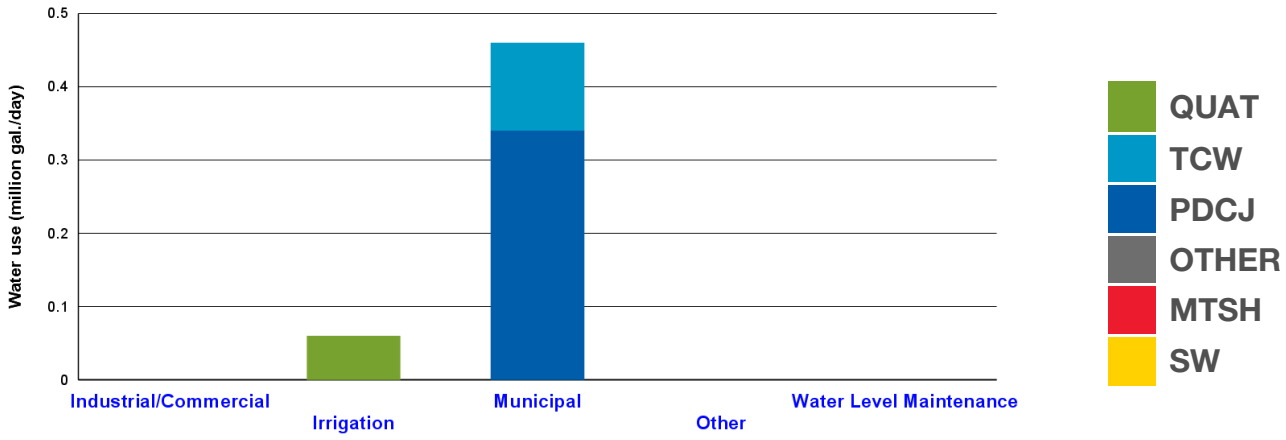
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	2	0	17
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	2	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	1	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

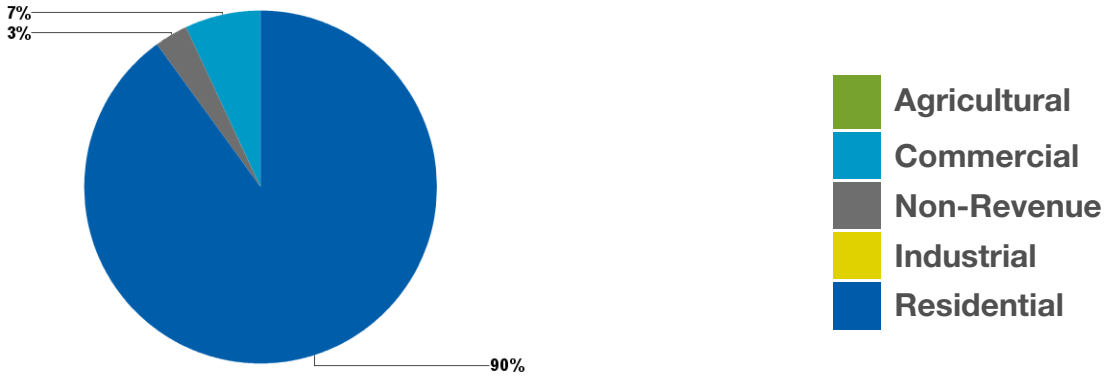
Permitted amount in 2012: 353 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 188 (million gallons/year) 0.52 (million gallons/day)

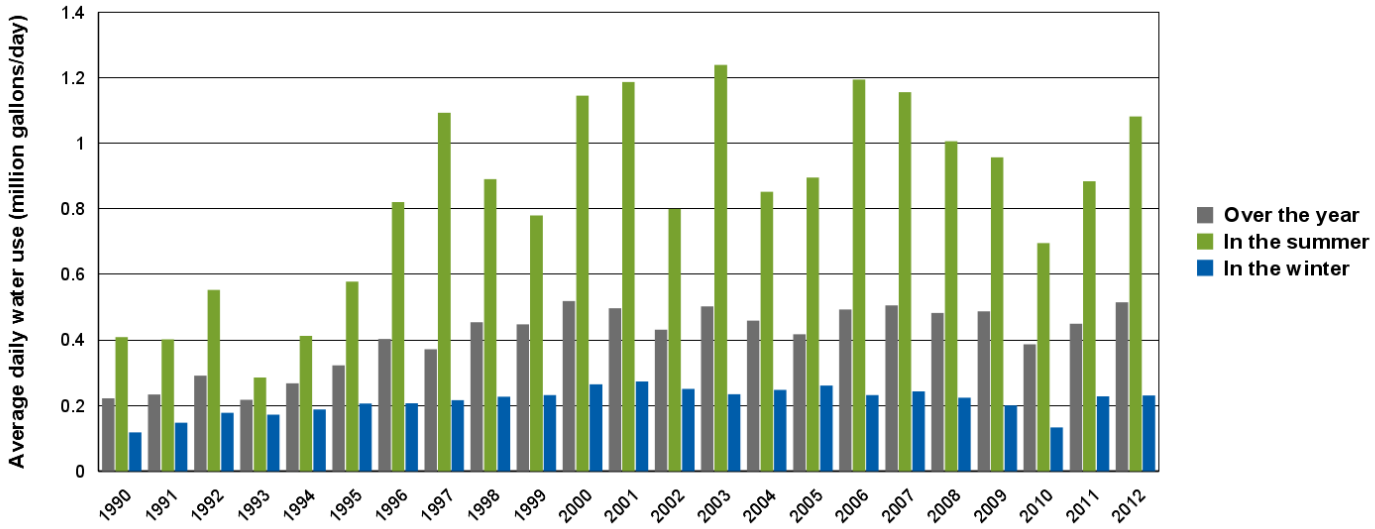
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 130 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	3,480	3,580	3,680
Total Population	7,400	7,500	7,600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.48	0.49	0.50
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	137	137	137
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	148	144	140

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Spring Park Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

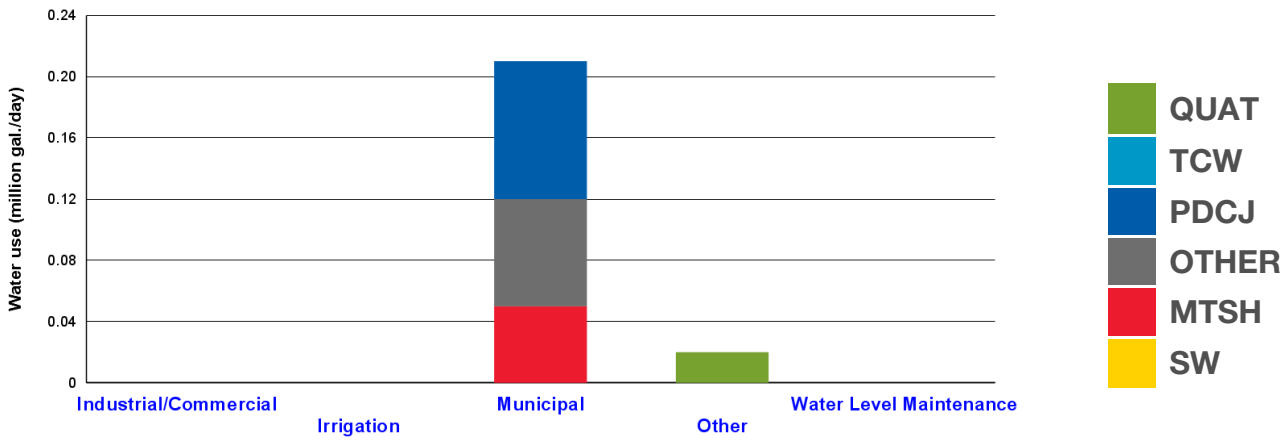
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Iron removal, Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

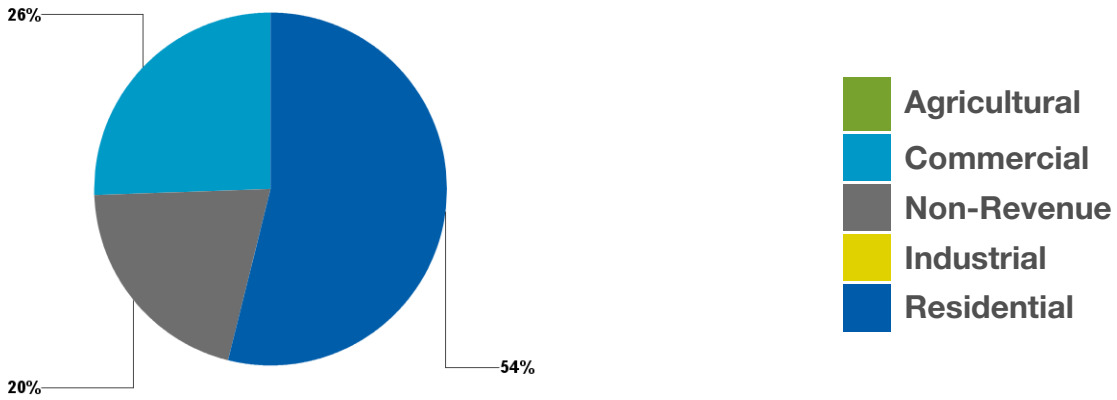
Permitted amount in 2012: 75 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 83 (million gallons/year) 0.23 (million gallons/day)

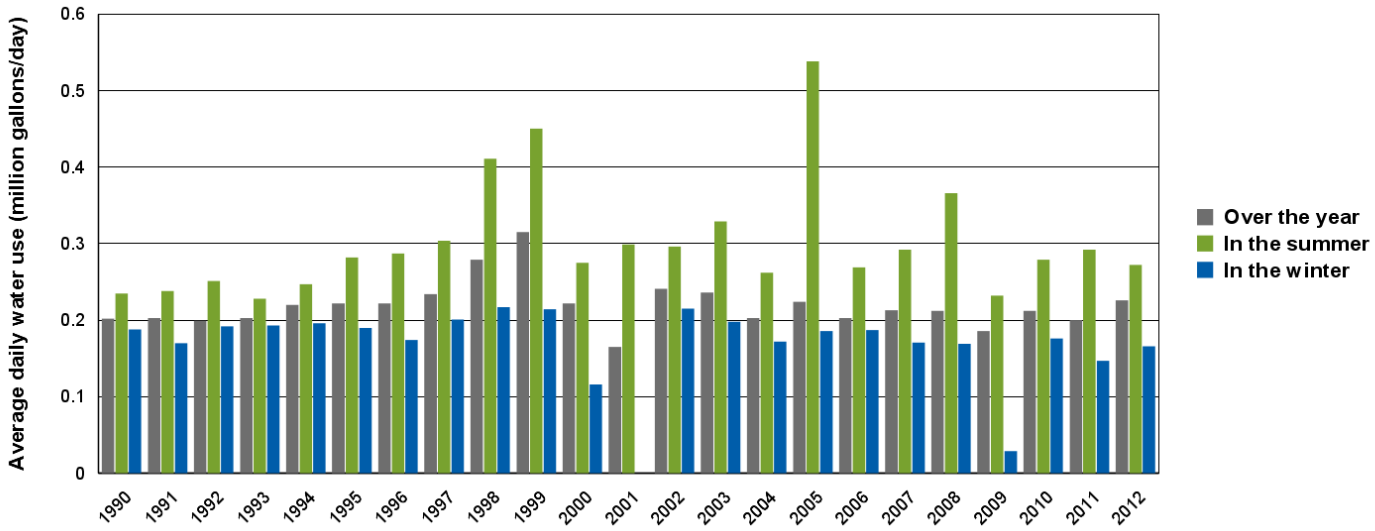
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 68 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	1,730	1,860	1,950
Total Population	1,730	1,860	1,950
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.22	0.23	0.25
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	126	126	126
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	131	122	116

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
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and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
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- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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St. Bonifacius Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

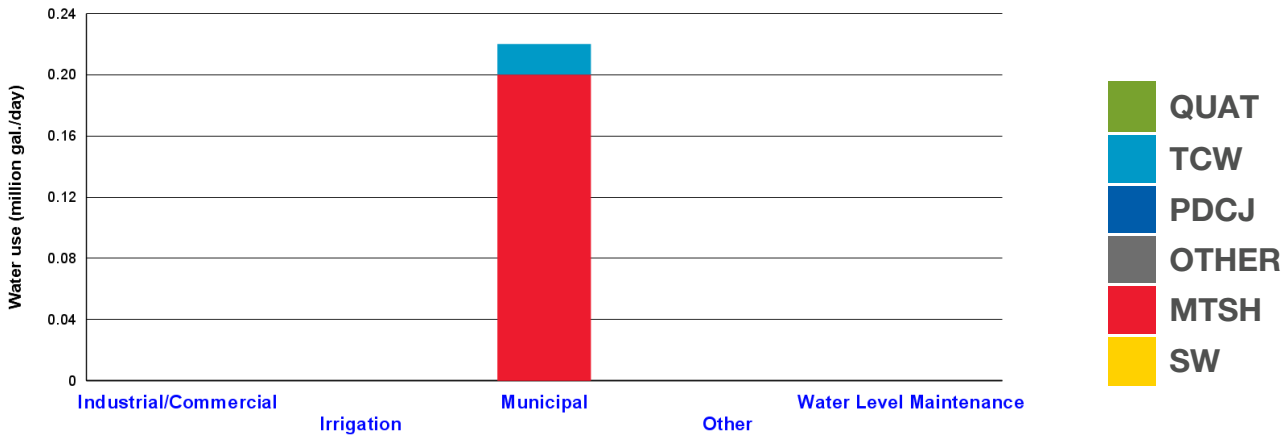
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Manganese removal, Iron removal, Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat

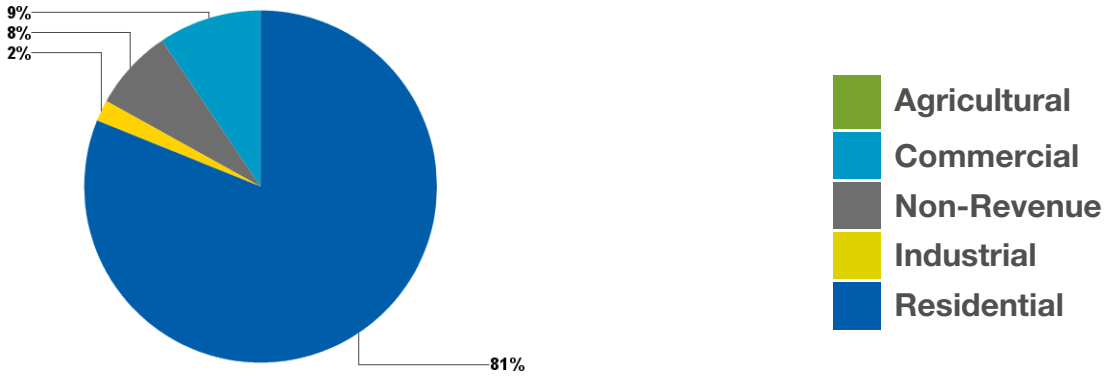
Permitted amount in 2012: 80 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 78 (million gallons/year) 0.21 (million gallons/day)

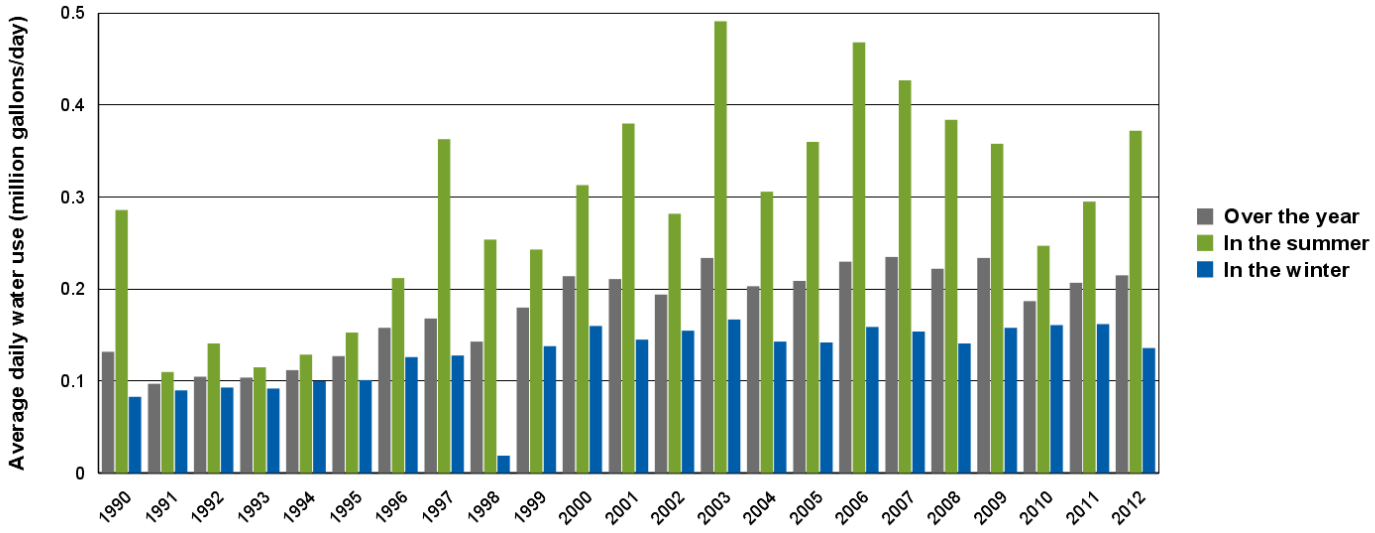
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 75 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,160	2,150	2,170
Total Population	2,160	2,150	2,170
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.22	0.22	0.22
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	101	101	101
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	99	100	99

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
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- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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St. Louis Park Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

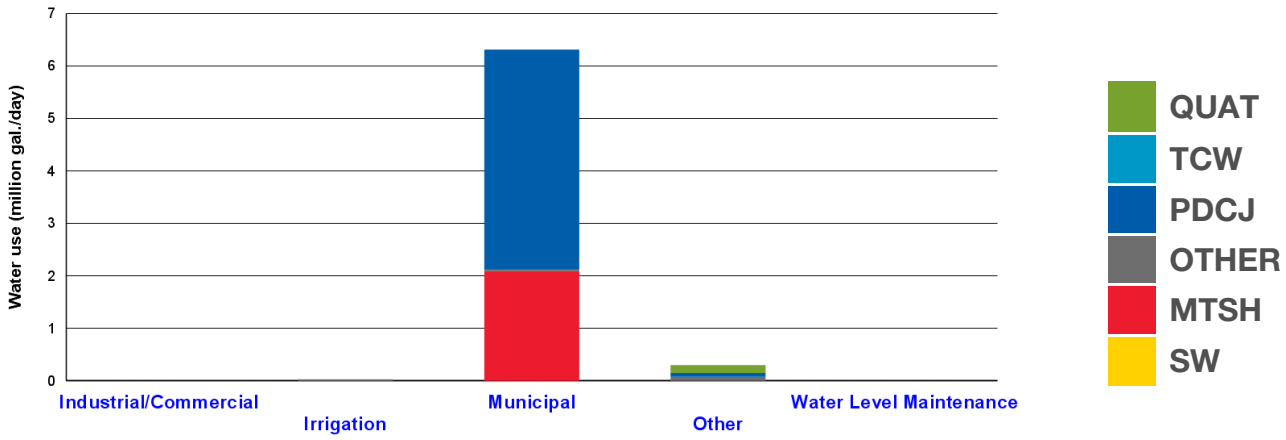
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	4	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	9	3	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	18	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron removal, Organics removal, Radionuclides removal

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

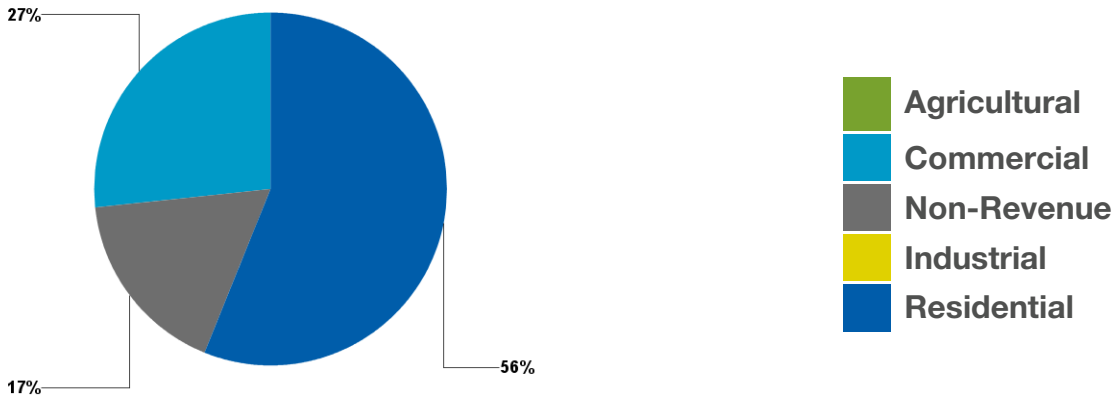
Permitted amount in 2012: 2500 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 2222 (million gallons/year) 6.09 (million gallons/day)

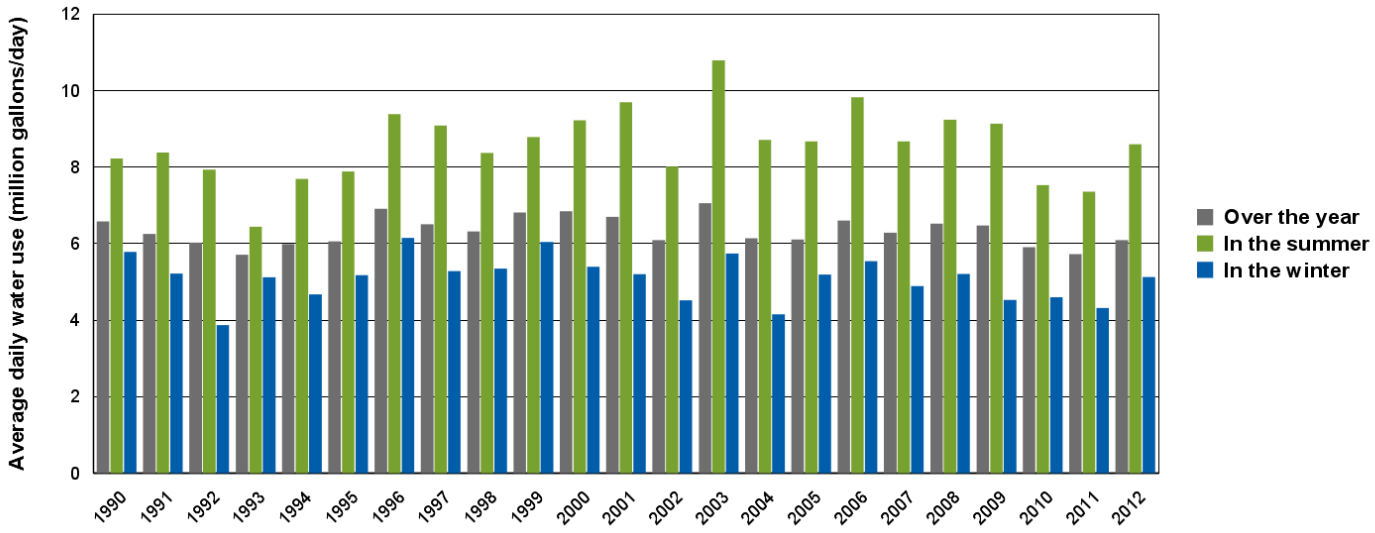
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 70 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	48,200	49,100	51,300
Total Population	48,200	49,100	51,300
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	6.72	6.85	7.16
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	139	139	139
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	126	124	119

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
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- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
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- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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Tonka Bay Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

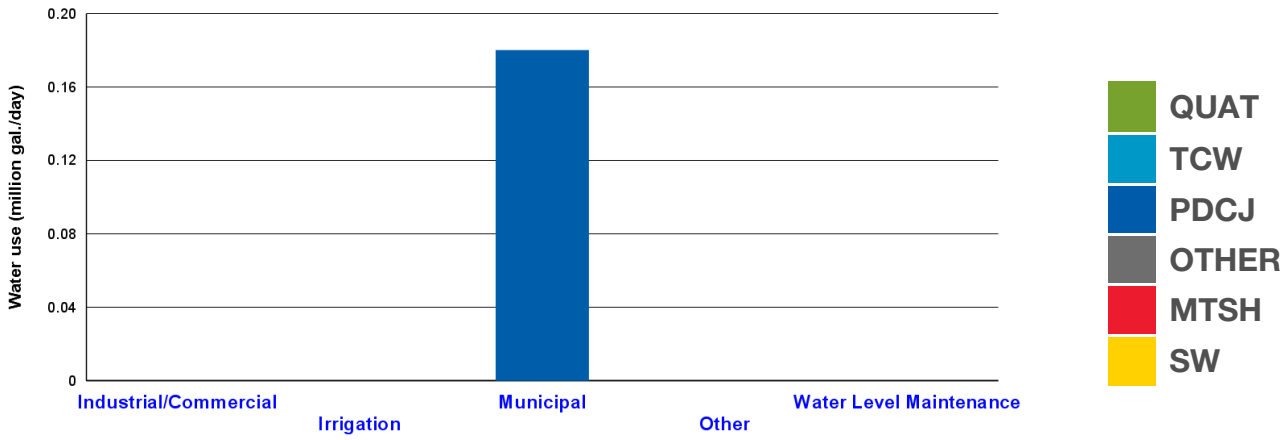
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Softening, Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

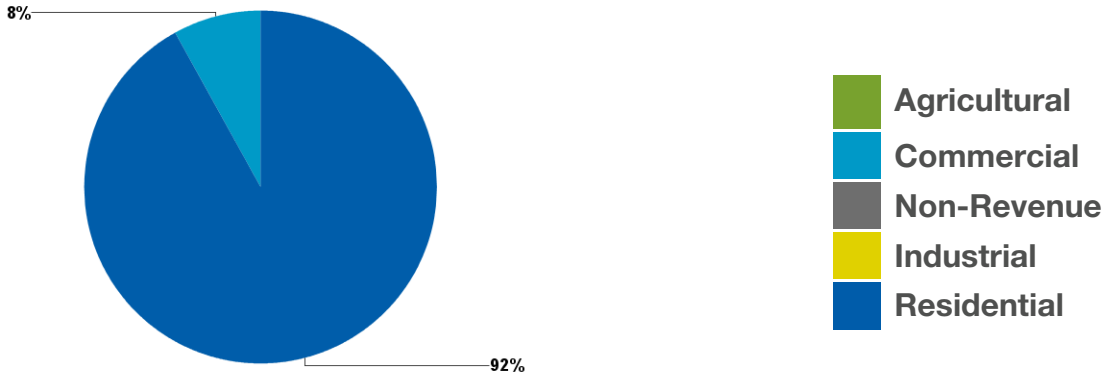
Permitted amount in 2012: 100 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 53 (million gallons/year) 0.15 (million gallons/day)

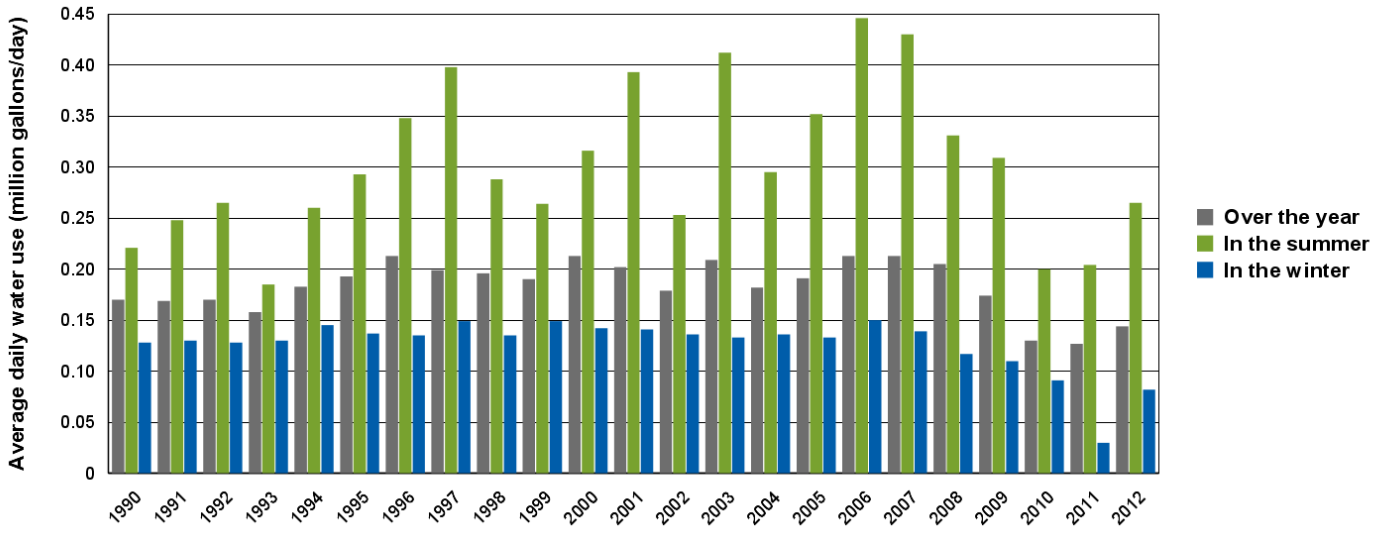
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 94 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	1,520	1,550	1,560
Total Population	1,520	1,550	1,560
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.18	0.19	0.19
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	119	119	119
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	95	93	93

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

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- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

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Victoria Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

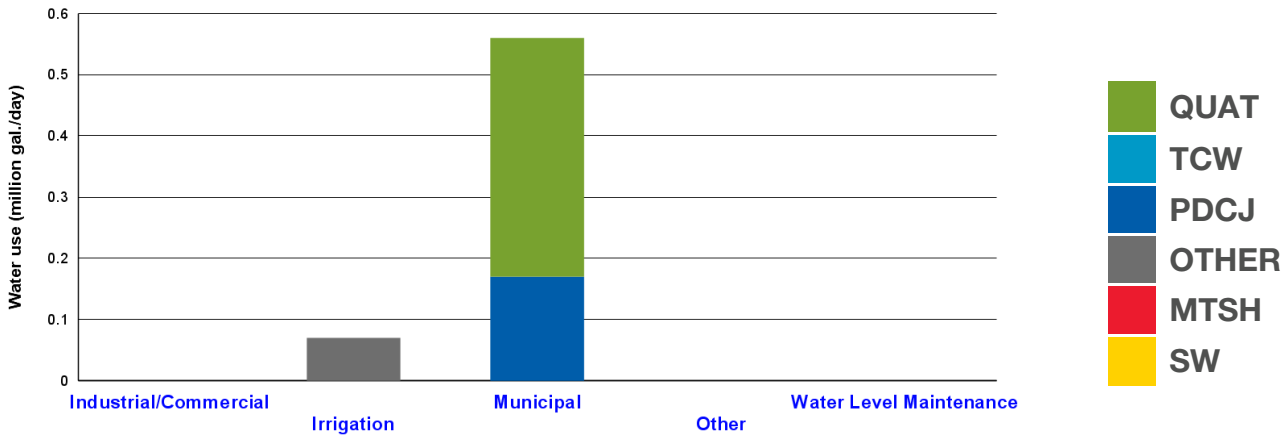
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	3	4	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Removal, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Other, Disinfection

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

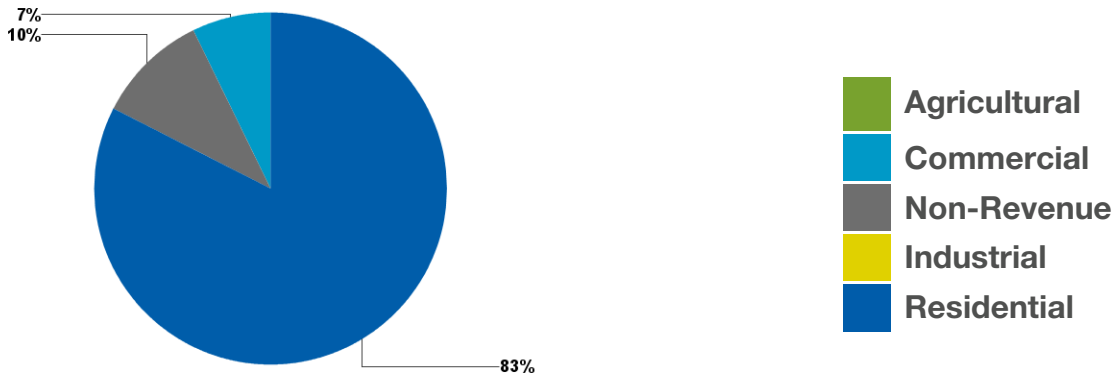
Permitted amount in 2012: 750 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 341 (million gallons/year) 0.93 (million gallons/day)

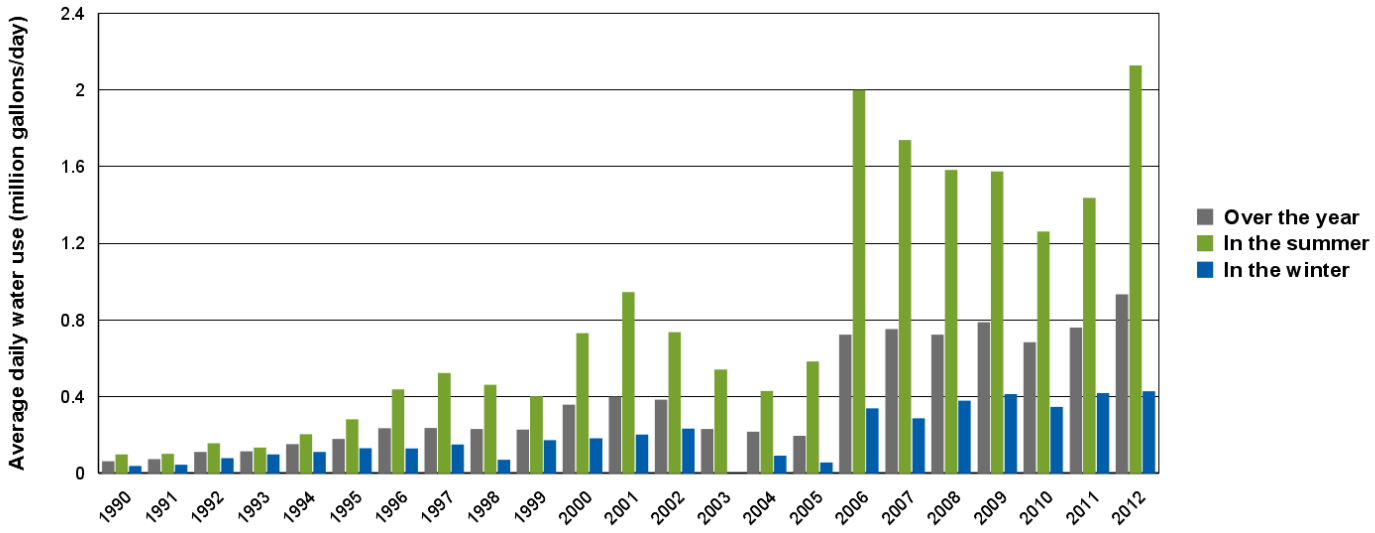
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 112 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	8,871	11,471	14,271
Total Population	10,000	12,600	15,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.17	1.51	1.88
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	132	132	132
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	105	81	65

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Waconia Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

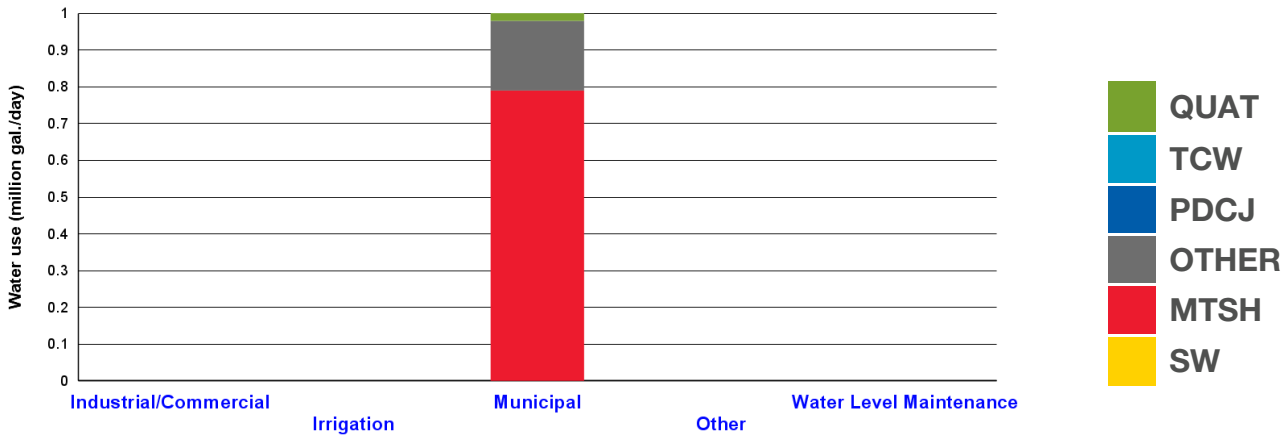
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	2	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	4	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron removal, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Iron/Manganese Removal, Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

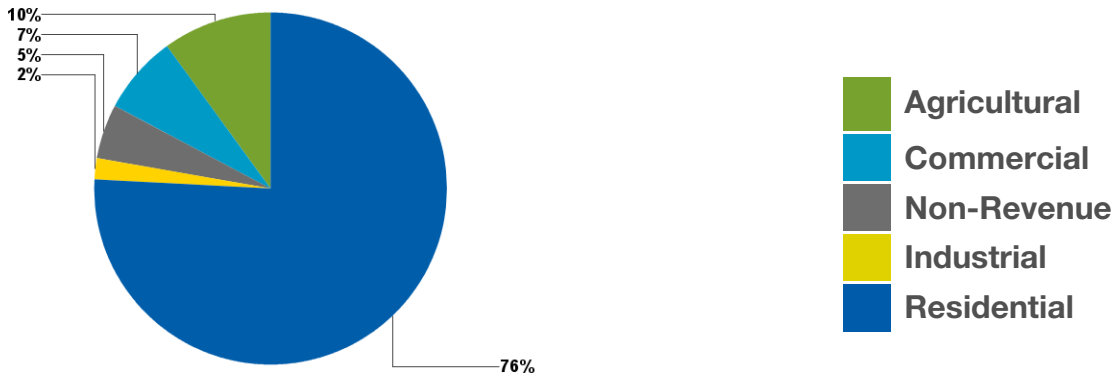
Permitted amount in 2012: 593 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 388 (million gallons/year) 1.06 (million gallons/day)

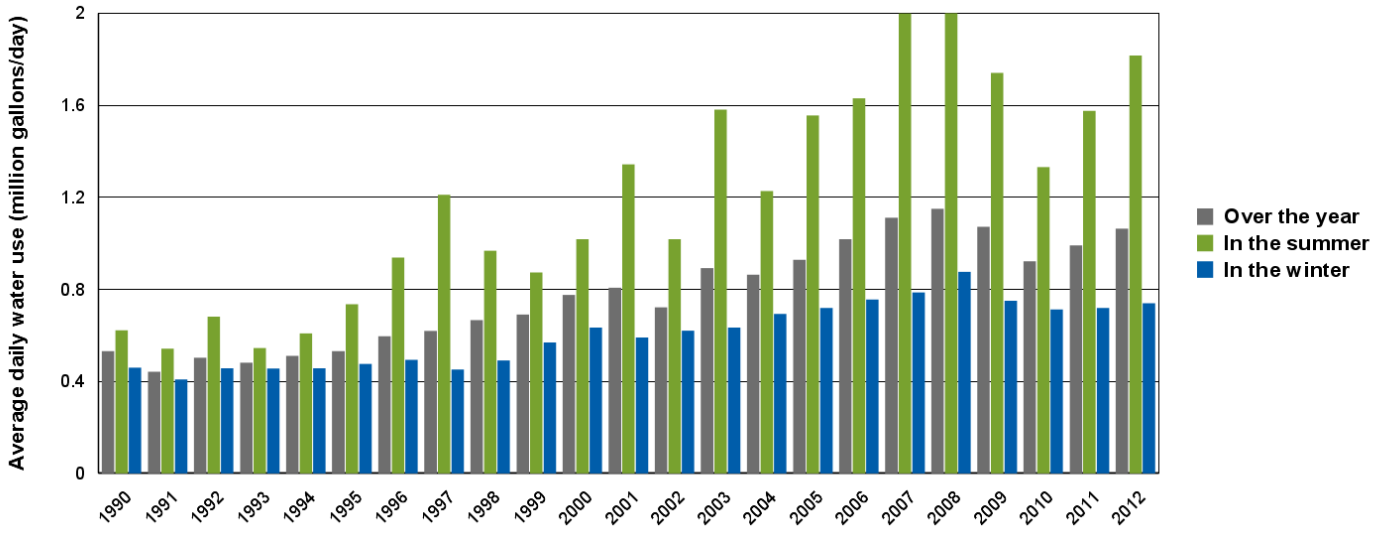
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 72 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	13,636	20,036	23,436
Total Population	14,200	20,600	24,000
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	1.51	2.22	2.59
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	111	111	111
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	78	53	45

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Waconia Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

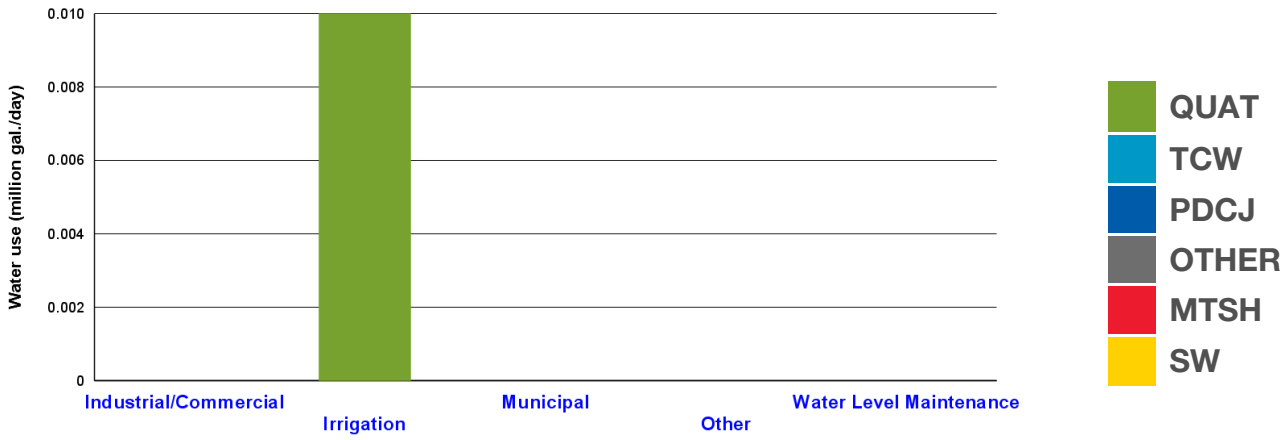
Available approaches to meet current and future demand:

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wasterwater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can

present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Wayzata Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system, with Minnetonka as a water source for a small portion of the co

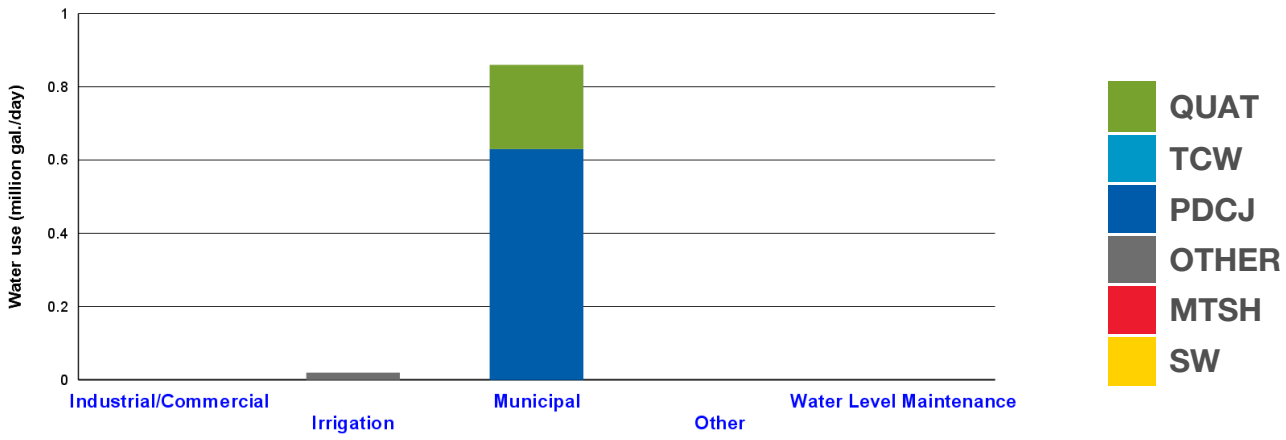
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	17
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	9	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Fluoride , Disinfection, Iron removal

Rate structure: Increasing Block

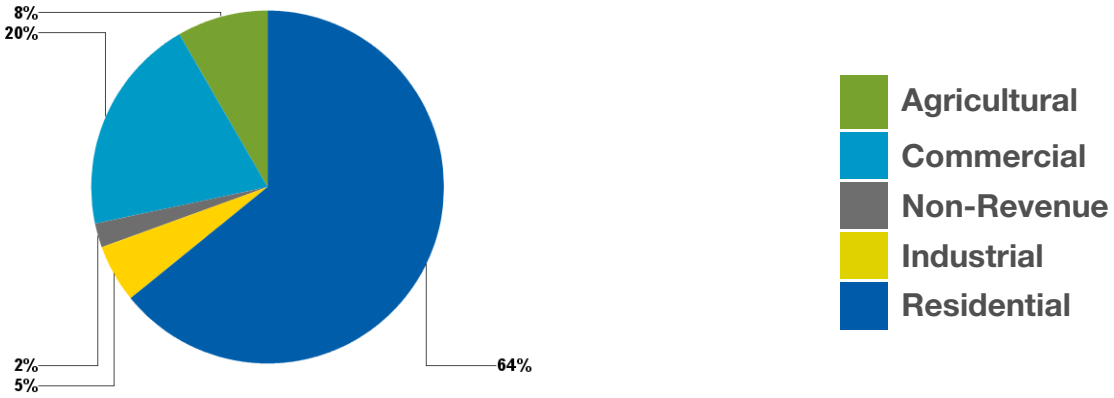
Permitted amount in 2012: 350 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 280 (million gallons/year) 0.77 (million gallons/day)

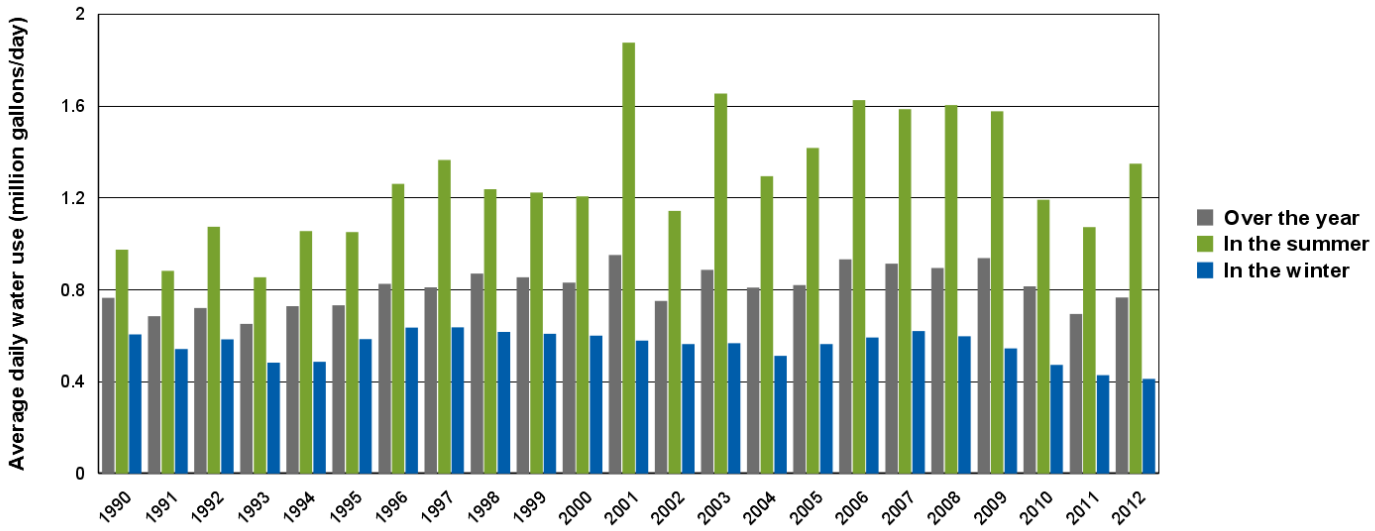
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 112 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	4,140	4,520	4,650
Total Population	4,140	4,520	4,650
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.76	0.83	0.85
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	183	183	183
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	185	170	165

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic

and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Woodland Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community is served by a municipal system that is owned and operated by Minnetonka (for a portion of the community only).

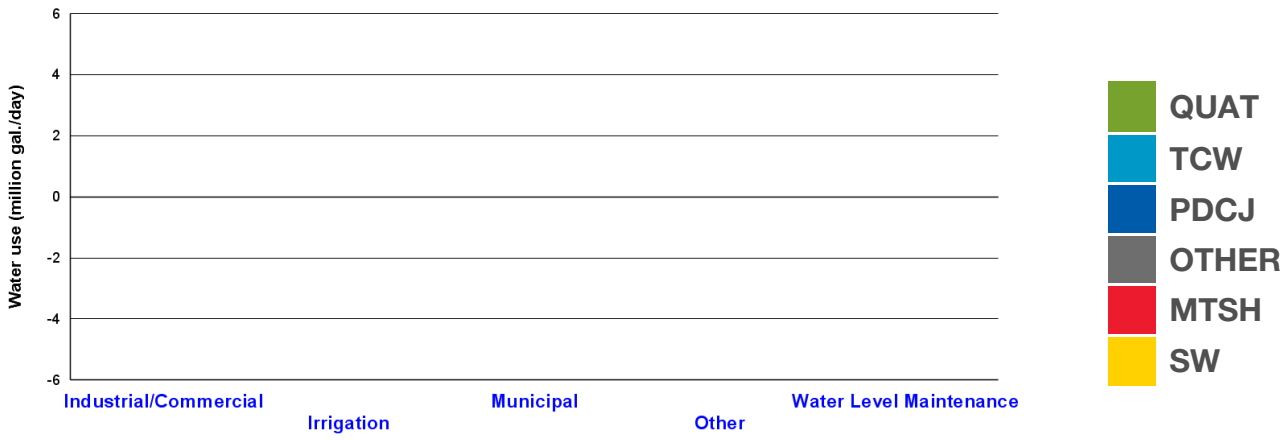
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	17
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	1
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for significant decline in aquifer water levels
  - A nearby DNR observation well documents a declining trend in aquifer water levels
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Support collaborative efforts to evaluate the likelihood of significant declines in aquifer water levels before water appropriation permits are requested. The analysis may be determined in consultation with DNR and can vary from a graphical comparison of water levels to local groundwater flow modeling. If this analysis suggests future declines are likely to be unacceptable, a management plan should be developed and include additional water level and pumping rate monitoring, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Benton Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

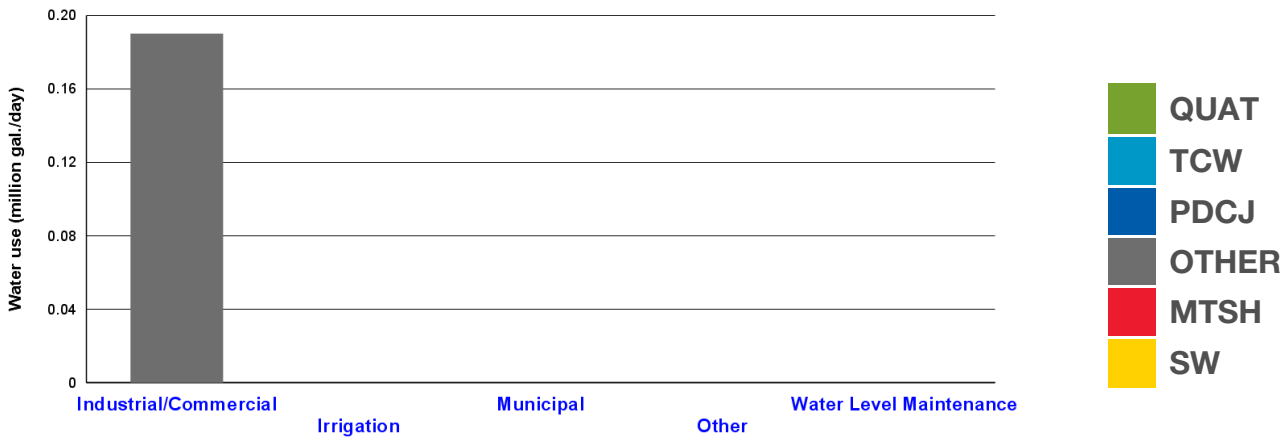
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	2	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Camden Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

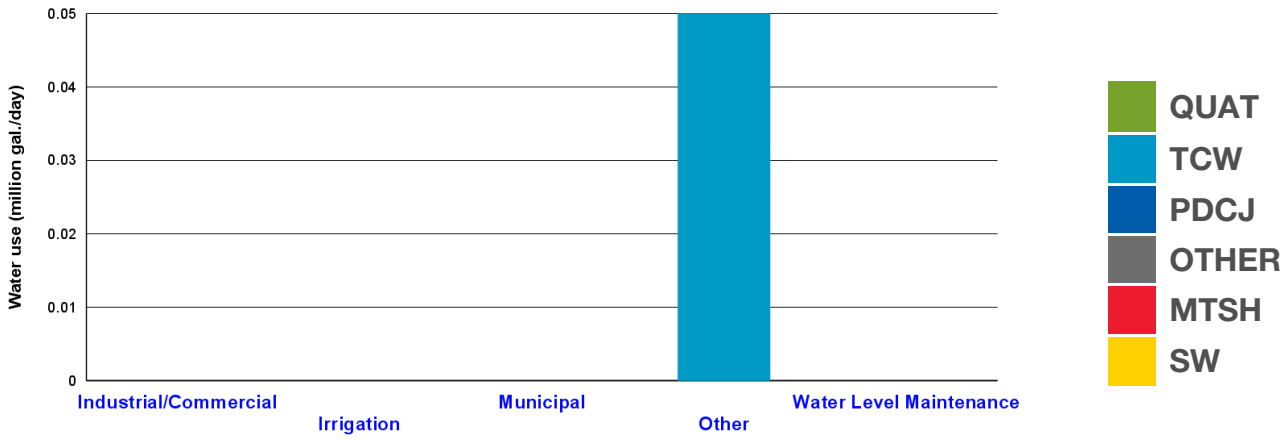
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Cologne Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

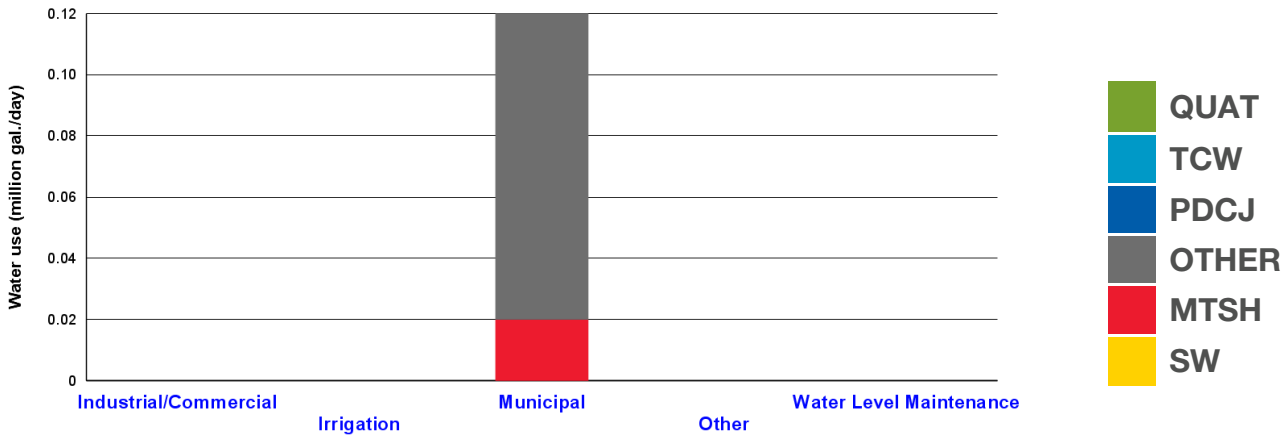
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

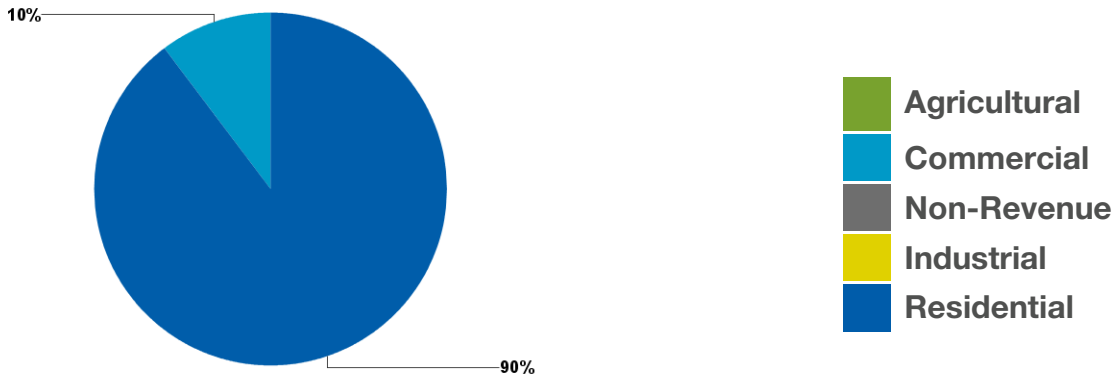
Permitted amount in 2012: 75 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 40 (million gallons/year) 0.11 (million gallons/day)

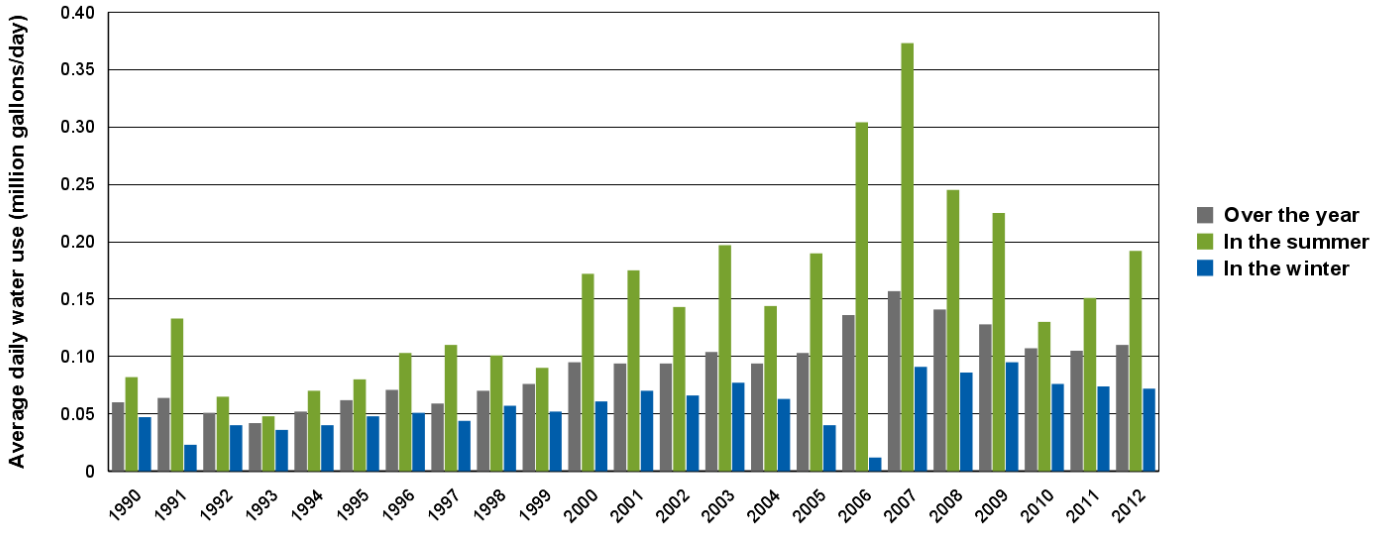
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 60 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,100	2,940	3,910
Total Population	2,100	2,940	3,910
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.18	0.25	0.34
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	86	86	86
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	53	38	28

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Corcoran Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not currently have a municipal water supply but is actively planning for one.

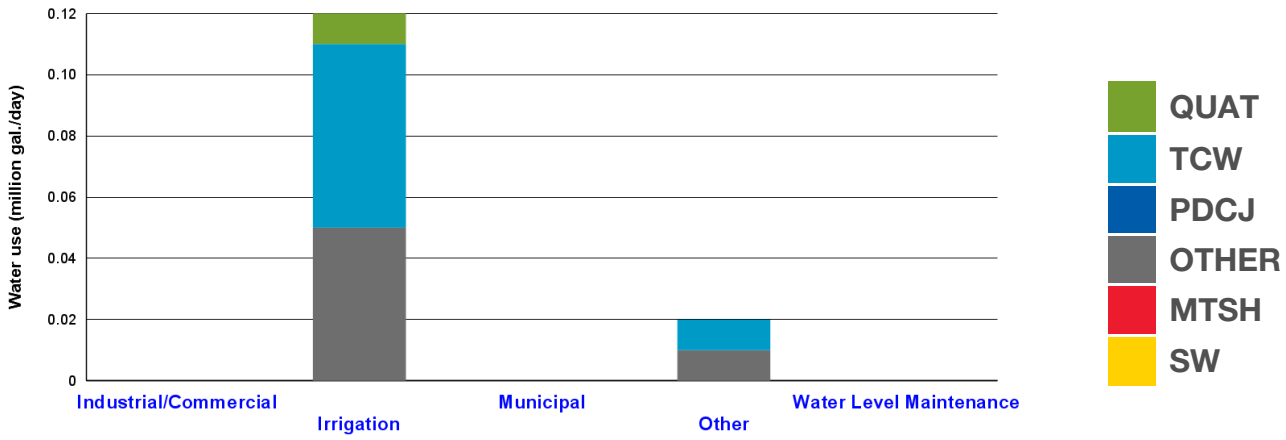
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	3	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Dayton Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

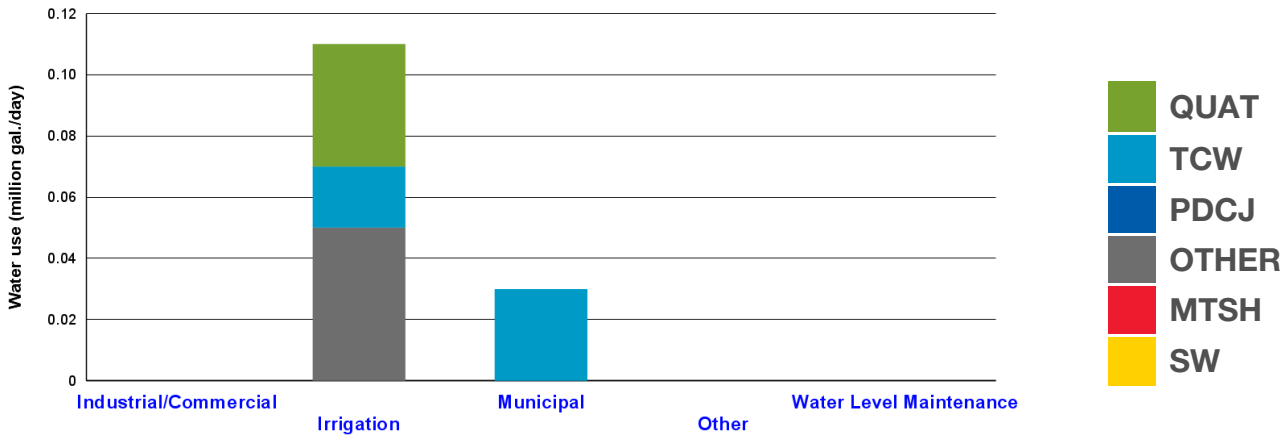
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	2	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	2	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Disinfection, Fluoride

Rate structure: Flat

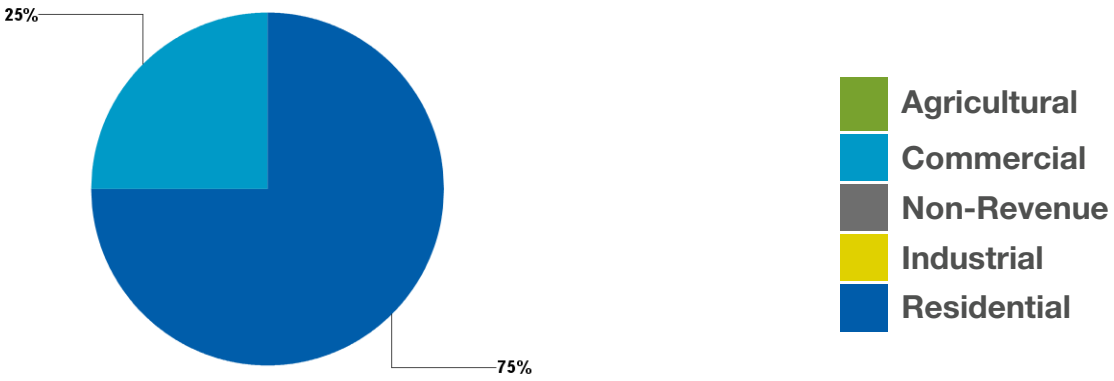
Permitted amount in 2012: 35 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 29 (million gallons/year) 0.08 (million gallons/day)

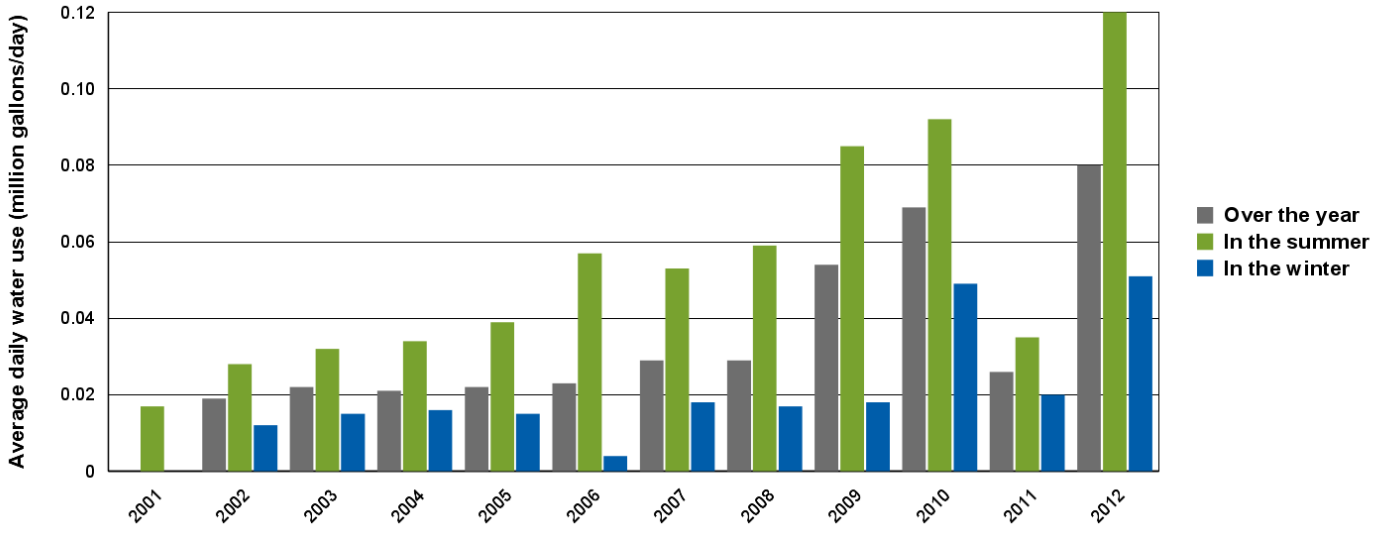
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,070	4,070	6,570
Total Population	5,900	7,900	10,400
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.17	0.33	0.53
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	80	80	80
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	39	20	12

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Greenfield Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

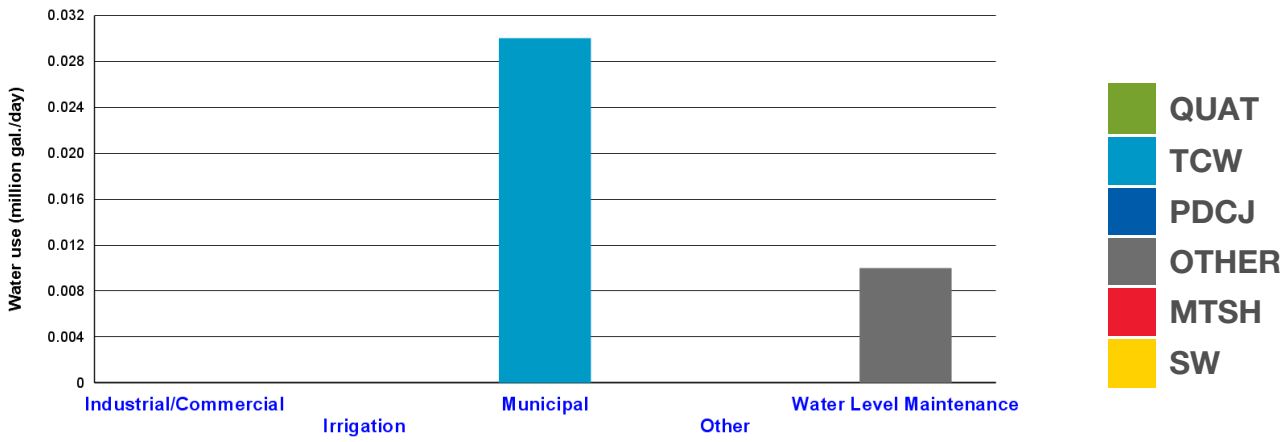
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Manganese removal, Disinfection, Fluoride , Iron removal

Rate structure: Unknown

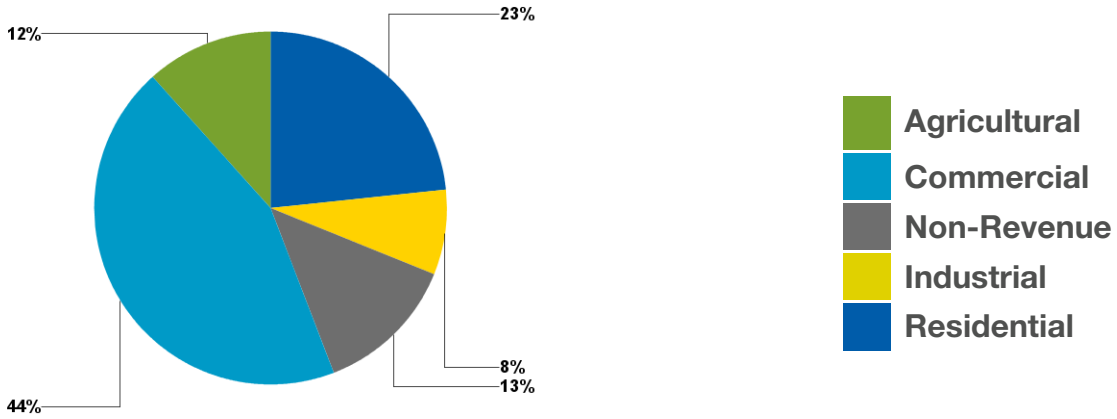
Permitted amount in 2012: 40 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 14 (million gallons/year) 0.04 (million gallons/day)

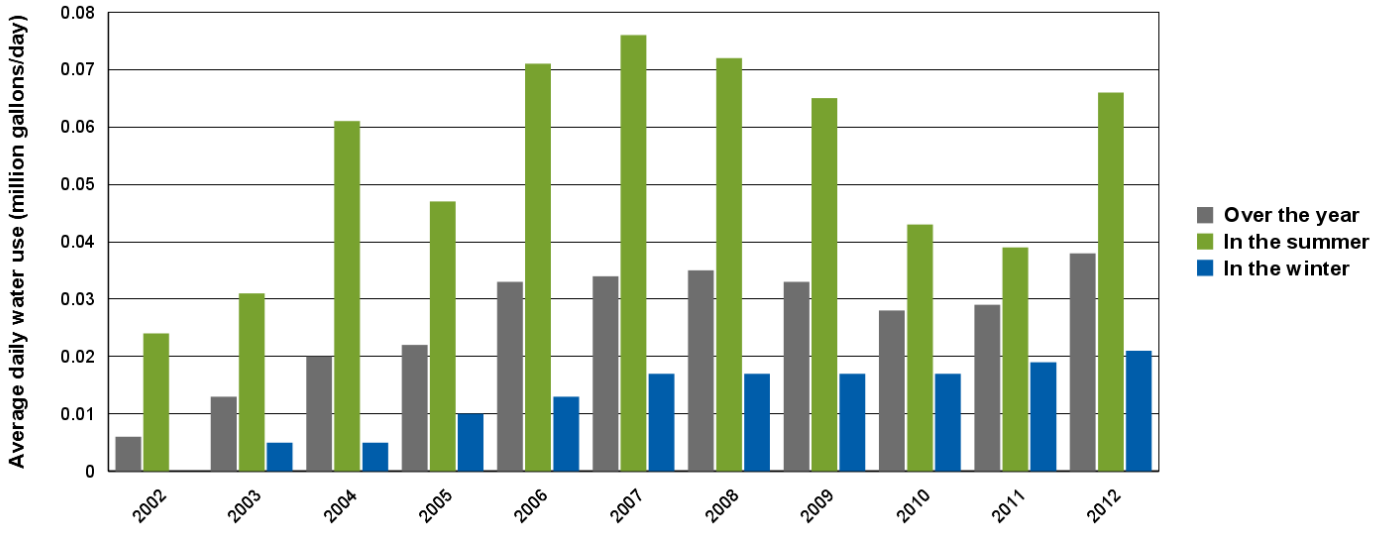
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 26 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	358	858	1,588
Total Population	3,030	3,460	3,880
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.05	0.13	0.23
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	147	147	147
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	106	44	24

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hamburg Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

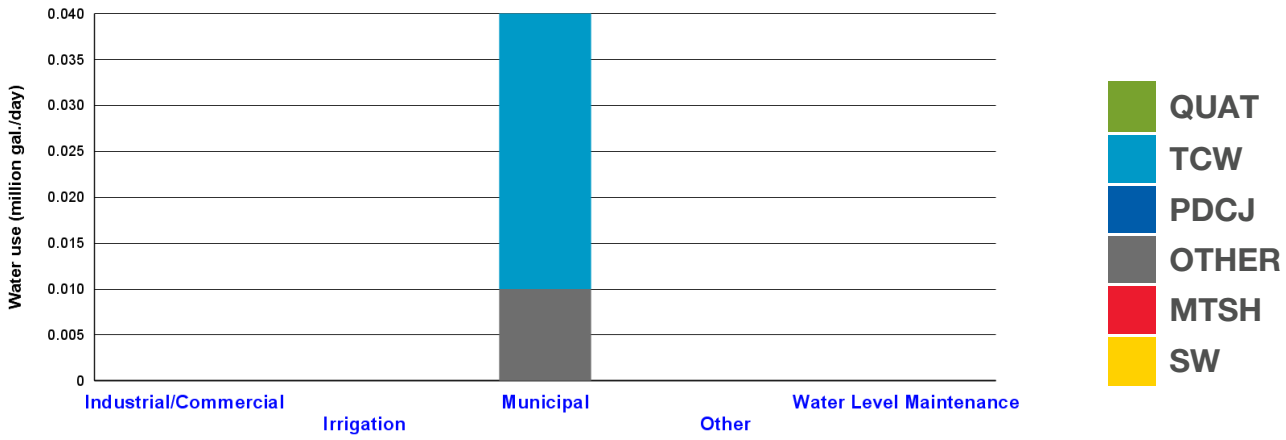
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	2	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Radionuclides removal, Fluoride , Iron/Manganese Removal

Rate structure: Flat

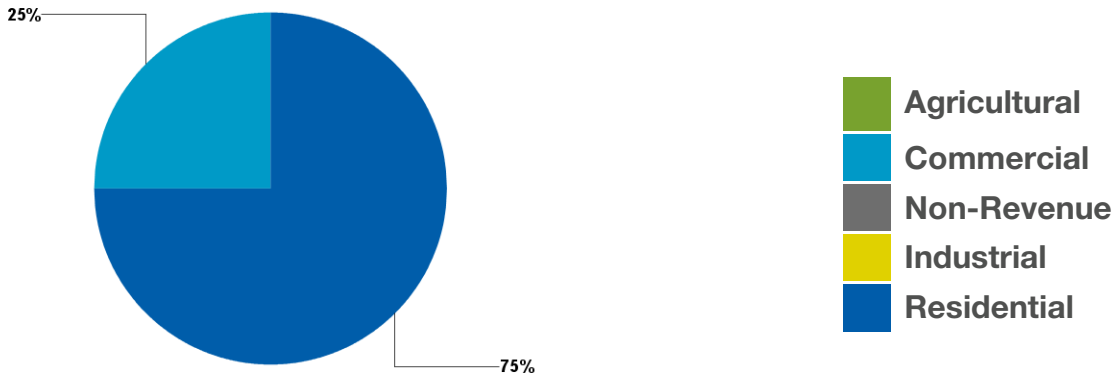
Permitted amount in 2012: 19 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 11 (million gallons/year) 0.03 (million gallons/day)

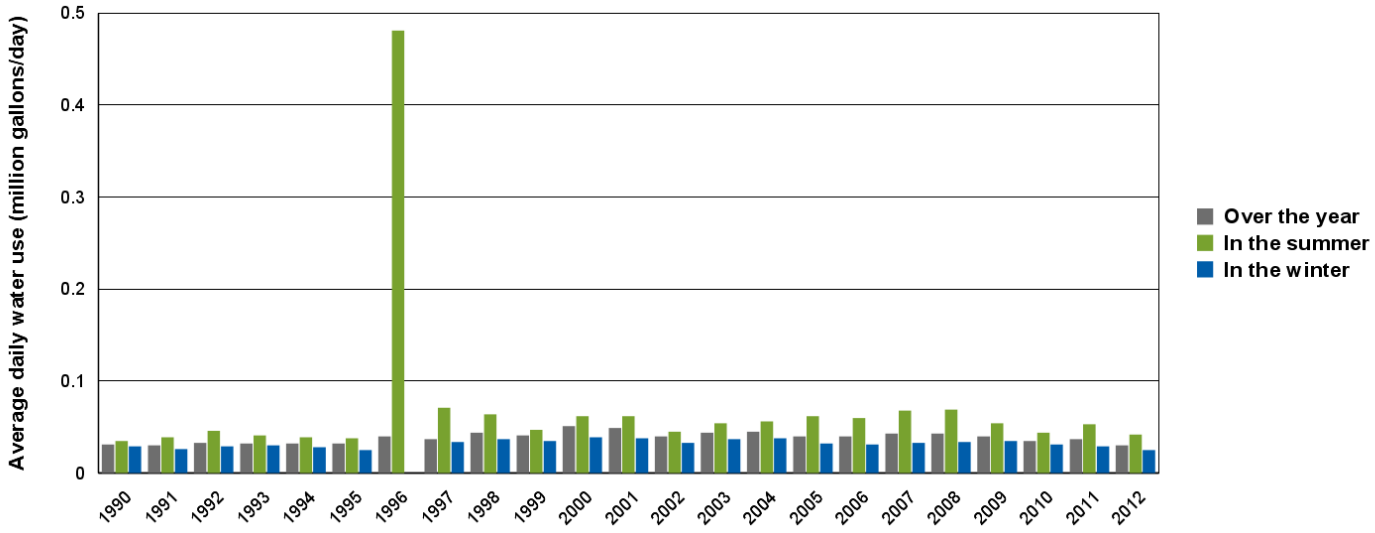
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 45 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	510	550	600
Total Population	510	550	600
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.04	0.04	0.05
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	76	76	76
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	60	56	51

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hancock Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

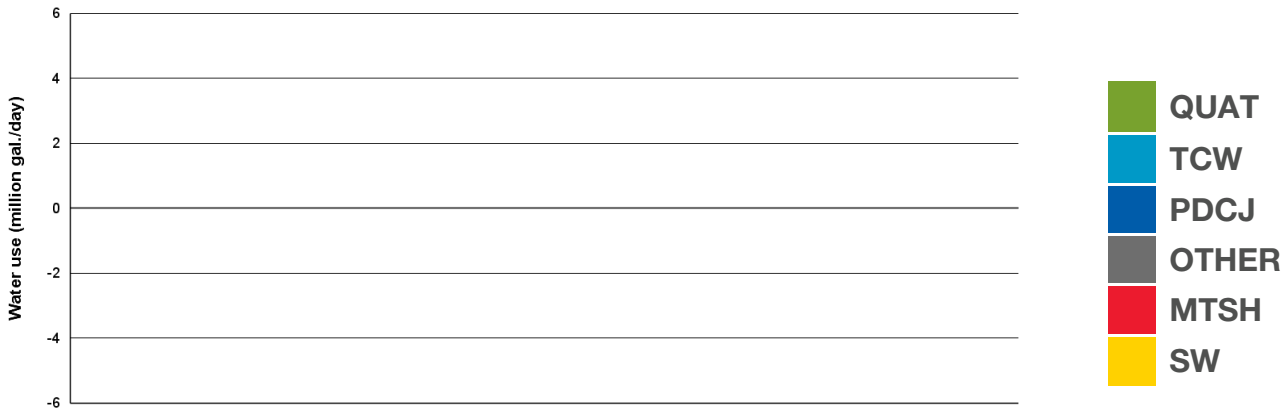
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hanover Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

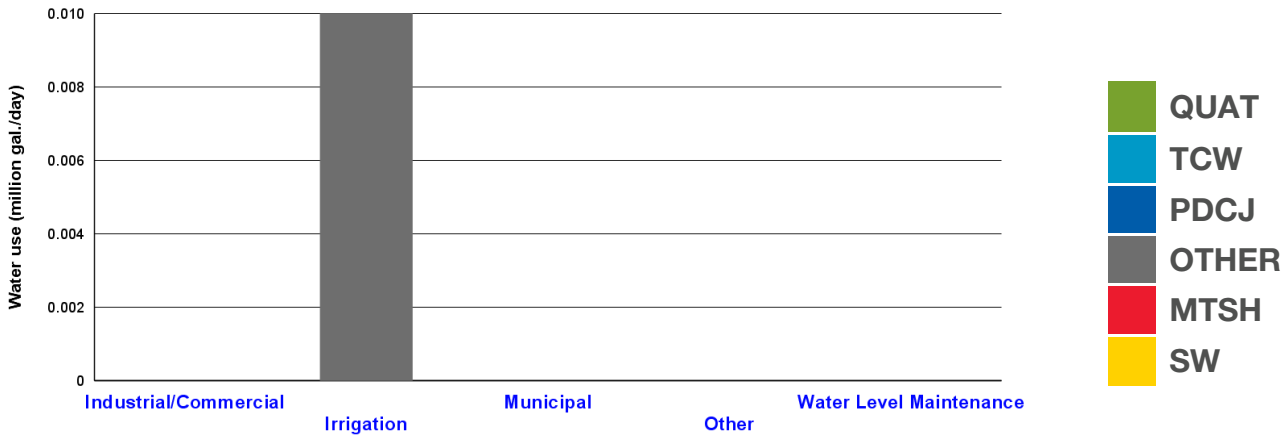
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	1	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Hollywood Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

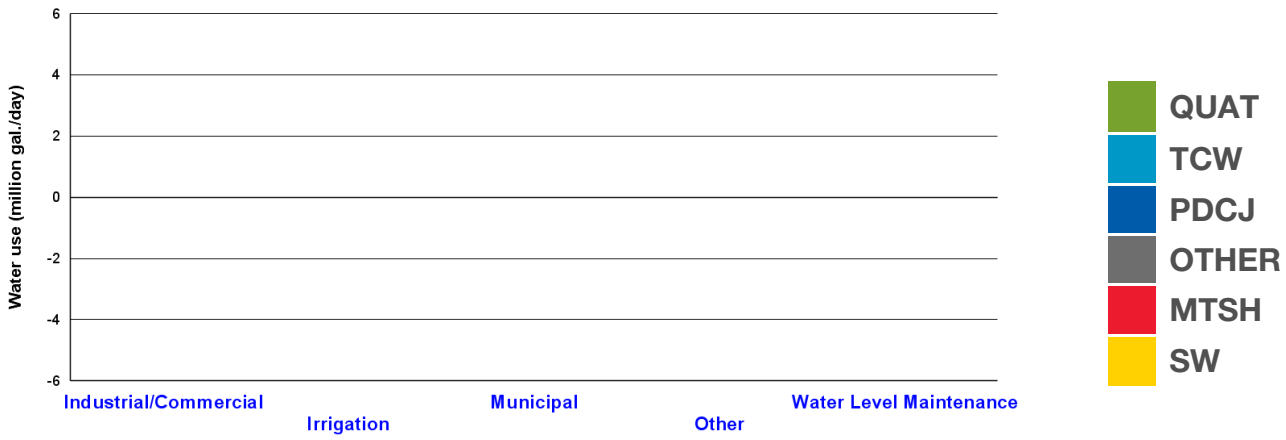
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	2	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Independence Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

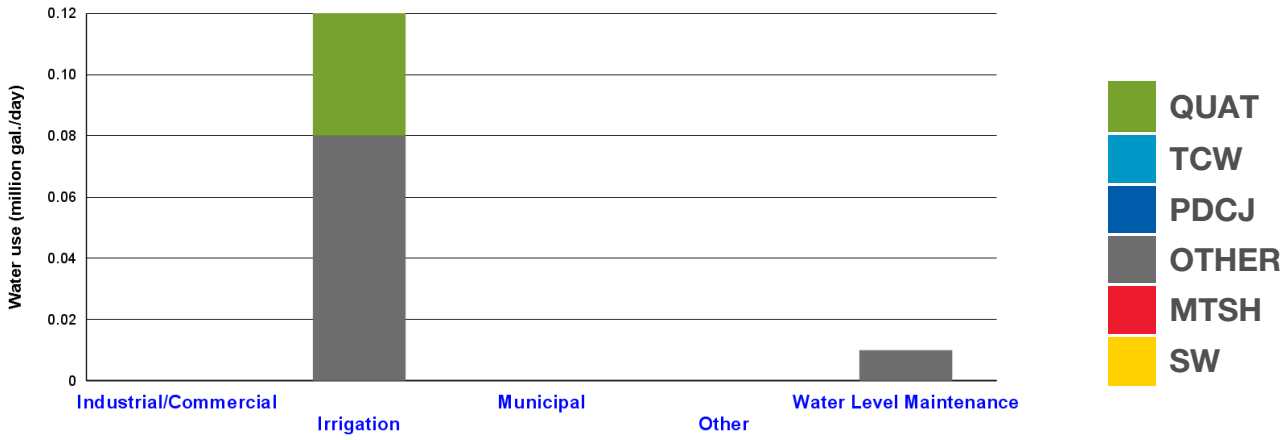
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	5	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Laketown Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

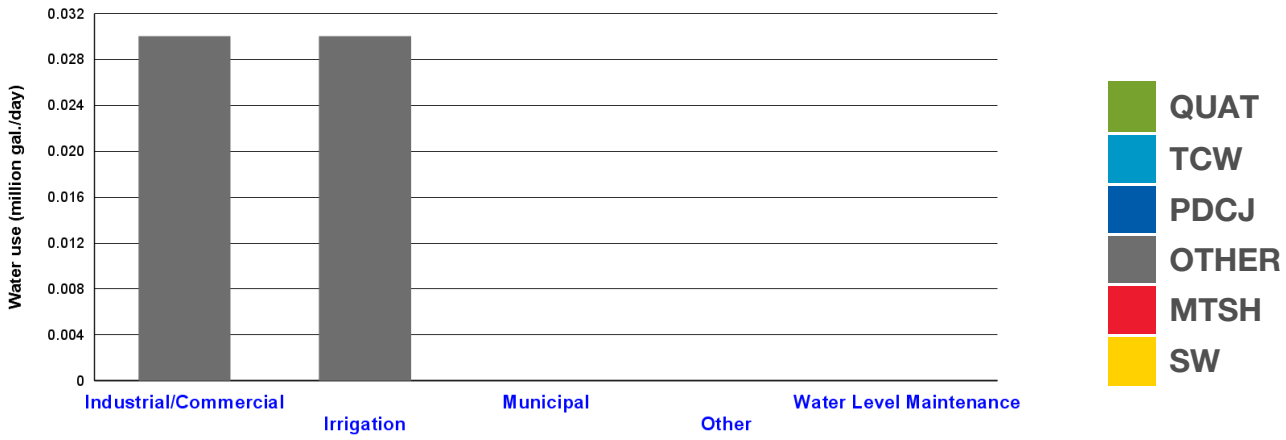
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	3	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	4	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	3	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - A state-protected calcareous fen has been mapped nearby
  - A state-designated trout stream has been mapped nearby
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Maple Plain Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

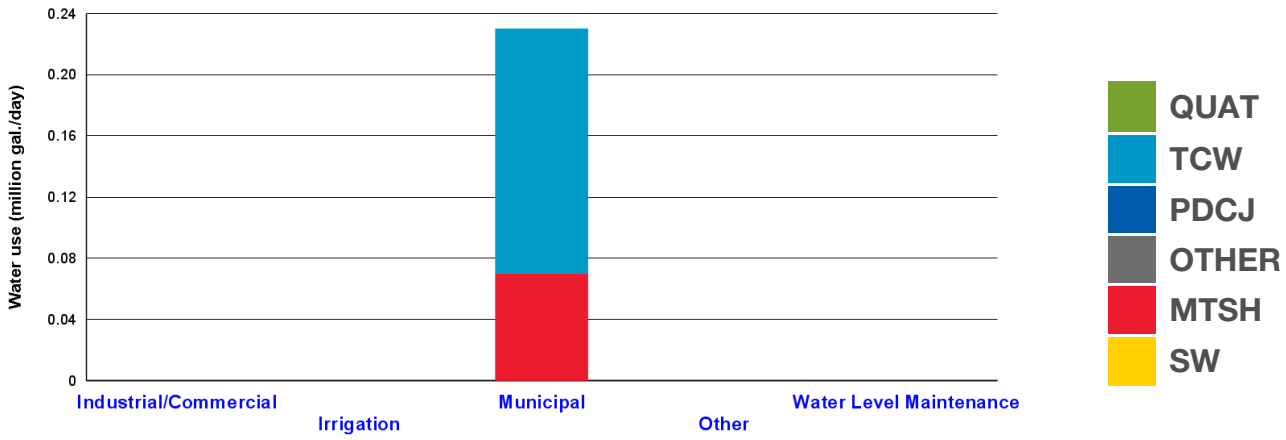
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	2	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Radionuclides removal, Iron removal, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Iron/Manganese Removal, Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Increasing Block

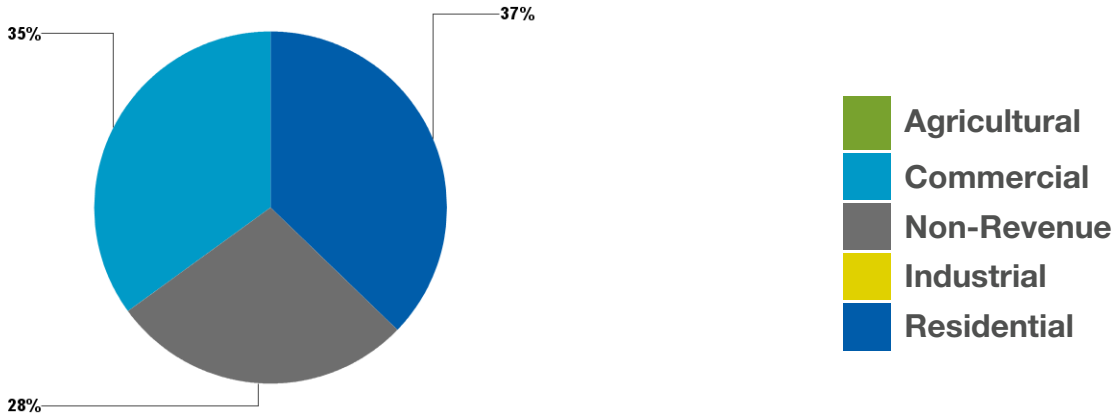
Permitted amount in 2012: 110 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 58 (million gallons/year) 0.16 (million gallons/day)

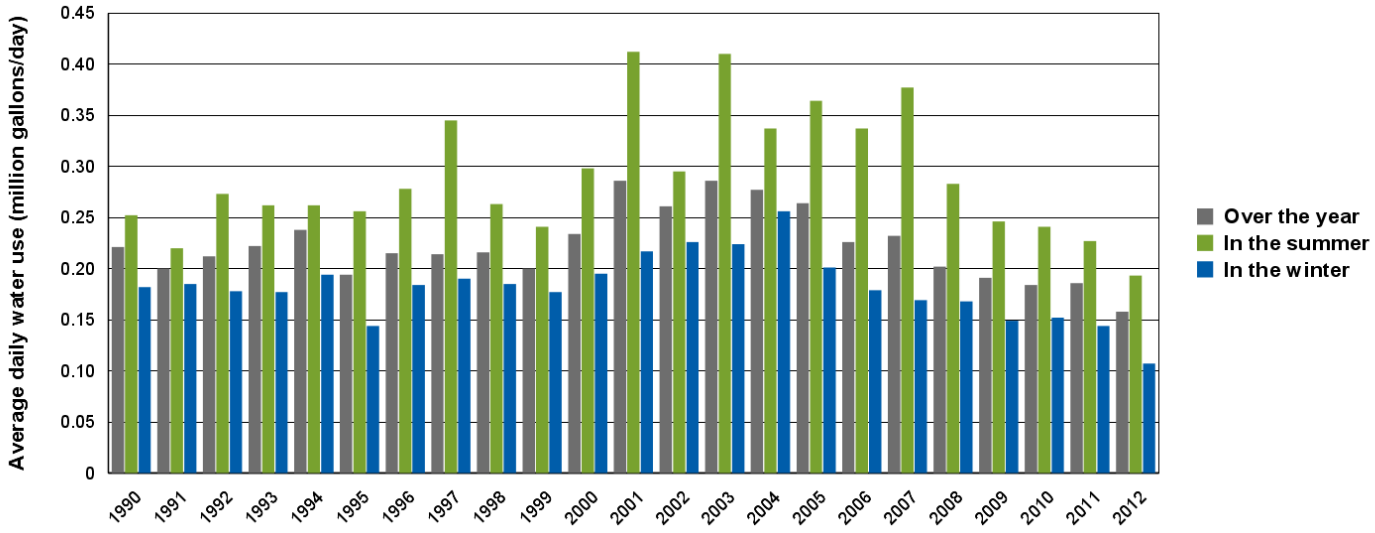
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 33 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	1,870	2,090	2,320
Total Population	1,870	2,090	2,320
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.22	0.25	0.27
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	118	118	118
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	84	76	68

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Mayer Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

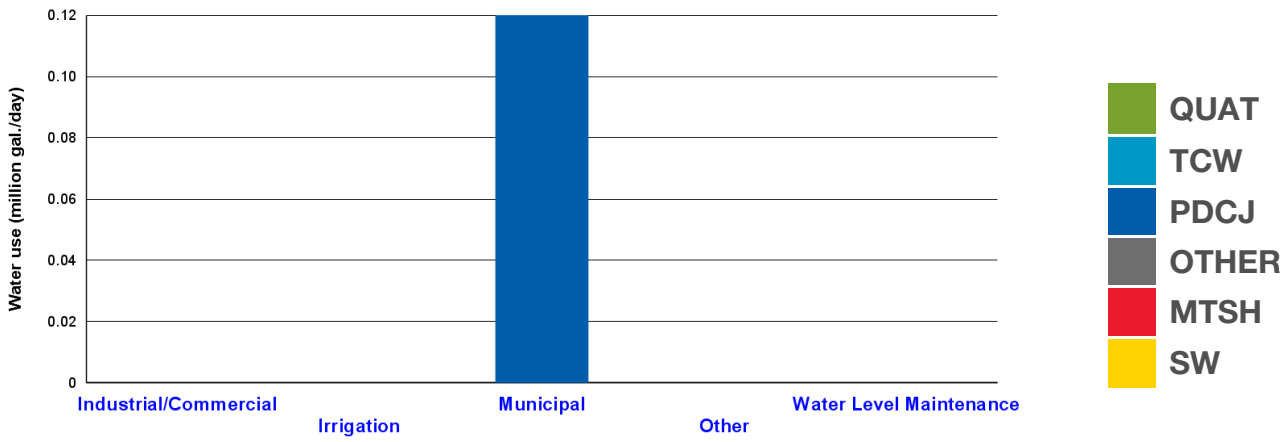
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	1	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	1	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Iron/Manganese Removal, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Fluoride , Disinfection

Rate structure: Increasing Block

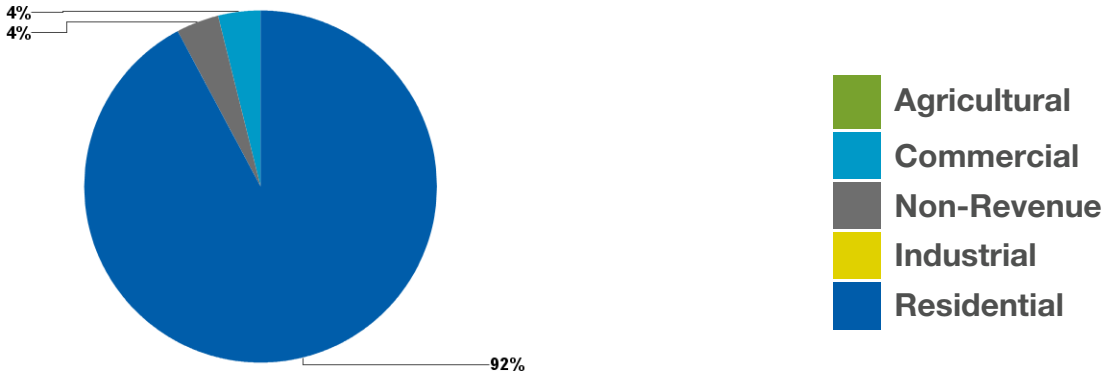
Permitted amount in 2012: 199 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 51 (million gallons/year) 0.14 (million gallons/day)

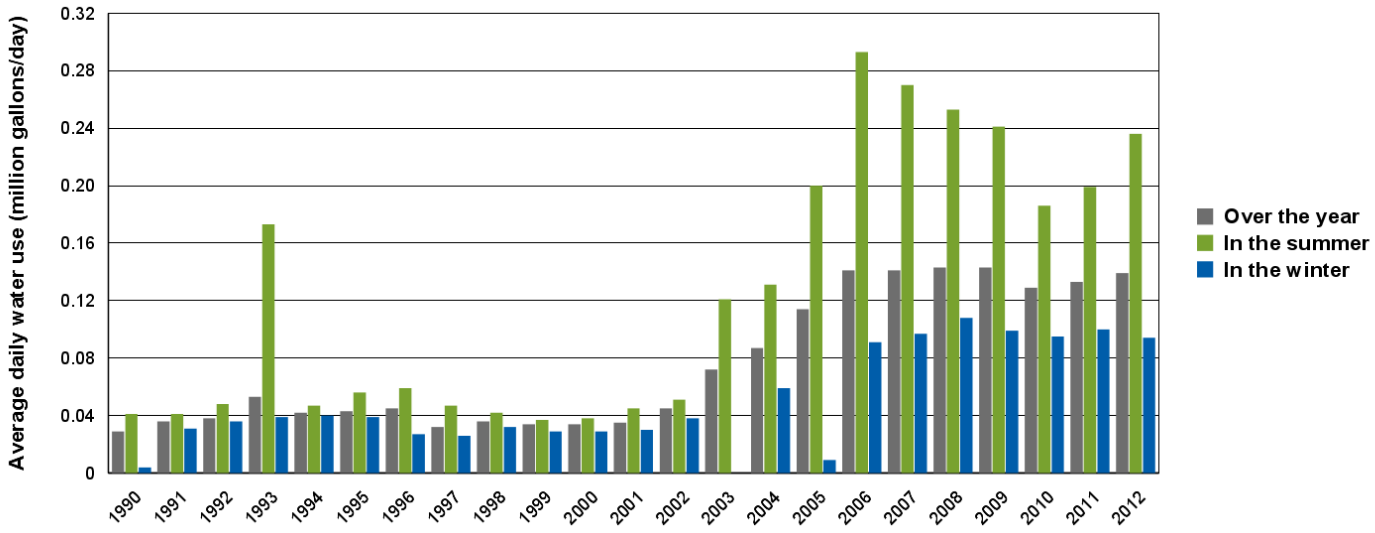
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 71 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	2,070	2,520	2,950
Total Population	2,070	2,520	2,950
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.18	0.22	0.26
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	88	88	88
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	67	55	47

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

New Germany Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

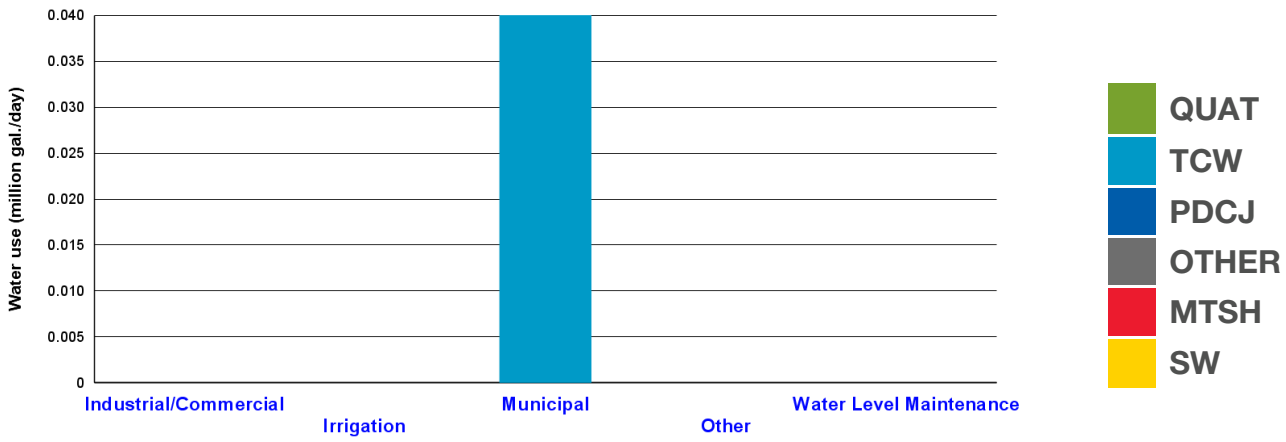
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	2	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Radionuclides removal, Iron/Manganese Removal, Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Other, Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Sequestration, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

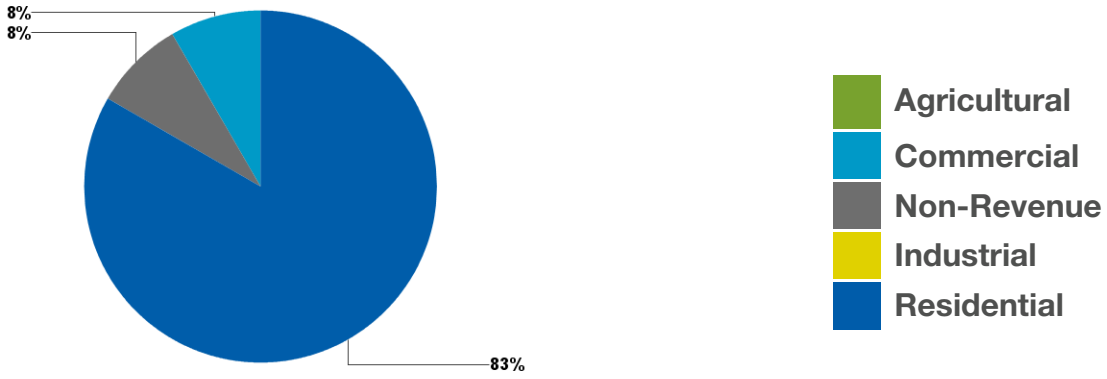
Permitted amount in 2012: 35 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 10 (million gallons/year) 0.03 (million gallons/day)

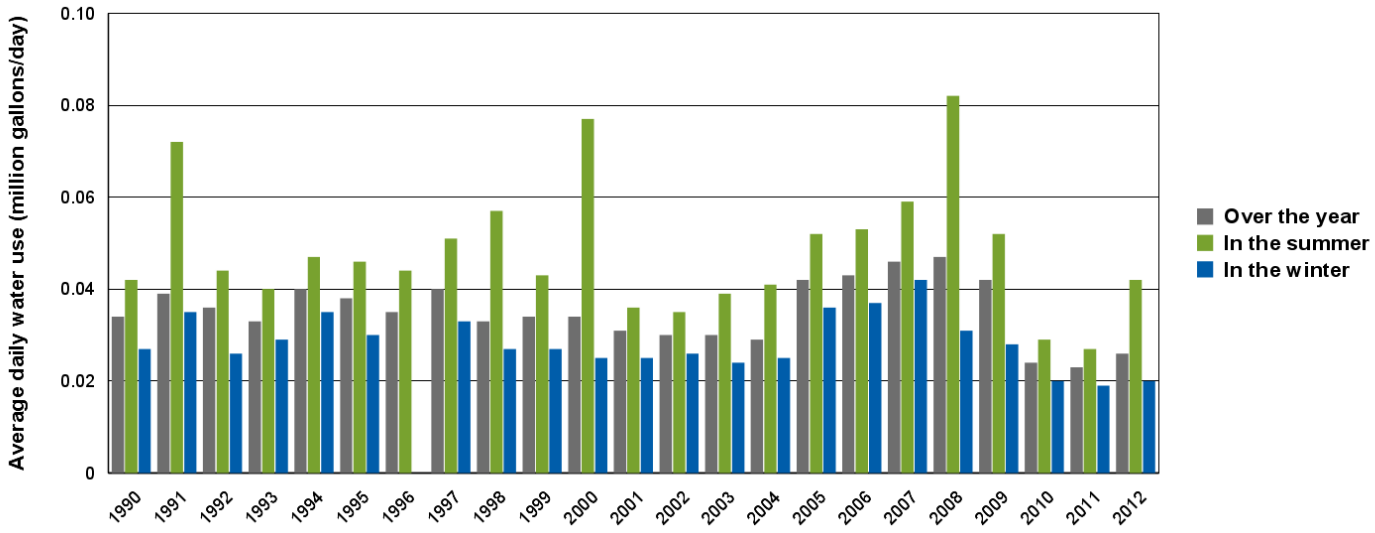
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 45 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	437	587	697
Total Population	440	590	700
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.04	0.06	0.07
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	98	98	98
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	60	44	37

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.

- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Norwood Young America Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

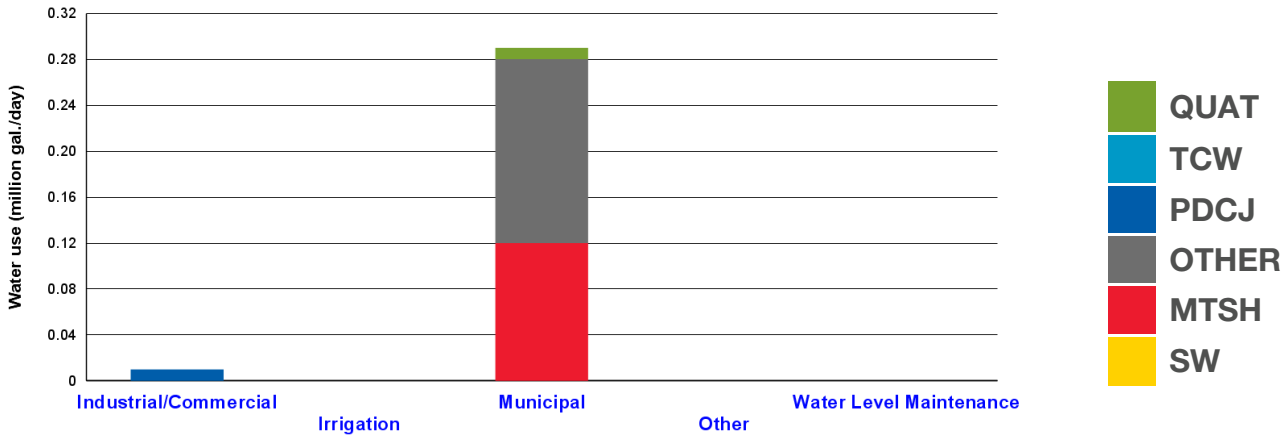
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	1	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	1	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Iron removal, Radionuclides removal, Fluoride

Rate structure: Increasing Block

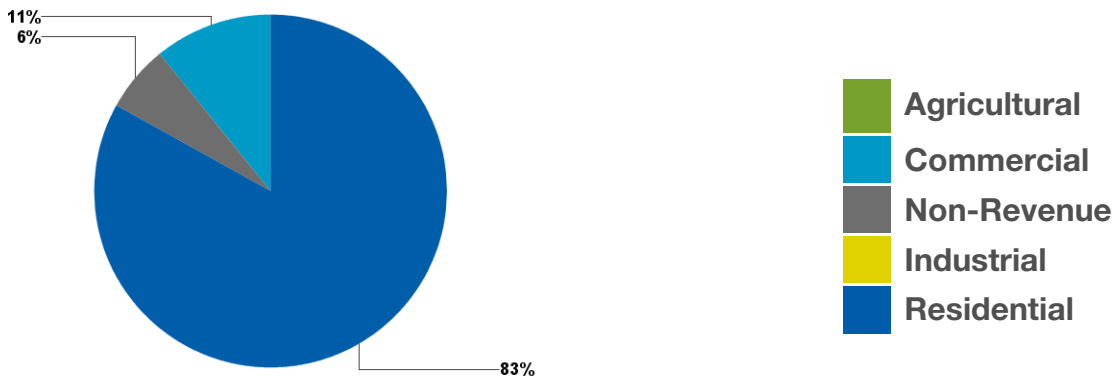
Permitted amount in 2012: 234 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 92 (million gallons/year) 0.25 (million gallons/day)

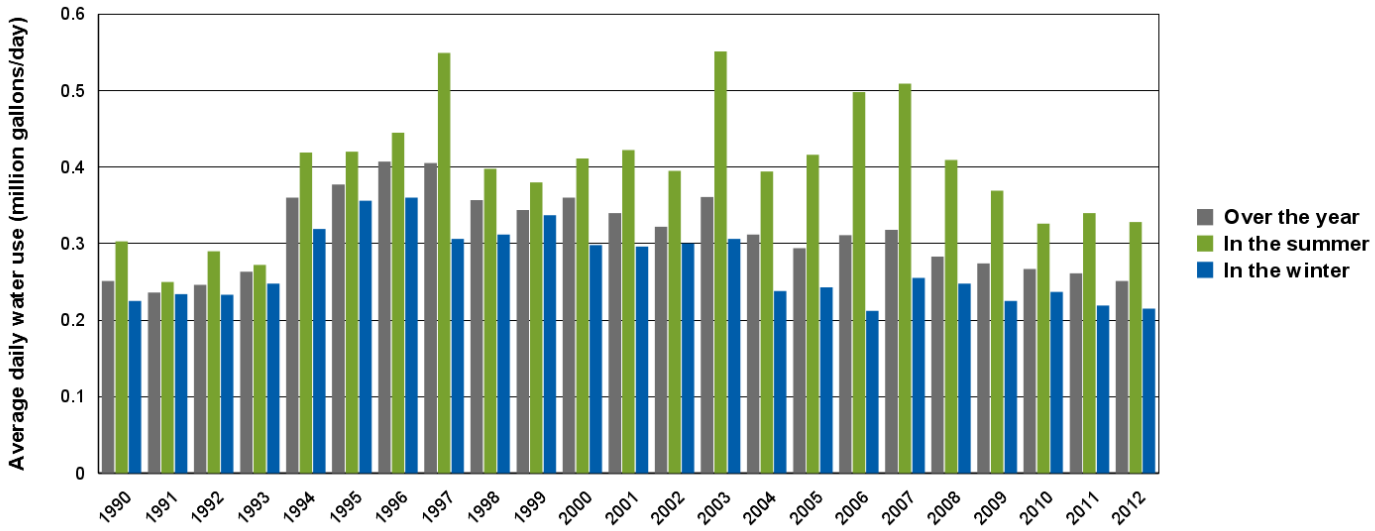
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 51 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	4,580	7,200	9,200
Total Population	4,580	7,200	9,200
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.32	0.51	0.65
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	70	70	70
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	55	35	27

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
-

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
-
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Rockford Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

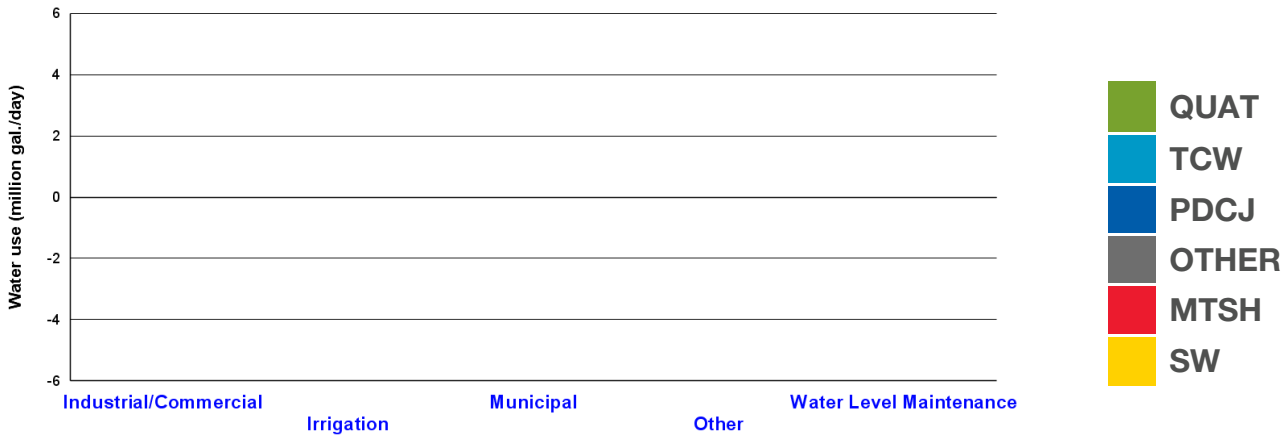
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

Rogers Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

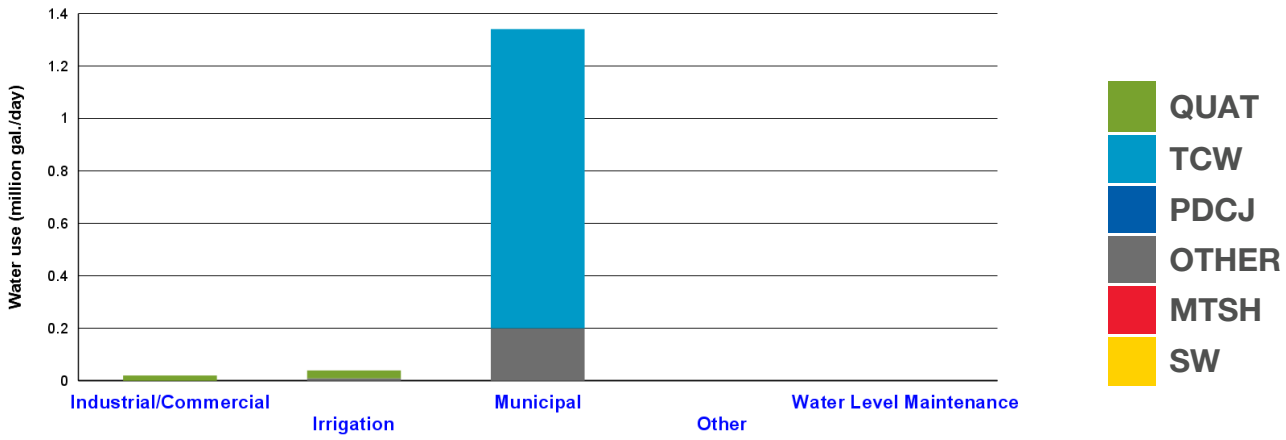
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	3	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	4	3	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	2	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Disinfection, Fluoride , Corrosion control - Lead/Copper, Iron/Manganese Sequestration

Rate structure: Flat and Increasing Block depending on customer classification

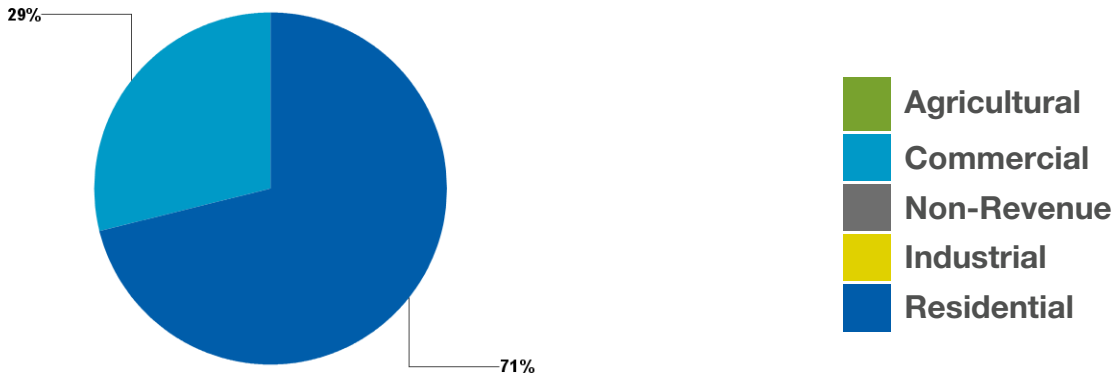
Permitted amount in 2012: 750 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 574 (million gallons/year) 1.57 (million gallons/day)

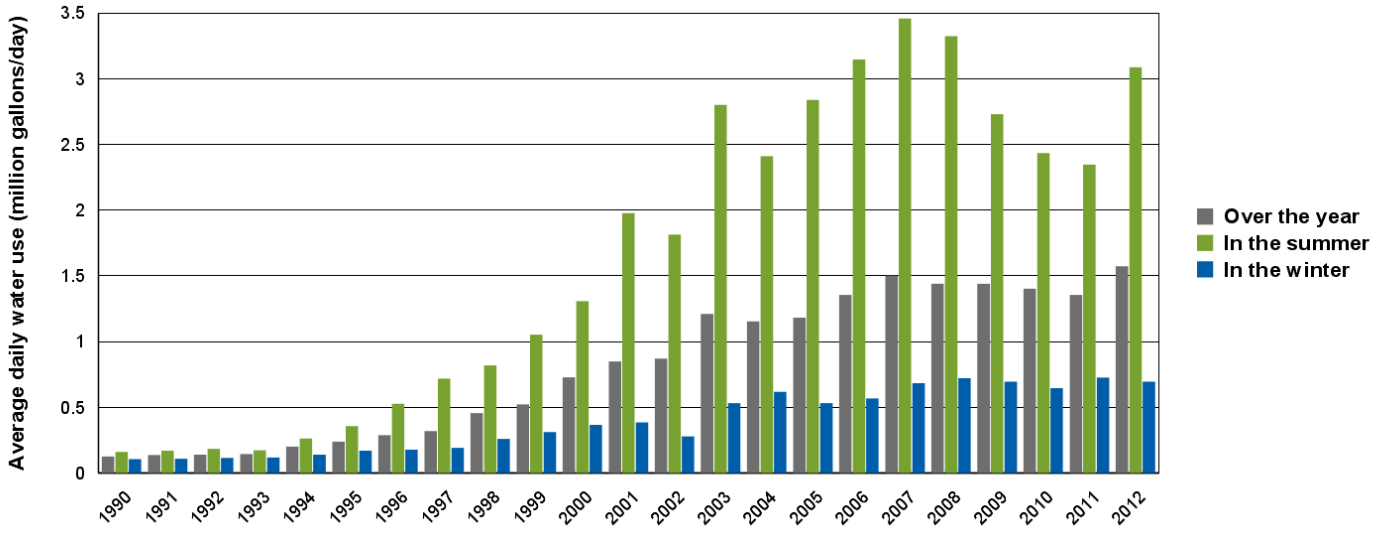
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 93 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	14,127	18,327	22,727
Total Population	14,200	18,400	22,800
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	2.19	2.84	3.52
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	155	155	155
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	111	86	69

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - A vulnerable Drinking Water Supply Management Area has been designated in the area
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - The county geologic atlas is more than twenty years old

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic

analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.

- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.
- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

Additional information and guidance is provided in the Local Planning Handbook. Metropolitan Council staff can also provide technical and planning assistance.

San Francisco Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

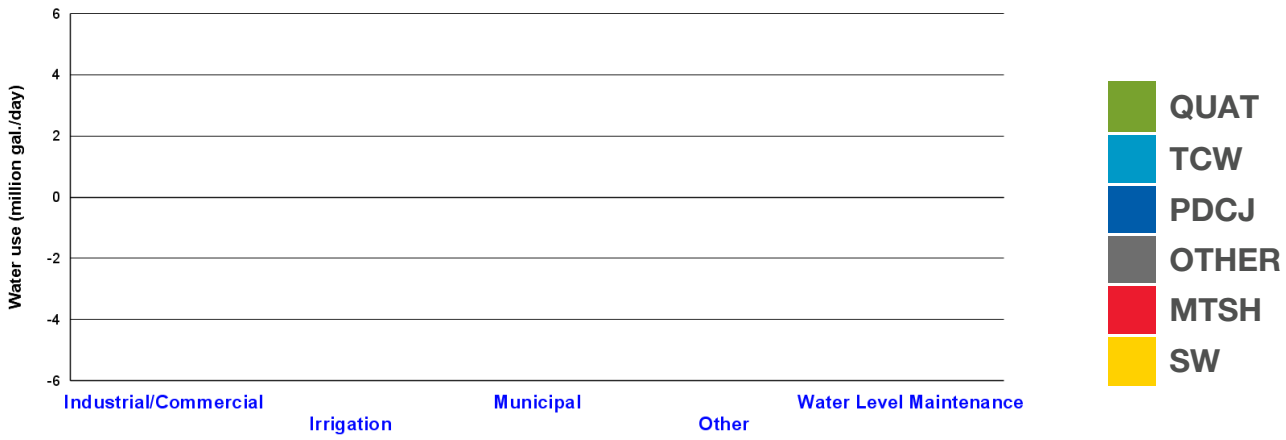
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	1	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	2	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	2	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
  - A spring has been mapped nearby
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
- Explore and support water demand (water conservation) programs such as incentives, ordinances, education and outreach, rates and other approaches. The Metropolitan Council Water Conservation Toolbox can support these efforts.
- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.
- Work with partners to evaluate relationships between aquifer withdrawals and surface water features. If a connection is likely, management plans should include aquifer testing, monitoring water levels and pumping rates and surface water flow, triggers and actions to protect aquifer levels, a schedule for periodic analysis of data to identify the need for action to mitigate impacts, and a schedule for periodic and timely reporting to DNR.
- Collaborate with partners, including MDH, to support local actions that prevent the spread of contamination. This may include implementation of source-water protection plan measures to mitigate public health risks. Where significant contamination exists, MDH will continue enhanced monitoring, and public water suppliers in the area may need to implement treatment processes to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and manage pumping to better control the extent and magnitude of contaminant plumes.
- Work with partners to identify opportunities for sharing information, reducing duplicate work, and partnering on projects that improve understanding about aquifer productivity and extent.
- Support collaborative efforts to periodically review local water supply risks and potential alternatives to mitigate those risks. Technical advances, regulatory adjustments and sub-regional developments can present new opportunities for local water suppliers to enhance the resiliency, sustainability, and affordability of their water supplies.

- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

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Watertown Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

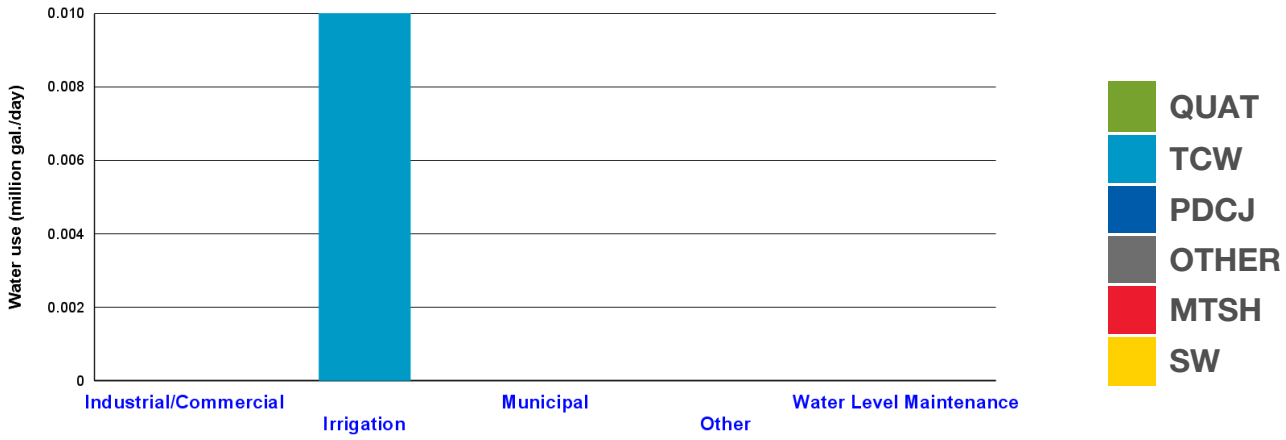
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	1	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	1	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test
  - Part of the area may not be represented by a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources or community observation well

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

- Acknowledge the issues above and support partnerships to address them in local water supply plans and water appropriation permit applications.
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- Continue to work with local, state and federal agencies, as required.

Note: The actions listed above may be underway or completed, and information may be available from local public water suppliers, planners, or water resource managers.

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Watertown Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community owns and operates their own water supply system.

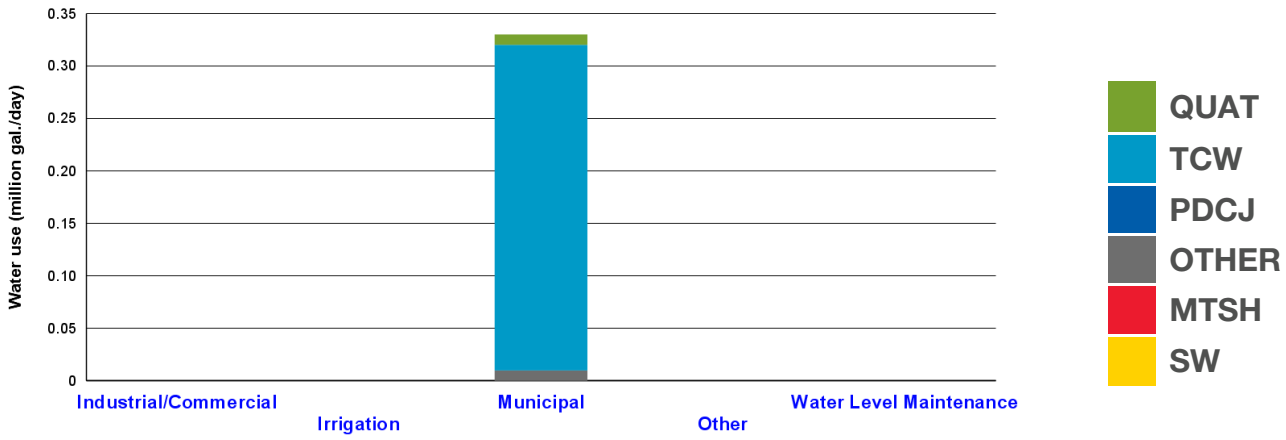
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	3	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	1	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Municipal Water Use

Municipal water treatment: Other, Fluoride , Iron removal, Disinfection, Iron/Manganese Removal

Rate structure: Increasing Block

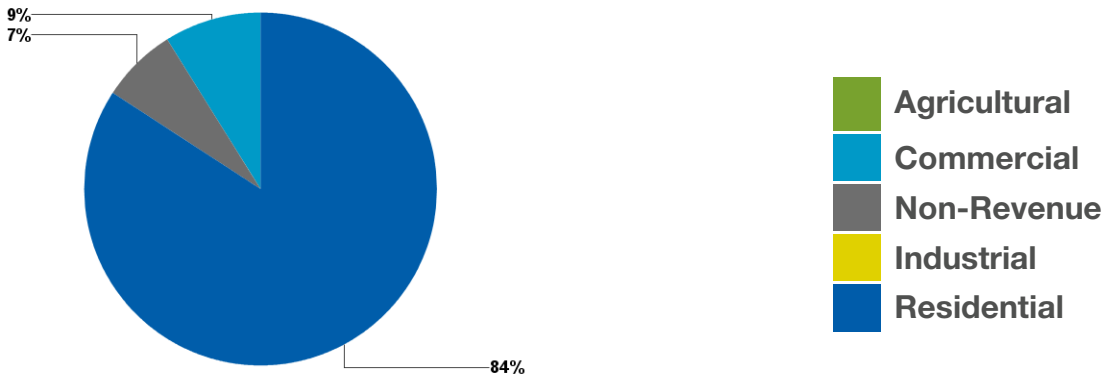
Permitted amount in 2012: 174 (million gallons/year)

Reported use in 2012: 119 (million gallons/year) 0.33 (million gallons/day)

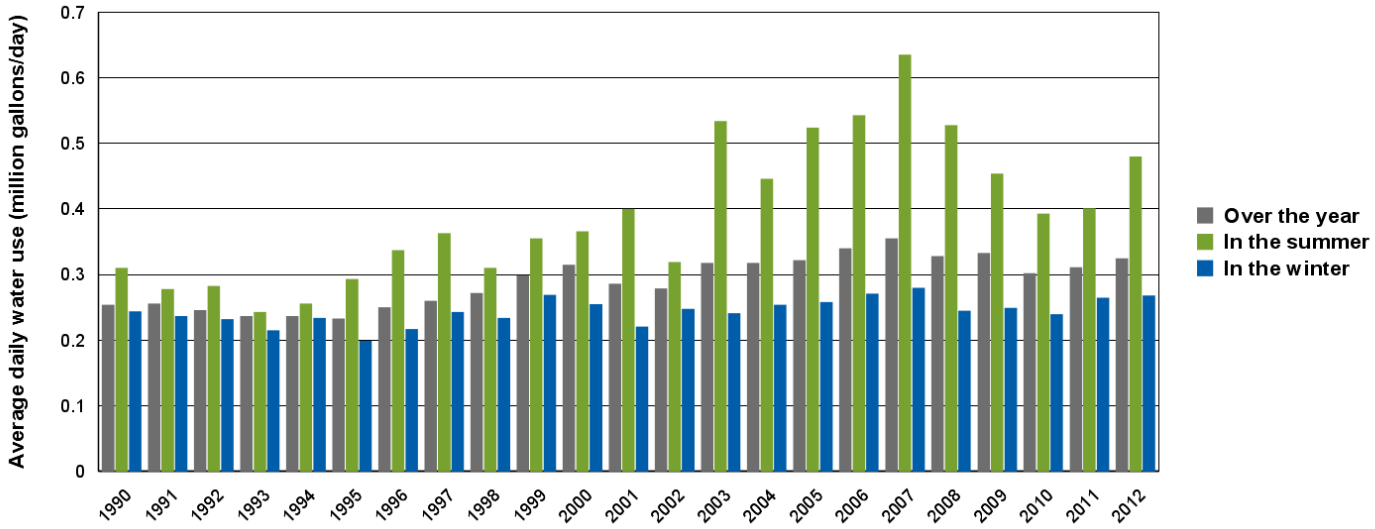
Note: this may be higher than permitted amount if, for example, water is purchased from a neighbor

Residential water use per person in 2012: 60 gallons per person per day

Water use by major categories in 2012



Historical municipal water use in the community



Projected municipal water use

	2020	2030	2040
Population Served	4,900	6,200	7,200
Total Population	4,900	6,200	7,200
Projected Average Daily Water Use (Million Gal./Day), Plus or Minus 20%	0.41	0.52	0.61
Total Per Capita Water Use (Gal./Person/Day)	84	84	84
What per capita water use would be, if population grew without changing total water use:	66	52	45

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Potential for impacts of groundwater pumping on surface water features and ecosystems
  - Surface waters in this area may be directly connected to regional groundwater system
- Significant vulnerability to contamination
  - Travel time from land surface to bedrock aquifers is estimated to be less than 50 years
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

Note: Local studies may be underway or completed to provide more information about these issues.

The Metropolitan Council's Local Planning Handbook contains interactive maps of all of these issues, and they are also summarized in Chapter 5 of this Master Water Supply Plan.

As appropriate, incorporate the following actions into plans and programs, consistent with your organization's roles and responsibilities

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- Promote the evaluation of water conflict and well interface as part of the water appropriation permit request and review process. Before requesting water appropriations, water users in this areas should evaluate the need to address water conflict and well interference including a) an inventory of all active domestic and public water supply wells near proposed well locations and b) an analysis of existing water level/water withdrawal data to identify where future drawdowns could affect domestic wells.

Young America Twp. Water Supply Profile

Overview of water system and use in the community

The community does not have a municipal supply. Private wells supply existing demand.

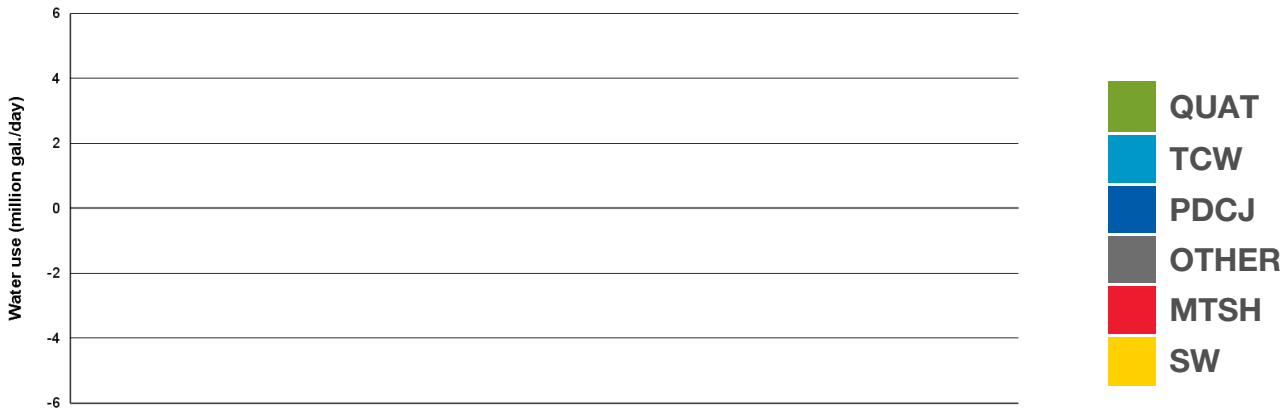
Available approaches to meet current and future demand

1. Conservation
2. Groundwater sources
3. Stormwater reuse
4. Reclaimed wastewater
5. Enhanced recharge
6. Surface water sources

Number of active public and private DNR-permitted wells and surface water intakes that provide water to residents and businesses in the community

Source	Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Non-Municipal Wells or intakes in the community	Municipal Wells or intakes outside the community
Mt. Simon-Hinckley (MTSH)	0	0	0
Prairie du Chien-Jordan (PDCJ)	0	0	0
Quaternary (QUAT)	0	0	0
Tunnel City-Wonewoc (TCW)	0	0	0
Multi-aquifer (MULTI)	0	0	0
Surface Water (SW)	0	0	0

Amount of water used, on average, by water appropriation permit holders in key water use categories (chart will be blank if no DNR-permitted wells or intakes provide water in the community)



Water use by major categories in 2012

Data not available

Historical municipal water use in the community

Data not available

Water resource plans and permits that address the following issues support more sustainable water supplies

- State and federal requirements, such as Safe Drinking Water Act standards, conditions identified on water appropriation permits issued by the DNR, water quality permits issued by the MPCA and others
- Potential for water use conflicts and well interference
  - Due to the pervasiveness of private wells in the metro area, there exists a potential water use conflict and well interference of all appropriators
- Significant uncertainty about aquifer productivity and extent
  - Part of the area may not be well-represented by a Minnesota Department of Health aquifer test

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