



Minnesota's Water Future State?

- Legacy Amendment has been a wonderful gift
- Through agency efforts, progress is being made in achieving a sustainable clean water future
- However, recent information suggests that citizen expectations will not be met by 2034
- As the Amendment reaches half-way, it's time to reflect and refocus--for the end of the Amendment and beyond

A Firm Foundation

- 1989- GW Protection Act
- 1999- USGS Sustainability Report
- 2004- G16 Impaired Waters Plan (MPCA)
- 2005-DNR/GW Reports
- 2006- Clean Water Legacy Act
- 2006- ENRTF Sustainability Report
- 2008- Clean Water Amendment
- 2008 Legislative Water Sustainability Framework
- 2009- EQB Sustainability Report
 - 2012- GW Management, Area Plans (DNR)
- 2017- Freshwater Society Reports on Sustainability

Minnesota's Water Future

Time to reflect, refocus and coordinate? Water management in Minnesota is complicated:

- Administration/Agencies
- Federal Agencies
- Clean Water Council
- LSOHF
- LCCMR
- Local Government
- Universities
- Citizens
- Legislature



Subcommittee--12 Members

Body	First Name	Last Name		
Sen	Chris	Eaton		
Rep	Todd	Lippert		
Sen	Rich	Draheim		
Sen	Kent	Eken		
Rep	Peter	Fischer		
Rep	Patty	Acomb		
Sen	Michael	Goggin		
Rep	Josh	Heintzemann		
Rep	John	Poston		
Rep	Paul	Torkelson		
Sen	Bill	Weber		
Sen	Chuck	Wiger		

Statutory Powers and Duties

- REVIEW agency water policy reports and recommendations
- ASSESS data and comments
- MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS to assist the legislature in formulating legislation
- COORDINAGTE AND SHARE data & information with LCCMR, CWC, legislative standing committees, upon request



Legislative Process

- Committee Member Requests
- Stakeholder suggestions
- Existing documents and reports
- Surveys
- Stakeholder meetings
- Ranking recommendations
- Consolidation of recommendations
- Committee Consensus
- Feedback from agencies and stakeholders
- Recommendation-bills drafted--hearingsapproval in House and Senate, negotiation
- Governor's signature



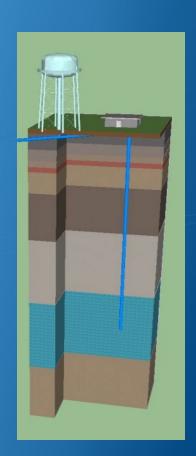
This Session

- **Eight large policy bills introduced.**
- Combined related issues and needs

2021-Eight Bills

Bill 1: Ensuring Water for the Environment and Economy-Water Sustainability

- > Artificial aquifer recharge
- Modifies water appropriation allocation priorities



Increased Water-Quality Protection

- Chloride: Programs to certify salt applicators, limiting liability
- Prohibiting <u>water softeners</u> that cause excessive chloride pollution
- Money for water quality programs

Agriculture and Water Quality

- > Soil health action plan
- Agriculture research and outreach



Bill #4 Safe Drinking Water

- Private well testing
- Authorizing compost facilities to refuse certain compostable products
- Network for monitoring unregulated contaminants in sources of drinking water

Bill 5: Improving Wastewater Treatment

- Labeling of <u>nonwoven disposable</u> <u>products</u>
- Appropriating money for an <u>emerging</u> <u>contaminants assessment plan</u>

Water Retention

- Monies for storm water retention and infiltration
- Water storage plan

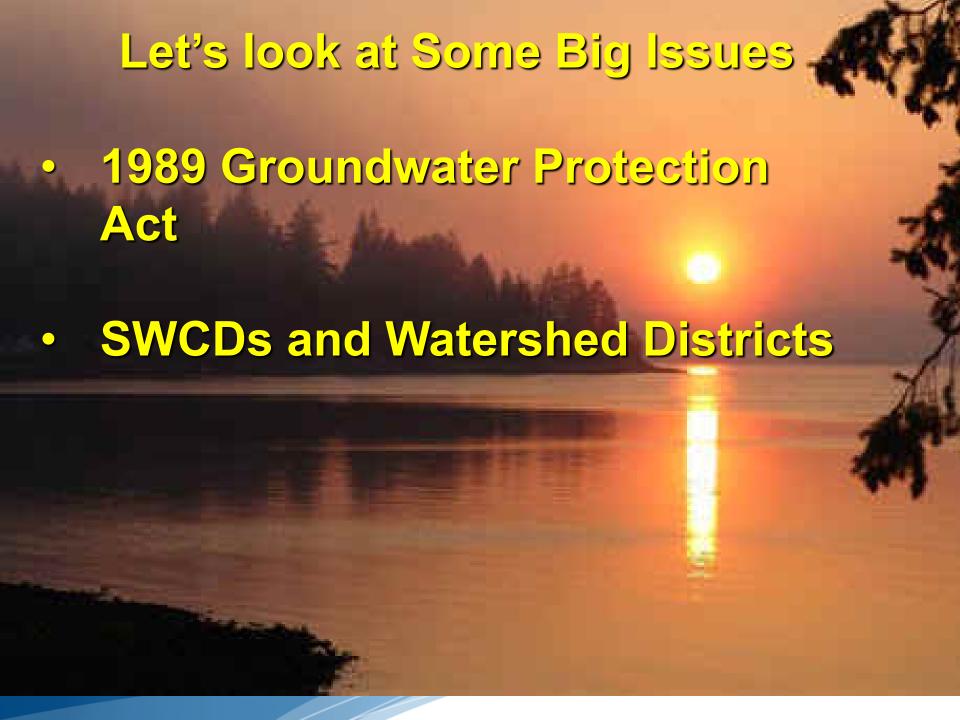
Water Governance

- Reestablishes the Advisory Council on Water
 Supply Systems and Wastewater Treatment
 Reestablishes the Legislative Water Commission
- Provides a plan to phase-out some of the CWF for <u>SWCDs</u>
- Evaluates Ag BMPs
- Creates coordinating entity for drinking water issues.

Compensation for Ag Buffers:
Creates an Agricultural Riparian
Buffer Credit







1989 Groundwater Protection Act

The Act was a groundbreaking piece of environmental legislation.

- All the primary environmental agencies/groups played a role
- It had bipartisan support
- It resulted in numerous policy and funding provisions.

The Act is now more than 30 years old-

- Scientific capabilities, climate change and emerging issue suggest that a revision is needed
- Most legislator are not familiar with the Act

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

- SWCDs are political subdivisions of the State with certain powers and duties
- 98 SWCDs have elected board of supervisors
- They do not have taxing authority and receive funding from counties and the state.
- They encourage landowners to carry out best management practices
- They develop and implementation of water plans and related projects.



