White Earth Natural Resources
Attorney General
Water Task Force

Renee Keezer
Water Resources Manager
10/07/2025



Minnesota Water Resources Data Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N 150 Miles Data Layers: USGS National Hydrography Minnesota: MN Geospatial Data Commons Legend state_of_minnesota White Earth Natural Resources September 2025

AGENDA

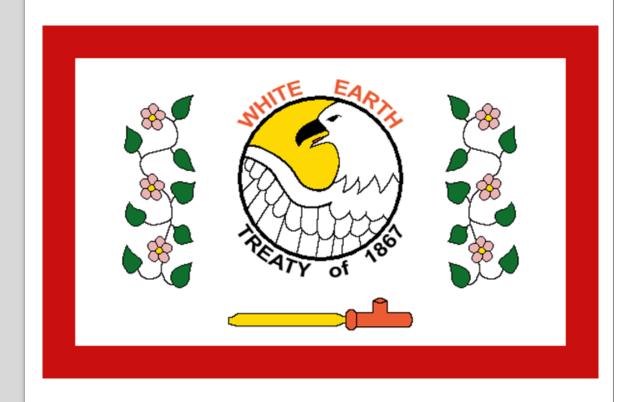
- White Earth Background
- Water Protection Success Story
- MN DNR Roundtable Presentation
- Water Conservation/Protection Plan
- Modeling Priority Areas
- Expected Outcomes

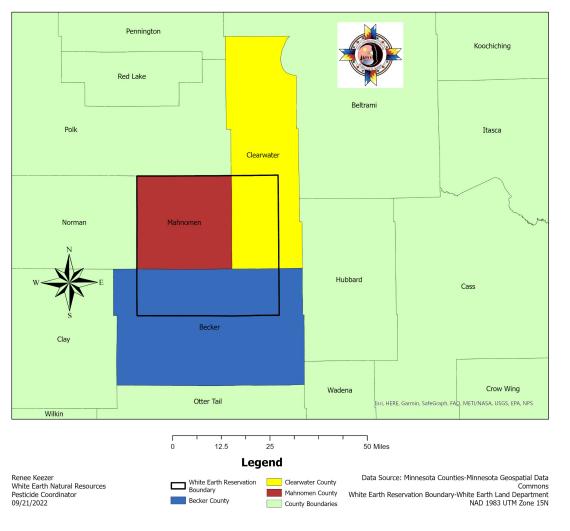


White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe



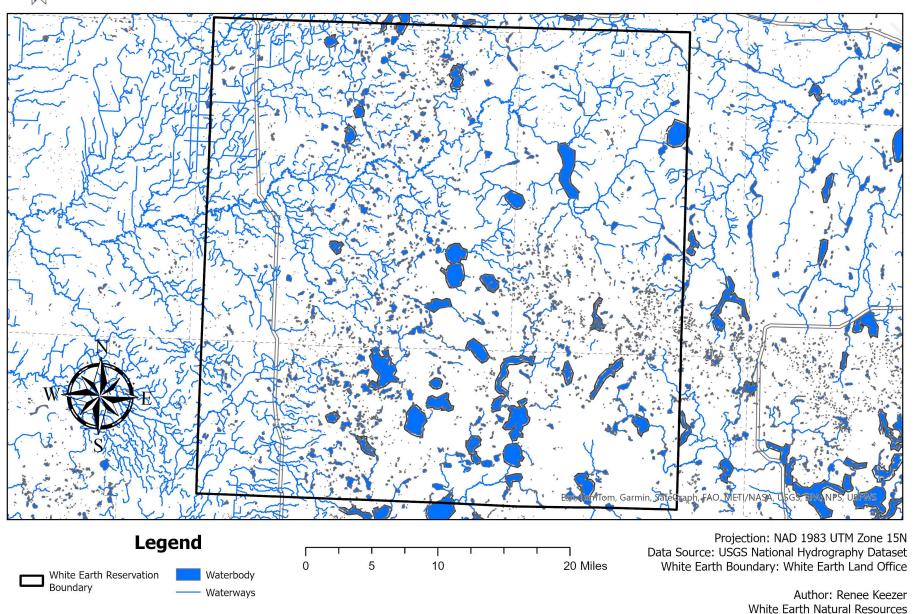
White Earth County Map

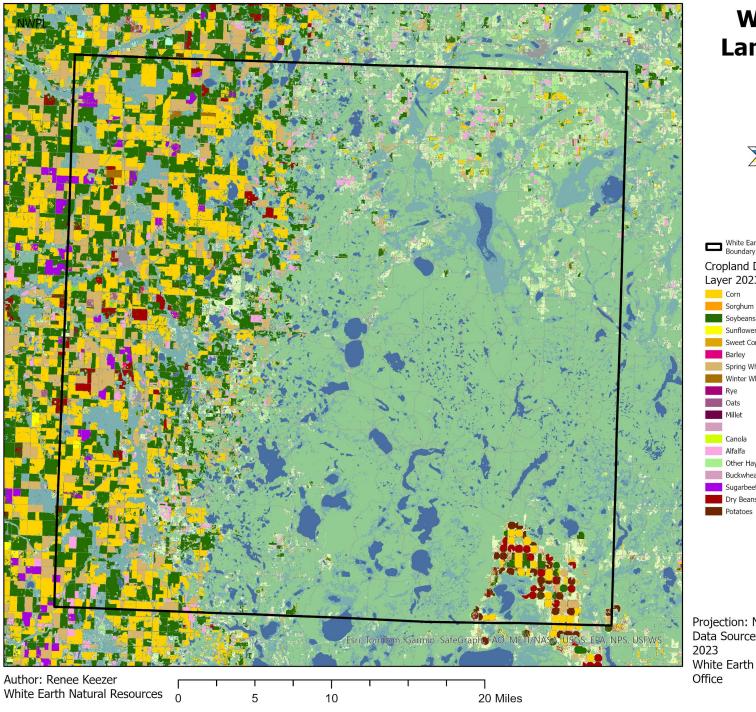






White Earth Waterbodies and Waterways





White Earth Land Use Land Cover



Other Crops Peas

Switchgrass

Open Water

Developed/Low Intensity

Developed/Med Intensity

Developed/High Intensity Barren Deciduous Forest Evergreen Forest Mixed Forest

Shrubland

Triticale

Grassland/Pasture

Herbaceous Wetlands

Woody Wetlands

Fallow/Idle Cropland

Developed/Open Space



Clover/Wildflowers Sod/Grass Seed

Sorghum Soybeans

Sunflower Sweet Corn Barley

Spring Wheat Winter Wheat

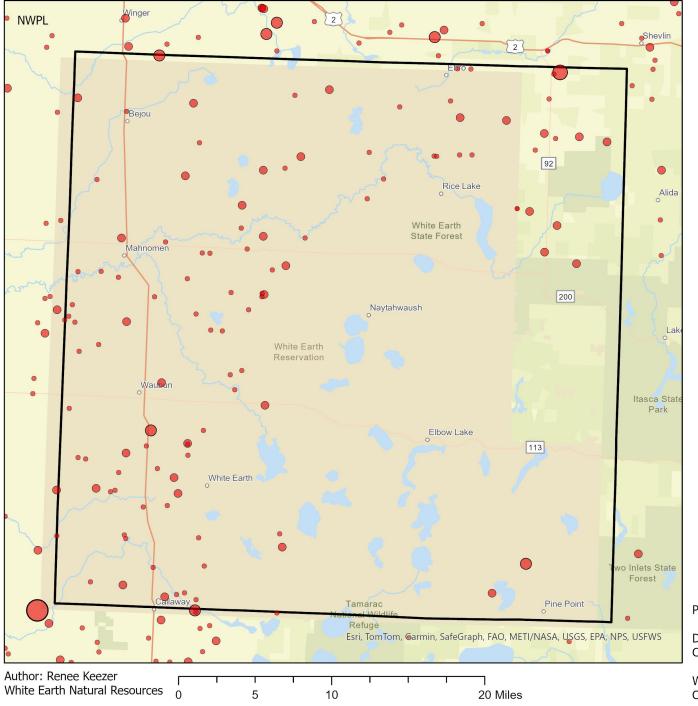
Canola Alfalfa Other Hay/Non Alfalfa

Buckwheat Sugarbeets Dry Beans

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM 15N

Data Source: USDA Cropland Data Layer

White Earth Boundary: White Earth Land



White Earth Feedlots



Legend

White Earth Reservation Boundary

au_count

- 0.0 148.40
- **148.41 532.0**
- **532.1 1260.0**
- 1260.1 4190.0
- 4190.1 11389.0



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM 15N

Data Source: MN Geospatial Data Commons Feedlots in Minnesota

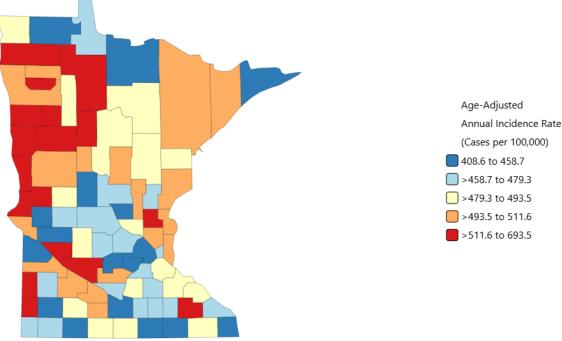
White Earth Boundary: White Earth Land

Office

Incidence Rates for Minnesota by County

All Cancer Sites (All Stages^), 2017-2021





Created by statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov on 10/07/2025 10:07 am.

State Cancer Registries may provide more current or more local data.
- Incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population per year) are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population (19 age groups: <1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85+). Rates are for invasive cancer only (except for bladder cancer which is invasive and in situ) or unless otherwise specified. Rates calculated using SEER*Stat. Population counts for denominators are based on Census populations as modified by NCI. The US Population Data File is used for SEER and NPCR incidence rates.

to data availability issues, the time period used in the calculation of the joinpoint regression model may differ for selected counties.

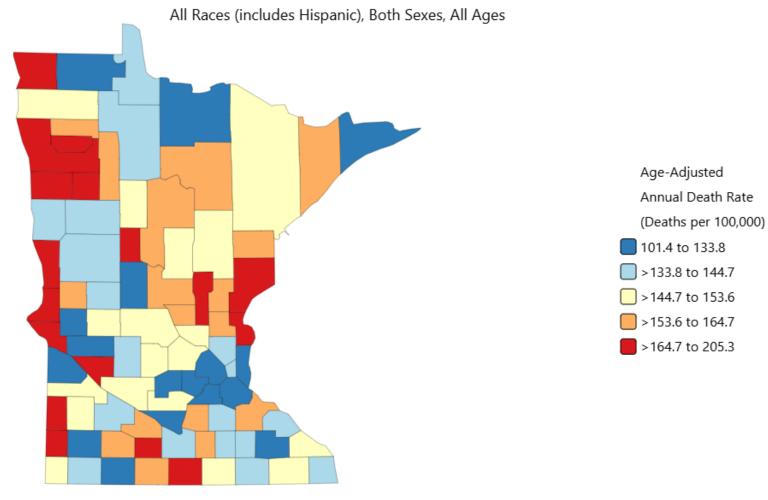
Rates and trends are computed using different standards for malignancy. For more information see malignant.html.

- ^ All Stages refers to any stage in the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Summary/Historic Combined Summary Stage (2004+).
- 1 Source: National Program of Cancer Registries and Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results SEER*Stat Database United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute. Based on the 2023 submission.
- 6 Source: National Program of Cancer Registries SEER*Stat Database United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (based on the 2023 submission).
- 8 Source: Incidence data provided by the SEER Program. AAPCs are calculated by the Joinpoint Regression Program and are based on APCs. Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population (19 age groups: <1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84,85+). Rates are for invasive cancer only (except for bladder cancer which is invasive and in situ) or unless otherwise specified. Population counts for denominators are based on Census populations as modified by NCI. The US Population Data File is used with SEER November 2023 data.

Data for the United States does not include data from Indiana. Data for the United States does not include Puerto Rico.

Death Rates for Minnesota by County

All Cancer Sites, 2018-2022

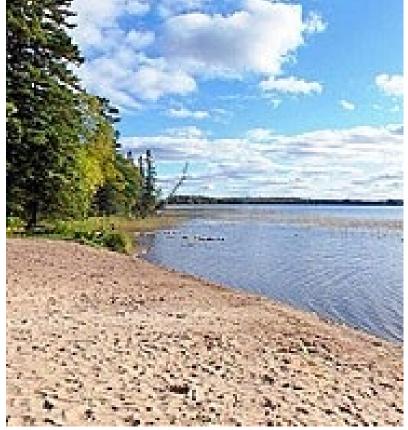


Created by statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov on 10/07/2025 10:07 am.

State Cancer Registries may provide more current or more local data.

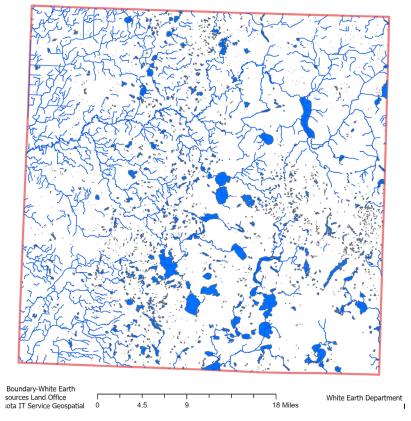
- Death data provided by the National Vital Statistics System public use data file. Death rates calculated by the National Cancer Institute using SEER*Stat. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population (19 age groups: <1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85+). Population counts for denominators are based on Census populations as modified by NCI. The US Population Data File is used with mortality data.

Data for United States does not include Puerto Rico.











Management of Water Resources







Collaboration with MN DNR-Success Story

- Riparian Rights
- Aquatic Plant Management (APM)
- Tribal Regulations
- Conversations
- Consultations
- Coordination
- Collaboration

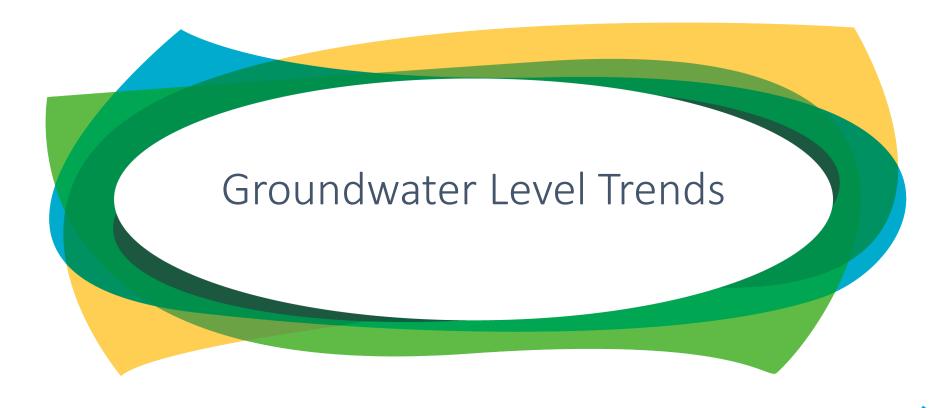
Table 1. Summary of permitting activity on Leech Lake (LL) reservation, 2016-2021.

Permit Type	LL2016	LL2017	LL2018	LL2019	LL2020	LL2021
Active permits	15	15	22	43	11	34
Pesticide permits	10	13	13	28	7	26
Channe permits	4	3	5	15	4	16
Mechanical permits with Wild Rice present	2	3	3	15	2	14
Pesticide permits with Wild Rice present	1	3	1	7	2	0

Table 2. Summary of permitting activity on White Earth (WE) reservation, 2016-2021.

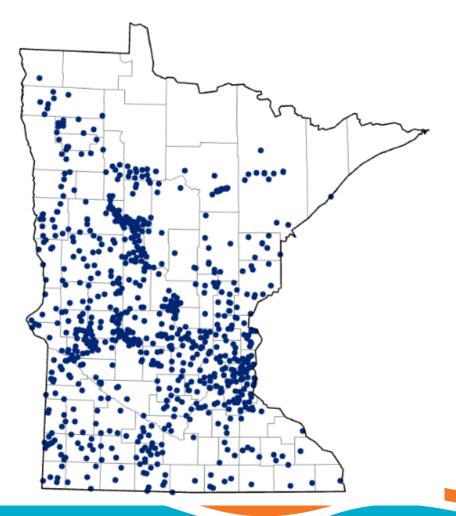
Permit Type	WE2016	WE2017	WE2018	WE2019	WE2020	WE2021
Active permits	29	27	28	34	27	20
Pesticide permits	12	11	7	9	8	11
Channel permits	4	9	6	9	9	0
Mechanical permits with Wild Rice present	6	15	9	10	13	10
Pesticide permits with Wild Rice present	0	5	2	1	4	5









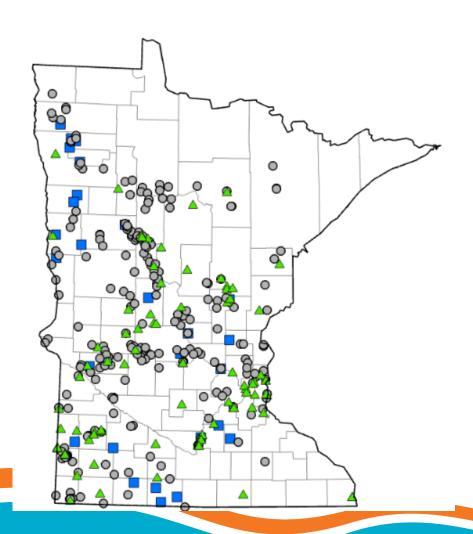


DNR observation wells









Groundwater trends

Water level

Direction

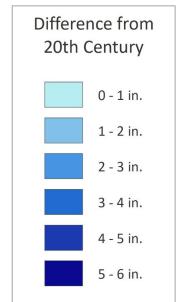
Downward: 7%

• No change: 70%



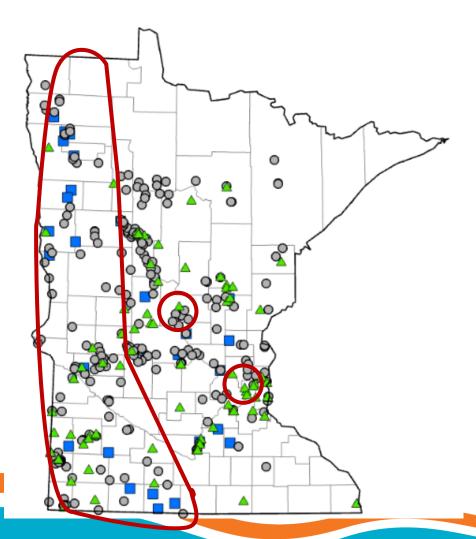


Precipitation annual change, compared to 20th century









Groundwater trends

Water level

Direction

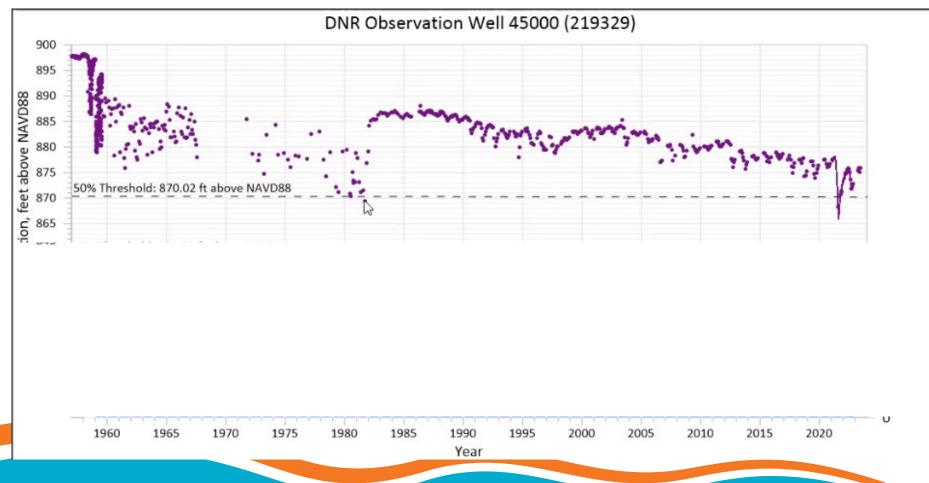
△ Upward: 23%

Downward: 7%

• No change: 70%



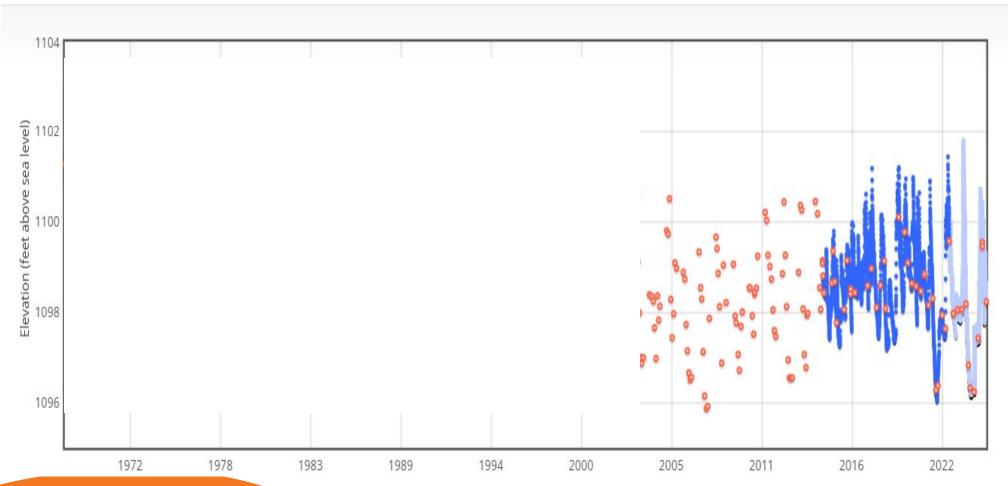




Western Minnesota



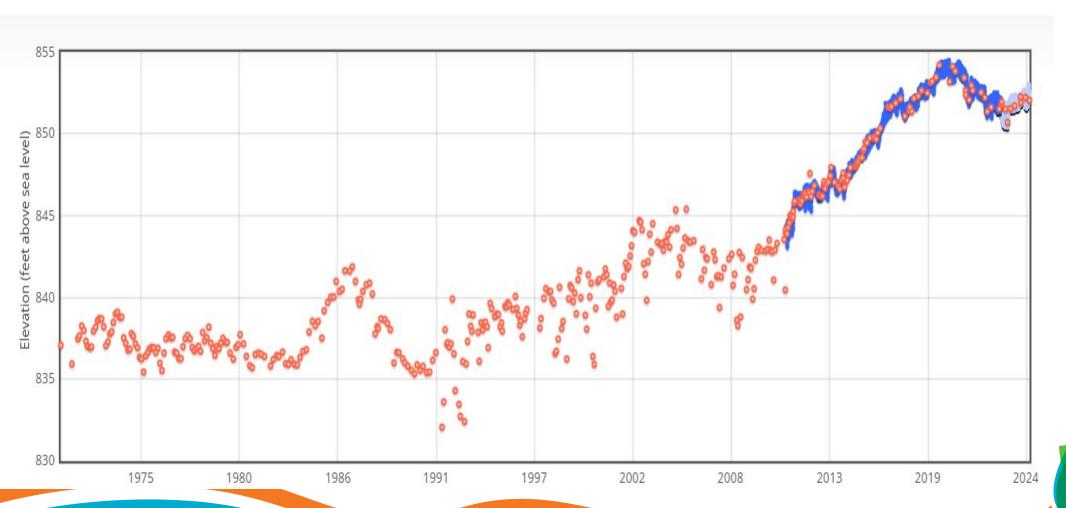




Central //innesota





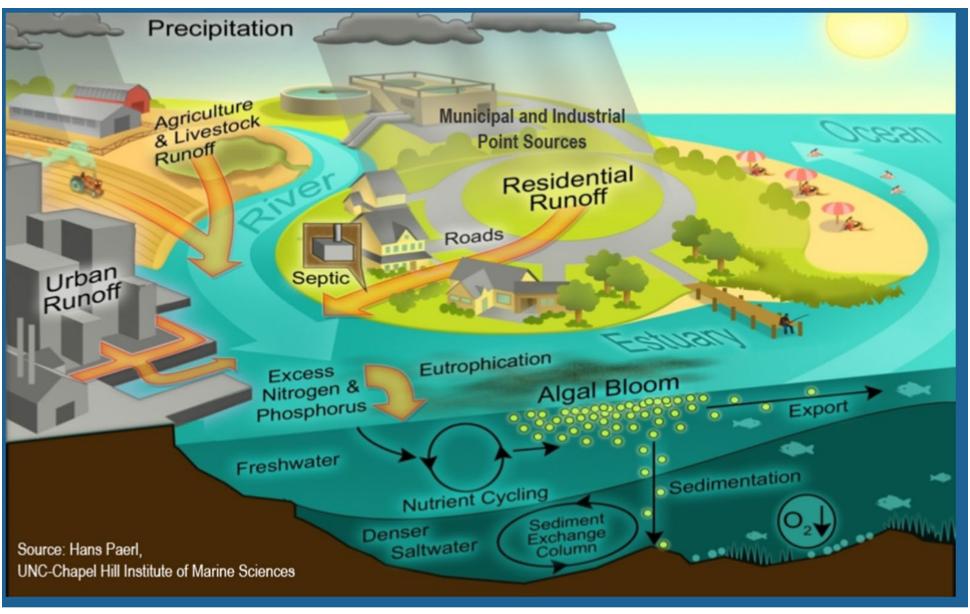


Metro area





Water Conservation/Protection Plan



Home | Marine Protection Atlas

Scope

- Protecting freshwater ecosystems and overall water quality
- Conservation practices
 - Water consumption
 - Reusing Water
 - Discharges
 - Restoring Natural Habitats that support Water Quality
 - Conservation easements
 - Erosion Control
 - Sustainable Land Management
 - Managing Water Resources
 - Adapting to Climate Change





3.1 % of the ocean

is **fully** or **highly** protected according to *The MPA Guide* as of most recent assessment on 2025-09-25

9.6% of the ocean

is protected according to WDPA / ProtectedPlanet as of September 2025

Explore Marine Protection



	zones	area (km²)	% of total marine area
Implemented or actively managed:	814	21,673,285	6%
Fully Protected	267	5,793,688	1.6%
Highly Protected	161	5,598,235	1.5%
Lightly Protected	209	1,214,010	0.3%
Minimally Protected / Incompatible	171	8,970,219	2.5%
Unknown / To Be Determined	6	97,133	< 0.1%
Designated:	351	11,416,533	3.1%
Unknown / To Be Determined	351	11,416,533	3.1%
Proposed / Committed:*	234	10,533,657	2.9%
Proposed / Committed	234	10,533,657**	2.9%
Total Assessed:	1,399	43,623,475	12%

Stage of Establishment

- Actively Managed: Management of the area is ongoing with periodic review and changes made as needed to achieve conservation goals.
- Implemented: MPA is acknowledged to be "in force" on the water with plans for management activated.
- Designated: MPA is established / recognized through legal or traditional means, with defined boundaries and clearly stated goals and processes to define allowed uses and associated regulations or rules to control impacts.
- Proposed / Committed: The intent to create an MPA is publicly and formally announced.

Level of Protection

- Fully Protected: No extractive or destructive activities are allowed; all abatable impacts are minimized.
- Highly Protected: Only light extractive activities are allowed, with all other abatable impacts minimized.
- Lightly Protected: Some protection exists but moderate to significant extraction and impacts are allowed.
- Minimally Protected / Incompatible: Extensive extraction and other impacts are allowed, but the site may provide some conservation benefit to the area.

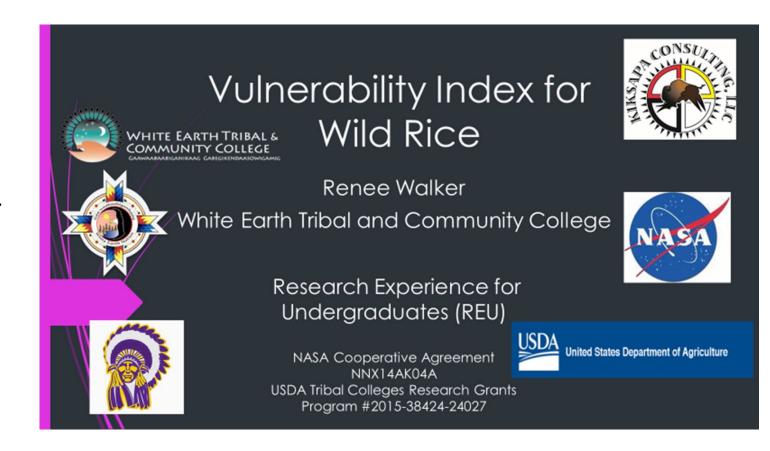


BWCA and the Wilderness Act

- Wilderness Act 1964
- BWCA Wilderness Act of 1978
- Not a National Park-wilderness area
- Property Clause of US Constitution
- State Trust land within BWCA-set aside by Congress 1858
- Federal Government to procure State School Trust Land by 2026
- Public Trust Doctrine

Modeling

- Vulnerability Index
 - Hydrology
 - Slope
 - Land Use/Land Cover
 - Buffers
 - Hydrologic Soil Types
- Reclassify
- Priority Areas



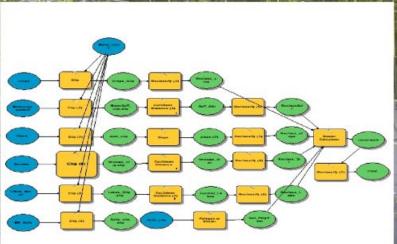
Potential Areas of Non-Point Source Pollution:

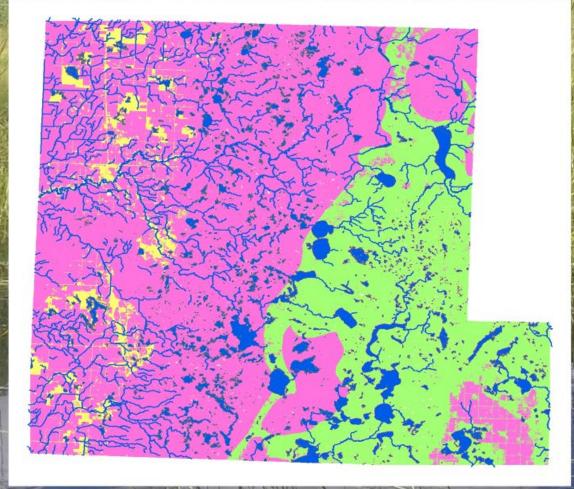
Lakes and Streams on the White Earth Reservation

Renee L. Keezer, Intermediate GIS: Fall 2019, Bemidji State University

Data used for this model includes croplands, waterbuffer zones from the MN DNR, elevation, hydrologic soil classification, lakes and streams.

Data layers were reclassified into four catergories: Extremely high, high, medium, and low potential for impact. There were no areas within the study area that met all the criteria for extremely high potential.





Data Sources: Minnesota Geospatial Commons, MN DNR, USGS, WSS

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N

Photo Credit: Hand Harvest Foods Dudes, Simon Zornes



Low Potentia Medium Potential High Potential Lakes Streams (nown Margin of Error: The raster cells are measured in 30 meter grid blocks. The Minnesota water buffers are set at 50 feet or 15.24 meters. It is not possible to split the raster cell. Parameters for reclassification were set at 30 meters thus nearly doubling the

For guestions or comments, feel free to contact me: email qb1570ix@go.minnstate.edu

buffer area.

Expected Outcomes

Positives

- Healthy biological communities
- Improved human health
- Increased property value
- Cleaner water for millions of people
- Sustainable water management
- Increased recreational opportunities
- Trail Blazer

Negatives

- Opportunity Costs
- Implementation Costs
- Conflicts with Federal Government Priorities

Questions



Contact

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