Appendix M

Summary of Other State Programs

Appendix M1

ASIWPCA Survey Responses

Appendix M1: ASIWPCA Survey Responses

State	Water Withdrawal Registration	Permitting	Length of Program (years)	Withdrawal Amount Requiring Registration/Permitting	Annual Water Use
Delaware	No	Yes	20	>50,000 gpd	USGS Fact Sheet FS 111 03 for most recent data (2000)
Idaho					
Illinois	No	No			
Indiana	Yes	No	20	Withdrawal **capacity** of 100,000 gpd	**Reported** use is 3.4 trillion gallons
Iowa	No	Yes	50	25,000 gallons per day on any one day per year. Therefore as little as 25,000 gallons per month	195 billion gallons
Maine	No; Reporting program	No	3	Rivers: general threshold of 20,000 gpd; sliding scale for larger rivers. Lakes: min. of 30,000 gpd; sliding scale for larger rivers. Groundwater: general threshold of 50,000 gpd	102 billion gallons

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Michigan	Yes	No	11	100,000 gpd *capacity* averaged over any 30 day period. 3 million gallons/month *capacity*	2004: 3.99 trillion gallons
Mississippi	No	Yes	20; existing water users were allowed a 3 year grandfathering period to obtain their initial 10 year withdrawal permits	Unfortunately, our statute does not specify a set volume of withdrawal to qualify for permitting. By law, water wells with surface casing diameters 6 inches or greater must be permitted. Permits for surface water diversion or groundwater withdrawal are not required for domestic use in the state.	657 billion gallons
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	since early 1900s	Those with capability to divert 50,000 gallons per day in the Highlands Region; 100,000 gallons per day through the rest of state must register or obtain an allocation permit. Agricultural certifications are also required.	Approx. 975 billion gallons

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New Mexico	Yes	Yes	1906/1907	Any amount	Data at ww.ose. state.nm.us/water-info/water-use/wateruse.html by category and source (surface or ground) retrievable by county or by drainage
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Water Withdrawal -- 14; Permitting since 1967, updated in 2002	100,000 gpd	4.16 trillion gallons per year
Ohio	Yes	No	14	100,000 gpd *capacity*, not use	see http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/water/wwfr/
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Withdrawal Program eff. in 2003 Permitting since 1939	300,000 gallons per month	3.5 trillion gallons per year; 91% from surface; 9% from ground

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South Carolina	Yes	Yes	1969;updated statute in 2000	Over 3 million gallons in any month; groundwater withdrawal permits required in any capacity use areas (coastal plain aquifers)	http://www.scdhec.net/water/html/capuse.html
Utah	No	No			
Vermont	No				
Virginia	Yes		1982	300,000 gallons per month	

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State	Annual Program Budget	Obstacles/Challenges to Implementing Program
Delaware	$250,000.00	Chronic/acute shortage of staff due to budget constraints.
Idaho		
Illinois		
Indiana	No budget; agency's general funds	Getting all facilities to submit annual withdrawal reports; sufficient resources to actively ID new facilities that should register.
Iowa	$295,000	Inadequate staff and funding. 2.75 FTEs administer about 3600 permits. We process about 425 new, modified and renewal applications per year. We cannot implement all of the legislative requirements like State Water Plan, water conservation plans, well interference compensation program when a regulated users adversely impacts a unregulated well [small capacity domestic or livestock well], maintenance of stream gauging stations and low flow cut off requirements for water users that take water from surface water bodies or adjacent alluvial aquifers, etc.
Maine	$60,000.00	Legislation that created the reporting program also directed the Maine DEP to undertake rulemaking to establish water use standards to protect water quality in rivers, streams, and lakes.

Appendix M1: ASIWPCA Survey Responses

State	Annual Program Budget	Obstacles/Challenges to Implementing Program
Michigan	Approx. 1.5 FTEs	Compliance big problem early in program, convincing parties reported data was not going to be used against them punitively, nor was specific data going to be published. Agriculture exempt from reporting until 2004, now under different and somewhat limited requirements.
Mississippi	Aprox. $500,000 per year to maintain reissuance and new permits. The initial phase of permitting probably would require $1,000,000 per year for 3 to 5 years.	a. Our initial mail-out based on old well drillers logs with questionable/ incorrect data. Notification via other means (e.g., newspaper) needed to fulfill our statutory obligations. b. Dealing with the initial round of permitting and the 12,000 applications required much effort. Took a number of years to process, check, and finally issue all of the permits. c. Obtaining all of the required locational data was time consuming. For our GIS (system) we are tracking not only the location of wells and surface water intakes, but also the actual acreage being irrigated, etc. d. QA/QC for the data was (and remains) quite tedious and time consuming. e. Should have done a better job tying in (actually requiring) water-use reporting and the implementation of conservation measures/practices with the permits.
New Jersey	$ 6 million; this excludes specific projects	· Providing adequate water to address growing demand and, at the same time, address increased protection of the resource and water dependent species. · Promotion of water conservation and reuse technologies to provide for the most efficient and effective use of available supplies.

Appendix M1: ASIWPCA Survey Responses

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New Mexico	Annual Report at ose.state.nm.us/PDF/Publications/AnnualReports/03-04-Annual Report.pdf .	The program has been in effect for almost 100 years. The primary problems are not enough water to go around – not enough staff to fully administer (enforce) – interstate stream delivery requirements, etc. Some problems are apparent in reading the annual report text.
North Carolina	Unknown. 4 employees for withdrawal program. 6 employees for permits	Scrutiny and stakeholder influence. Convincing people to invest in other water sources, all of which were more expensive to treat and transmit.
Ohio	> 1 FTE	Getting annual reports returned
Pennsylvania	$1-2 million/year (at project peak)	Funding, staffing, inability to access pertinent data, enforcement limitations, lack of regulations, newness of the act

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South Carolina	3.5 FTEs	Lack of surface water permitting authority. Lack of adequate resources to monitor water levels, conduct modeling, etc…
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia	$60,000	The program does not require metering and as such there are limitations to the data provided. This limitation manifests itself in the data reported and whether a particular user believes that they actually use 300,000 gallons and are required to report. In practice, this program has historically been treated as voluntary and the emphasis has been on establishing relations and gaining the users confidence so that they report. Additional resources would be needed to improve the current QA/QC of the data.

State	Other Details
Delaware	A strong partnership with geological surveys on water conditions monitoring is extremely valuable.
Idaho	Contact Idaho Department of Water Resources
Illinois	No program; has caused great concern, but several tries have been unsuccessful in correcting. Interested in seeing survey response.
Indiana	Registration requirement for Significant Water Withdrawal Facilities (SWWF): http://www.in.gov/dnr/water/waer_availability/14-25-7-15.html Online withdrawal data: http://www.in.gov.dnr.water.water availability/SWWF/index.html
Iowa	Our program is a statewide water allocation and use program. The state owns the water of the state, including surface and ground water. We manage a permit program that applies to all types of water allocations such as farm pond storage, municipal, commercial, industrial, irrigation, animal feeding, recreational, etc. We issue temporary water allocation for beneficial use that must be renewed at least every 10 years. Currently the fee is $25 for application or renewal of a 10 year permit
Maine	**Sustainable Water Use Policy** <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/ docmonitoring/wateruse/policy.htm> **Water Withdrawal Reporting Program** <http://www.maine.gov/ dep/blwq/ docmonitoring/wateruse/index.htm> **Sustainable Water Use Rulemaking Process** <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/topic/flow/index.htm>

Appendix M1: ASIWPCA Survey Responses

State	Other Details
Michigan	Ongoing concern over agriculture's past exemption and current different reporting requirements.
Mississippi	West Virginia may want to consider excluding the permitting of domestic wells. Because of the rural nature of Mississippi, the availability of ample groundwater resources in most areas of the state, and the large number of domestic wells still in use, this exclusion greatly lessened the time required to address the relatively insignificant volume of water associated with this particular beneficial use.
New Jersey	

Appendix M1: ASIWPCA Survey Responses

State	Other Details
New Mexico	The NM State Engineer website at www.ose.state.nm.us is a great source of information.
North Carolina	We have developed websites to provide the background information regarding our Water Withdrawal Registration and Central Coastal Plain Capacity Use Area program at: www.ncwater.org under Permits and Registrations
Ohio	General Ohio Water Withdrawal information: htt/://www.dnr.state.oh.us/water/wwfr/aboutwwfr.htm Law: http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/water/wwfr/forms.htm
Pennsylvania	Additional background materials are available at www.dep.state.pa.us, Water Topics, Act 220 (State Water Planning).

State	Other Details
South Carolina	
Utah	
Vermont	
Virginia	Virginia would gladly share the database structure and train the database manager on its use. Even with its data limitations, the database is easy to use and query and has provided useful information. To get a complete understanding of the program, you would have to meet with our ground water people, surface water people, water supply people and see how this is integrated into our water resource program.