

Appendix M2

DEP Survey of Surrounding State Programs

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STATE	PROGRAM	STATISTICS	COMMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE(S)	Total State Withdrawal
Ohio	Water Withdrawal Facilities Registration Program	1,737 facilities 3,908 wells 1032 intakes	1988; Facilities with the capability of withdrawing greater than 100,000 gal. per day must register.	General Revenue	10.9 trillion gallons per day (USGS estimate).
	Ground Water Stress Areas Legislation		1990; Anyone withdrawing gw in designated stress areas in amounts greater than a threshold must register.		
Delaware	Water Allocation Permit	250 permitted facilities.	1987; Withdrawals greater than 50,000 gal. per day (either gw or sw) must register. Record and Report water Usage each year. 30 year permits	Permit fees; \$250 or \$375 depending on category. Modifications require an additional fee. Other funding from other programs.	2004 and 2005 data not in database as they switched to a new system.
Kentucky	Water Withdrawal Permit	700 regulated entities – Agricultural, domestic, oil and gas and some power plants are exempt.	1966; Withdrawals over 10,000 gal. per day averaged over the number of days pumped. If pumped all year, would be over 300,000 gal. per month.	General Revenue. No permit fees.	320 Billion Gallons per year.

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Pennsylvania	Water Withdrawal and Use Registration Reporting Program	8,964 sources registered	2003; Are working on regulations for registration and reporting, anticipate completion in 2007. All public water supply agencies and hydropower facilities are required to register. Facilities that use over 10,000 gal per day, averaged over 30 days (300,000 gal. per month) must register.	General Program Funding, no fees, some funding from penalties.	3.5 Trillion gallons per year. 91% from surface water, 9% from groundwater.
	Withdrawal Permitting Program		1939; Only applies to public water supply agencies, and only to surface water withdrawals. Must have permit regardless of quantity used. \$25 permit application fee.		

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Virginia	Virginia Water Protection Permitting Program		Permits stream intakes. Have not been based on withdrawals, but based on flow-by conditions. Recently they have been setting withdrawal limits and flow-by limits. Facilities that withdrew prior to July 1, 1989 were exempt from permitting.	Permit fees and General Revenue. Permits bring in about 30% of the operating budget.	Only about 10% of the withdrawals have permits because of the exclusion.
	Surface Water Withdrawal Management Act	No permits issued to date.	1989; In areas declared a Surface Water Management Area, new water withdrawals of 300,000 gal or more per month must be permitted. Existing withdrawals must have a Surface Water Withdrawal Certificate to continue to withdraw. 10 year permits, permit fee is \$12,000.	ditto	

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	Ground Water Management Act	Approximately 275 permitted withdrawals	1992; Regulates withdrawals in Ground Water Management Areas. Any person who withdraws 300,000 gal or more per month must have a permit. 10 year permit, fee from \$1,200 to \$6,000.	ditto	120 Mgpd permitted in two management areas. Not the actual amount.
Maryland	Water Withdrawal Permit	13,000 – 14,000 permits; This is because of the large number of small permits. Almost everyone has to have a permit.	1930 and 1960; Any withdrawal from surface or groundwater requires a permit, unless exempted: Ag use under 10,000gal per day, Residential subdivisions of 10 or fewer lots, etc. 12 year permit, no fee.	General funds. No permit fees.	Rely on USGS to provide a report based on their data.