

Appendix G

ASIWPCA Survey Results

ASIWPCA Survey

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 gpmonth	195 billion gallons

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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
Michigan	Yes	No	11	100,000 gpd <i>capacity</i> averaged over any 30 day period. 3 million gallons/month <i>capacity</i>	2004: 3.99 trillion gallons

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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 1900's	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 GPY
Ohio	Yes	No	14	100,000 gpd <i>capacity</i> , not use	see http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/water/wwfr/

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Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Withdrawal Program eff. in 2003 Permitting since 1939	300,000 gallons per month	3.5 Trillion GPY 91% from surface 9% from ground
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				

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 gaging stations and low flow cut off requirements for water users that take water from surface water bodies or adjacent alluvial aquifers, etc.

State	Annual Program Budget	Obstacles/Challenges to Implementing Program
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.
Michigan	Approx. 1.5 FTE's	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.

State	Annual Program Budget	Obstacles/Challenges to Implementing Program
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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.

State	Annual Program Budget	Obstacles/Challenges to Implementing Program
New Mexico	<p><u>Annual Report at ose.state.nm.us/PDF/Publications/AnnualReports/03-04-Annual Report.pdf</u></p>	<p>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.</p>
North Carolina	<p>Unknown. 4 employees for Withdrawl program. 6 employees for permits</p>	<p>Scrutiny and stakeholder influence. Convincing people to invest in other water sources, all of which were more expensive to treat and transmit.</p>
Ohio	<p>> 1 FTE</p>	<p>Getting annual reports returned</p>

State	Annual Program Budget	Obstacles/Challenges to Implementing Program
Pennsylvania	1-2 Million Year (at project peak)	Funding, Staffing, Inability to access pertinent data, enforcement limitations, lack of regulations, newness of the act
South Carolina	3.5 FTE's	Lack of surface water permitting authority. Lack of adequate resources to monitor water levels, conduct modeling, etc...
Utah		
Vermont		

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

State	Other Details
Maine	<p>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></p>
Michigan	Ongoing concern over agriculture's past exemption and current different reporting requirements.

State	Other Details
Mississippi	<p>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.</p>
New Jersey	

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: http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/water/wwfr/aboutwwfr.htm Law: http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/water/wwfr/forms.htm

State	Other Details
Pennsylvania	Additional background materials are available at www.dep.state.pa.us , Water Topics, Act 220 (State Water Planning).
South Carolina	
Utah	
Vermont	