

Table 3-2  
Summary of Water Use Reporting Programs by Jurisdiction \*

Jurisdiction	Agencies Involved (lead agency in bold)	Authorizing Laws/Regulations	Permit/ Registration (all water sources unless specified)	Public Participation in Permit Process	Total Principal Facilities	Percent Principal Facilities Reporting	Data Reporting Frequency	Data Compilation Methods	Consumptive Use Compilation Methods	Specificity of Primary Data to G.L. Basin	Funding	Staffing
Illinois	<b>Department of Natural Resources</b> ; State Water Survey	Level of Lake Michigan Act; Regulation Title 17 Chapter I (h), Part 3730; Voluntary Survey	Permits for Lake Michigan allocations (surface water)	Public hearings held for applications	33	N/A	Annual/ Monthly	Facility measured	N/A (all water consumed)	Yes	\$80,000 (70 DNR, 10 Survey) (G.L. Basin)	1.35 FTEs (1 DNR, 0.35 Survey) (G.L. Basin)
Indiana	<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>	Indiana Code 14-25-7: Water Resource Management Act	Registration for more than 100,000 g/day capacity	None	540	100	Annual	Facility/state measured or estimated	State estimated	No	\$10,000 (estimate) (G.L. Basin)	0.2 FTEs (G.L. Basin)
Michigan	<b>Department of Environmental Quality</b>	Public Act 451 of 1994, Part 327 Public Act 399 of 1976, Part 15	Registration for public supply, some 100,000 g/day capacity	None	2,221	Nearly 100	Annual	Facility/state measured or estimated	Facility/state estimated	Yes	\$53,000 (annual fees) (G.L. Basin)	0.9 FTEs (G.L. Basin)
Minnesota	<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>	Statute 103G.265 to 103G.315; Rules 6115.0600 to 6115.0810	Permits for use of more than 10,000 g/day or 1 million g/year	Local units given 30 days for comments	118	Nearly 100	Annual with monthly data	Facility measured	State estimated	No	From State General Fund	0.4 FTEs (G.L. Basin)
New York	<b>NYS Department of Environmental Conservation</b> ; USGS; ACOE; NYSDOH	NYSECL 15-1609 and 15-1501, NYCRR Parts 675 and 601	Reg. for more than 100,000 g/day use; public supply permits	Water Supply Permit Program only	641	N/A	Annual/ Biennial	Measured or estimated	Measured or estimated	Partially	\$35,367 (G.L. Basin)	0.65 FTEs (G.L. Basin)
Ohio	<b>Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water</b>	Ohio Revised Code Sections 1521.15 and 1521.16	Registration for more than 100,000 g/day capacity	None	262	100	Annual	Measured and estimated	State estimated and facility measured	No	\$19,410 (G.L. Basin)	0.3 FTEs (G.L. Basin)
Ontario	<b>Ministry of Natural Resources</b> ; Ministry of Environment and Energy; Env't Canada	Ont. Water Res. Act: Sect. 34; Water Transfer and Taking Reg. 285/99. Other regs. may influence takings.	Permits for use of more than 50,000 L/day	Applications web posted for 30 days. Public can appeal decisions.	2,827	N/A	N/A	Measured and estimated	Province est. and facility measured (industrial)	Partially	No specific, stable funding	1 FTE (G.L. Basin)
Pennsylvania	<b>Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Watershed Management</b>	Chapter 109.701 (b) Rules and Regulations; Administrative Code Section 1904-A(3)	Surface withdrawal permits for public supply	Public comment for public supply	26	N/A	Annual	Facility estimated or measured	State estimated/fac. est. or measured	Yes	\$6,700 (G.L. Basin)	0.1 FTEs (G.L. Basin)
Québec	Municipalities; Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Industry; Hydro-Québec	Ministry of the Environment; Watercourses Act; Environment Quality Act; other ministries	Permit needed for public supply	Municipality gives public supply comments	171	70-100	When requested	Facility measured (industrial, electric only)	N/A (no systematic mechanism)	Only for hydro	\$0	0 FTEs
Wisconsin	<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>	State Statute 281.35; Natural Resources 142, Administrative Code	Registration for more than 100,000 g/day use	None	414	100	Annual	Facility measured or estimated	Facility estimated	Yes	\$14,000 (state-wide)	0.2 FTEs (state-wide)

\*Based on status in 1998

Table 3-3  
Summary Characterization of Water Use Permitting, Registration and Reporting Programs

Jurisdiction	Characteristic	Water Use Category								
		Public Supply	Self-Supply Domestic	Self-Supply Irrigation	Self-Supply Livestock	Self-Supply Industrial	Self-Supply Thermoelectric	Self-Supply Nuclear	Hydroelectric	Other
Illinois	Permit/Reg	Permit		N/A		Permit		N/A		Permit
	Water Source	Surface		-		Surface		-		Surface
	Threshold	All		-		All		-		All
	Capacity/Use	All		-		All		-		All
	Req'd Reporting	Yes		-		Yes		-		Yes
	Data Source	Permit program		No existing uses		Permit program		No existing uses		Permit program
Indiana	Permit/Reg		Registration					N/A	None	Registration
	Water Source		All					-	-	All
	Threshold		100,000 g/day					-	-	100,000 g/day
	Capacity/Use		Facility capacity					-	-	Facility capacity
	Req'd Reporting		Yes					-	-	Yes
	Data Source		Registration program					No existing uses	Volunt. reporting	Reg. program
Michigan	Permit/Reg	Registration	None	None	None		Registration		None	
	Water Source	All	-	-	-		All	-	-	
	Threshold	All	-	-	-		100,000 g/day	-	-	
	Capacity/Use	All	-	-	-		Facility capacity	-	-	
	Req'd Reporting	Yes	-	-	-		Yes	-	-	
	Data Source	Reg. program	Not reported	Modelling	Not reported		Registration program		Not reported	
Minnesota	Permit/Reg		Permit							
	Water Source		All							
	Threshold		10,000 g/day or 1 million g/yr.							
	Capacity/Use		Actual use							
	Req'd Reporting		Yes							
	Data Source		Permit program							
New York	Permit/Reg	Permit		Registration					None	Registration
	Water Source	All		All					-	All
	Threshold	All		100,000 g/day					-	100,000 g/day
	Capacity/Use	All		Actual use					-	Actual use
	Req'd Reporting	No		Yes					-	Yes
	Data Source	Est. with permits		Registration program					Power agencies	Reg. program
Ohio	Permit/Reg		Registration							
	Water Source		All							
	Threshold		100,000 g/day							
	Capacity/Use		Facility capacity							
	Req'd Reporting		Yes							
	Data Source		Registration program							
Ontario	Permit/Reg	Permit	Permit <sup>2</sup>		None	Permit	Permit			
	Water Source	All	All		-	All	All			
	Threshold	50,000 L/day	50,000 L/day		-	50,000 L/day	50,000 L/day			
	Capacity/Use	Allowable use	Allowable use		-	Allowable use	Allowable use			
	Req'd Reporting	No	No		-	No	No			
	Data Source	Federal survey	Federal census		Federal census	Federal survey	Voluntary reporting			
Pennsylvania	Permit/Reg	Permit	None	None	None	None		N/A	None	
	Water Source	Surface	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Threshold	All	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Capacity/Use	All	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Req'd Reporting	Yes	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Data Source	Permit program	State estimated	Volunt. reporting	Not reported	Volunt. reporting		No existing uses	Not reported	
Quebec	Permit/Reg	Permit	None			None	None	N/A	None	
	Water Source	All	-			-	-	-	-	
	Threshold	All	-			-	-	-	-	
	Capacity/Use	All	-			-	-	-	-	
	Req'd Reporting	No	-			-	-	-	-	
	Data Source	Prov. estimated	Province estimated			Env. Canada	Hydro-Quebec	No existing uses	Hydro-Quebec	
Wisconsin	Permit/Reg	Approval <sup>1</sup>	Approval/Reg. <sup>1</sup>	App/Reg   Permit gwater   swater		Approval/Registration <sup>2</sup>				
	Water Source	All	All	gwater   swater		All				
	Threshold	All	100,000 g/day	100,000   All		100,000 g/day				
	Capacity/Use	All	Facility capacity	Fac. cap   All		Facility capacity				
	Req'd Reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes   No		Yes				
	Data Source	Approval	Approval/Reg.	App/Reg   Volunt.		Approval/Registration				

NOTES

- 1 The hydropower category of Minnesota's water use permitting program only covers facilities that divert water out of the river channel. Currently, all Minnesota hydroelectric water uses in the Great Lakes watershed are in the river channel.
- 2 Permits for the self-supply domestic category do not include individual residential use.
- 3 Wisconsin has an approval process for many water uses that goes beyond registration but not a complete permitting process.

KEY TO TABLE  
3-3 CHARACTERISTICS

**Permit/Reg:** Does the jurisdiction have a water use permitting or registration program? If neither, the box for the category is marked "None" for no program or "N/A" for no existing uses and the next four categories are left blank.

**Water Source:** What water sources (i.e., groundwater, surface water, all) are included in the program?

**Threshold:** What is the use threshold for inclusion in the program?

**Capacity/Use:** Does the threshold apply to facility capacity, actual use, or allowable use? If the threshold applies to all uses, "All" is repeated.

**Req'd Reporting:** Is water use reporting required under the permit or registration program?

**Data Source:** What is the source of water use data for the 1998 Great Lakes Regional Water Use Data Base?

Table 4-1  
State/Provincial Water Conservation Programs and Drought Contingency Plans (as of January 1998)

Jurisdiction	Conservation Program	Local Conservation Efforts	Drought Contingency Plan
Illinois	For Lake Michigan water, conservation required and outdoor rules apply during growing season. System owners and end users both required to conserve. Promotion through printed materials. Permittees cannot exceed unaccounted-for-flow of 8 percent.	Municipal permittees have adopted ordinances and building codes requiring conservation.	None, but individual plans encouraged for permitted users. Governor's Drought Task Force discusses drought conditions.
Indiana	None, except during drought.	Local governments support conservation efforts during drought.	Three water shortage phases used with recommendations for action. First phases use voluntary reductions and public outreach. Phase III uses mandatory restrictions. Water Shortage Task Force can be formed to advise the governor.
Michigan	None	Individual municipalities and local governments use drought measures as necessary.	None, but ad hoc interdepartmental task forces have been formed.
Minnesota	Permits require all users to be efficient. Public water suppliers and agricultural irrigators must have conservation plans.	Local demand management measures are required to obtain approvals for new municipal wells or increases in authorized water volumes.	Current plan specific to Mississippi River, but being updated to whole state. Public suppliers and surface water users must have contingency plans. Drought plan includes mandatory restrictions. Multi-agency/stakeholder task force implements the plan.
New York	Water suppliers required to have conservation programs. Goal to maintain unaccounted-for water below 15 percent. Publicity and consumer education efforts required.	Local entities may provide additional support.	State Drought Management Task Force recommends four different drought stages. The first two stages focus on voluntary reductions. The final two stages use mandatory restrictions.
Ohio	None, except during drought.	Local entities may provide additional support.	Four phases of drought are used. The second two phases use voluntary conservation and public education; phase four uses mandatory restrictions after governor declaration. Drought Executive Committee is activated in phase three.
Ontario	Building code and planning laws require low-flow plumbing and other conservation measures. Education initiatives promote conservation. Provincial Water Use Strategy guides efforts.	Municipal levels have regulations and are involved in education during low water conditions. Communities receive federal money to reduce public use.	Three drought indicator levels used. Level 1 is voluntary, Level 2 is regulatory and Level 3 is mandatory. Ontario Low Water Response Plan guides partnerships between local and provincial agencies. Local Water Response Teams develop conservation plans.
Pennsylvania	Public water suppliers using surface water required to have conservation program. Various conservation efforts are used.	Local entities may provide additional support.	Three drought stages used. The first two stages have voluntary restrictions of various levels. The third stage may also include mandatory restrictions. Water suppliers and commercial and industrial users required to have drought plans.
Québec	None, but provincial ministries provide financial support to local efforts and NGOs. The organization RÉSEAU-Environment promotes conservation through a variety of methods.	A range of conservation occurs at local scale, including infrastructure replacement, restrictions on water use, and education programs.	None
Wisconsin	None, but conservation plans recommended as part of wellhead protection plans (required for municipal wells). System losses regulated by Public Service Commission. Plumbing flows regulated by Department of Commerce.	Local entities may provide additional support.	Declaration determines the presence of drought emergency. Formal plan, stages not used. Mandatory restrictions imposed with declaration of drought emergency.

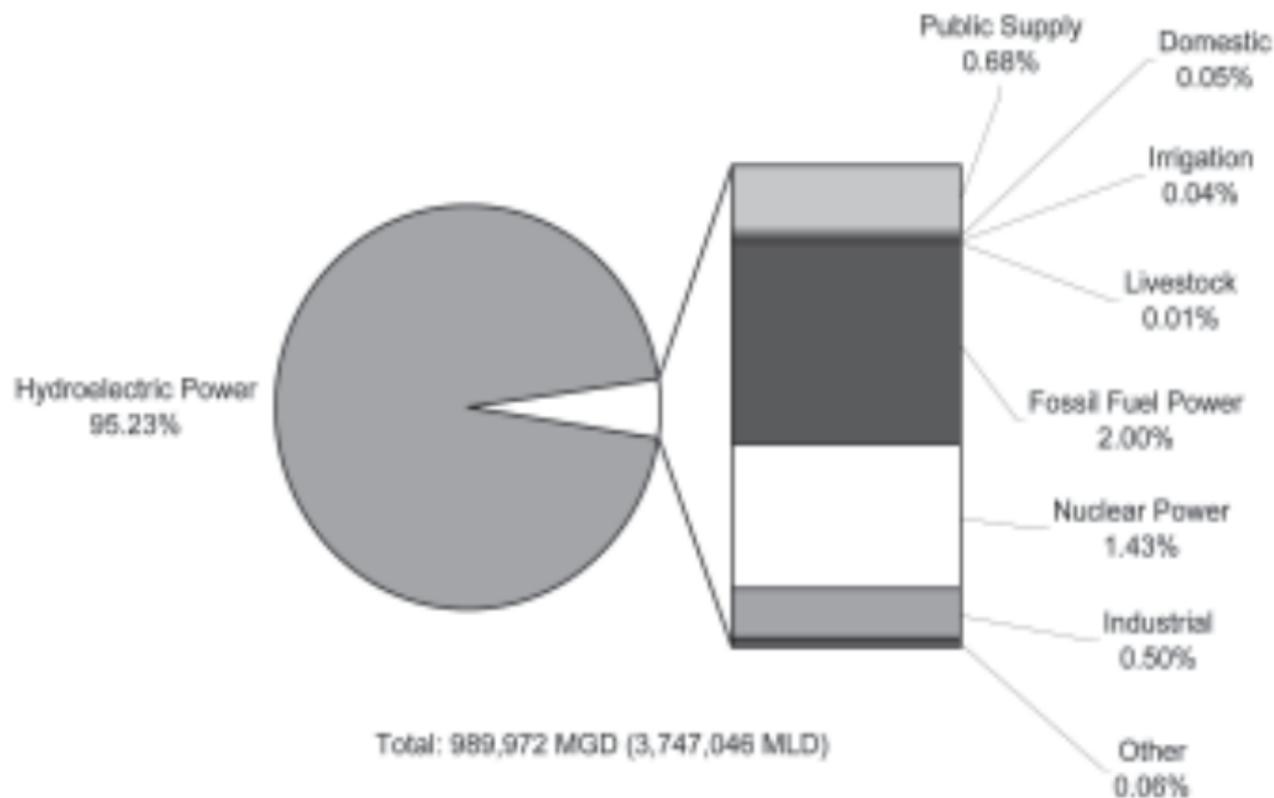


Figure 3-2  
1998 water withdrawals by category