Legal Framework for Water Withdrawal Regulations

Southwest Michigan Water Resources Council January 12, 2012 Jim Milne DEQ Water Resources Division

Objective: Understanding Legal Framework Behind Water Withdrawal Regulations

Early Basin Wide Agreements
Great Lakes Compact
Part 327, Great Lakes Preservation

Great Lakes Charter

- 1985 agreement between Great Lakes States and Provinces
- They agreed to enact legislation establishing programs to regulate diversion and consumptive use of Basin water resources
- New or increased withdrawals 100,000 gpd; total diversions or consumptive uses > 2 MGD

Problems



Diversions of water from the Great Lakes Basin
 Use conflicts within Basin
 Areas with little available water
 Sensitive surface water bodies

Annex 2001

 Great Lakes Charter Amendments States & Provinces agreed to enter into **Basin**-wide binding compact < 3 years Decision making standard for water withdrawals Minimize Basin water loss No significant adverse individual or cumulative impacts

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact

 2005 interstate compact between Great Lakes States
 Created Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Council

Great Lakes Compact

Collaborative strategy to collect & apply scientific information

 Transfer & apply scientific research to water conservation & water use efficiency

Great Lakes Compact

Each party regulates new or increased withdrawals, consumptive uses & diversions > 100,000 gpd
 Regional review & approval of any proposed new or increased consumptive use of ≥ 5 MGD

Diversions

All new or increased diversions are prohibited with exceptions including:
Communities & counties straddling Basin watershed boundary
Intra-Basin transfers

Exception Standards

Avoid need thru conservation & efficiency?
Reasonable quantities for purpose
Return water to Basin, less consumptive use

New or Increased Withdrawal & Consumptive Use Standards

≥ 100,000 gpd
 Return all water withdrawn, less consumptive use, to source watershed
 No significant impacts to water quality, quantity & water dependent natural resources

Decision Making Standards continued

 Efficient use of water supplies
 Balance economic & social development with environmental protection

Decision Making Standards continued

 States & Provinces can be more restrictive
 Baseline for existing withdrawals & existing system capacities when Compact took effect

Ratification

 The Compact was ratified in Michigan as Part 342 of the NREPA (2008 PA 190) on July 9, 2008
 The Compact was signed by the President in October 2008

Groundwater Conservation Advisory Council

Created in 2003
Design assessment process for all largequantity water withdrawals
Collaborative effort
Peer reviewed

Part 327, Great Lakes Preservation, of the NREPA

Prohibits diversions outside Great Lakes Basin
 Large quantity withdrawals (LQW) ≥ 100,000 gpd (70 gpm) must register using Water Withdrawal Assessment Tool (WWAT)
 Any new or increased LQW ≥ 100,000 gpd (70 gpm) prohibited from causing Adverse Resource Impact (ARI)

Index Flow

Index flow is the median flow for lowest summer flow month (typically August)



Zones trigger management action

•B-Locals notified •C- Users committee form



ARI flow reductions defined in Michigan law



Michigan's New Water Management Process

Provides great efficiency to the public

Step 1 is Internet-based Screening Tool; automatic calculations based on statewide models; if proposal approved can selfregister online in minutes.

Home	
Related Articles	Finding the Location of Your Water Withdrawal
Education Material Tool Introduction	Please select one of the following options for locating the position of your water withdrawal.
Collaborators	Locate by Address
Department of Environmental Quality	Enter the address and zip code at or near the withdrawal location. Please spell street names correctly in order to ensure system accuracy. Code: Find Address
Department of	
Natural Resouces	Locate by Navigation
United States Geologic Survey	To select the county where the water withdrawal will occur, dick the map or choose from the drop down menu.
Institute of Water Research	Baraga Find County
<u>Coming Soon!</u>	
	Locate by Latitute and Longitude
	Enter the latitude and longitude Decimal Degrees coordinates at or near the withdrawal location. Please input Degree Minute Second





> Zones are set by law

Numerical values are different for each stream type

Zone A Withdrawal

Register and proceed

Zone B Withdrawal

Register and proceed
Cold-transitional system: site-specific review required
DEQ notification: conservation district, regional planning agency & other groups that have requested notification

Zone C

Site-specific review required
Applicant self-certifies using environmentally sound & economically feasible conservation measures
DEQ notifies large quantity users (of the same water source); local governments & groups that requested notification



Site specific review required Cannot proceed if confirmed Zone D

Michigan's New Water Management Process

Provides great efficiency to the public

Step 2 is Site Specific Revew by agency staff; uses best available site hydrogeologic data and expert knowledge to calculate Index Flow and stream depletion, and confirm stream classification; completed within 10 days of application. Applicant may provide additional data and analysis. Can the proposed withdrawal be modified by changing the pumping schedule, withdrawal location or well depth to meet the applicant's needs and avoid an ARI?



Site Specific Reviews

As a safety factor, the WWAT uses only 1/2 the Index Flow
Site Specific Reviews remove this safety factor

 Recalculated Index Flow then used in tracking future depletions

Example of how SSR affects Accounting Water Availability (above ARI) 5000 4500 W1 4000 W2 3500 A Zone Water (gpm) 3000 B Zone 2500 C Zone Β 2000 D Zone 1500 A W1 1000 В $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$ W2 500 С 0 Model Initial Tool Initial SSR - Initial May-09 Aug-09 Aug-09 Cases

Site Specific Reviews

WWAT Zone B (cold-transitional)

WWAT Zone C

WWAT Zone D

Colors indicate SSR Zone (green = A, yellow = B, orange = C)



Annual Water Use Reporting & Fees

Registered user reviews applicable environmentally sound & economically feasible water conservation measures
\$200 annual water use reporting fee
Farms, municipal water supplies & withdrawals of < 1.5 MGD exempt from reporting fee

Generic Water Conservation Measures

Sector specific
On DEQ's Water Use web page
Zone C withdrawals must self-certify they're using water conservation measures
Annual reporting under Great Lakes Compact

Permits

New withdrawals > 2 MGD
Increased withdrawals > 2 MGD
New or increased withdrawals > 1 MGD for Zone C site specific review
New or increased withdrawal resulting in intrabasin transfer > 100,000 gpd

Permit Review Criteria

Return water, less consumptive use, to source watershed
No individual or cumulative ARI
Intrabasin transfers comply with Section 4.9 of Great Lakes Compact

Summary

 Great Lakes Compact 1st effective means of regulating diversions from Great Lakes Basin, managing water use within Basin & promoting water conservation measures
 Part 327 complies with the Compact

Summary continued

- The WWAT effective screening tool to flag LQWs that may cause an ARI
- WWAT allows users to register LQWs that aren't likely to cause an ARI without having to request DEQ review
- The site specific review process allows DEQ to review available site specific information & work with the applicant to modify projects to avoid ARI

"We'll never know the worth of water till the well go dry."-Scottish Proverb

"Whiskey's for drinking, water's for fighting about."-Mark Twain