

Surface Water Law and Regulation

Water Quantity Programs

Groundwater Use and Reporting

- Since the 1970s
- Issue permits in designated capacity areas of the coastal plain over for use over 3 million gallons in any month
- Users outside of Capacity Use Areas must register wells if well or well system will use over 3 million gallons in any month
- All registered and permitted groundwater withdrawers report their annual water

Surface Water Withdrawal, Permitting and Reporting

- Since June 2012
- Issue permits / registrations statewide if over 3 million gallons in any month
- All registered and permitted surface water withdrawers report their annual water use to the Department

Surface Water Law and Regulation

- SC Surface Water Withdrawal, Permitting, Use, and Reporting Act, Section 49-4-10, passed in 2011
 - Regulation 61-119, promulgated in 2012
- Regulation established a system and rules for permitting and registering the withdrawal and use of surface water in South Carolina
- Any user withdrawing over 3 MGM in any month must have a permit or registration and report water use annually
- Three types of withdrawers: existing, new, and agricultural. Different criteria apply to each.

Surface Water Law and Regulation

- Determining permitted and registered permit volume:
 - Safe yield: Amount of water available to be permitted.
 - Calculated at point of withdrawal: 80% of Mean Annual Daily Flow (MADF)
 - Adjusted for upstream and downstream withdrawals
 - Applies to new permits and new registrations
 - Registrations are granted if requested volume is within safe yield
 - · Minimum instream flows (MIF): Amount of water to remain in stream
 - 20%, 30% or 40% of MADF, depending on month
 - When streamflow is below MIF, users must curtail withdrawals and begin contingency operations
 - Only applies to new permits

Existing Withdrawer Criteria

- Not subject to 20-30-40 minimum instream flow (MIF) requirements
- No public notice requirement
- Accounts for 97% of permits
- Most were permitted for the designed capacity of the intake structure

Existing surface water withdrawers on January 1, 2011



Permits issued for the largest of documented historical use, current permitted treatment capacity, designed capacity of intake structure



Permit durations with a minimum of 30 years and up to 50 years

New Withdrawer Criteria

Withdrawals evaluated for reasonableness

Public Noticed for 30 days (mandatory Public Hearing for Inter-basin Transfers (IBT))

Permit duration of 20 years with possible extension to 50 years

• Withdrawals are **subject to MIF** requirements

Safe yield calculated at the point of withdrawal

 Additional contingency planning shall be required to consider withdrawals more than safe yield

Agricultural Registration Criteria

Registration rather than a permit, must report their water use

 Safe yield calculated at the point of withdrawal and is the maximum amount that can be registered

Subject to safe yield calculations

 Not subject to MIF or reasonable use requirements

No expiration date

 Not required to include any best management practices

Surface Water Withdrawers

Statewide:

- Active Permits: 199 with 257 intakes
- Active Agricultural Registrations: 114 with 218 intakes

Santee Planning Basin:

- Active Permits: 26 with 31 intakes
- Active Agricultural Registrations: 10 with 13 intakes

Exemptions

Users exempt from surface water withdrawal regulations:

- Those withdrawing less than 3 mgm
- Ponds that are completely contained with no inflow/outflow to tributaries (surficial or runoff fed)
- Dewatering operations
- Wildlife management
- Hydro power (must only comply with being registered and reporting use)
- Emergency withdrawals



Contact us

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