



Managing Our Shared Water Resources



Kristen Bowman Kavanagh, P.E.
Executive Director



David Kovach, P.G.
Manager of Project Review

*Water Resources Association of the Delaware
River Basin – Value of Water Technical Conference*

University of Delaware, DE
October 15, 2025



The Delaware River Basin Commission is a federal-interstate Compact agency established in 1961.



Our Mission

Manage, protect, and improve the water resources of the Delaware River Basin.

Our Vision

Provide trusted, effective, and coordinated management of the Basin's shared water resources.

The Delaware River Basin Compact charges the Commission to balance progress and protection.



The Basin state Governors and the USACE NAD Commander are the DRBC Commissioners.



Delaware Governor, Matt Meyer,
DRBC Chair



Pennsylvania Governor, Josh Shapiro
DRBC Vice Chair



New Jersey Governor, Phil Murphy



North Atlantic Division Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers, Col. Jesse Curry

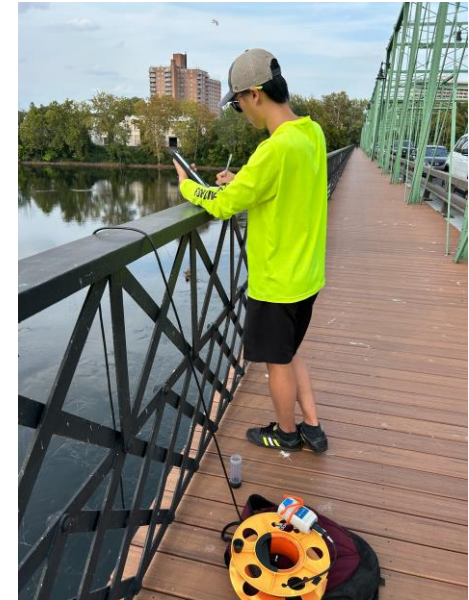


New York Governor, Kathy Hochul



Staff effectuate Commission policies & programs with a limited budget.

- Professional scientists, engineers, and planners
- 40 budgeted staff (10% vacancy rate)
- FY2025 budget = \$9 million
- Located in West Trenton, NJ



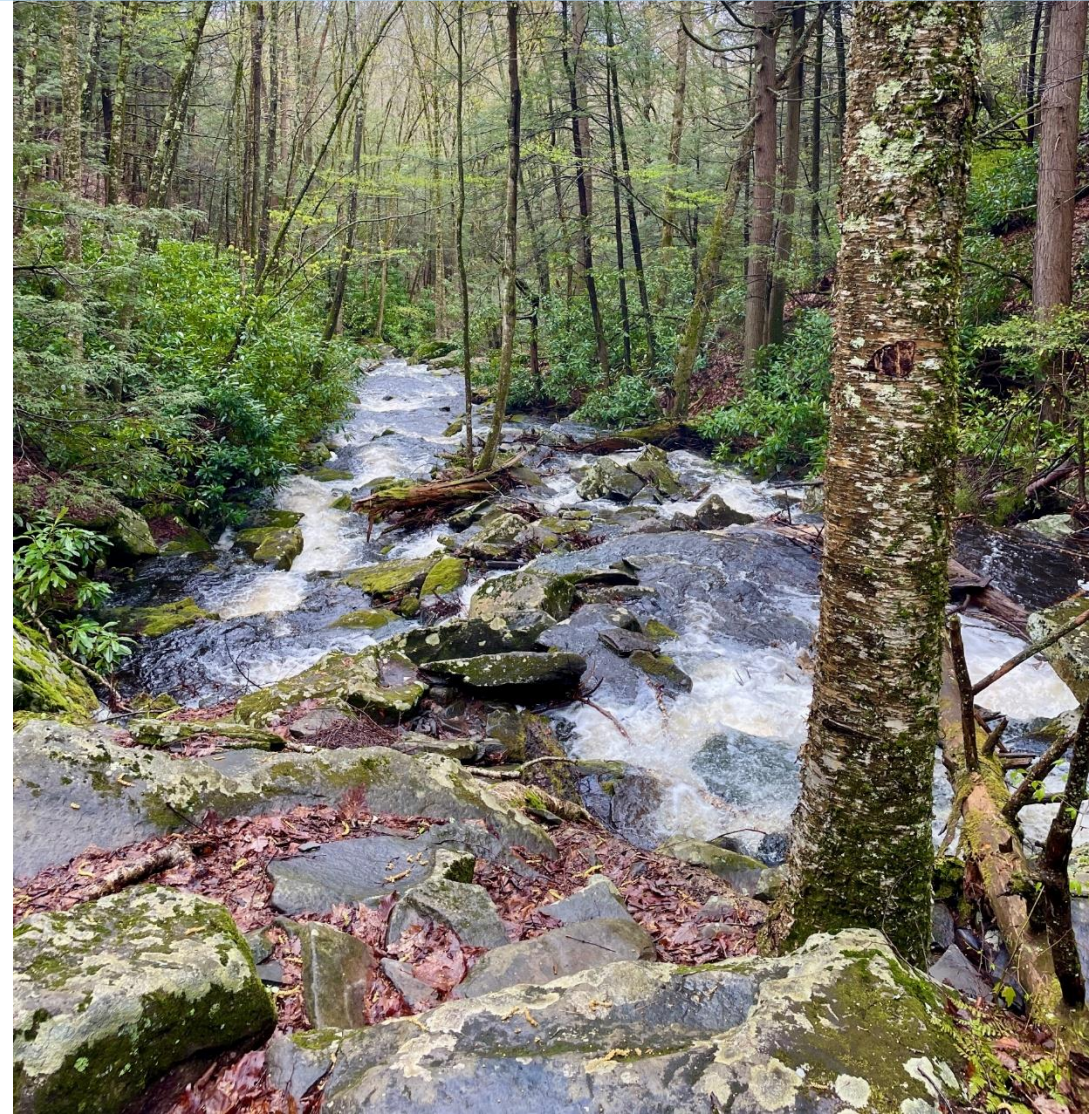
DRBC's programs address two broad topics.

WATER QUANTITY

An adequate and
sustainable
supply of water

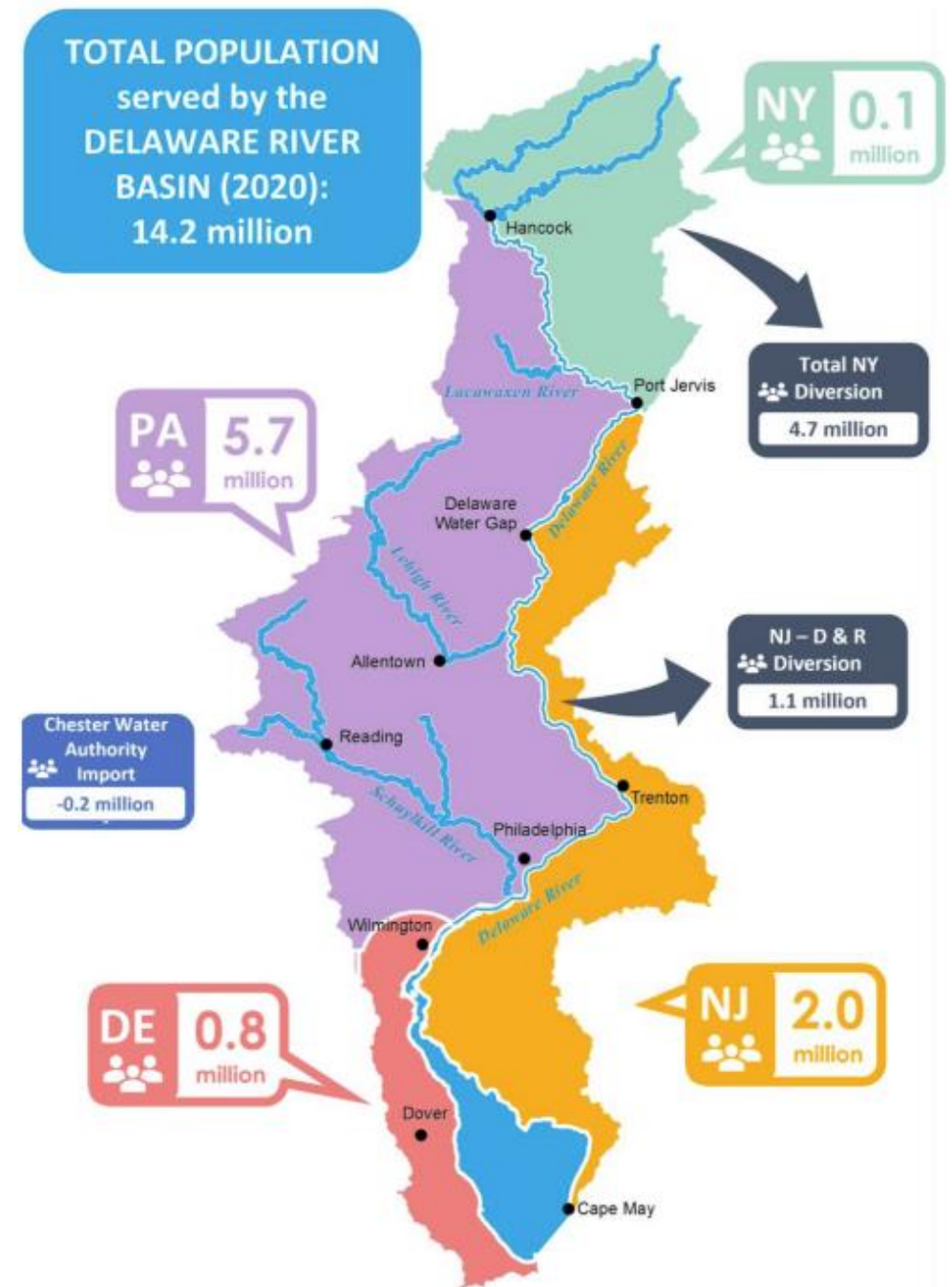
WATER QUALITY

Clean and
healthy water
resources



The waters of the Basin are a critical resource for the mid-Atlantic region:

- Drinking water for >14 million people (~5% of U.S.)
- 2nd highest electric-producing watershed in the nation
- Largest freshwater port in U.S.
- Critical habitat
- Over \$21B in economic value





How is water used in the Basin?



How does DRBC regulate discharges & withdrawals?



What's next?



How is water used in the Basin?

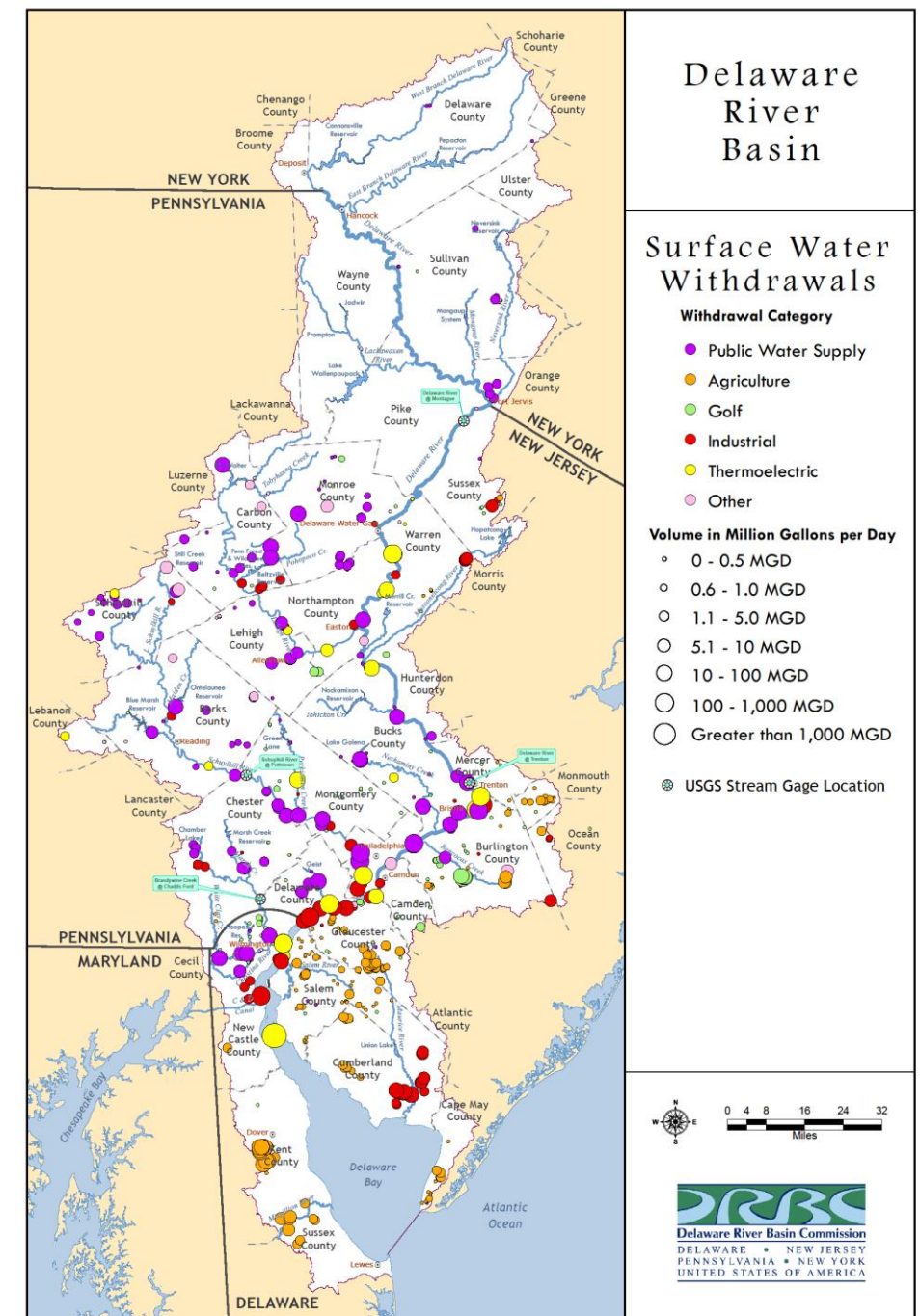


How does DRBC regulate discharges & withdrawals?



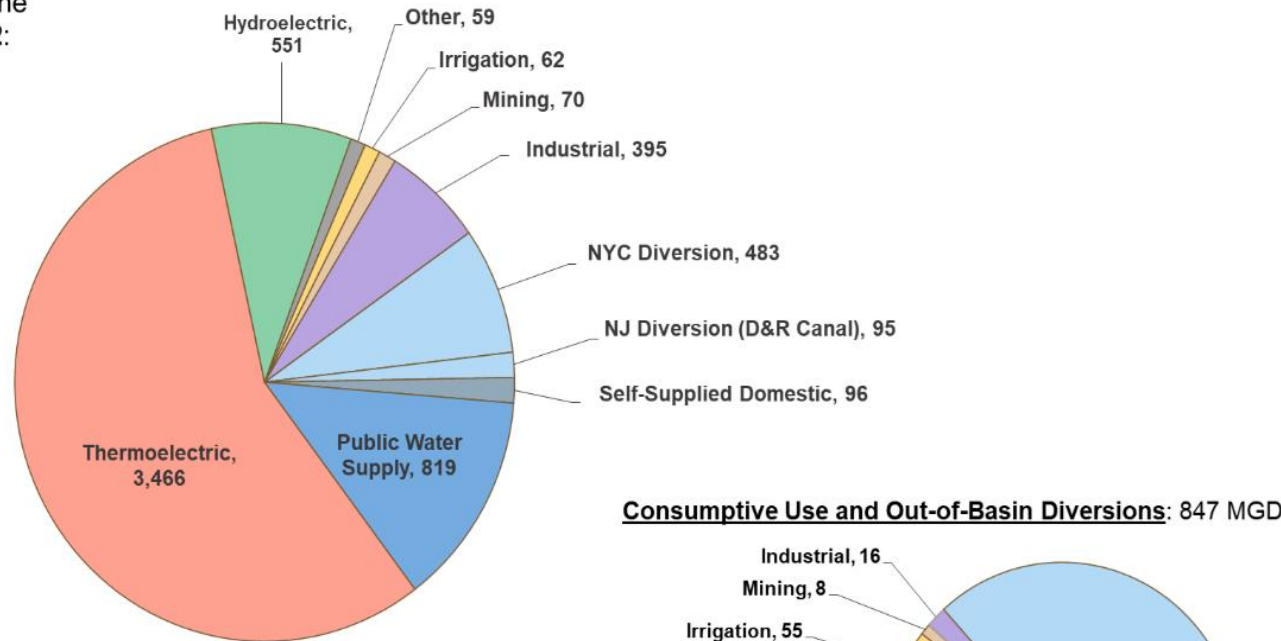
What's next?

Water withdrawals occur throughout the Basin for a variety of purposes.



Waters from the DRB are withdrawn for multiple – and sometimes competing – uses.

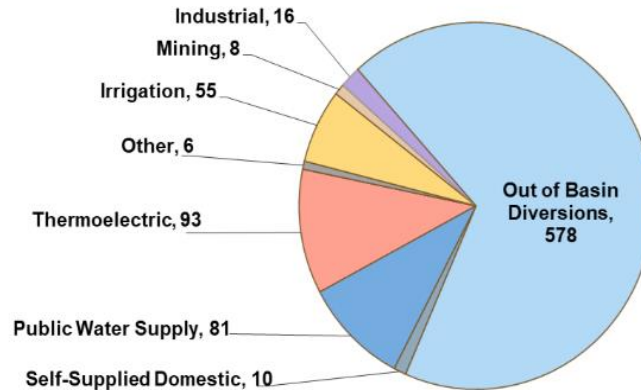
Total Water Withdrawals
(ground and surface) from the
Delaware River Basin, **2022:**
6,096 MGD



Legend for Total Water Withdrawals:

- Thermoelectric
- Hydroelectric
- Other
- Irrigation
- Mining
- Industrial
- NYC Diversion
- NJ Diversion (D&R Canal)
- Self-Supplied Domestic
- Public Water Supply

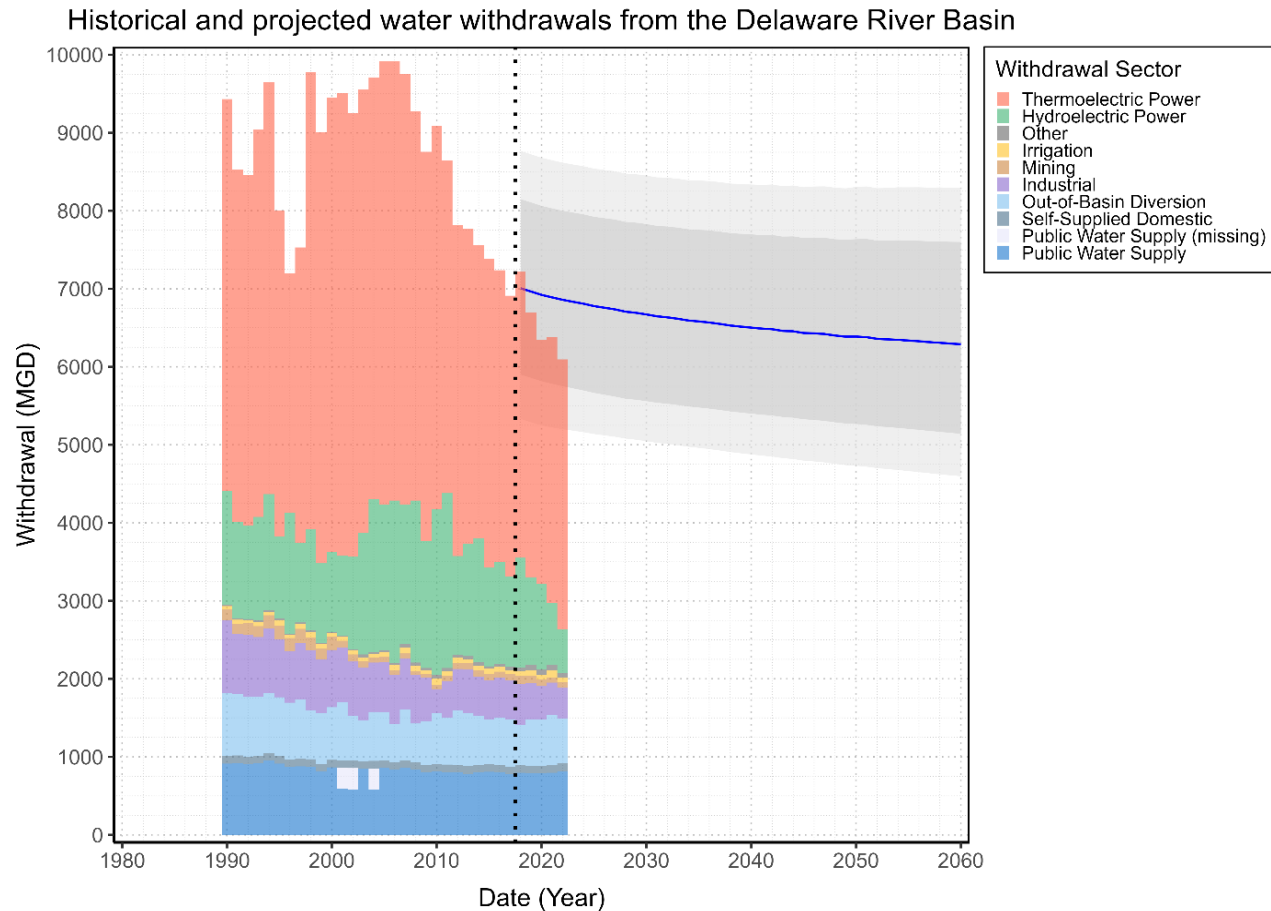
Consumptive Use and Out-of-Basin Diversions: 847 MGD



- 2022 withdrawals
 - ~6 BGD total
 - ~847 MGD consumptive use

Water is consumptively used when it is withdrawn and not returned to surface waters of the basin.

Since 1990 total water withdrawals in the Basin have decreased.



Water Withdrawals 1990 - 2022

~ 10,000 MGD in 2005 (10 BGD)

~ 6,000 MGD in 2022 (6 BGD)

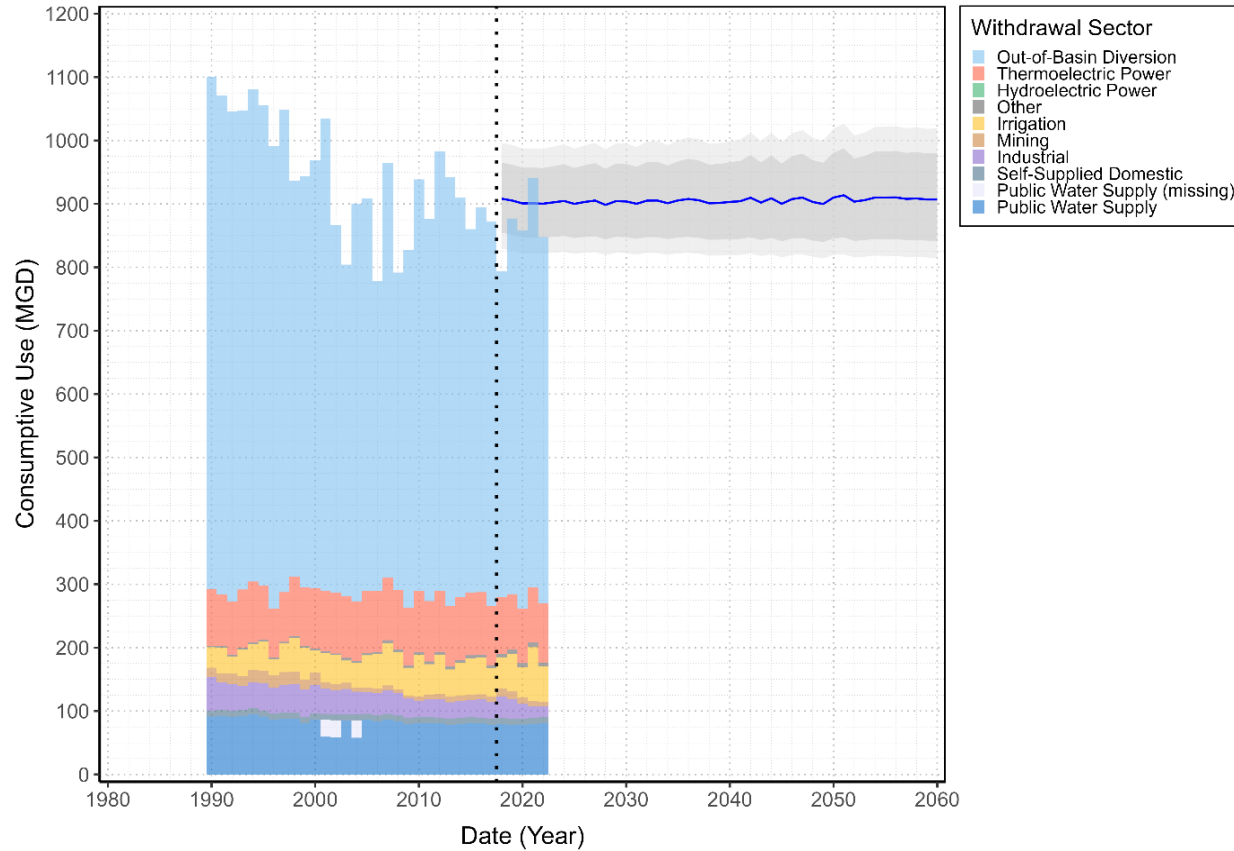
~ 4,000 MGD decrease (4 BGD)

Decrease Projected to 2060

Figure 8. Historical and projected water withdrawals from the Delaware River Basin, initially published in [Thompson & Pindar, 2021](#) through 2017. The predictive interval shown represents the aggregated predictive intervals for all sectors. The figure has been amended with complete years of data through 2022.

Consumptive water use in the Basin has also decreased since 1990.

Historical and projected consumptive water use in the Delaware River Basin



Consumptive Water Use

~ 1,100 MGD in 1990 (1.1 BGD)

~ 850 MGD in 2022 (0.850 BGD)

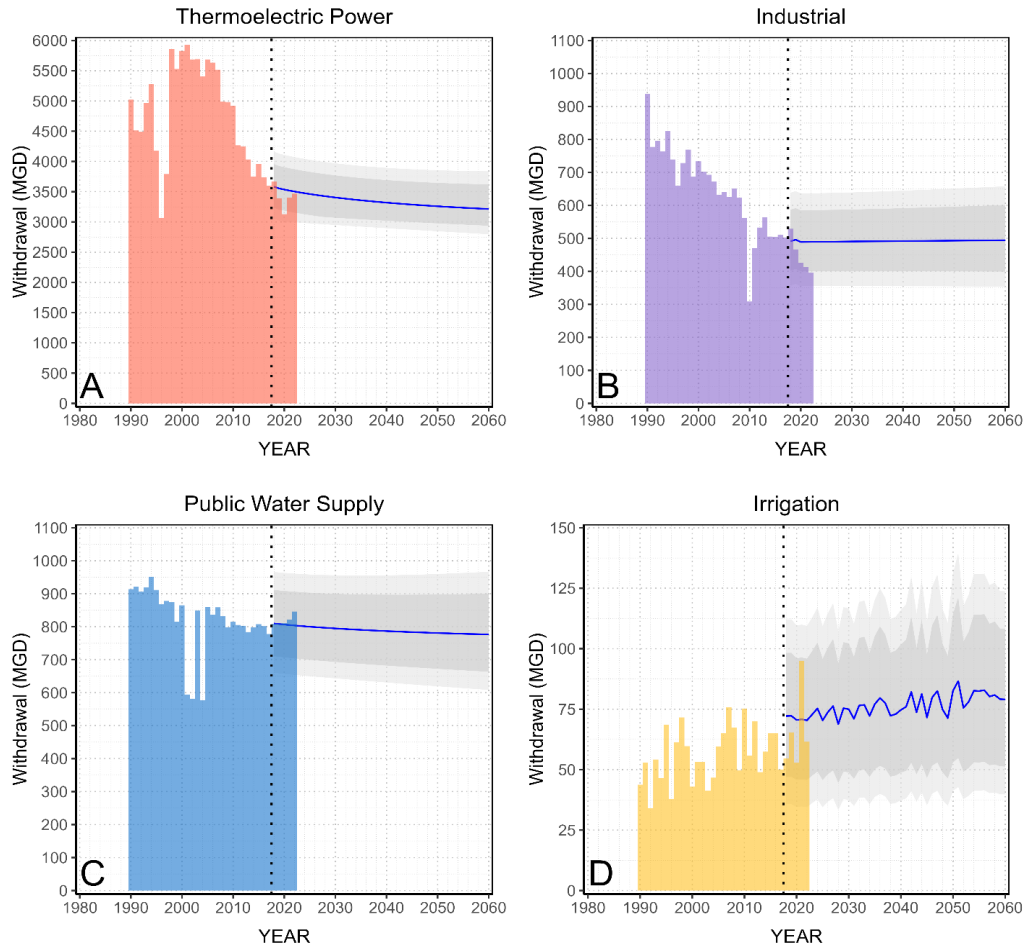
~ 300 MGD decrease (0.3 BGD)

Projected to remain constant

Figure 9. Historical and projected consumptive use of water in the Delaware River Basin, initially published in [Thompson & Pindar, 2021](#) through 2017. The predictive interval shown represents the aggregated predictive intervals for all sectors, excluding the out-of-Basin diversions which did not have a calculated predictive interval. The figure has been amended with complete years of data through 2022.

Projected withdrawal trends vary by sector.

Withdrawals in the Delaware River Basin

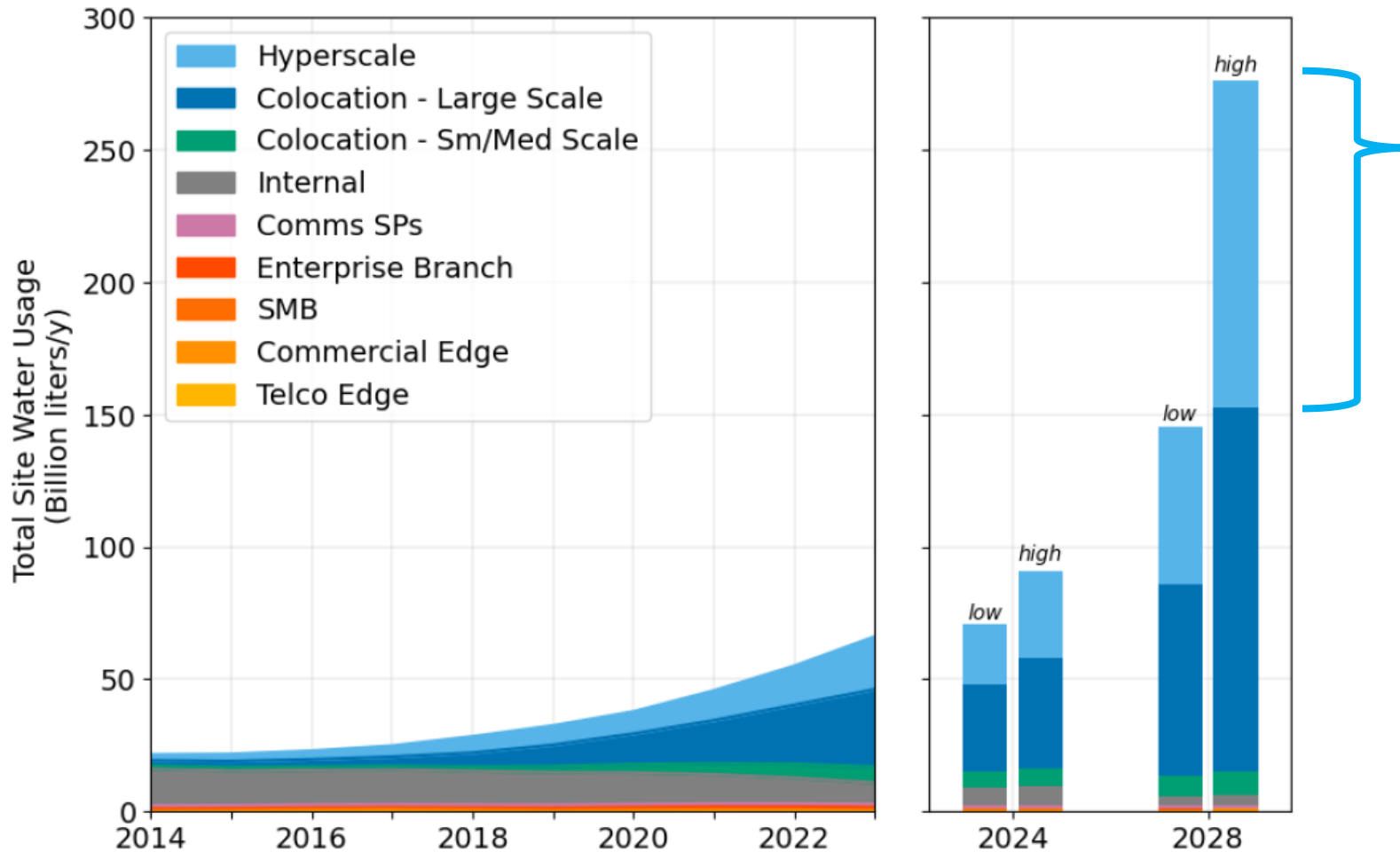


Notes

- Thermoelectric at projection
- Industrial below projection
- PWS shows increase
- Irrigation shows increase

Figure 10. Historical and projected water withdrawals for the major sectors within the Delaware River Basin. These data used to generate these figures have been adopted from [Thompson & Pindar, 2021](#) through 2017; however, the historical data has been updated through 2022.

Data centers may be an emerging sector in the Basin with significant direct water demands.



40 -73 BGY for data centers in the U.S. – future data centers dominated by Hyperscale and Large Colocation

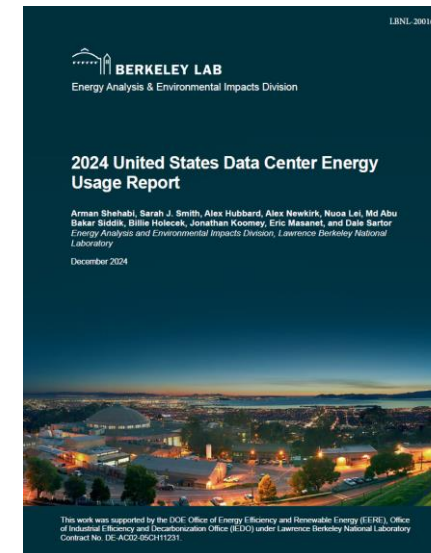
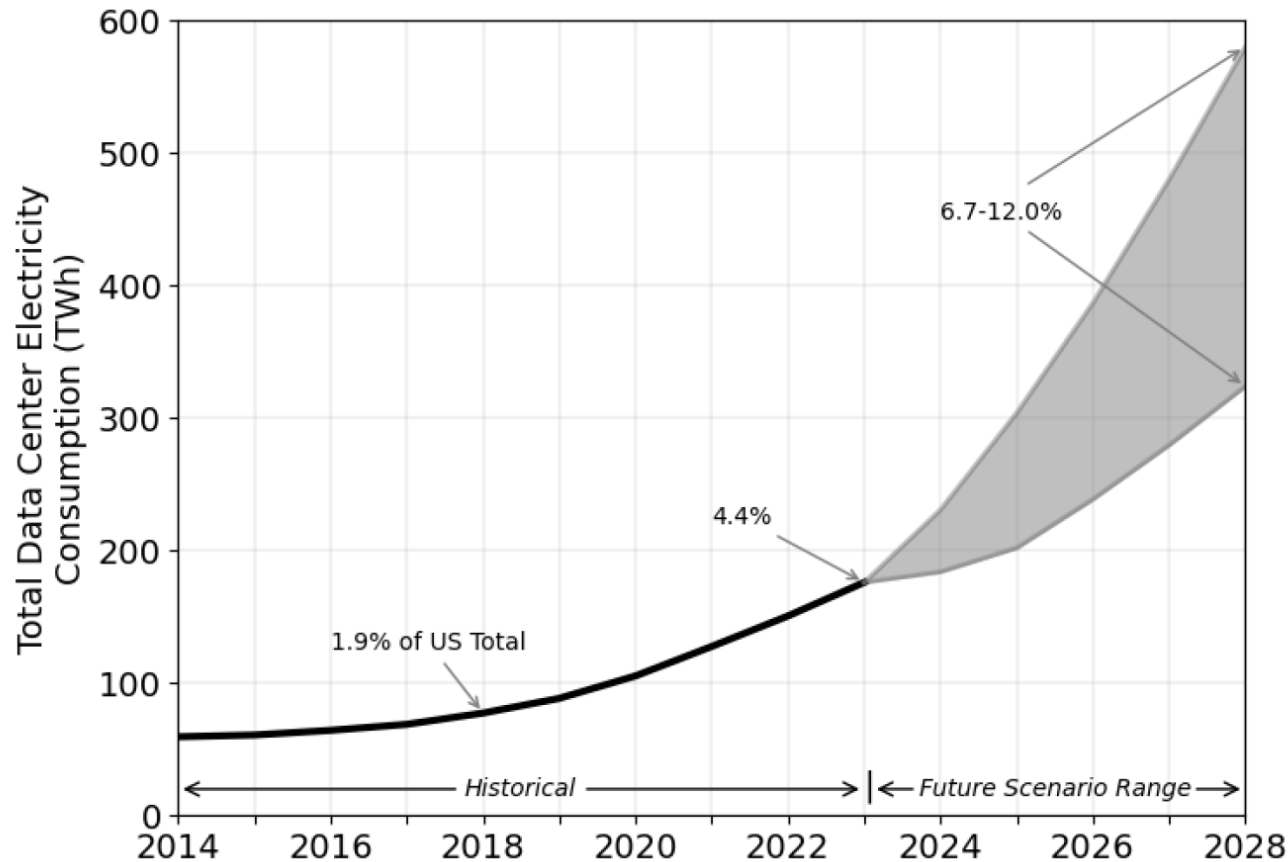


Figure 5.9. Direct water consumption by data center type.

Electric consumption by data centers may have a significant indirect water footprint in the Basin.



Increase in electricity consumption may impact water withdrawals from thermoelectric generators in the Basin.

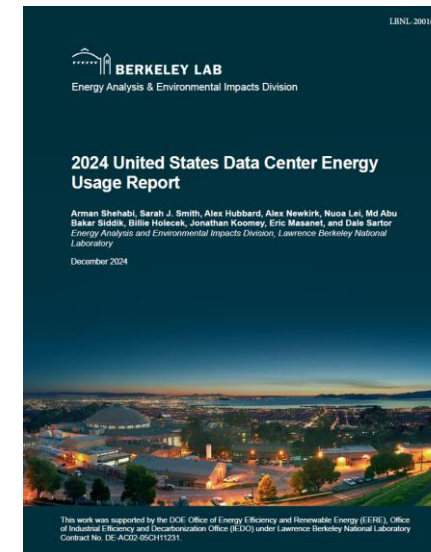


Figure ES-1. Total U.S. data center electricity use from 2014 through 2028.

Work is underway to better understand water resources considerations for data centers in the DRB.



- Are water use trends changing?
- Do we have adequate protections for surface & ground water?
- Are our drought management plans sufficient?
- What are potential impacts to wastewater discharges?



How is water used in the Basin?



How does DRBC regulate discharges & withdrawals?



What's next?

What projects are reviewable by the DRBC?

- Any project which may have a substantial effect on the water resources of the Basin (Compact, Section 3.8)
- 18 CFR 401.35 includes classifications of reviewable projects including WWTP discharges & withdrawals:
 - WWTP Discharges:
 - $\geq 50,000$ gpd design capacity
 - *Exception: $\geq 10,000$ gpd design capacity in Special Protection Waters (SPW)*
 - SW & GW Withdrawals:
 - $> 100,000$ gpd during any consecutive 30-day period
 - *Exception: $> 10,000$ gpd GW in SE PA Groundwater Protected Area*

Review of Projects may differ depending on Administrative Agreement (AA) with State.



- **New Jersey** – AA - under One Permit Program (2024)



- **New York** – AA - under One Permit Program (2016)



- **Delaware** – Administrative Agreement (2011)



- **Pennsylvania** – Administrative Agreement (1976)

NJDEP and NYSDEC have AA with DRBC under One Permit Program.

- Eligible projects include withdrawals and WWTP discharges in NJ and WWTP Discharges in NY.
- managed through **single, more efficient process** resulting in one approval (permit) issued by the state.
- Achieves same or improved environmental results



Does not change the authority and/or regulatory standards of the DRBC or state agency

What does the One Permit Process look like for discharges?



- Applies to Domestic and Industrial WWTPs:
 - $\geq 10,000$ gpd design capacity in Special Protection Waters (SPW)
 - $\geq 50,000$ gpd design capacity in Non-SPW
- **NJDEP and NYSDEC lead** agencies
- Regular collaboration between State and DRBC
- NJPDES/SPDES permit includes finding, based on DRBC staff's recommendation, that project does not substantially impair or conflict with DRBC Comprehensive Plan
- **One permit** – issued by State that includes State *and* DRBC requirements, relying on the most protective/stringent

What does the DRBC/NJDEP One Permit Program look like for withdrawals?



- Applies to Withdrawals of Surface Water or Groundwater:
- >100,000 gpd average over any consecutive day period
- **NJDEP lead** agency
- Regular collaboration between State and DRBC
- Water Allocation permit includes finding, based on DRBC staff's recommendation, that project does not substantially impair or conflict with DRBC Comprehensive Plan
- **One permit** – issued by State that includes State and DRBC requirements, relying on the most protective/stringent

What to expect in a One Permit Program permit?



- DRBC Recommendations within 30 days of issuance of pre-draft or draft permits
- Standard DRBC conditions in Permit
- **Additional effluent monitoring** for DRBC effluent limitations
- **Additional DRBC conditions or requirements** (PCB monitoring, toxicity or thermal mixing zone analysis, etc.)
- Section 3.8 FINDING statement

DNREC and DRBC have an Administrative Agreement.

- Eligible projects include withdrawals and WWTP discharges **not located in interstate waters (intrastate projects)**.
- Managed through **single, more efficient process** resulting in one approval (permit) issued by the state with all state requirements.
- Achieves similar environmental results.

Does not change the authority and/or regulatory standards of the DRBC or state agency



PADEP and DRBC have an Administrative Agreement (AA) for discharges & withdrawals.

- Old Agreement (1976)
- Any project can be covered under it, but it is generally onerous and not efficient.
- Exempts some projects from review entirely (mine drainage, sanitary landfills, M&R to existing projects, and extensions of water distribution systems).
- Working with PADEP to Update Agreement.



Electric Generating and Cogenerating Facilities (Power producers) are regulated by DRBC under 18 CFR 401.35



- When consumptive use of water is $>100,000$ gpd over any 30-day period.
- “Water” includes anything purchased or withdrawn.

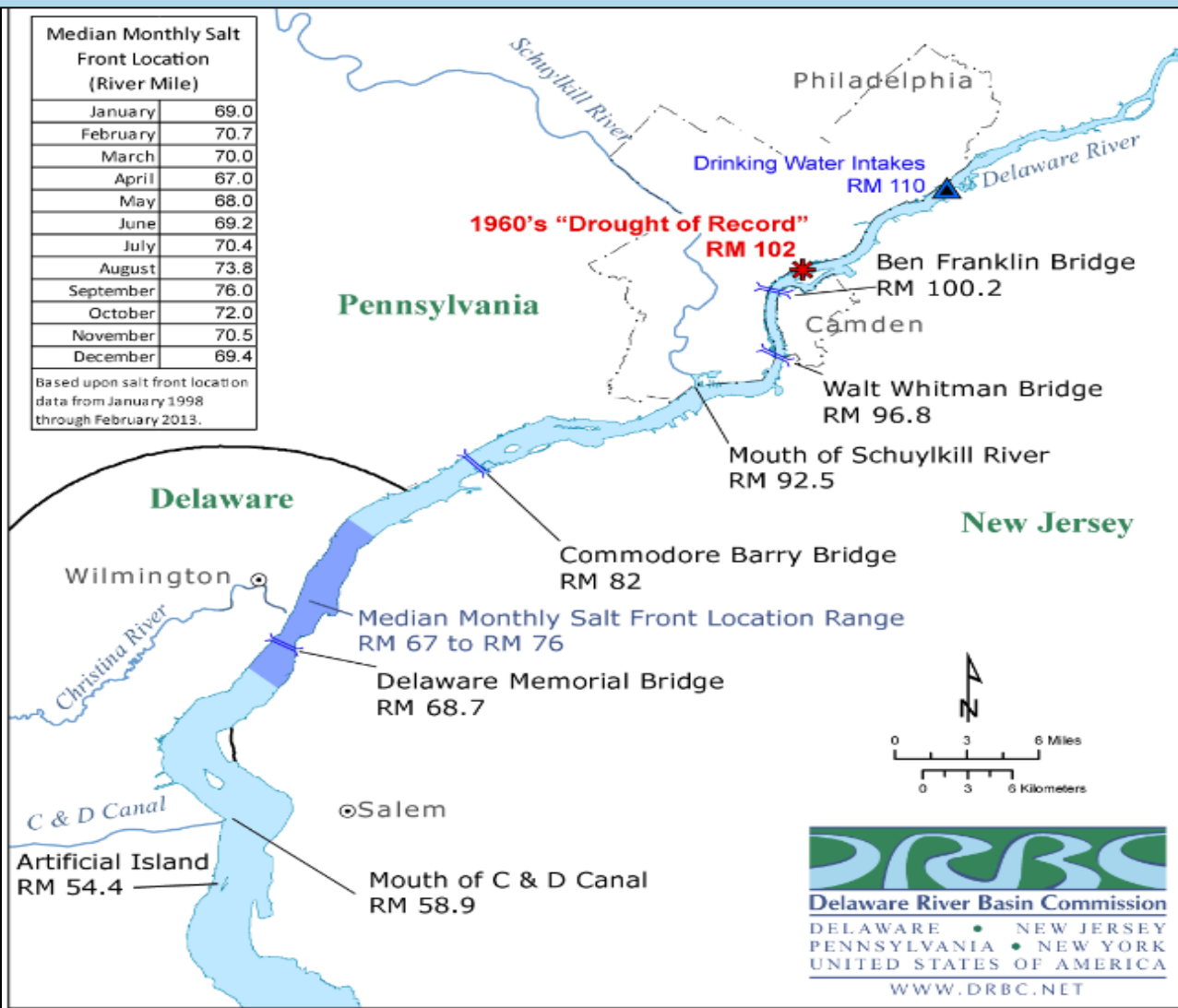
Power producers are required to mitigate their consumptive use during critical hydrologic conditions.



Acceptable replacement sources:

- groundwater not under direct influence of surface water
- imported water
- reservoir storage (other than Beltzville and Blue Marsh)

The goal of the Consumptive Use Replacement Policy is to increase Basin resiliency to droughts.



Benefits of policy:

- protect intakes in Estuary from salt encroachment
- ensure power generation does not exacerbate low flows
- avoid power curtailment during drought

Keep an eye out in 2026 for DRBC's new online applicant portal.



Delaware River Basin Commission Portal

[Need to Register?](#)

[Reset Password?](#)

Sign In

Delaware River Basin Commission
Access is restricted to authorized users only.
Contact the [System Administrator](#) with any questions.





How is water used and managed in the Basin?

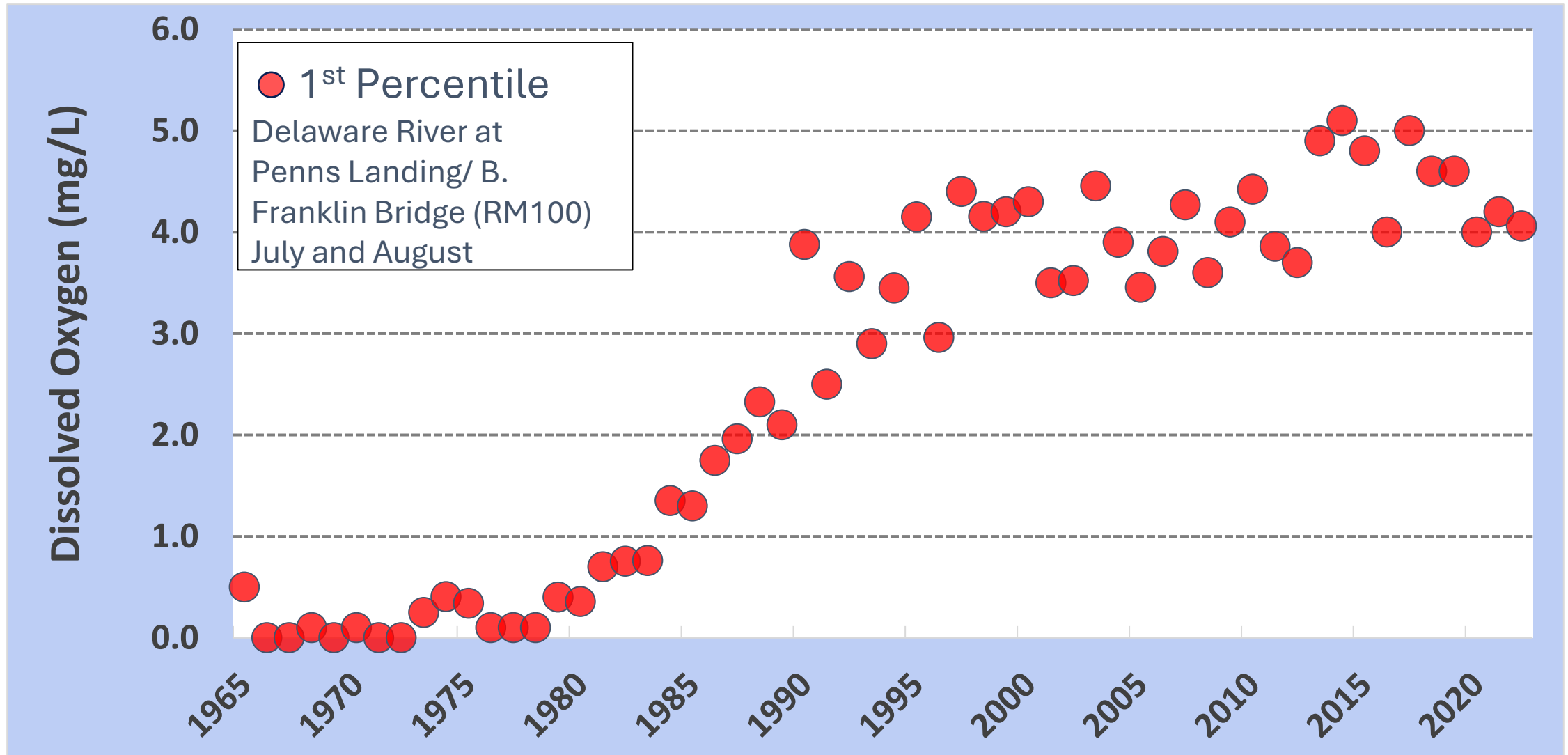


How does DRBC regulate discharges & withdrawals?



What's next?

DRBC will continue to support state co-regulators in implementing new EPA water quality criteria for DO.



DRBC is planning for water resources resilience.

DELAWARE RIVER
BASIN COMMISSION'S

WATER RESOURCES RESILIENCE PLAN

Share your thoughts:
<https://tinyurl.com/DRBCCommentCard>



- Climate change and extreme weather impacting Basin
- Phase 1 work underway
- Phase 2 begins next year
- Seeking public input



Check out our upcoming advisory committee meetings.



- Monitoring Advisory & Coordination Committee (MACC) – 12/9
- Regulated Flow Advisory Committee (RFAC) – 12/15
- Water Quality Advisory Committee (WQAC) – tbd (Dec)
- Advisory Committee on Climate Change (ACCC) – tbd (Dec)

Stay engaged with the DRBC.

Follow DRBC on Social:



@drbc1961



Delaware-River-Basin-Commission



@drbc1961



@DRBC_1961



Kristen Bowman Kavanagh, Executive Director

Kristen.B.Kavanagh@drbc.gov, 609.414.3302

David Kovach, Manager of Project Review

David.Kovach@drbc.gov, 609.477.7264