

State	Number of large onsite systems installed per year	Total inventory of large onsite systems	Flow volume that defines a large system
Alaska			Alaska does not have volume limits on the permit authority. If a discharge requires a permit, the permitting agency will remain the same regardless of the volume discharged. The volumes are important in the permitting process itself, but not in the determination of which agency would issue the permit.
Colorado		Numbers on total system inventory are not readily available.	Colorado has a limit for Local review at <2000 gpd average flow. Anything above 2000 is handled by the state. There is a push to raise that limit, but nothing is on the table at this point. A large system in Colorado is defined as 2000 gpd and up.
Connecticut	14 in 2013 and 9 so far in 2014.	This is not easily found. I'd say CT has hundreds since we mandated that the systems come to DPH for approval in 1982. Data is available from 2005-2013 if needed.	Within DPH, more than 2,000 gpd and less than 5,000. CT Dept. of Env. Protection handles all systems over 5000 GPD.
Delaware		<p><2,500 gpd: 34 *</p> <p>2,500 – 20,000: 60</p> <p>20,000 – 99,000: 26</p> <p>100,000 – 200,000: 2</p> <p>200,000 – 300,000: 2</p> <p>300,000 – 400,000: 0</p> <p>400,000 – 500,000: 0</p> <p><u>500,000 – 600,000: 1</u></p> <p>Total: 125</p> <p>* small “community” or commercial systems</p>	Delaware has a large systems branch which handles permit applications for systems sized at 2500 gpd or greater. We have a small systems branch which permits systems for flows less than 2500 gal per day. We also have an I/A branch which reviews innovative and alternative septic systems. All of these branches operate under the Groundwater Discharges Section, Division of Water, State of Delaware Dept. Of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.
Florida			<p>Onsite sewage systems are permitted and regulated by the Florida Department of Health. Actual permitting and inspection is done by the local Department of Health office (County Health Department) in each county.</p> <p>Sewage flows over 10,000 gpd domestic, over 5000 gpd commercial (restaurant), are regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and are required to be treated by WWTP.</p> <p>Flows under the 10,000 /5,000 threshold that are treated by package treatment plants rather than onsite sewage treatment and disposal</p>

Florida (cont.)			systems are likewise regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection.
Kansas	KDHE typically issues one large system permit/year. Unfortunately, KDHE does not have access to the number of systems installed by the local authorities.	KDHE has 140 non-discharging and 43 discharging lagoon systems on inventory. Unfortunately, KDHE does not have access to the inventory kept by the local authorities regarding the system permits they issue.	<p>In Kansas, either the County Health Department or the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) permit liquid waste/wastewater depending upon the circumstance. The information below pertains to domestic sewage permitting only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A soil treatment system servicing a single residential or commercial site, no maximum flow limit - County Health Department * A private lagoon servicing a single residential or commercial site producing less than 2,500 gpd - County Health Department * A private lagoon servicing a single residential or commercial site producing more than 2,500 gpd - County Health Department may permit the site or give the responsibility to KDHE * A soil treatment system servicing multiple residential or commercial sites, no maximum flow limit - KDHE * A private lagoon servicing multiple residential or commercial sites, no maximum flow limit - KDHE <p>Thus, the entity responsible for permitting is based on single vs multiple users and private lagoons receiving more than 2,500 gpd.</p>
Louisiana			Louisiana has three state departments involved in permitting wastes and treatment systems: 1) the Office of Public Health (OPH), Sanitarian Services Section approves and permits all individual onsite domestic wastewater treatment systems up to 3000 gpd, and are responsible for enforcement of these systems if they are not working properly; 2) the Department of Environmental Quality issues discharge permits for all commercial sewerage systems and mixed wastes, regardless of size of the system. However, the OPH Engineering Department is responsible for the approval of any treatment systems greater than 3000 gpd, and are also responsible for enforcement of any commercial systems that are not working properly; 3) finally, the Department of Natural Resources permits and monitors all injection wells.
Maryland			In Maryland the Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for all on-site systems. Permitting for systems with flows less than 5,000 gpd is delegated from MDE to individual counties. Greater than 5,000

Maryland (cont.)			gpd and all industrial flows must get individual discharge permits from MDE.
Massachusetts		Probably in excess of 100 systems statewide.	Here is Massachusetts, a large system is any system with a design flow $\geq 10,000$ gpd and less than 15,000 gpd. This category was created when MassDEP dropped the upper limit for septic systems in MA from 15,000 gpd to 10,000 gpd. Anything above needs a groundwater discharge permit (a separate set of regulations). As such, no "large systems" are constructed, only repaired.
Minnesota			In Minnesota, local septic system programs review, permit, and inspect all systems with a design flow up to 10,000 gpd. The state reviews and permits systems with a design flow $>10,000$ gpd. The state certifies and licenses design and inspection professionals based on system type, design flow, and waste strength. Local programs must employ qualified certified individuals or contract with qualified licensed businesses to perform design review, permitting, and inspection activities for all systems up to 10,000 gpd.
Michigan			Large systems are 10,000 gpd and up.
Missouri			In Missouri, soil treatment systems with a maximum design or actual flow of $\leq 3,000$ gallons per day (domestic wastewater only) are permitted by the State Department of Health or by county or municipal authorities. The Department of Natural Resources has jurisdiction over subsurface systems with $>3,000$ gallons per day maximum flow and for all non-domestic wastewater systems regardless of the flow.
New Hampshire			In NH all on-site systems are regulated by the Subsurface Systems Bureau. If a system is designed to manage 2,500 gpd or more it requires a PE stamp (who is also NH a permitted designer). If the system is designed to manage 20,000 gpd or more, a groundwater monitoring permit is also required from the Department's Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau.
New Jersey	We issue permits for new construction at a rate of 5-10 per year on average.	Currently around 1,050. The number fluctuates due to some connections to centralized systems, finding old systems that avoided permitting and new construction.	Anything over 2,000 gpd.

New Mexico			We currently have two different bureaus within the New Mexico Environment Department who issue liquid waste/wastewater permits for on-site liquid waste systems. For actual flows that are 2000 gpd and under, permits are issued by the Environmental Health Bureau. For actual flows above 2000 gpd, permits are issued by the Groundwater Quality Control Bureau. All industrial wastes are regulated by the Groundwater Quality Control Bureau.
New York			The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is the primacy agency for all wastewater discharges (NPDES/SPDES). By memorandum of understanding with DEC, the Department of Health (DOH) has jurisdiction for residential flows of < 1000 gpd, and also for facilities with DOH permits (restaurants, food service, camps, bathing facilities, mobile home parks, etc.) for wastewater discharges of < 10,000 gpd. While most of the other facilities not mentioned above fall to DEC in some form or other, there are some nuances involved.
North Carolina	15 to 30 per year	600 to 1000 or more. We are in the process of updating our database and re-inventorying in conjunction with an Exchange Network EPA Grant through our UIC program, so we should have much more complete records compiled over the next year.	In North Carolina, all (regardless of flow or wastewater characteristics - industrial process vs domestic) subsurface systems are handled by Local Health Departments (permits issued by local health department environmental health specialists whom have been authorized by the State). The State On-Site Water Protection Branch staff review and approve plans and specifications for all systems with a design flow greater than 3000 gallons per day, and for all Industrial process (IPWW) systems, regardless of flow, prior to local health department permitting. "Large" in NC is >3000 gpd (no "upper" limit). Industrial Process Wastewater Systems (IPWW) are also "tracked" by the State, regardless of flow. In NC, "Surface" application (spray/surface drip) are permitted by the State Department of Environment and Natural Resources, as are stream discharge systems (regardless of flow). All subsurface systems are permitted by local health departments, although the "large" and IPWW systems require State approval prior to local permitting.
Oklahoma			In Oklahoma we have two divisions within the same agency (ODEQ) that handle permitting. Anything above 5,000 gpd is handled by our water quality division; whereas, anything less is handled by our Environmental Complaints and Local Services division.
Oregon	We issued 9 permits in 2013.	We have about 700 under permit, and a ton more that are 'grandfathered' in and don't need an operating permit until a major	Less than 2,500 gpd is handled with a construction-installation permit that is issued either by DEQ or county (whichever is the local permitting entity).

Oregon (cont.)		repair (adding treatment unit or absorption system).	Over 2,500 gpd is handled under an ongoing operating permit. In 1995, we went from splitting to lumping, so if a site, like a mobile home park, has 20 systems and one is failing, we permit the whole deal under an operating permit.
Pennsylvania			On-site sewage disposal permits (normal domestic waste) are issued by the local agencies or municipalities, through their sewage enforcement officer up to 10,000 gpd. Over 10,000 gpd, permits are issued by the state DEP. All industrial waste permits, no matter the flow, are issued by the state DEP.
South Dakota		Records start in 1978. A total of eight system designs have been approved, of which five have been built.	Greater than 7,500 gpd.
Utah	About three new systems per year.	95	> 5,000 gpd, up to 15,000 gpd. Above 15,000 gpd usually requires pretreatment. Most high-strength waste systems are regulated as large systems even if flow is less than 5,000 gpd.
Vermont	About one per year for the past five years, depending on economic conditions.	186	In Vermont, wastewater systems <6,500 gpd design flows are handled through one set of rules and program staff, and >6,500 gpd are part of the Indirect Discharge Program, still the same DEC Division but different staff and rules.
Virginia	2014 (YTD): 20 2013: 17 2012: 18 2011: 22 2010: 21	412	Greater than 1000 gpd.
Washington	In recent years, Washington approved the construction of about one large on-site sewage systems (LOSS) per year. Most of the time, there are 6-7 somewhere in the design-review process. Most are on difficult sites, so slow going.	Washington has 570 LOSS across the state. (includes 293 LOSS in the Puget Sound drainage, and 59 of those 293 are in "Marine Recovery Areas" – higher risk areas)	Washington changed jurisdictional flow limits in 2011, as seen in this table below. The gallons per day (gpd) is the approved peak daily flow for the system. The health agencies claim OSS and LOSS jurisdiction for environmental public health. 0 to 3,499 gpd: local health officer 3,500 to 100,000 gpd: Washington State Dept. of Health, LOSS program more than 100,000 gpd: Washington State Dept. of Ecology
West Virginia			In West Virginia the local (county) health departments can permit systems with subsurface dispersal up to 3000 gpd. The WVDEP Groundwater Division reviews all larger system applications and may require a UIC permit for same.

West Virginia (cont.)			Onsite systems >3000 gpd require review and permitting by our Environmental Engineering Division of the state Bureau for Public Health. We ask that local health departments consult with the state on more complicated system designs, but then allow them to maintain control of the permitting. We may assist on inspection.
Wisconsin	1-3/year at 12,000 gpd 7-10/year 5000 gpd+/year	Since the year 2000, 12 at 12,000 gpd or larger and 144 at 5000 gpd or greater	As of 2000, 12,000 gpd or greater require a joint review with our department (DSPS) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Total nitrogen has to be reduced 65%. Anything 5000 gpd or greater requires state review by DSPS.
Wyoming	2010 = 6 2011 = 13 2012 = 11 2013 = 13	307	For <2000 gpd, the Department of Environmental Quality under the water and wastewater program (team of engineers) permits the septic tank and leachfield for domestic flow. Under this program, the permitting authority may be delegated to the county level. For >2,000 gpd, the Department of Environmental Quality under the Underground Injection Control program (team of engineers and geologists) permits the wastewater facility (septic tank) and leachfield.