

Appendix F. Fact Sheets: Southwest Indiana Subbasin Water Resources

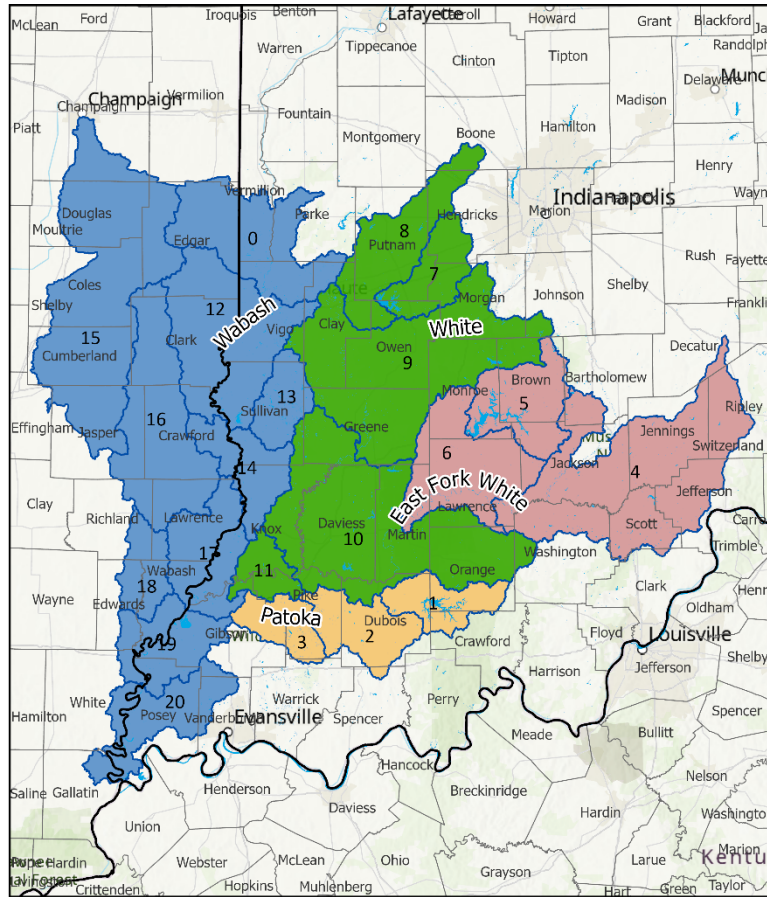
- F.1. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 0 (USGS-03341500)
- F.2. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 1 (USGS-03377500)
- F.3. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 2 (USGS-03376300)
- F.4. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 3 (USGS-03376500)
- F.5. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 4 (USGS-03371500)
- F.6. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 5 (USGS-03372500)
- F.7. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 6 (USGS-03373500)
- F.8. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 7 (USGS-03359000)
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- F.10. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 9 (USGS-03360500)
- F.11. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 10 (USGS-03374000)
- F.12. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 11 (USGS-03374100)
- F.13. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 12 (USGS-03342000)
- F.14. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 13 (USGS-03342500)
- F.15. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 14 (USGS-03343010)
- F.16. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 17 (USGS-03377500)
- F.17. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 19 (USGS-03378500)
- F.18. Water Resources Fact Sheet for Subbasin 20 (Ungauged Lower Wabash)

Appendix to:

Southwest Indiana Regional Water Study

Letsinger, S.L., Gustin, A.R., Waddle, R.C., Petty, A.E., and Durai, R.S., 2026. Regional water study: Water Demand and Availability in Southwest Indiana. Report to Indiana Finance Authority. 145 p.

<https://www.in.gov/ifa/regional-water-studies/southwest-indiana-regional-water-study>



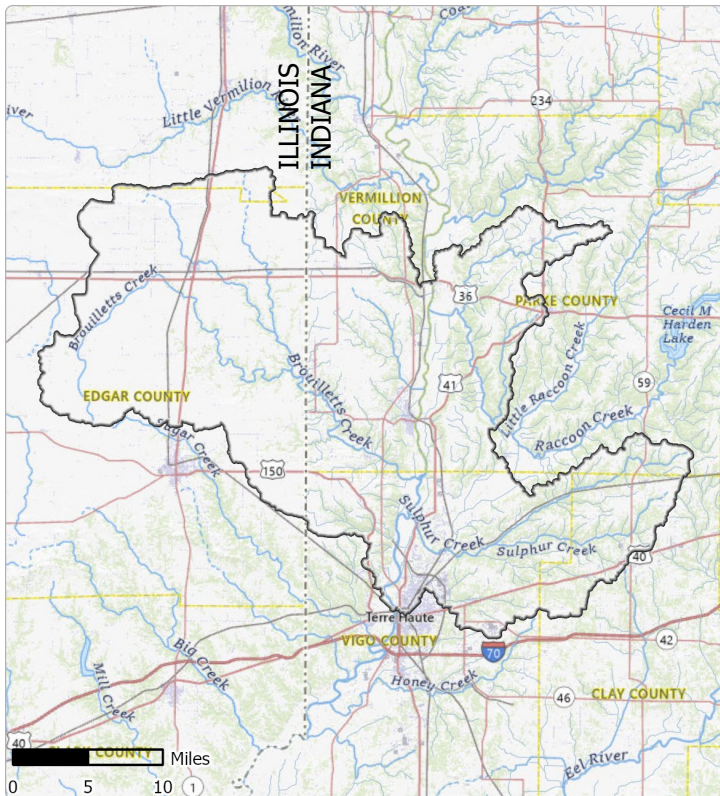
MAP KEY. List of subbasins used as spatial containers for water availability calculations in this study. The subbasins are the catchments or sub-watershed areas between streamflow monitoring stations. They can be identified by the USGS Gage ID number, or by the project Subbasin ID. The MAP KEY shows subbasins grouped by major river basin. Fact sheets were only prepared for subbasins wholly or partially located in Indiana.

River Basin	USGS Gage ID	Subbasin	Waterway
Patoka	USGS-03375500	1	Patoka River at Jasper, IN
Patoka	USGS-03376300	2	Patoka River at Winslow, IN
Patoka	USGS-03376500	3	Patoka River at Princeton, IN
East Fork White	USGS-03371500	4	East Fork White River near Bedford, IN
East Fork White	USGS-03372500	5	Salt Creek near Harrodsburg, IN
East Fork White	USGS-03373500	6	East Fork White River near Shoals, IN
White	USGS-03359000	7	Mill Creek near Manhattan, IN
White	USGS-03360000	8	Eel River at Bowling Green, IN
White	USGS-03360500	9	White River at Newberry, IN
White	USGS-03374000	10	White River at Petersburg, IN
White	USGS-03374100	11	White River at Hazleton, IN
Wabash	USGS-03341500	0	Wabash River at Terre Haute, IN
Wabash	USGS-03342000	12	Wabash River at Riverton, IN
Wabash	USGS-03342500	13	Busseron Creek near Carlisle, IN
Wabash	USGS-03343010	14	Wabash River at Vincennes, IN
Wabash	USGS-03345500	15	Embarras River at Ste. Marie, IL
Wabash	USGS-03346500	16	Embarras River at Lawrenceville, IL
Wabash	USGS-03377500	17	Wabash River at Mt. Carmel, IL
Wabash	USGS-03378000	18	Bonpass Creek at Browns, IL
Wabash	USGS-03378500	19	Wabash River at New Harmony, IN
Wabash	Ungauged	20	Lower Wabash River

Subbasin 0 | USGS-03341500 | Water Resources



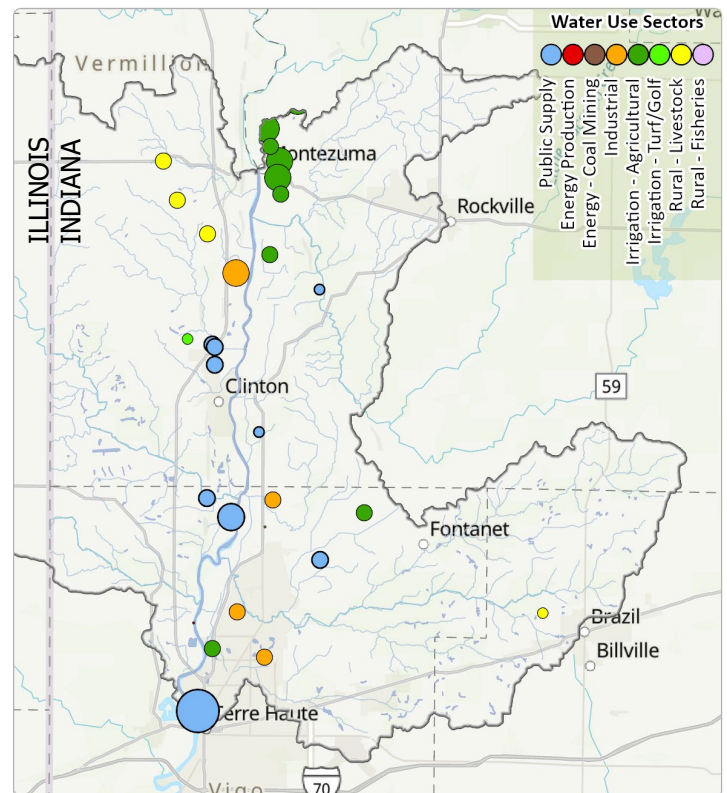
Wabash River at Terre Haute, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Wabash River Basin
- Subbasin crosses the Indiana-Illinois state border
- About 696 square miles (426 sq mi in Indiana)
- Includes parts of Clay, Parke, Vermillion, and Vigo Counties in Indiana
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (67%), with some forestland (20%), developed land (11%), and wetlands/water (2%)
- Subbasin has a history of coal mining, and more than 500 petroleum wells
- Current population estimated to be 64,270 people
- The largest public water utilities include Indiana American Water - Terre Haute, Brazil City Water Works, and Seelyville Water Works
- Current average water use is 20 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- 15% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Slightly more wastewater returns than water withdrawals

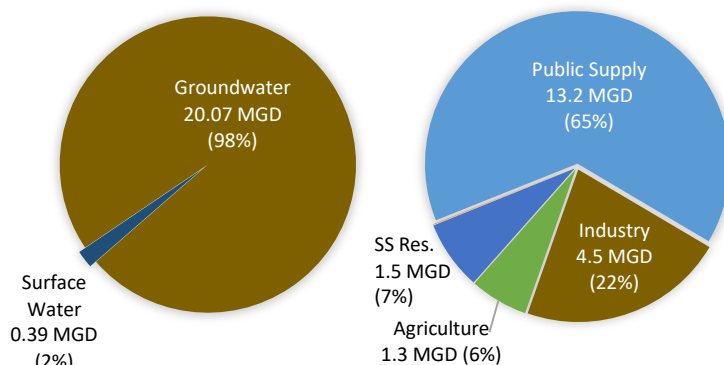
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

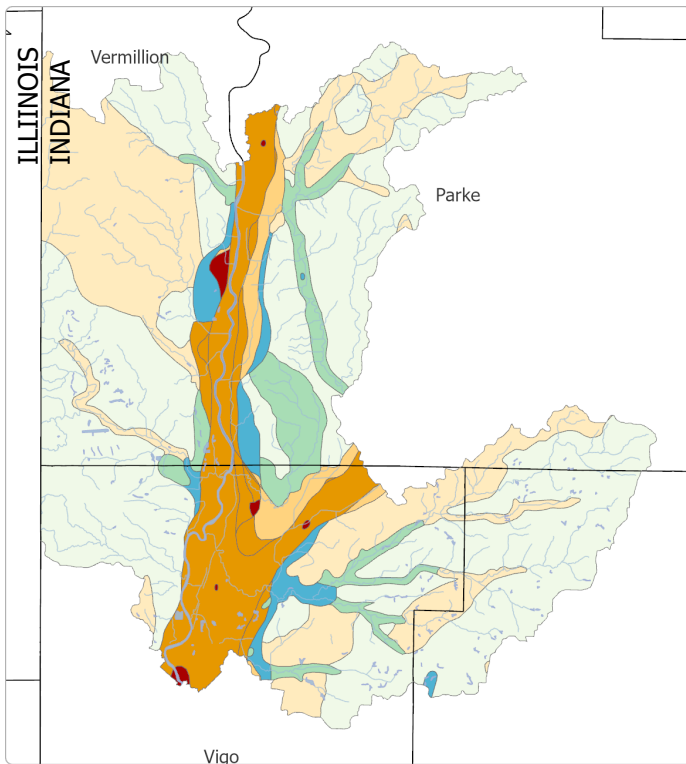
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



For Indiana Only (IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- Nearly all water withdrawn in this subbasin is groundwater from unconsolidated outwash and alluvium aquifers along the Wabash River Valley
- There are several IDNR-managed areas in the subbasin including the Parke, Vermillion, and Vigo County Conservation Areas, and the Chinook Fish and Wildlife Area
- Tributaries that contribute to the Wabash River include Big Raccoon Creek, Lost Creek, Brouilletts Creek, Coal Creek, Otter Creek, and Feather Creek
- Approximately 9% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are either dry or low-yield
- 29% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles

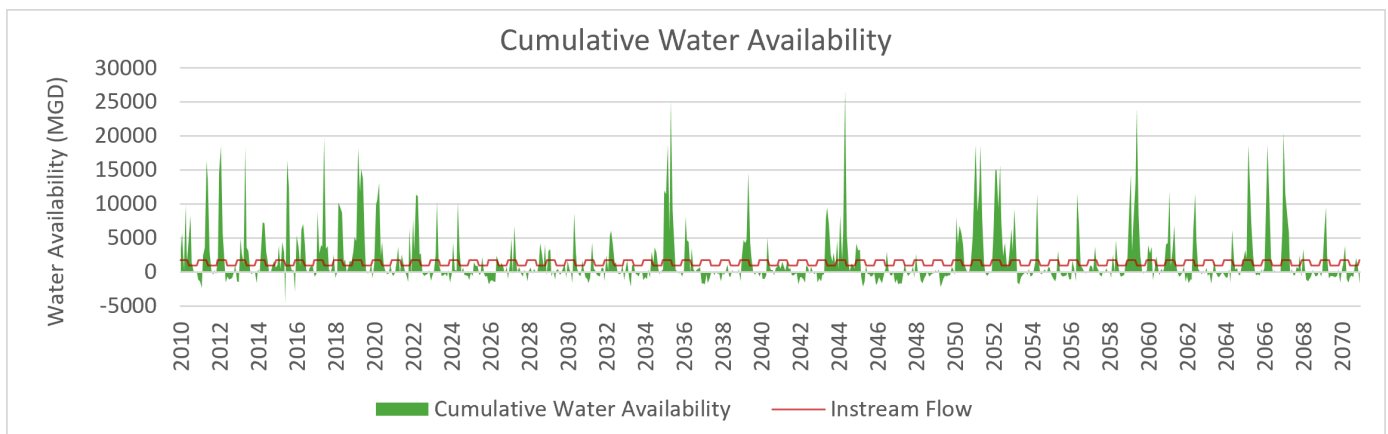
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- Water arriving from upstream keeps the Wabash River at Terre Haute above the study's streamflow target in every period shown, even when the local subbasin alone has a shortfall
- That upstream cushion remains substantial but is projected to be much smaller in the drier future, when the lowest-availability season also shifts from Fall to Winter

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	2,275	8,652	2,199	648
Wet future (2050)	4,270	6,005	1,651	281
Dry future (2070)	117	1,715	247	222

Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 1 | USGS-03375500 | Water Resources



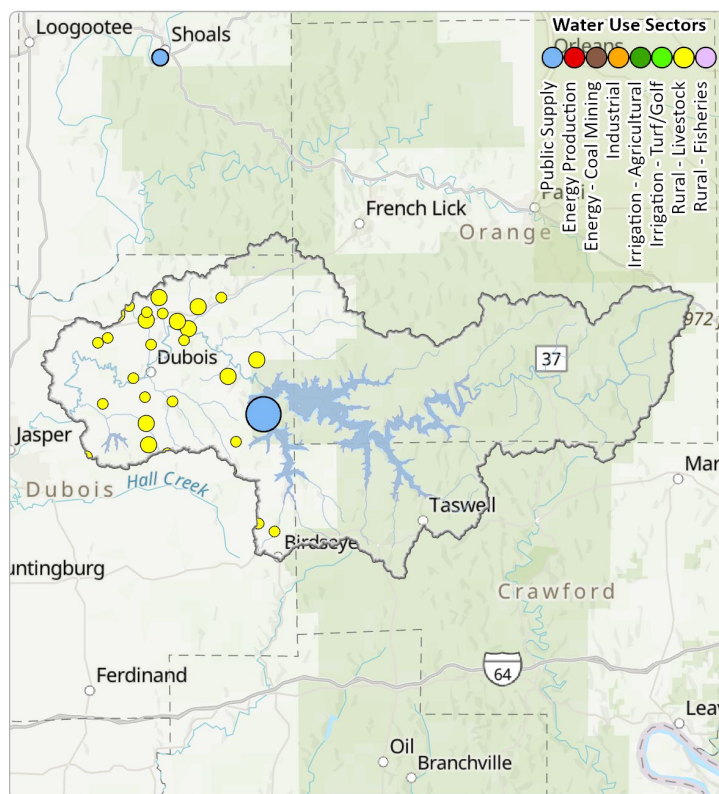
Patoka River at Jasper, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Patoka River Basin
- About 262 square miles
- Includes parts of Crawford, Dubois, Martin, and Orange Counties
- Land use is dominated by forestland (63%), with some agriculture (24%), developed land (7%), and wetlands/water (6%)
- Large number of livestock farms in Dubois County
- Subbasin has more than 300 petroleum wells and some historical coal mines
- Current population estimated to be 8,980 people
- The largest public water utilities include Patoka Lake Regional Water, Dubois Water Utilities, and Posey Township Water Corporation
- Current average water use is 9 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- 15% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Far greater withdrawals than returns

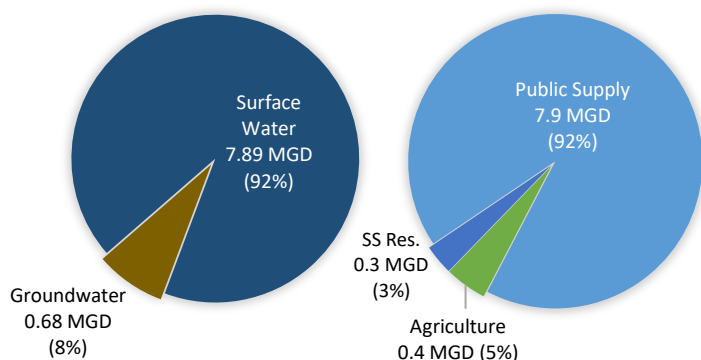
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

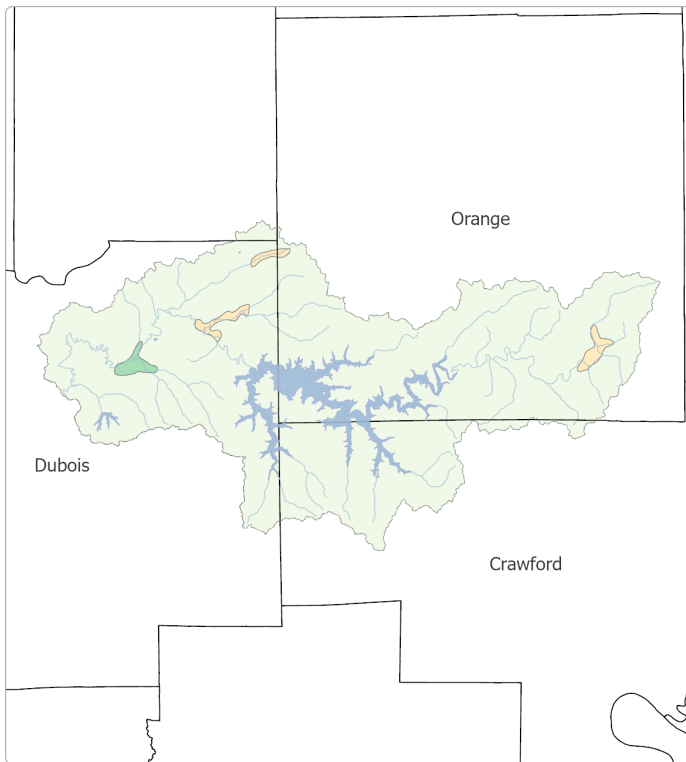
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- Most water used in this subbasin is surface water from Patoka Lake
- DNR-managed areas include the Jordan Branch WMA and Patoka Lake
- Eastern half of subbasin includes portions of Hoosier National Forest
- Tributaries that contribute to the Patoka River include Polson Creek, Beaver Creek, Fleming Creek, Allen Creek, Young's Creek, Painter Creek, Dumplin Branch, and the Little Patoka River
- Approximately 20% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are either dry or low-yield.
- 4% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles

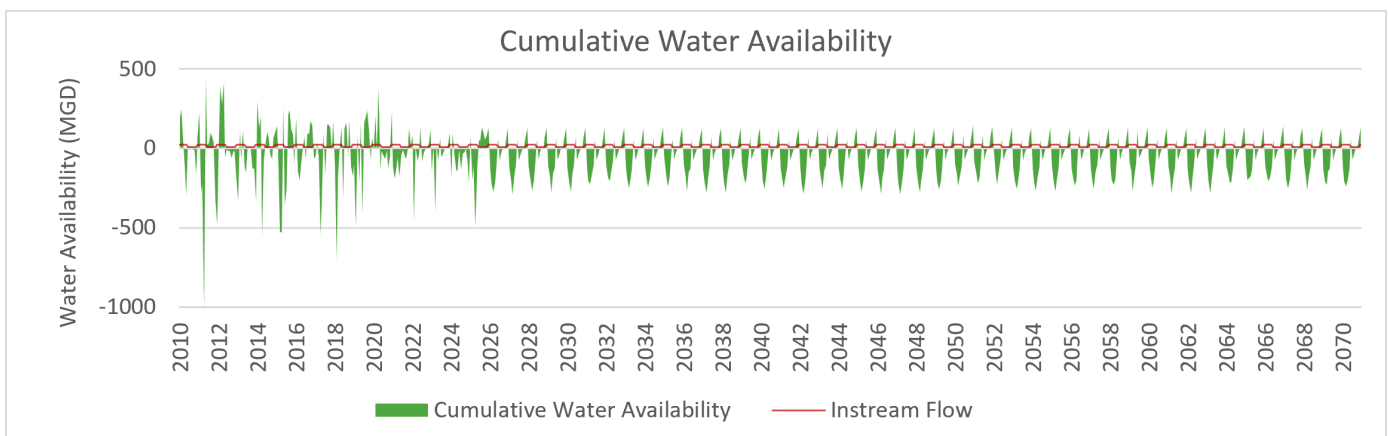
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- The modeled water balance at Jasper is below the study's seasonal streamflow target from Winter through Summer under recent and projected future conditions
- Patoka Lake's seasonal storage and releases strongly influence when and by how much the balance falls below the target

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	-96	-16	-16	13
Wet future (2050)	-41	-177	-14	20
Dry future (2070)	-61	-188	-16	21

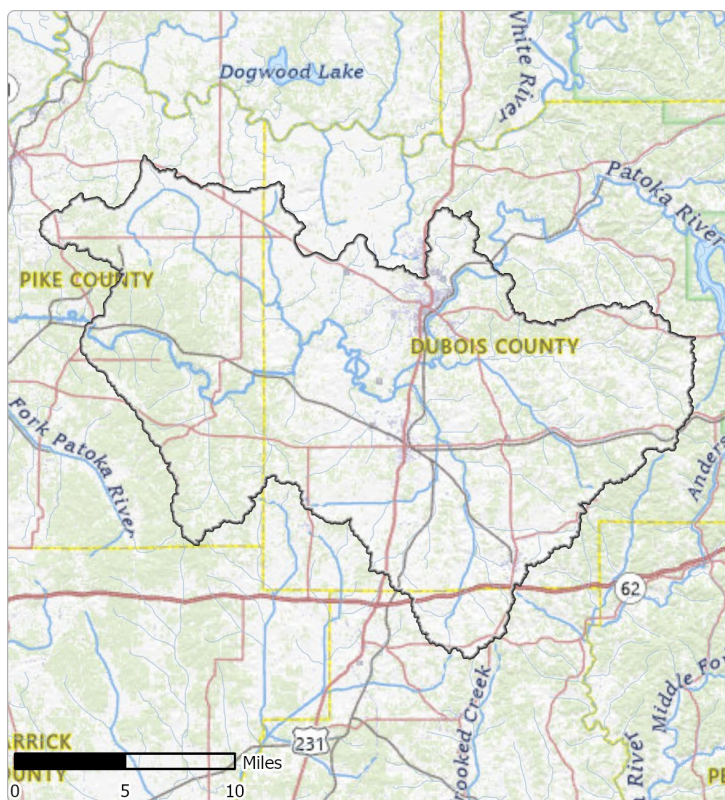
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 2 | USGS-03376300 | Water Resources



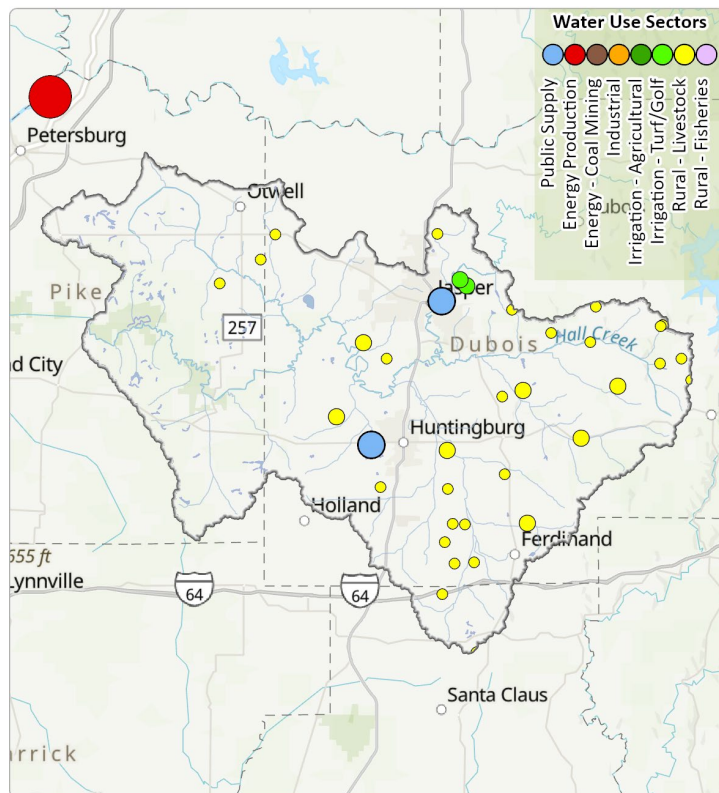
Patoka River at Winslow, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Patoka River Basin
- About 340 square miles
- Includes parts of Dubois, Pike, and Spencer Counties
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (53%), with some forestland (30%), developed land (12%), and wetlands/water (5%)
- Subbasin has more than 1,300 petroleum wells and a history of coal mining
- Current population estimated to be 32,090 people
- The largest public water utilities include Jasper Municipal Water Utility, Patoka Lake Regional Water, and Pike-Gibson Water, Inc.
- Current average water use is 3 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- There are 16 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 20% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Slightly more returns than withdrawals

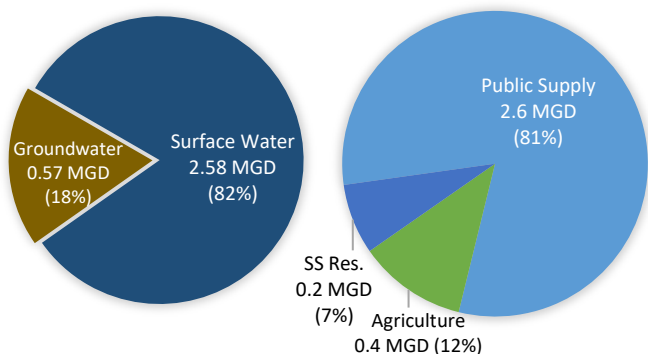
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- Most water used in this subbasin is surface water from the Patoka River or imported from Patoka Lake
- Only 3% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- DNR-managed areas include Buffalo Pond, Ferdinand State Forest, and the Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge
- Tributaries that contribute to the Patoka River include the Straight River, Hunley Creek, Ell Creek, and Rock Creek
- 19% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles

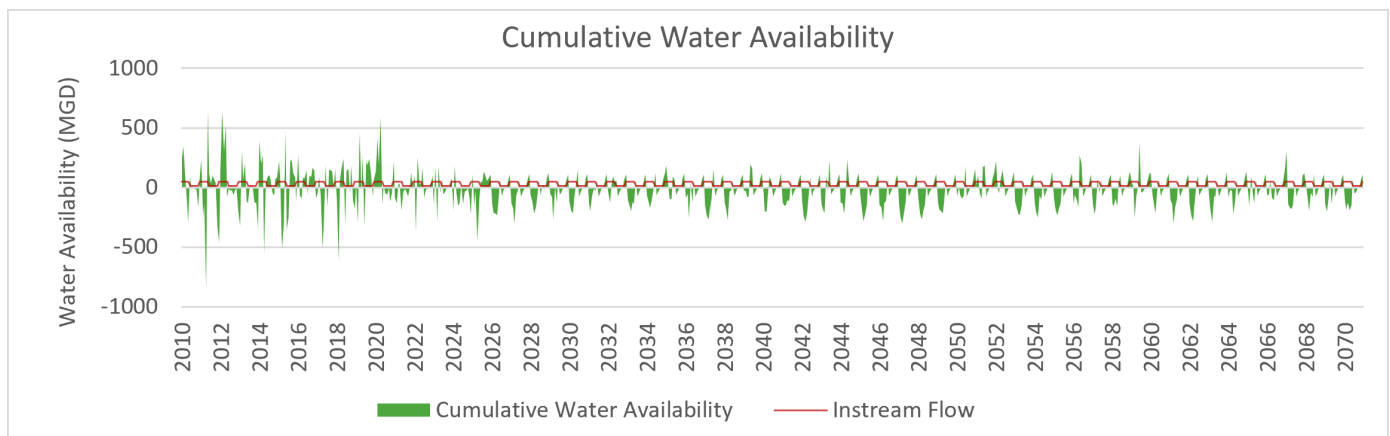
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- At Winslow, the modeled balance falls below the streamflow target in at least one season of all three periods, while Fall remains slightly above it
- Because this subbasin receives water released from Patoka Lake, the results are best understood as a sign of seasonal sensitivity rather than a precise forecast of future river flow

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	-39	132	-3	13
Wet future (2050)	20	-79	-3	19
Dry future (2070)	-55	-134	-12	18

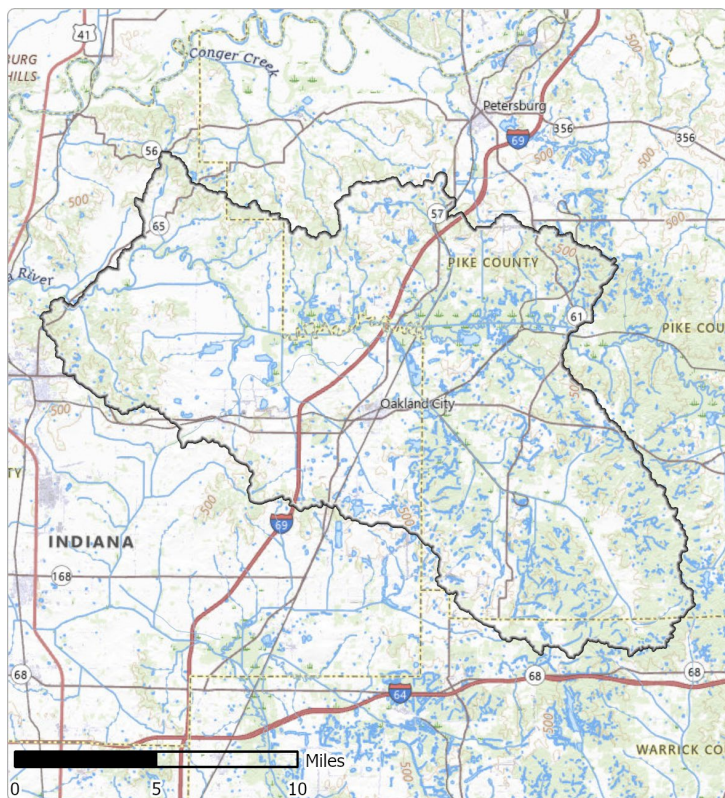
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 3 | USGS-03376500 | Water Resources



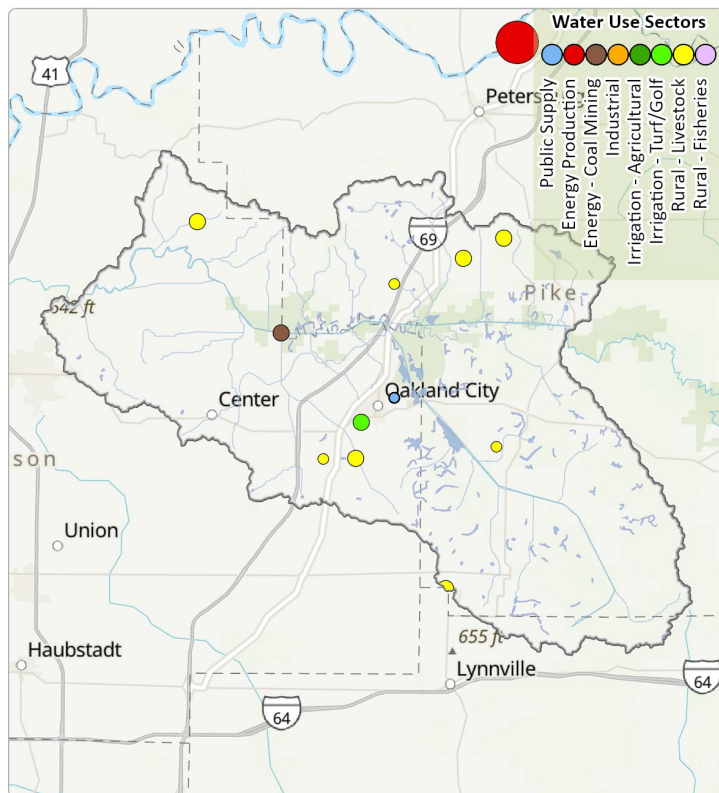
Patoka River at Princeton, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Patoka River Basin
- About 219 square miles
- Includes parts of Gibson, Pike, and Warrick Counties
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (45%) and forestland (35%), with some wetlands/water (11%) and developed land (9%)
- There are more than 4,000 petroleum wells and active coal mining in this subbasin
- Current population estimated to be 10,770 people
- The largest public water utilities include Patoka Lake Regional Water, Princeton Water Department, and Pike-Gibson Water, Inc.
- Current average water use is 1 MGD
- Coal mining is the primary water use
- There are 12 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 27% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Far greater returns than withdrawals

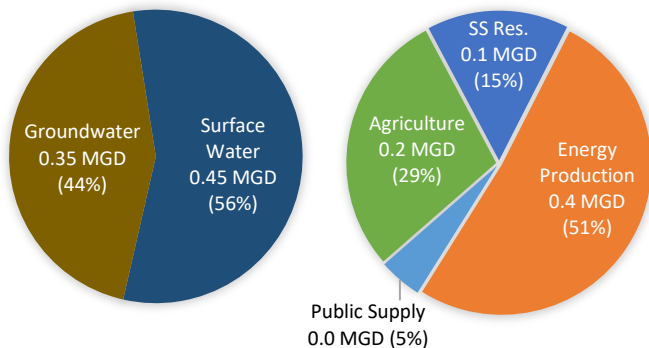
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

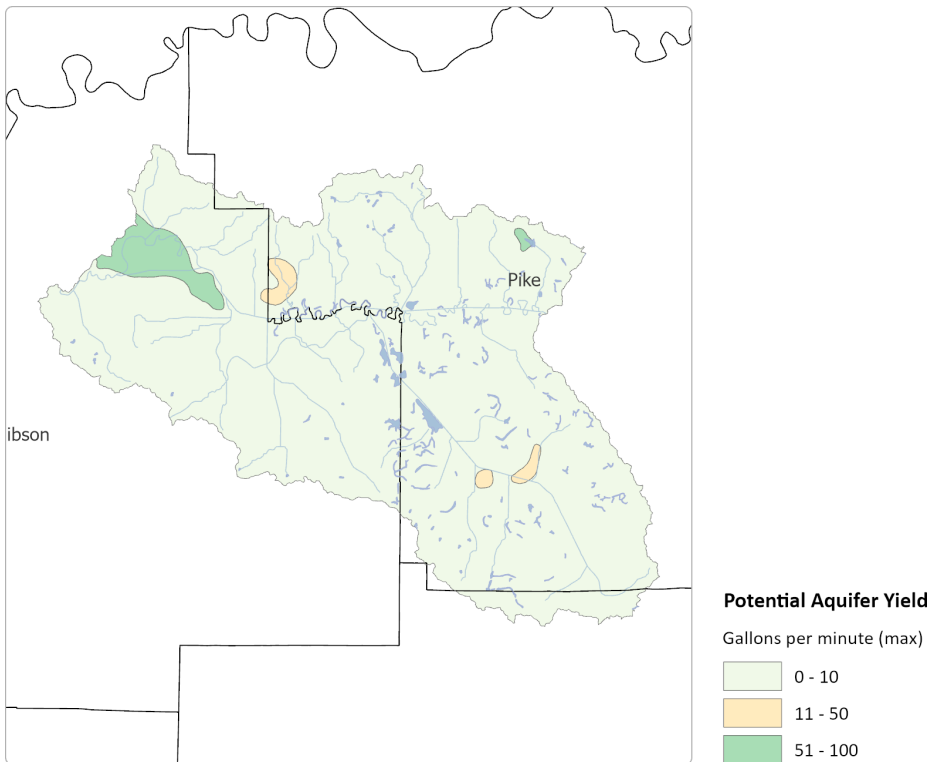
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses water from both surface water and groundwater sources, including water imported from Patoka Lake
- Only 4% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- DNR-managed areas include Pike State Forest, Sugar Ridge FWA, and the Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge
- Tributaries that contribute to the Patoka River include the South Fork Patoka River and Keg Creek
- 7% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles

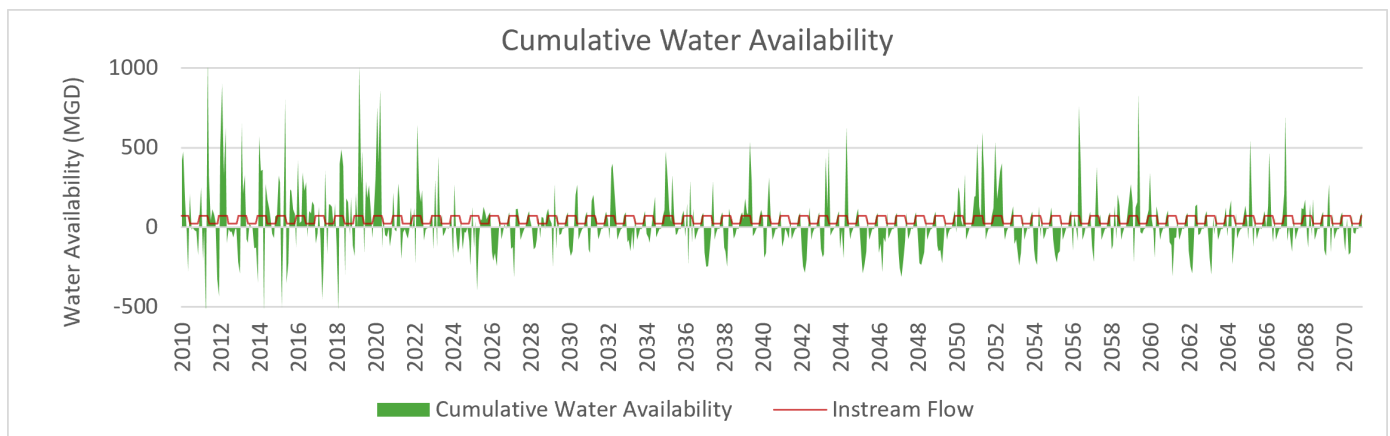
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- At Princeton, the Patoka River remains above the streamflow target in all seasons under recent and projected wet future conditions, although the lower flow margins are modest for this relatively small river system
- In the drier future projection, the balance falls below the target from Winter through Summer while remaining slightly above it in Fall, a pattern strongly shaped by upstream reservoir operations

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	51	364	24	13
Wet future (2050)	115	64	17	17
Dry future (2070)	-42	-57	-7	15

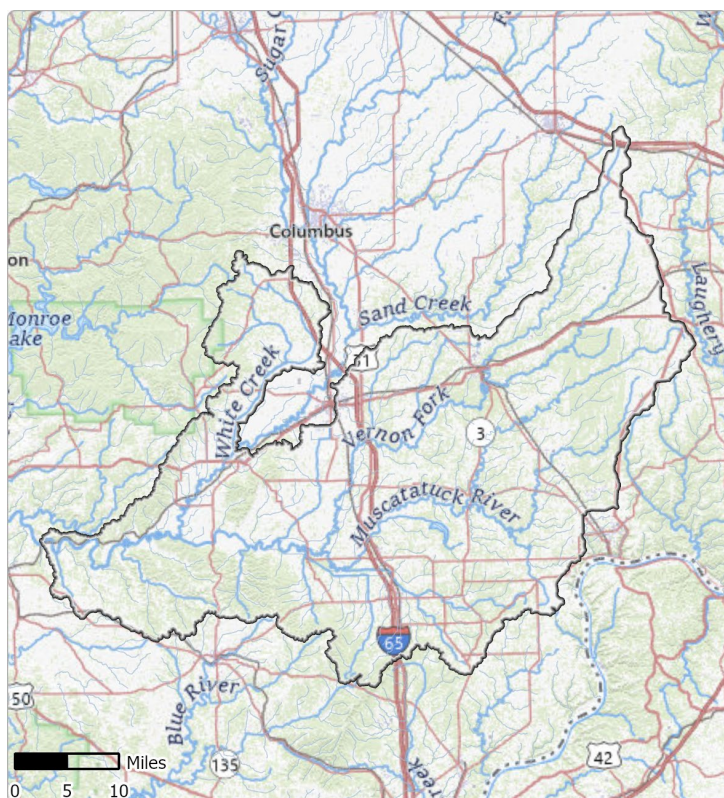
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 4 | USGS-03371500 | Water Resources



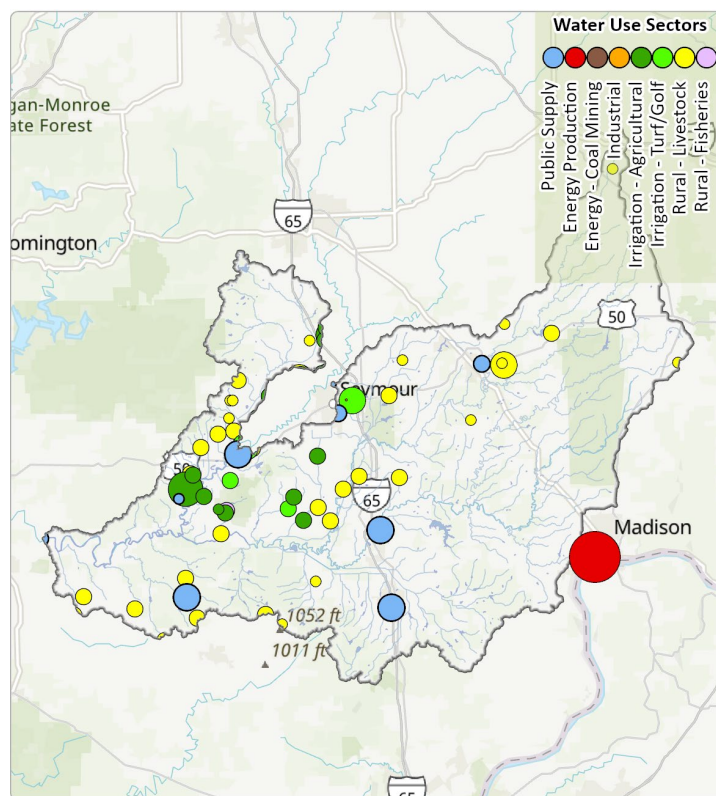
East Fork White River near Bedford, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- East Fork White River Basin
- About 1,469 square miles
- Includes parts of Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Lawrence, Orange, Ripley, Scott, and Washington Counties
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (47%) and forestland (40%), with some developed land (9%) and wetlands/water (5%)
- Subbasin has more than 350 petroleum wells and over 2,000 sinkholes
- Current population estimated to be 103,660 people
- The largest public water utilities include Indiana American – Seymour, Stucker Fork Water Utility, and Jackson County Water Utility
- Current average water use is 15 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- There are 39 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 21% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Slightly more withdrawals than returns

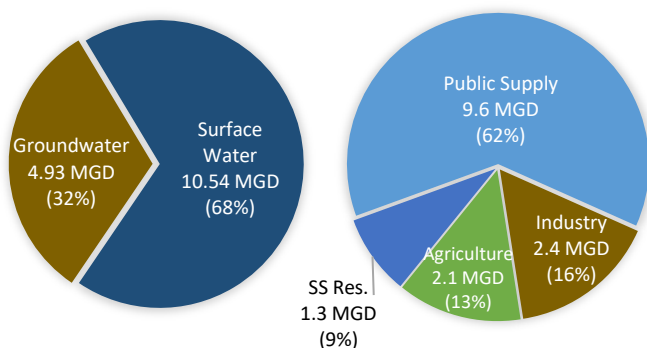
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

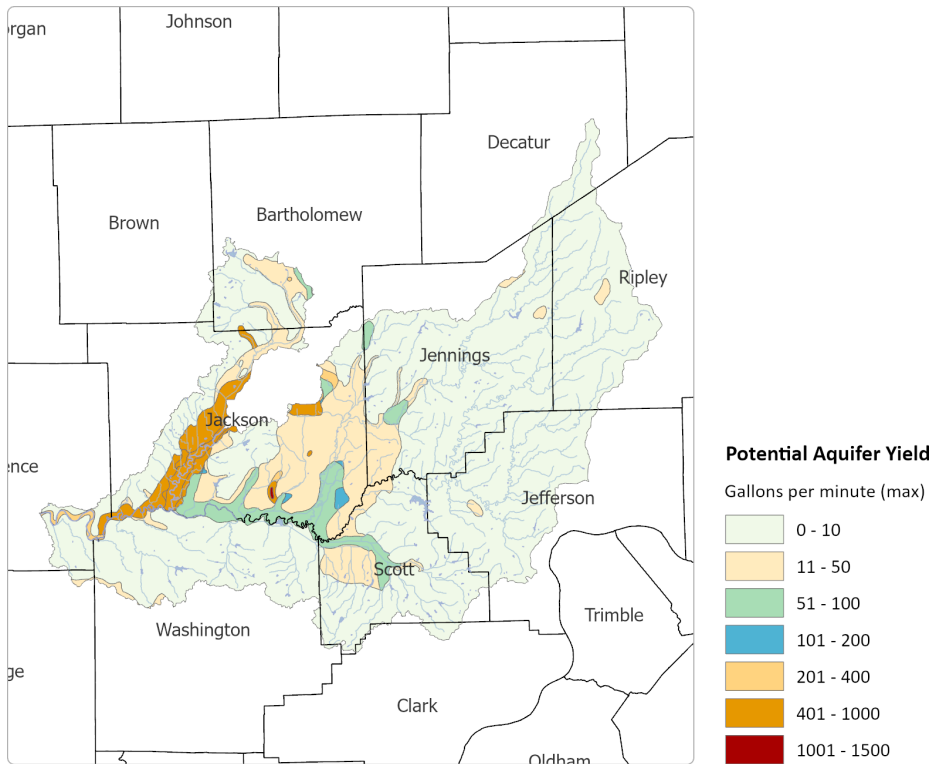
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses water from both surface water and groundwater sources
- More than 82% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are either dry or low-yield.
- DNR-managed areas include Austin Bottoms, Clark State Forest, Crosley FWA, Jackson-Washington State Forest, and Thomastown Bottoms
- Subbasin includes portions of Hoosier National Forest and the Muscatatuck and Big Oaks Wildlife Refuges
- Tributaries that contribute to the East Fork White River include the (Vernon Fork) Muscatatuck River, White Creek, Graham Creek, Big Creek, Camp Creek, Middle Fork Creek, and Bear Creek

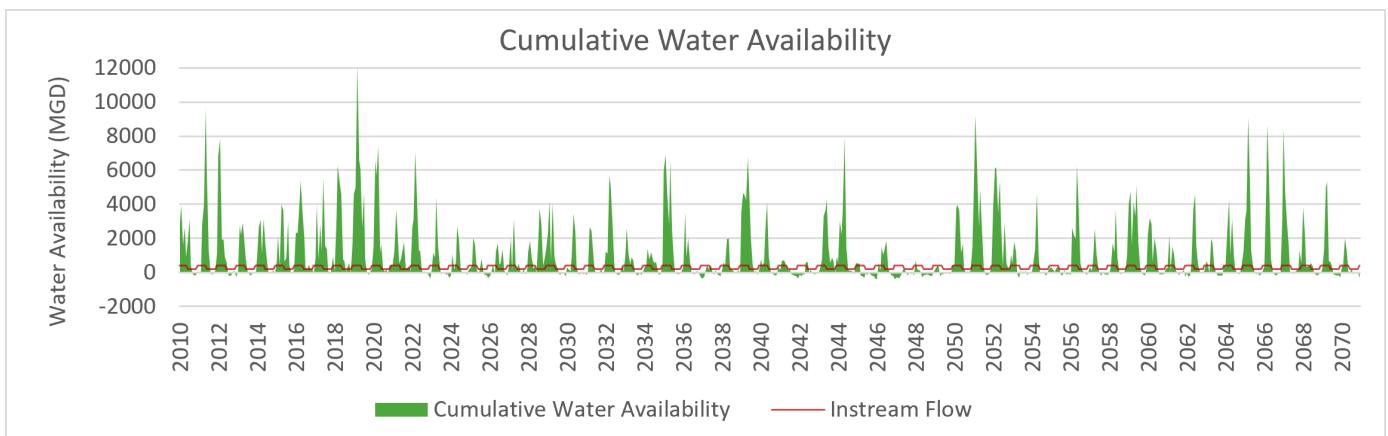
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- The large East Fork White River system provides a substantial margin above the streamflow target at Bedford under recent conditions, with Fall consistently providing the smallest margin
- The Fall margin becomes small in the wetter future projection and dips below the target in the drier future, so planning for uses that depend on immediate river flow should not assume recent Fall availability will continue

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	2,060	4,960	1,117	140
Wet future (2050)	2,026	2,491	667	21
Dry future (2070)	492	1,252	143	-91

Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 5 | USGS-03372500 | Water Resources



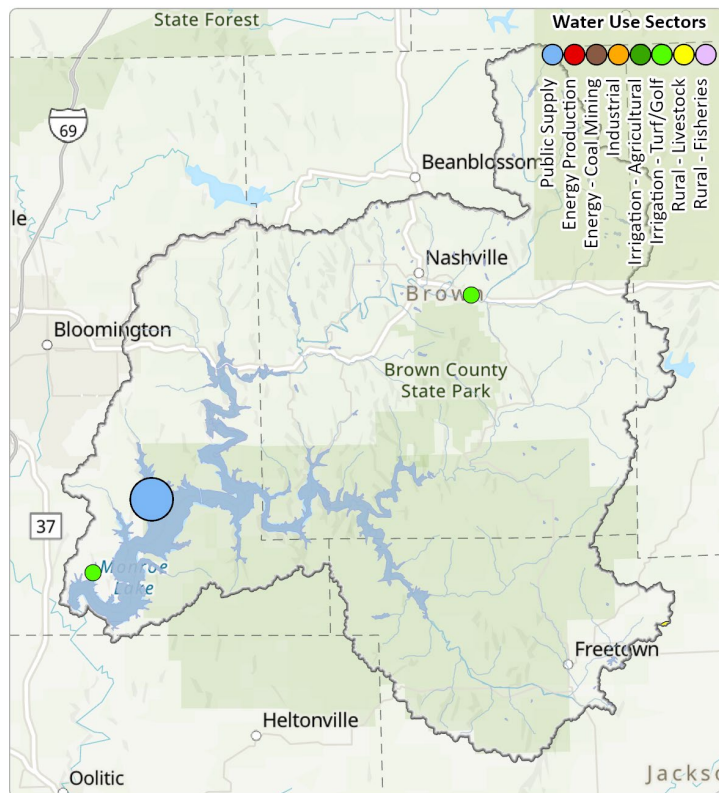
Salt Creek near Harrodsburg, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- East Fork White River Basin
- About 432 square miles
- Includes parts of Bartholomew, Brown, Jackson, Johnson, Lawrence, and Monroe Counties
- Land use is dominated by forestland (80%), with some agriculture (9%), developed land (6%), and wetlands/water (5%)
- Current population estimated to be 21,760 people
- The largest public water utilities include City of Bloomington Utilities, Brown County Water Utility, and Town of Nashville Water Utility
- Current average water use is 16 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- Lake Monroe is seasonally impaired by nutrients and algal growth
- There are 15 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 12% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Most pumped water is returned in another subbasin
- Far greater withdrawals than returns

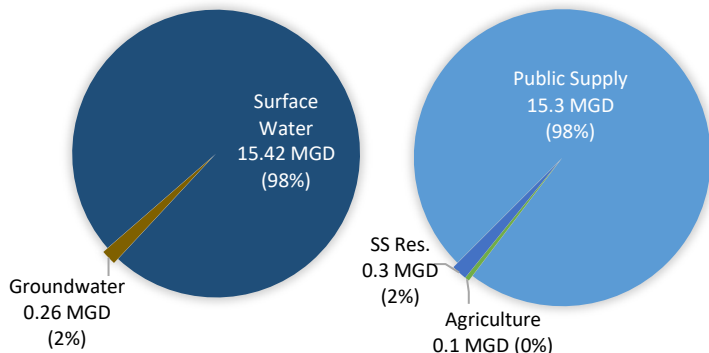
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

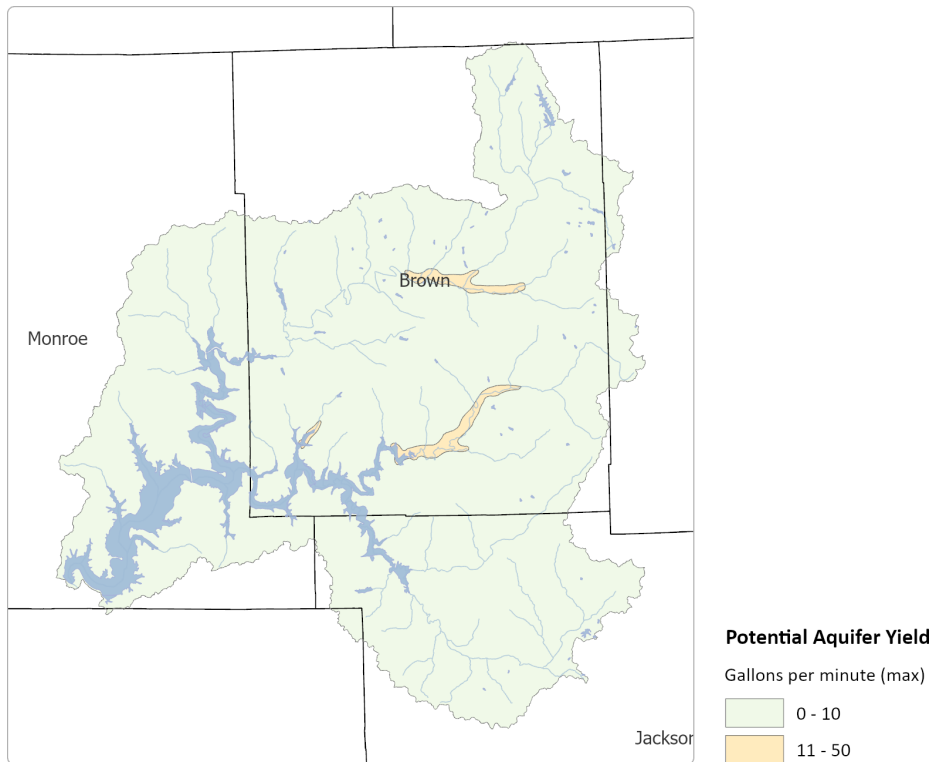
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- Most water used in this subbasin is surface water from Lake Monroe, though some groundwater is imported from the East Fork White River basin near Brownstown
- More than 52% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are either dry or low-yield.
- DNR-managed areas include Brown County State Park, Deer Run Park, Lake Monroe, and Morgan-Monroe State Forest
- Tributaries that contribute to the East Fork White River include Salt Creek (Little, North, Middle, and South Forks), Crooked Creek, Panther Creek, Gravel Creek, and Hamilton Creek

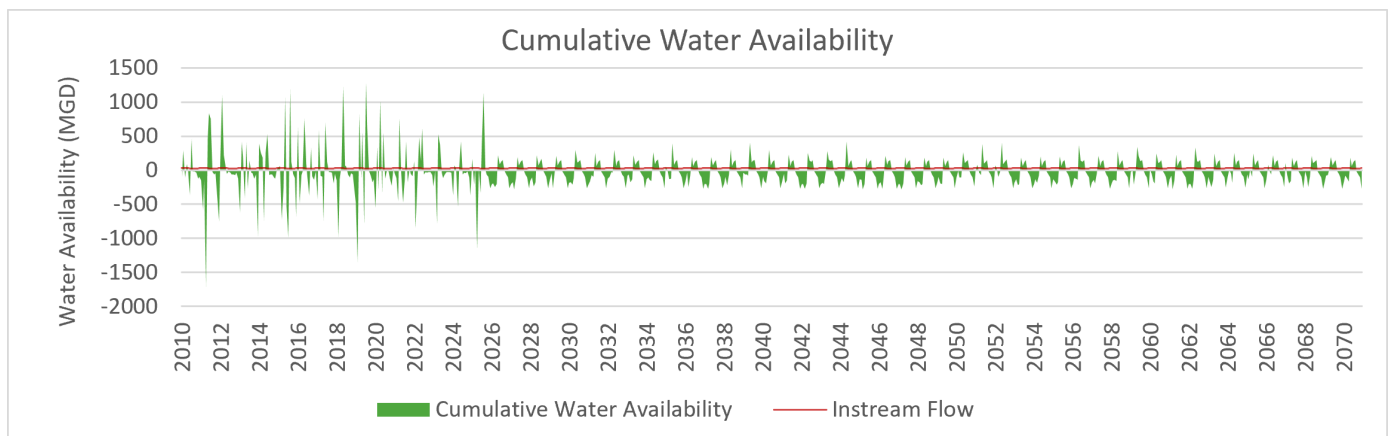
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- Water availability in Salt Creek is strongly shaped by withdrawals from Lake Monroe and by the return of much of that water to other subbasins
- The modeled balance is below the streamflow target in Winter and Fall under recent and future projected conditions; future amounts should be interpreted cautiously because reservoir operations are represented only approximately

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	-295	228	130	-76
Wet future (2050)	-128	13	120	-61
Dry future (2070)	-187	-14	116	-62

Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 6 | USGS-03373500 | Water Resources



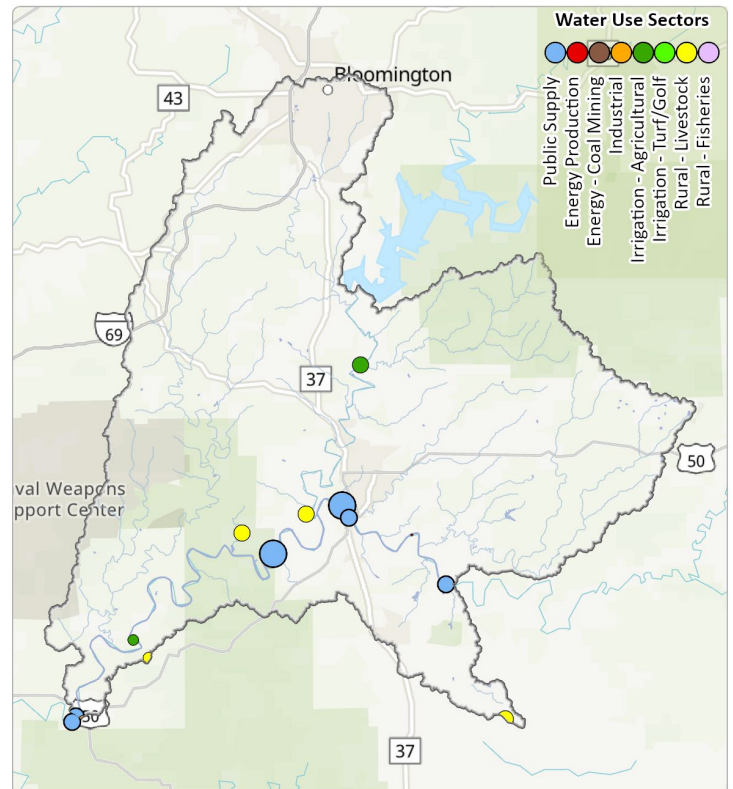
East Fork White River near Shoals, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- East Fork White River Basin
- About 642 square miles
- Includes parts of Greene, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, and Orange Counties
- Land use is dominated by forestland (53%) and agriculture (33%), with some developed land (13%) and wetlands/water (1%)
- There are over 10,000 sinkholes in this subbasin
- Current population estimated to be 131,820 people
- The largest public water utilities include City of Bloomington Utilities, Bedford City Utilities, and North Lawrence Water Authority
- Current average water use is 10 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- There are 18 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 11% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- The Williams Dam is important for maintaining water availability for local utilities
- Far greater returns than withdrawals

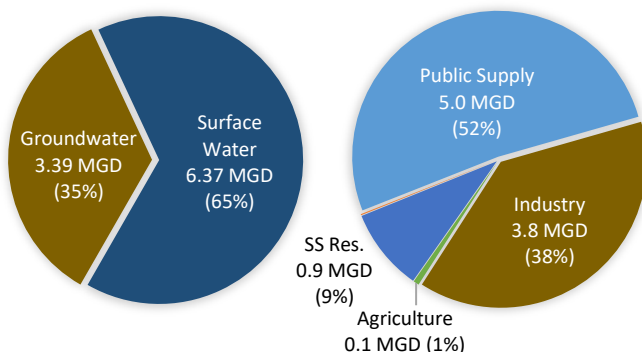
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

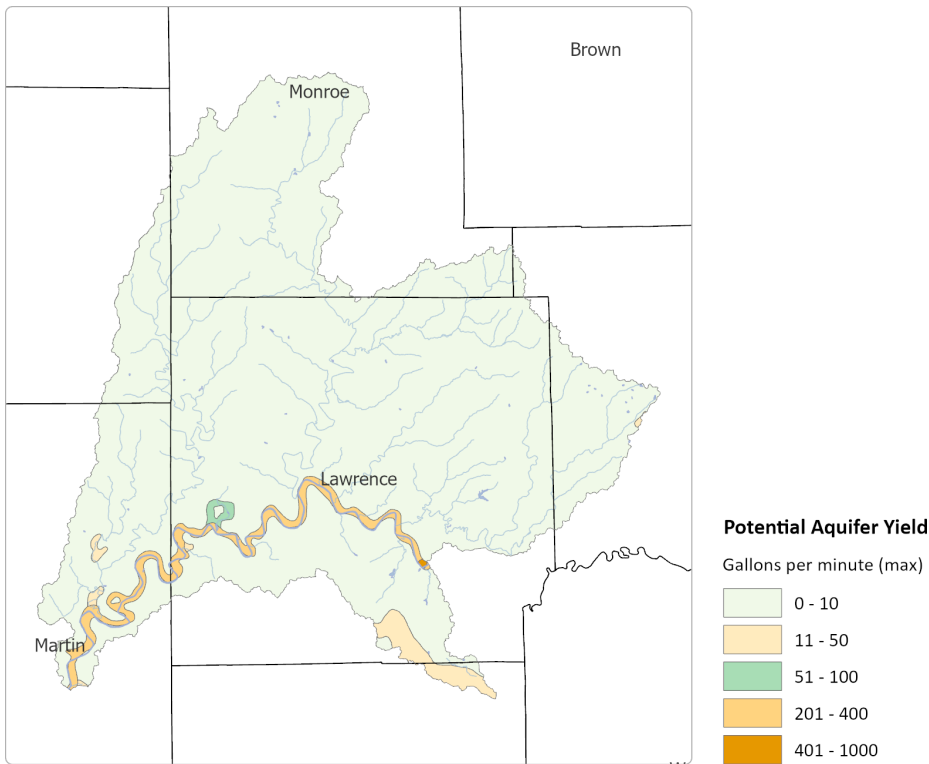
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses both groundwater and imported surface water sources
- Returned water ultimately rejoins source river
- DNR-managed areas include Hemlock Ridge, Jug Rock, Martin State Forest, and Spring Mill State Park
- Subbasin contains Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane
- Tributaries that contribute to the East Fork White River include Indian Creek, Clear Creek, Salt Creek, and Leatherwood Creek
- There are limited agricultural irrigation uses in this subbasin
- Approximately 12% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- Subbasin has karst aquifer systems and bedrock storage

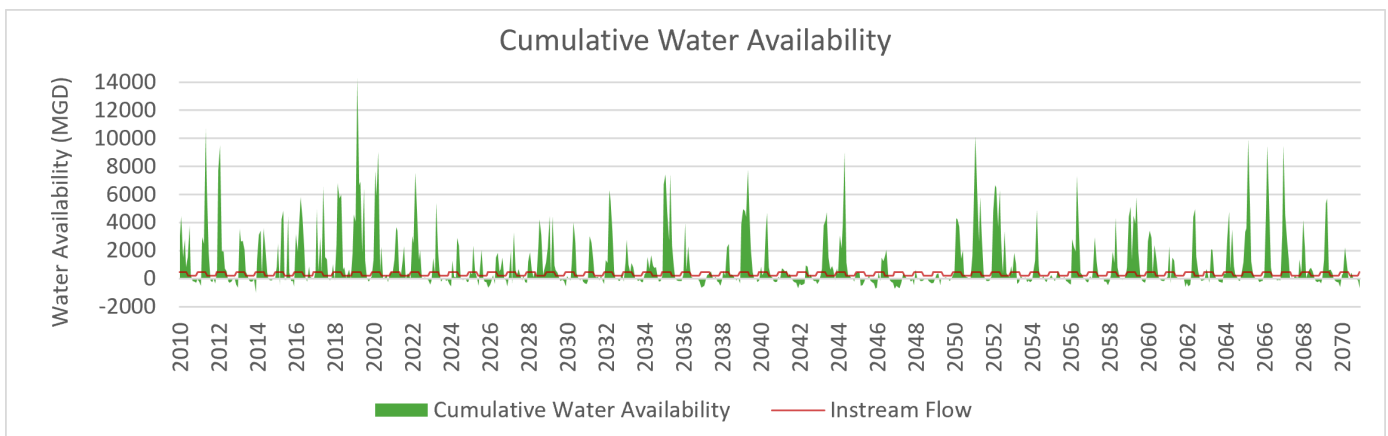
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- The Shoals subbasin continues to add water to the East Fork White River in every period shown
- Even so, upstream shortfalls carry into Shoals and pull the Fall balance below the target in both future projection periods, so local conditions alone would overstate availability at the subbasin outlet

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	2,013	5,516	1,298	123
Wet future (2050)	2,165	2,691	799	-35
Dry future (2070)	340	1,338	263	-145

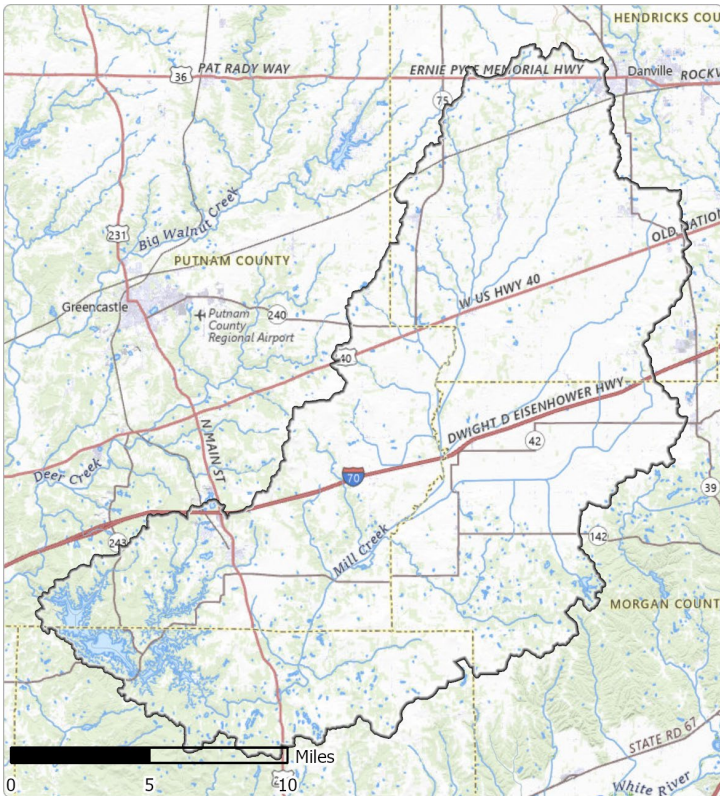
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 7 | USGS-03359000 | Water Resources



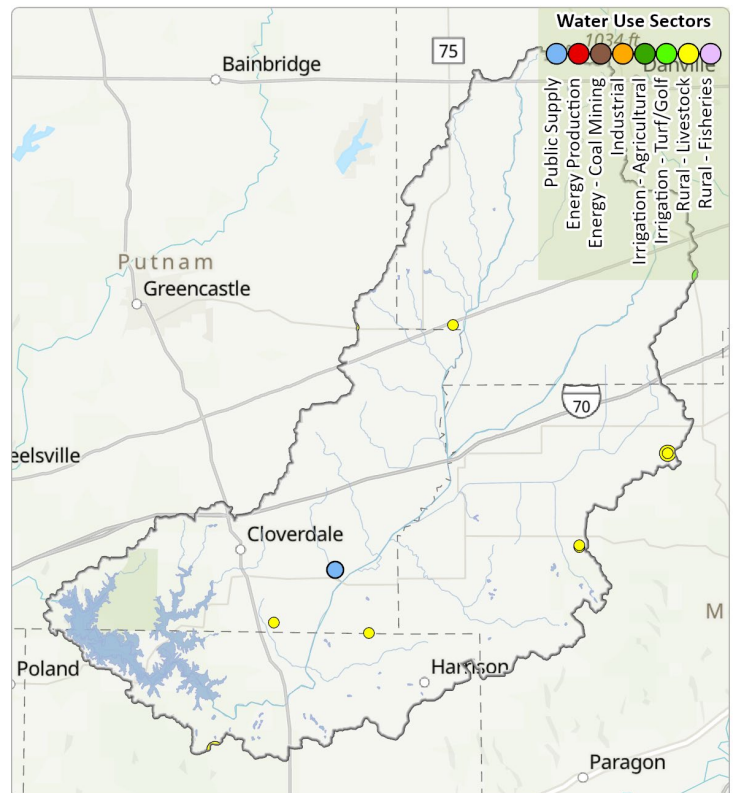
Mill Creek near Manhattan, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- White River Basin
- About 293 square miles
- Includes parts of Hendricks, Morgan, Owen, and Putnam Counties
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (68%), with some forestland (22%), developed land (9%), and wetlands/water (1%)
- Subbasin has nearly 300 sinkholes and 42 petroleum wells
- Current population estimated to be 19,270 people
- The largest public water utilities include Morgan County Rural Water Company, Cataract Lake Water Corporation, and Town of Cloverdale
- Current average water use is 1 MGD
- Self-served residential and public water supply are the primary water uses
- There are 7 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 9% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Slightly more returns than withdrawals

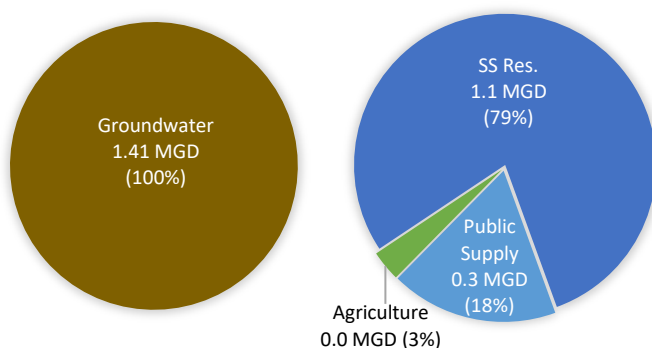
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

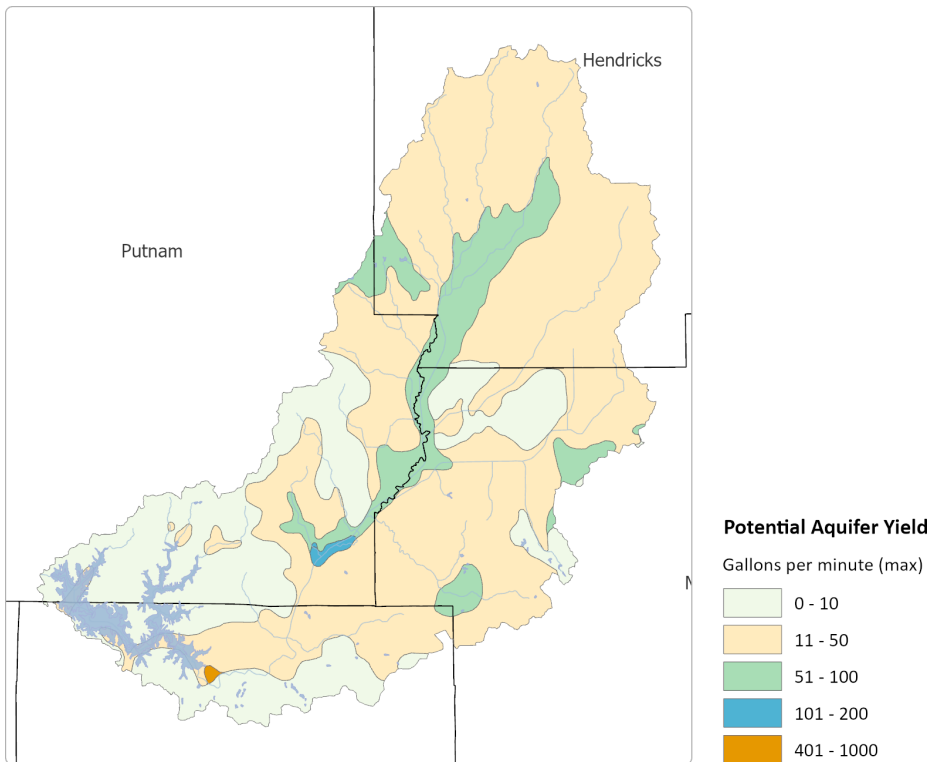
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin exclusively uses groundwater sources
- DNR-managed areas include Cagles Mill Lake, Cataract Falls SRA, and Lieber SRA
- Tributaries that contribute to the White River include Mill Creek and Doe Creek
- Approximately 11% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 29% of the subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles
- Some livestock operations and domestic wells utilize bedrock aquifers

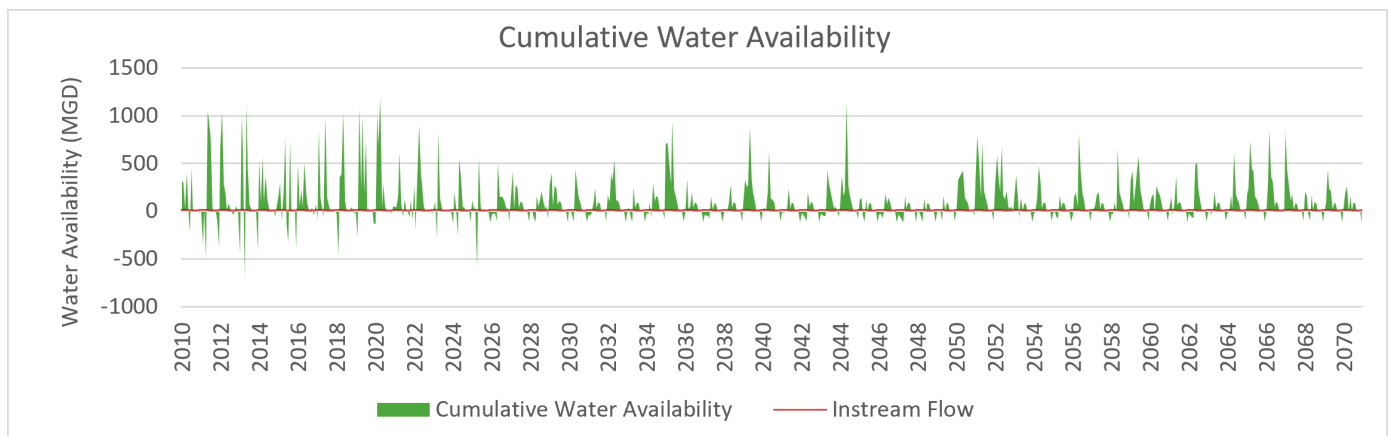
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- Mill Creek is a relatively small headwater system, so its modeled margins above the streamflow target are small under both recent and wetter future conditions
- The balance slips just below the target only in Winter of the drier future projection; given the simplified reservoir projection, this result signals sensitivity rather than a firm forecast of water shortage

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	10	565	122	11
Wet future (2050)	120	257	109	12
Dry future (2070)	-1	127	71	4

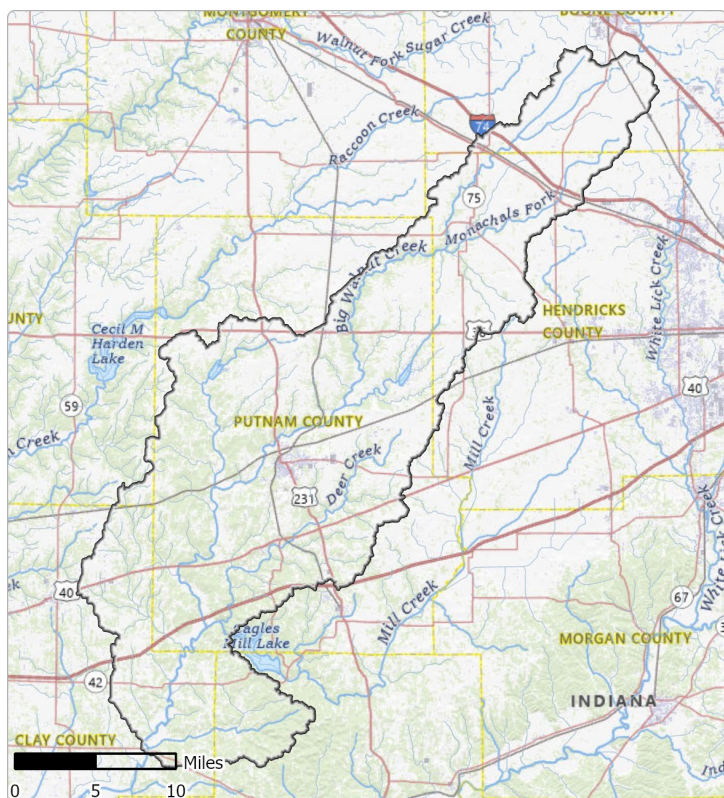
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 8 | USGS-03360000 | Water Resources



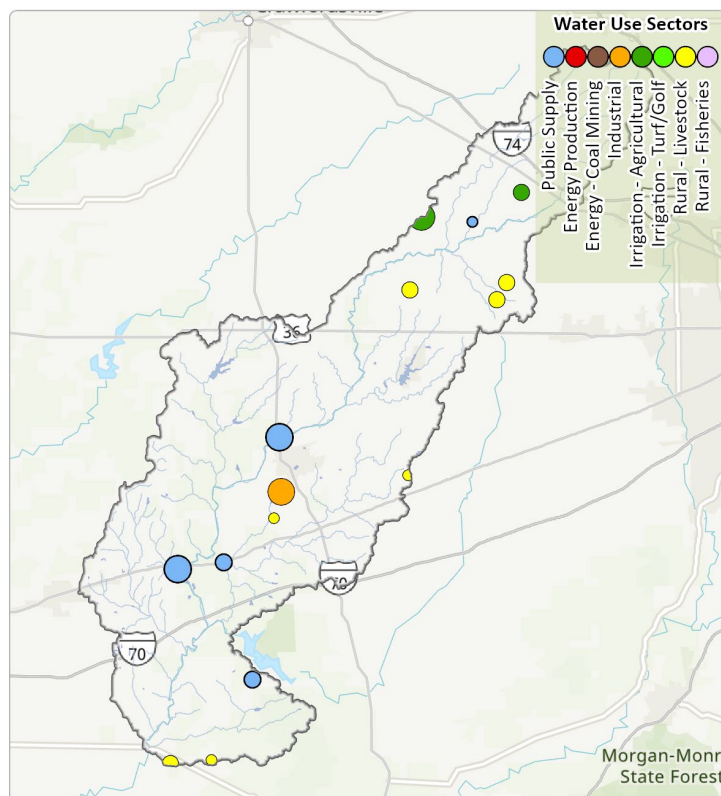
Eel River at Bowling Green, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- White River Basin
- About 537 square miles
- Includes parts of Boone, Clay, Hendricks, Owen, Parke, and Putnam Counties
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (57%) and forestland (33%), with some developed land (9%) and wetlands/water (1%)
- There are over 250 sinkholes, 117 petroleum wells, and a history of coal mining in subbasin
- Current population estimated to be 40,310 people
- The largest public water utilities include Greencastle Department of Water, Brazil City Water Works, and Reelsville Water Company
- Current average water use is 9 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- There are 19 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 10% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Slightly more returns than withdrawals

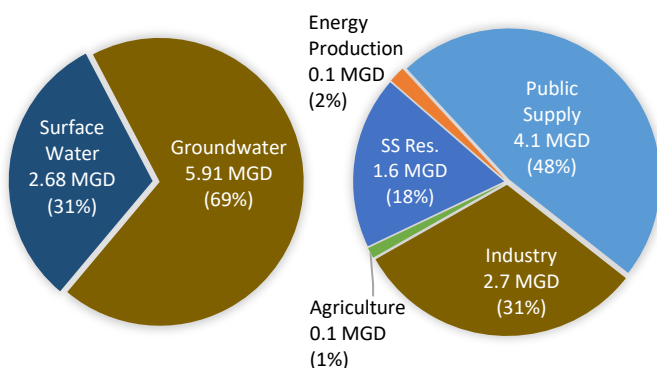
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

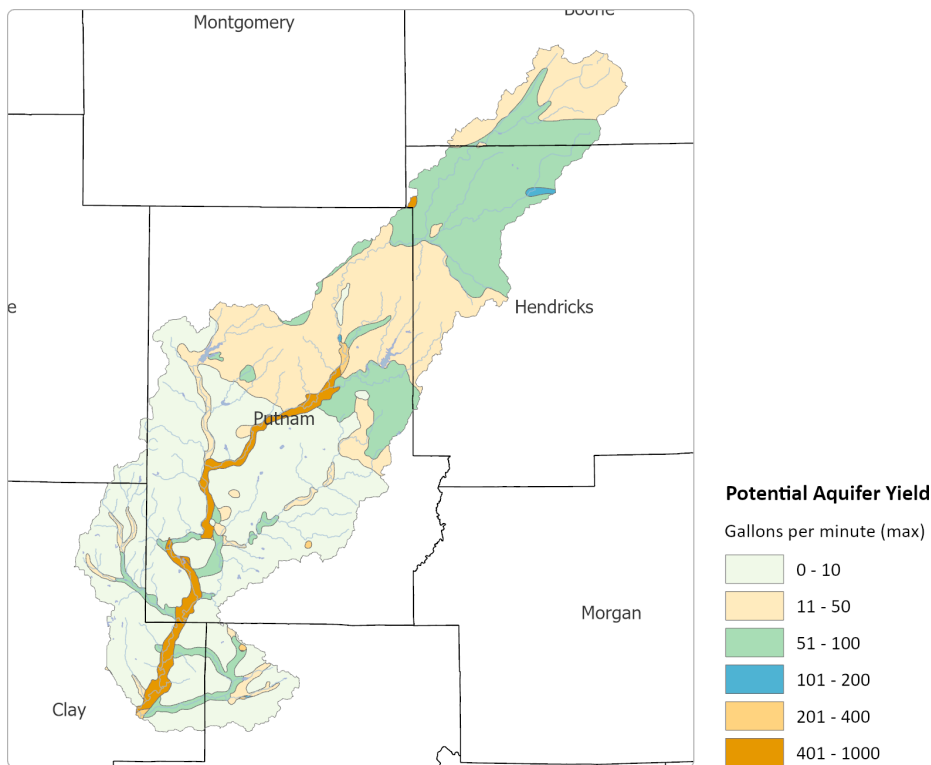
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses both groundwater and surface water sources
- DNR-managed areas include Big Walnut Natural Area, Cagles Mill Lake, Deer Creek FWA, and Hall Woods
- Tributaries that contribute to the White River include the Eel River, Mill Creek, Deer Creek, Big Walnut Creek, and Clear Creek
- Approximately 15% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 22% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles

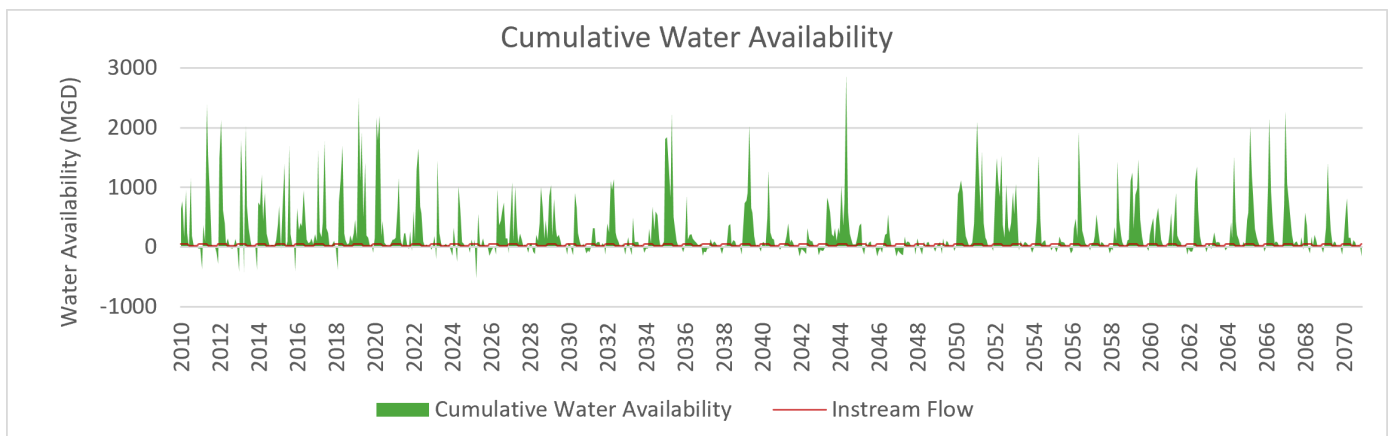
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- The Eel River remains above the streamflow target in every season and period shown, with Fall consistently providing the smallest margin
- The projected Fall margin declines from more than 60 MGD under recent and wetter future conditions to about 4 MGD in the drier future projection, a sharp loss that leaves much less flexibility for added uses that depend on immediate river flow

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	252	1,254	277	63
Wet future (2050)	426	665	216	73
Dry future (2070)	69	353	96	4

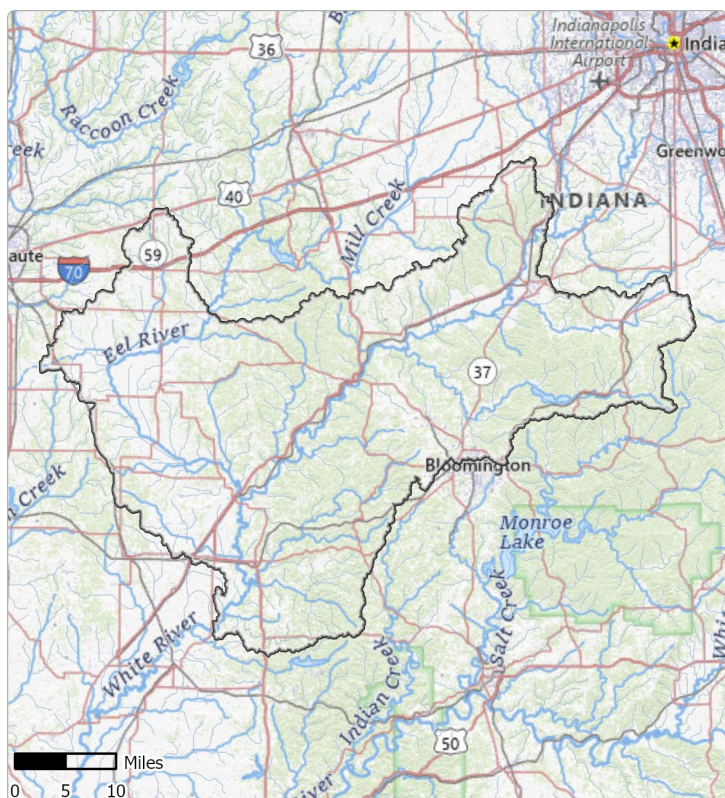
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 9 | USGS-03360500 | Water Resources



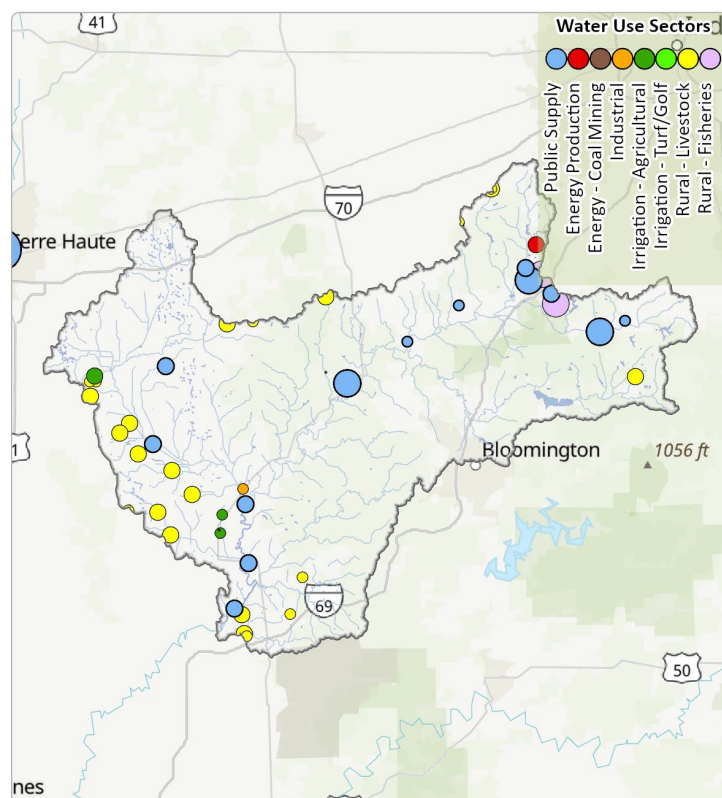
White River at Newberry, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- White River Basin
- About 1,412 square miles
- Includes parts of Brown, Clay, Daviess, Greene, Johnson, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Owen, Sullivan, and Vigo Counties
- Land use is dominated by forestland (49%) and agriculture (40%), with some developed land (9%) and wetlands/water (2%)
- Subbasin has more than 3,000 sinkholes; 2,200 petroleum wells; and a history of coal mining
- Current population estimated to be 132,180 people
- The largest public water utilities include City of Bloomington Utilities, and Eastern Heights Utilities
- Current average water use is 16 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- There are 36 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 11% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Slightly more withdrawals than returns

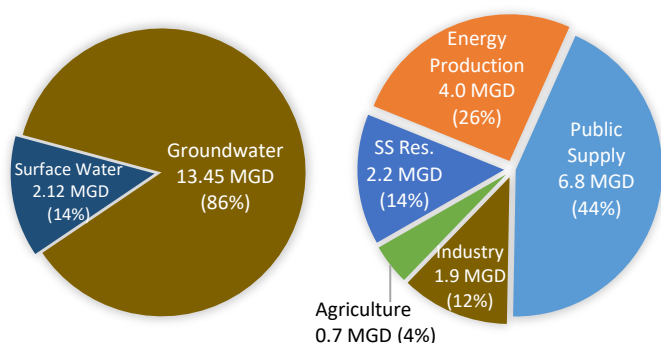
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

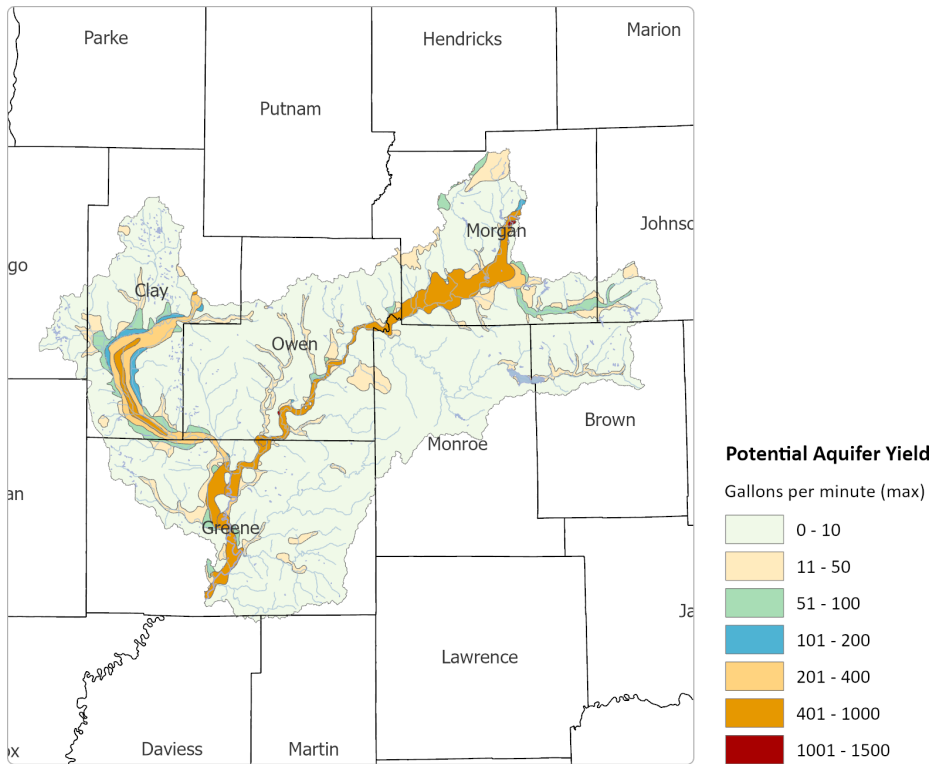
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin mostly uses groundwater and imported surface water sources
- Portions of this subbasin are supplied from water withdrawn from a different subbasin
- DNR-managed areas include Ashcraft WMA, McCormick's Creek State Park, Trevlac Bluffs Nature Preserve, and parts of Yellowwood and Morgan-Monroe State Forests
- Tributaries that contribute to the White River include the Eel River, Fish Creek, Plummer Creek, Richland Creek, Lattas Creek, Goose Creek, Rattlesnake Creek, Limestone Creek, Beanblossom Creek, and Indian Creek
- Only 7% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.

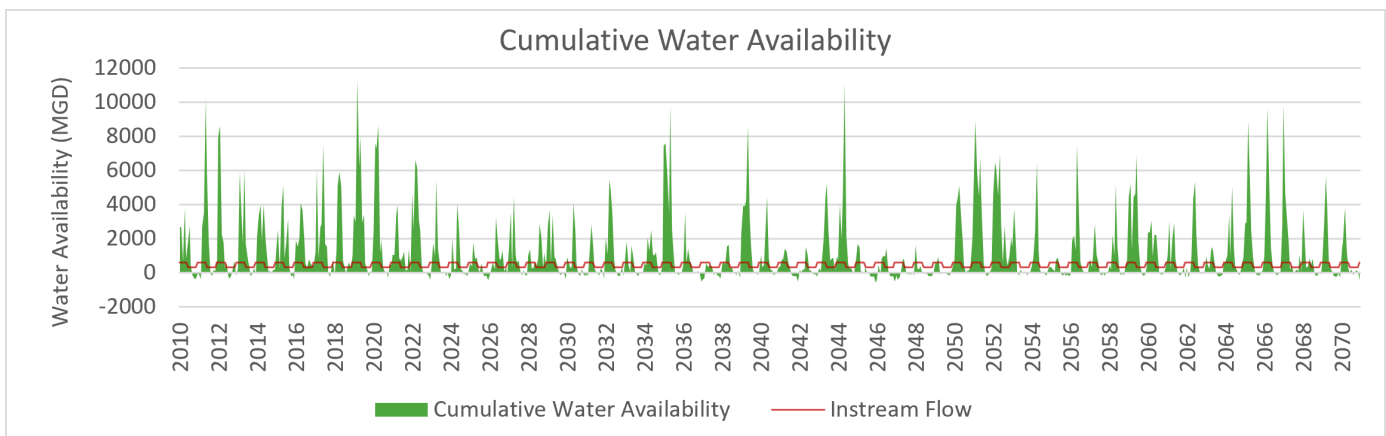
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- At Newberry, water arriving from upstream contributes to a substantial Fall margin above the streamflow target under recent conditions and a smaller but still meaningful margin in the wetter future projection
- In the drier future projection, both the local and combined upstream water balances dip below the target in Fall, indicating that recent Fall availability may not persist

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	1,903	5,490	1,048	194
Wet future (2050)	2,272	3,248	785	111
Dry future (2070)	706	1,690	223	-54

Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 10 | USGS-03374000 | Water Resources



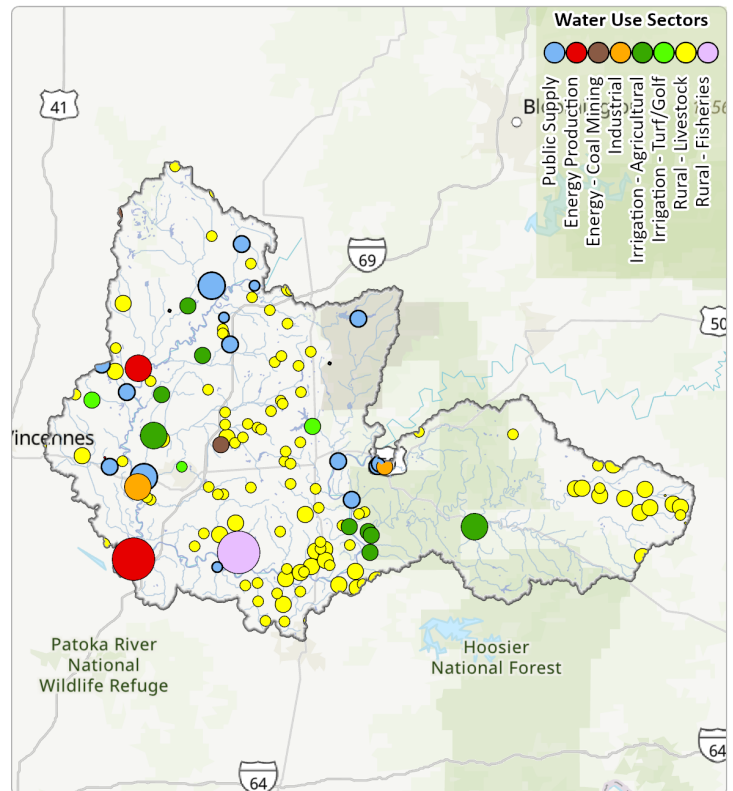
White River at Petersburg, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- White River Basin
- About 1,500 square miles
- Includes parts of Daviess, Dubois, Greene, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, Pike, Sullivan, and Washington Counties
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (56%) and forestland (32%), with some developed land (9%) and wetlands/water (3%)
- Subbasin has more than 5,800 sinkholes; 6,300 petroleum wells, and extensive coal mining
- Current population estimated to be 88,330 people
- The largest public water utilities include Jasper Municipal Water Utility, Washington Water Works, and Dubois Water Utility
- Current average water use is 194 MGD
- Energy production is the primary water use
- There are 41 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 5% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Slightly more returns than withdrawals

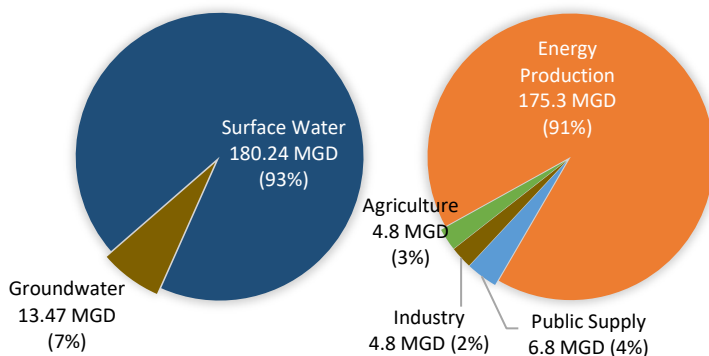
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

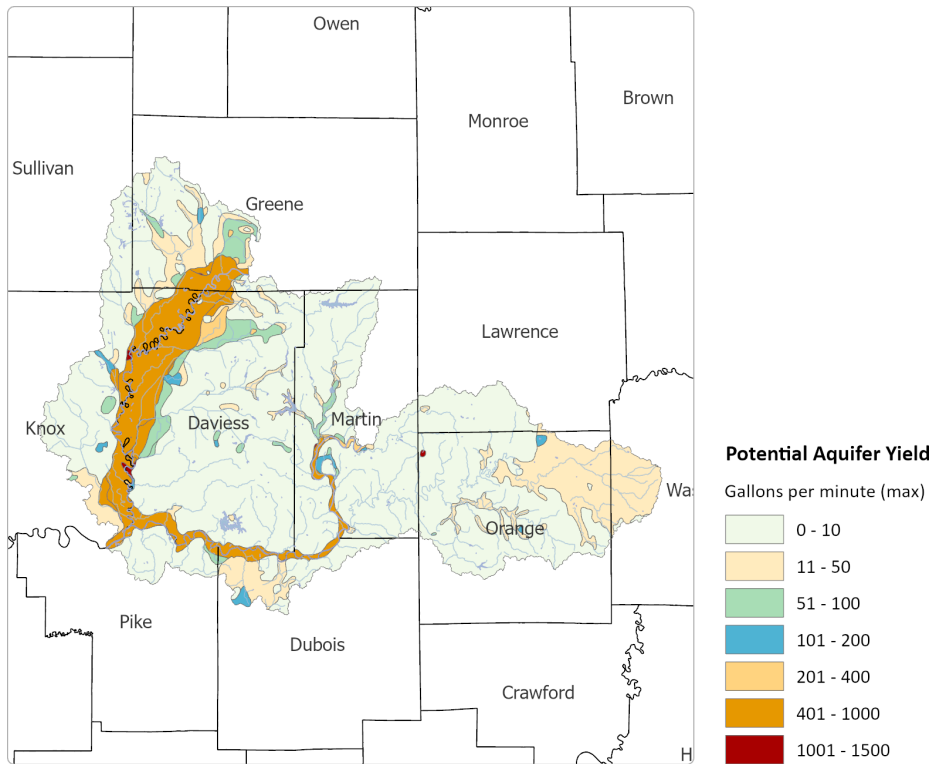
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses both surface water and groundwater sources
- DNR-managed areas include Fairbanks Landing, Glendale, and Hillenbrand FWAs, and parts of Martin and Greene-Sullivan State Forest
- Portions of Hoosier National Forest and Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center are in subbasin
- Tributaries that contribute to the White River include the East Fork White River, the Lost River, Prairie Creek, Birch Creek, and First Creek
- Only 7% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 15% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles

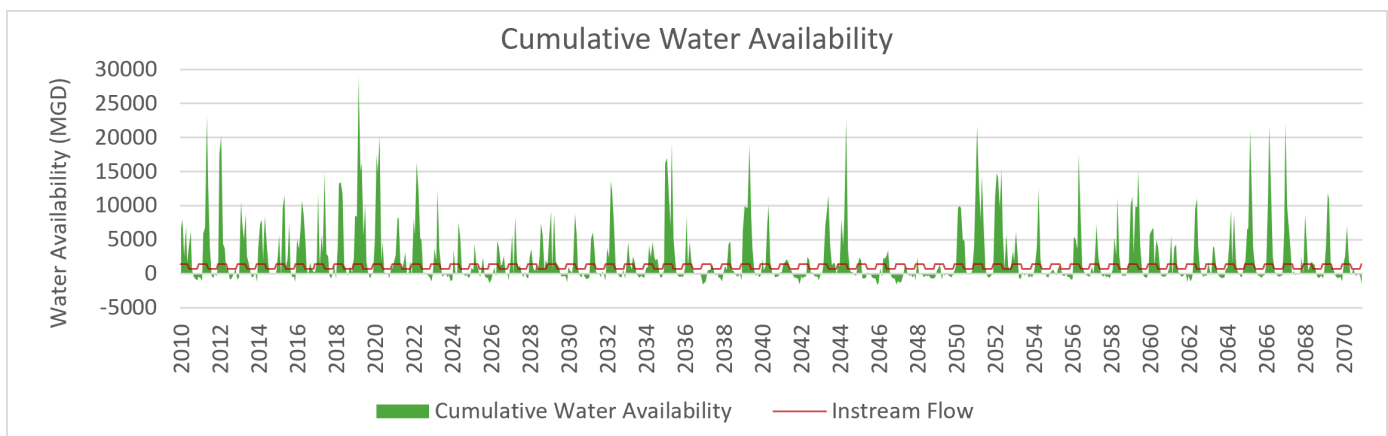
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- At Petersburg, the large upstream White River system keeps the balance above the streamflow target under recent conditions, even though the local subbasin alone has a Fall shortfall
- That upstream support is insufficient in both future projection periods, with a much larger Fall shortfall in the drier future—an important consideration for the subbasin's large water users

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	4,243	12,454	2,379	178
Wet future (2050)	4,949	6,679	1,640	-25
Dry future (2070)	997	3,243	431	-338

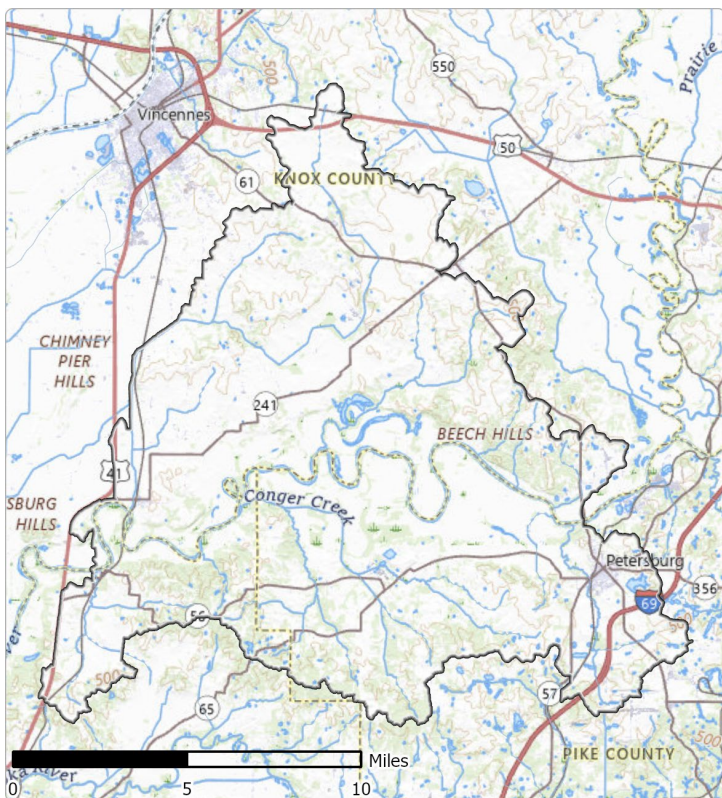
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 11 | USGS-03374100 | Water Resources



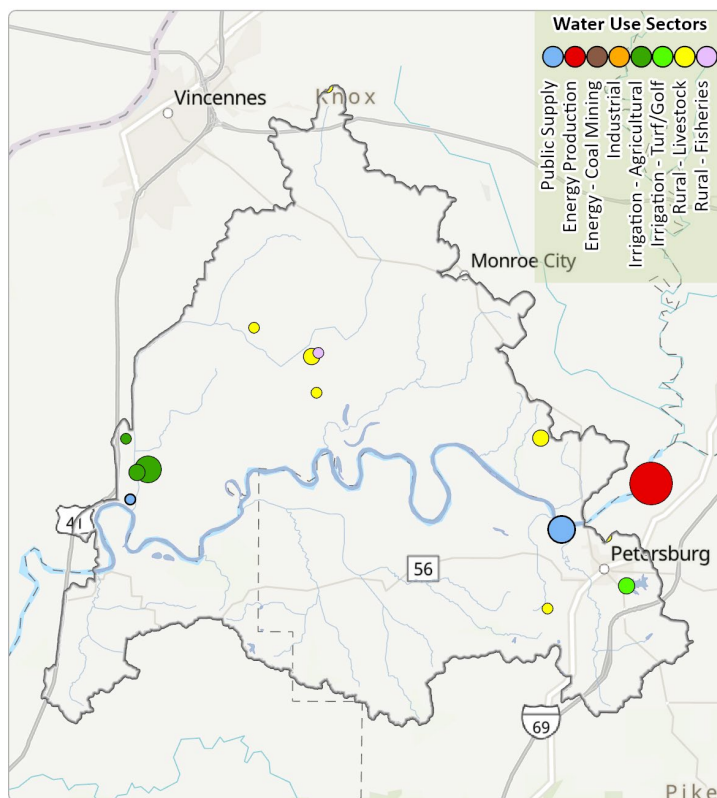
White River at Hazleton, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- White River Basin
- About 179 square miles
- Includes parts of Gibson, Knox, and Pike Counties
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (71%), with some forestland (14%), developed land (9%), and wetlands/water (6%)
- There are over 3,700 petroleum wells and a history of coal mining in this subbasin
- Current population estimated to be 6,650 people
- The largest public water utilities include Petersburg Water Company, Knox County Water, Inc., and Monroe City Water Utilities
- Current average water use is 2 MGD
- Public water supply is the primary water use
- There are 8 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 25% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Significantly more returns than withdrawals

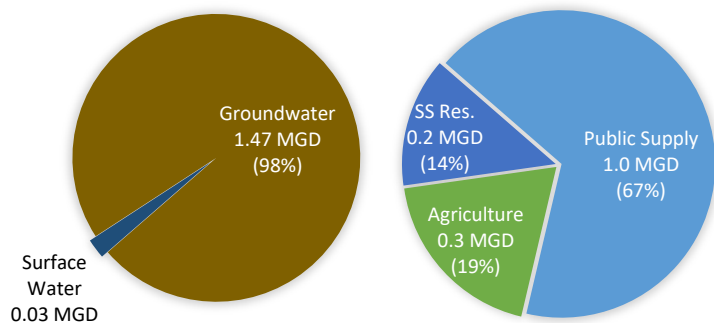
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

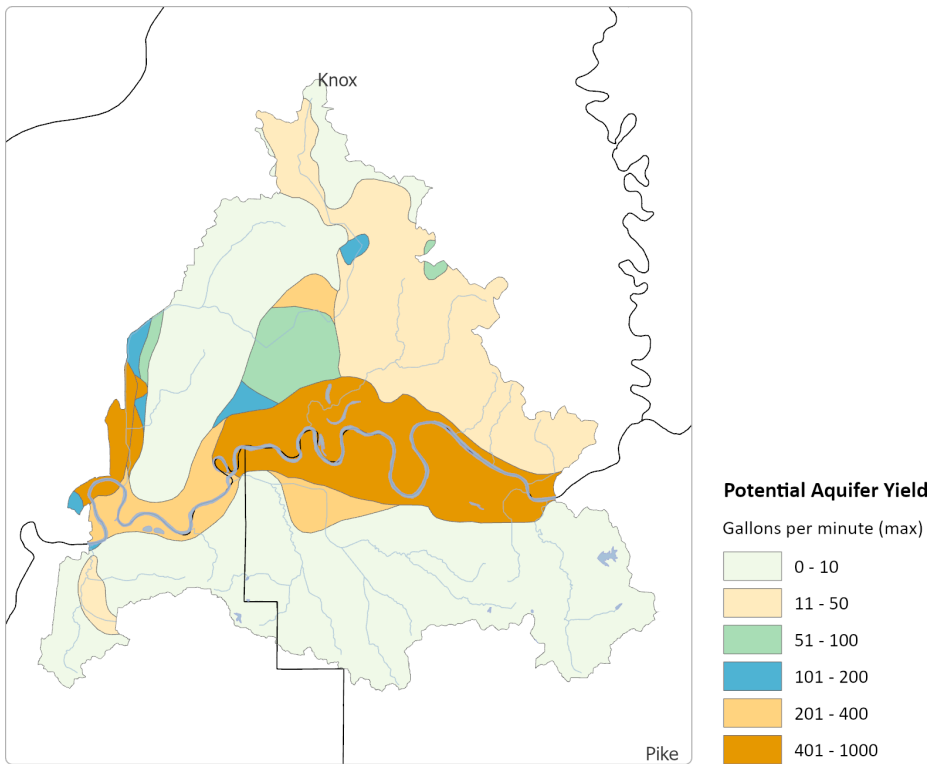
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses almost exclusively groundwater sources
- Tributaries that contribute to the White River include Brush Creek, Buckhorn Creek, Conger Creek, Harbin Creek, and Wilson Creek
- Approximately 11% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 17% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles
- Some livestock operations and irrigation wells use groundwater in the White River Valley

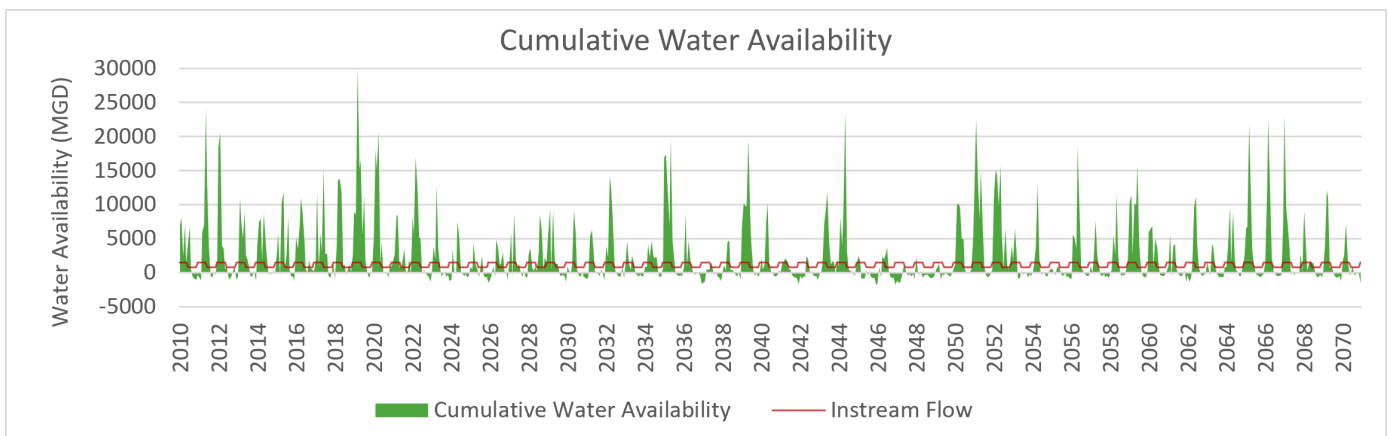
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- The Hazleton subbasin is small, but water availability in the White River reflects the much larger upstream river system, which provides a strong recent Fall margin above the target
- The model shifts from that large margin to Fall shortfalls in both future projection periods, with a much greater loss in the drier future; the concern is the change in upstream flow rather than the small size of the subbasin

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	4,390	12,679	2,454	189
Wet future (2050)	5,139	6,736	1,619	-43
Dry future (2070)	948	3,209	383	-385

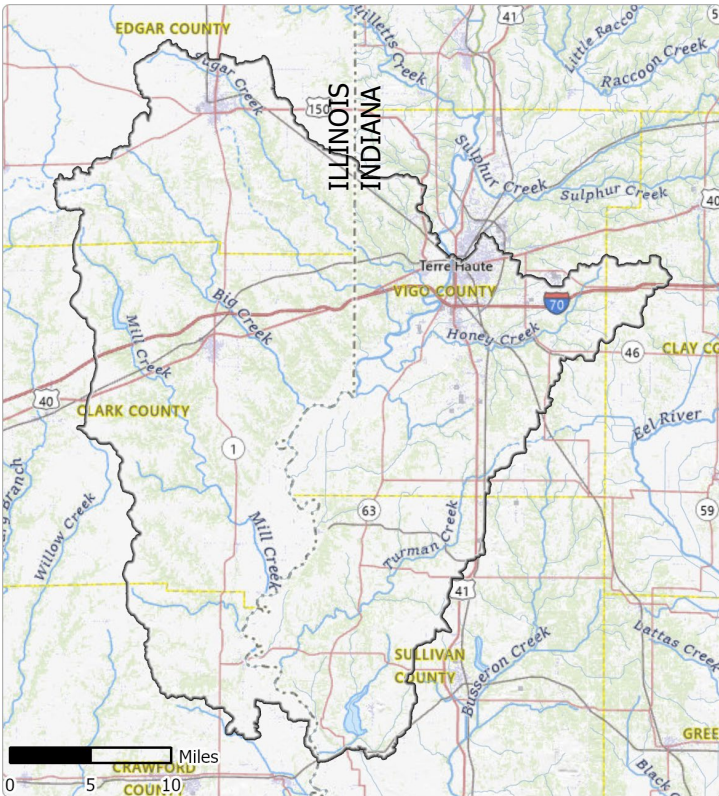
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 12 | USGS-03342000 | Water Resources



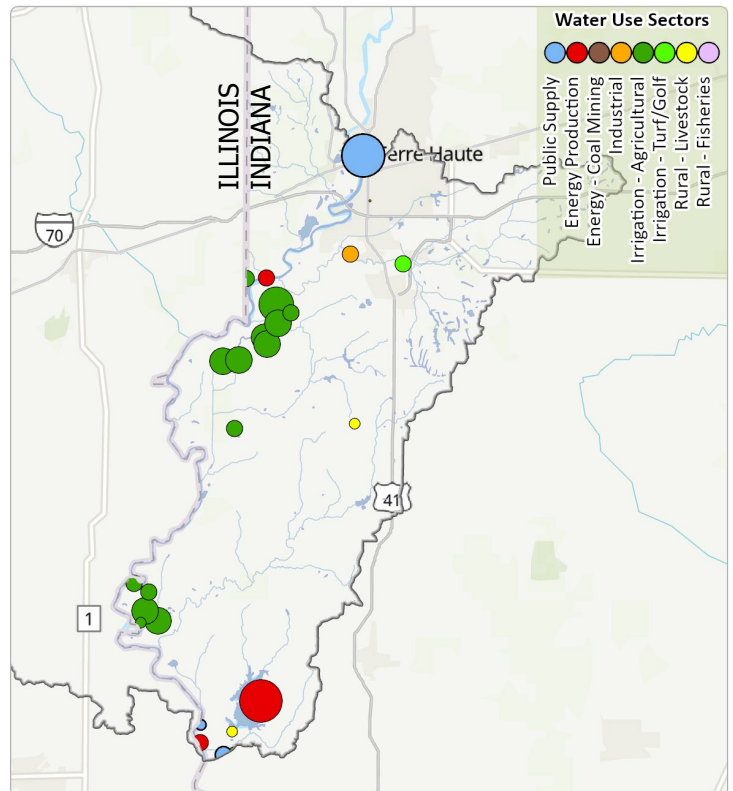
Wabash River at Riverton, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Wabash River Basin
- Subbasin crosses the Indiana-Illinois state border
- About 899 square miles (394 sq mi in Indiana)
- Includes parts of Clay, Sullivan, and Vigo Counties in Indiana
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (61%), with some forestland (24%), developed land (11%), and wetlands/water (4%)
- There are more than 3,200 petroleum wells and a history of coal mining in this subbasin
- Current population estimated to be 95,560 people
- The largest public water utilities include Indiana American - Terre Haute, West Terre Haute Water, and Sullivan-Vigo Rural Water Corporation
- Current average water use is 382 MGD
- Energy production is the primary water use
- 3% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Withdrawals and returns roughly equal

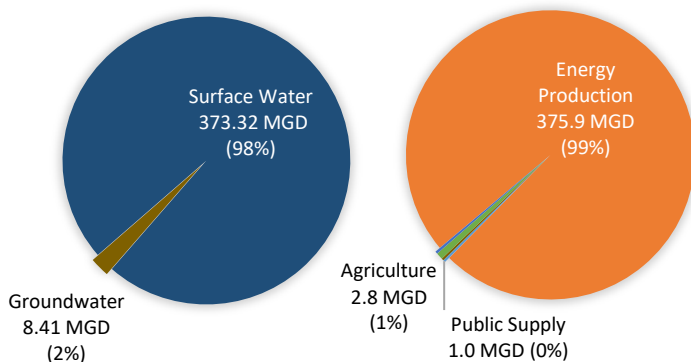
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

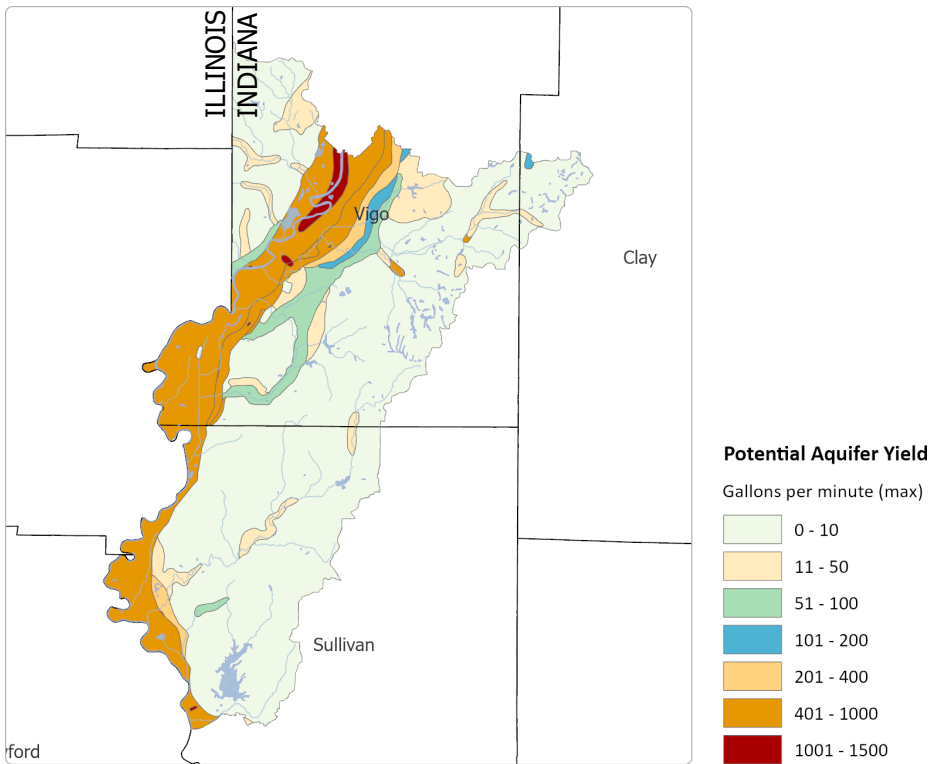
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



For Indiana Only (IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin has both groundwater and surface water sources
- DNR-managed areas include Chinook, Fairbanks Landing, and Wabashiki FWA, and the wetlands of Vigo County South Conservation Area
- Tributaries that contribute to the Wabash River include Turtle Creek, Turman Creek, Raccoon Creek, Prairie Creek, Big Creek, Crooked Creek, Hawks Creek, Clear Creek, Honey Creek, and Spring Creek
- Approximately 14% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 10% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles
- Irrigation utilizes groundwater along the Wabash River on both the Indiana and Illinois sides of the river

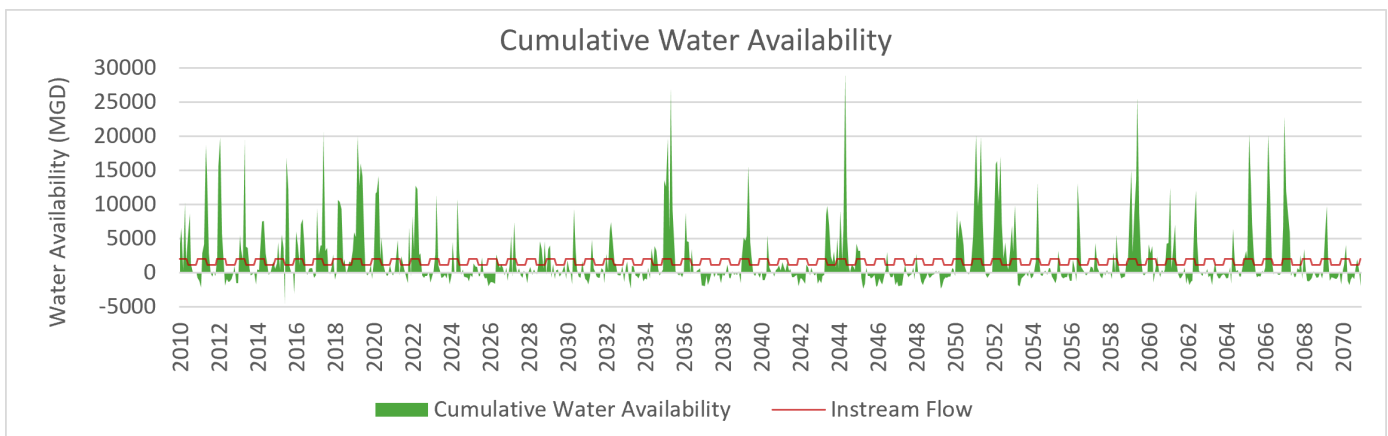
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- Abundant upstream Wabash River flow provides a large cushion at Riverton under recent and wetter future conditions, even though the local balance falls below the target during its lowest-flow season
- In the drier future projection, that cushion nearly disappears and Winter slips only slightly below the target, signaling a major decline rather than a large projected shortage

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	2,557	9,435	2,269	557
Wet future (2050)	4,561	6,510	1,515	141
Dry future (2070)	-6	1,660	83	65

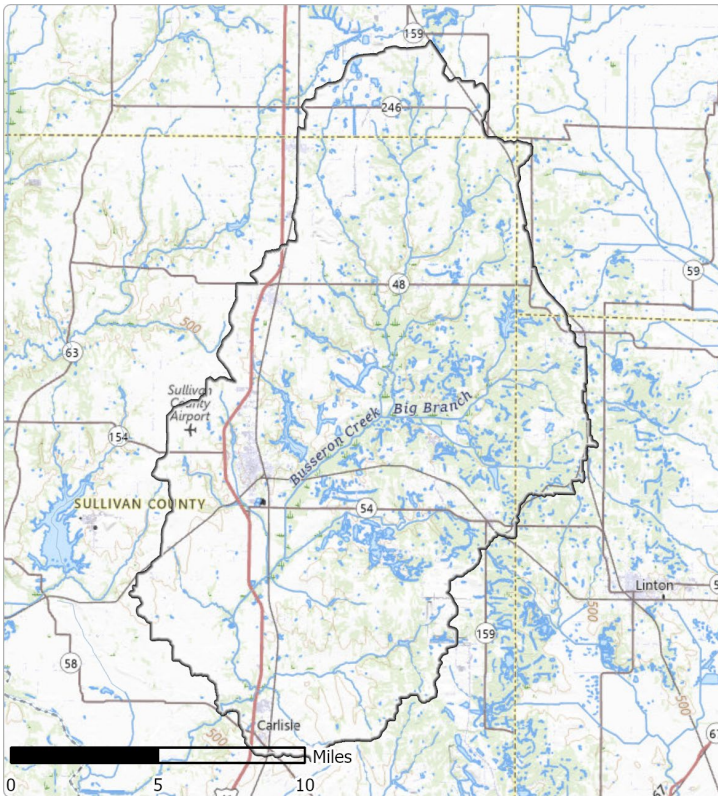
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 13 | USGS-03342500 | Water Resources



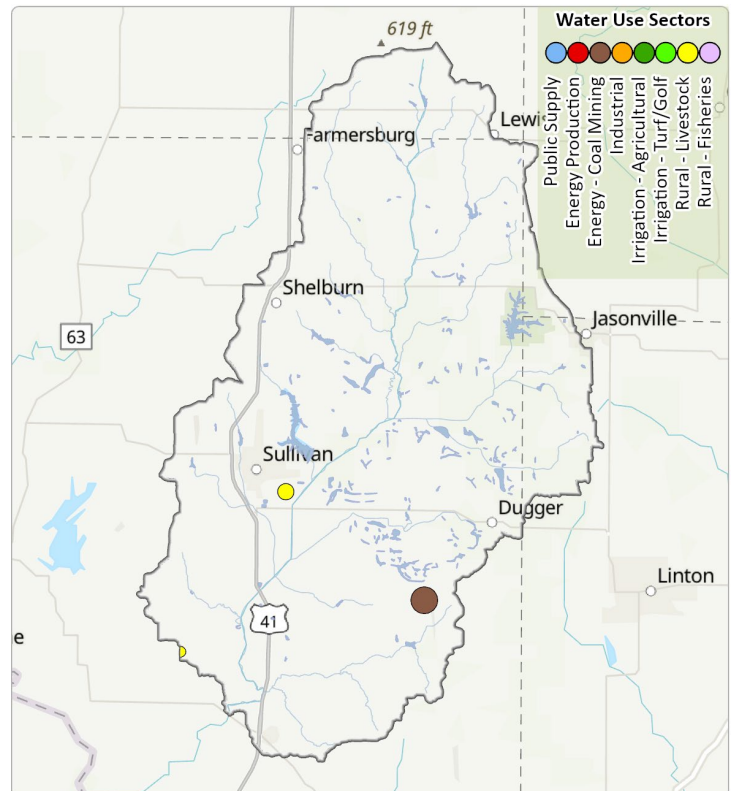
Busseron Creek near Carlisle, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Wabash River Basin
- About 228 square miles
- Includes parts of Clay, Greene, Sullivan, and Vigo Counties
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (54%), with some forestland (30%), developed land (11%), and wetlands/water (5%)
- There are over 1,500 petroleum wells and an extensive history of coal mining in this subbasin
- Current population estimated to be 18,060 people
- The largest public water utilities include Indiana American – Sullivan, Carlisle Water Department, and Dugger Utilities
- Current average water use is 1 MGD
- Coal mining is the primary water use
- There are 12 registered public water suppliers that serve portions of this subbasin
- 4% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Far greater returns than withdrawals

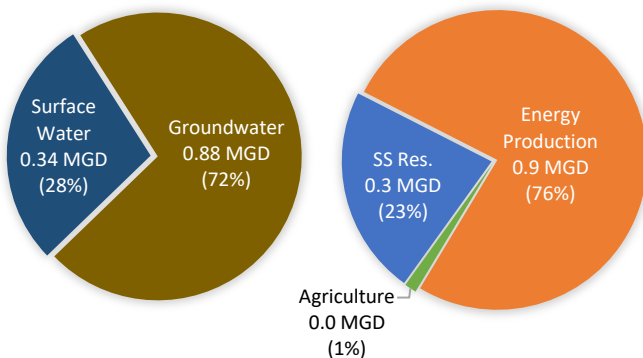
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

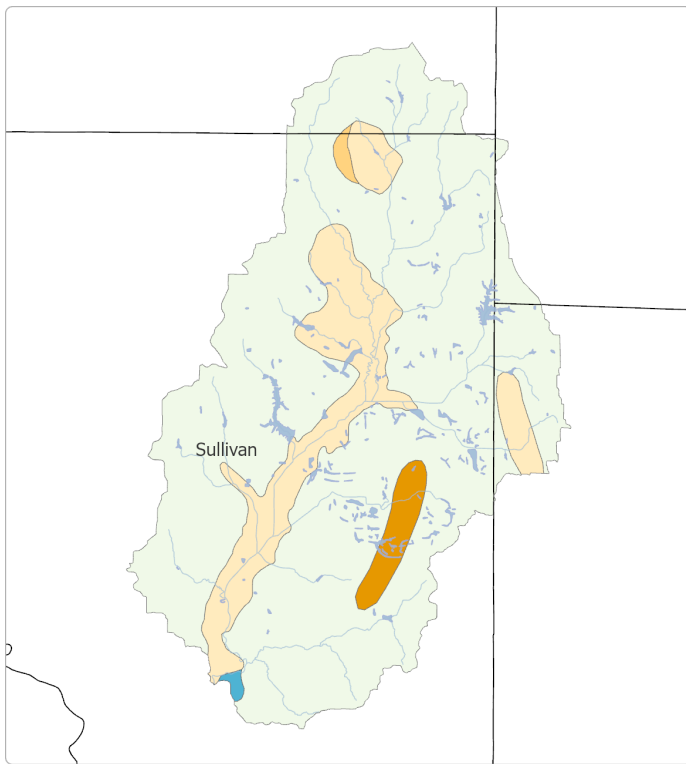
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



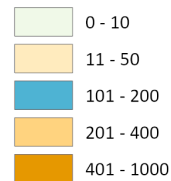
(IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



Potential Aquifer Yield

Gallons per minute (max)



- This subbasin uses both groundwater and surface water sources
- Dewatering of a coal mine is the primary water use
- DNR-managed areas include parts of Greene-Sullivan State Forest and Hillenbrand FWA
- Tributaries that contribute to the Wabash River include Busseron Creek, Middle Fork Creek, and Bear Run
- Approximately 11% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 11% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles

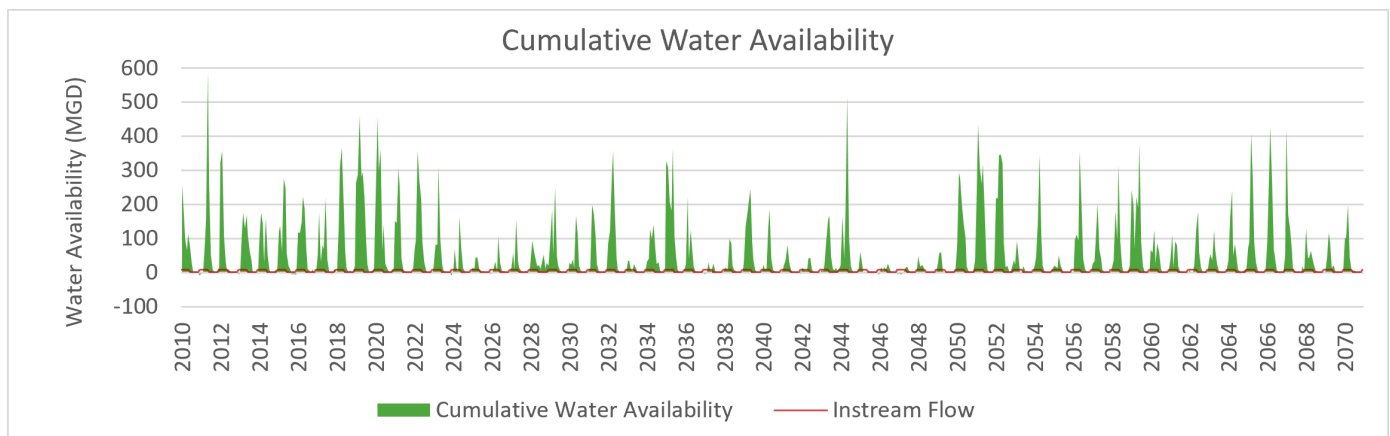
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- Busseron Creek is a small tributary with relatively little upstream inflow, so its modeled amounts above the streamflow target are small in all three periods
- The balance remains positive and does not show a dramatic future decline, but Fall provides only about 1–3 MGD above the target for uses that depend on immediate streamflow

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	123	273	48	2
Wet future (2050)	104	176	32	3
Dry future (2070)	29	65	10	1

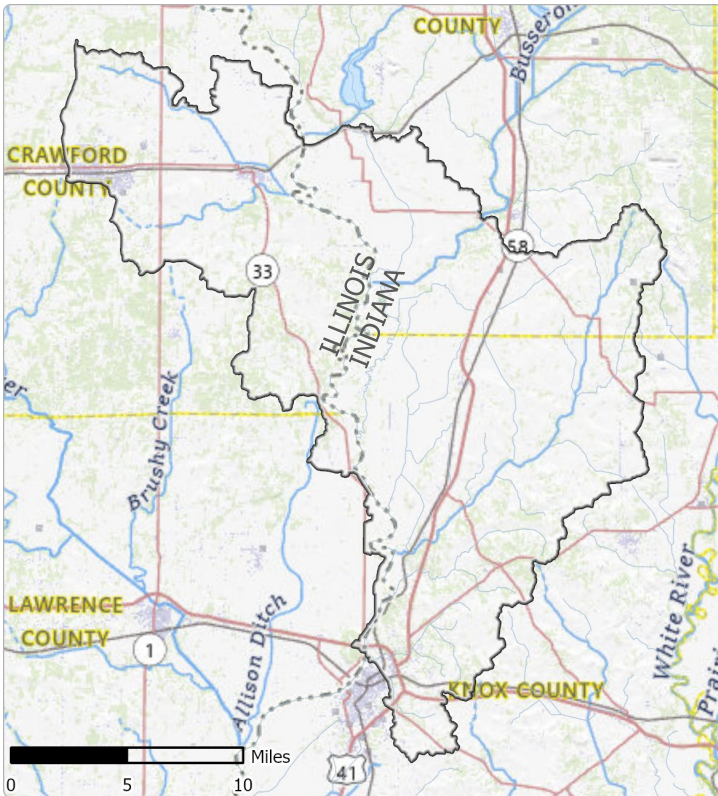
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 14 | USGS-03343010 | Water Resources



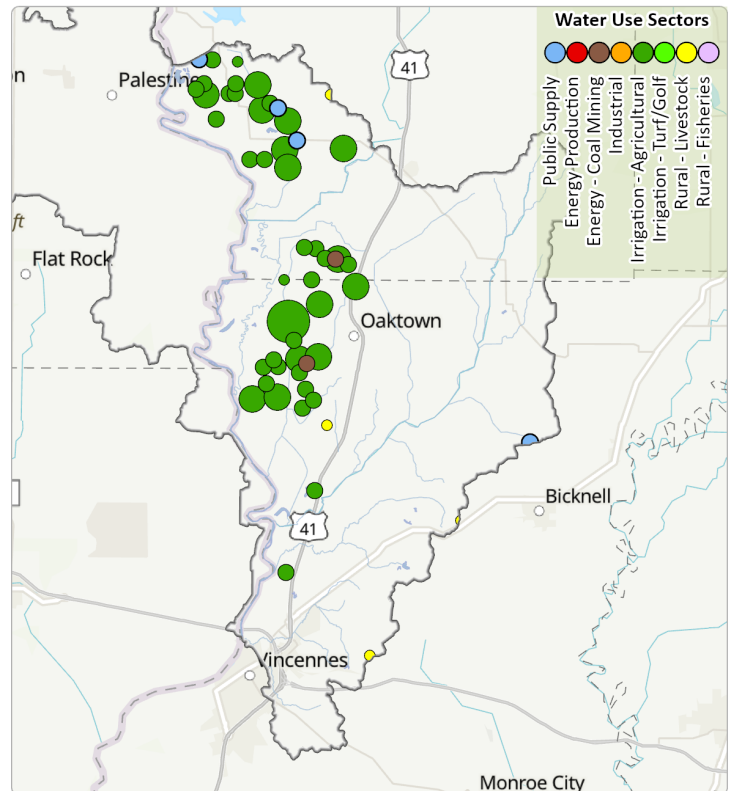
Wabash River at Vincennes, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Wabash River Basin
- Subbasin crosses the Indiana-Illinois state border
- About 341 square miles (224 sq mi in Indiana)
- Includes parts of Knox and Sullivan Counties in Indiana
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (73%), with some forestland (11%), developed land (10%), and wetlands/water (6%)
- There are more than 2,100 petroleum wells and an extensive history of coal mining in this subbasin
- Current population estimated to be 20,280 people
- The largest public water utilities include Vincennes Water Utilities, Knox County Water, Inc., and Freelandville Water Association
- Current average water use is 8 MGD
- Agricultural irrigation is the primary water use
- 67% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Slightly more withdrawals than returns

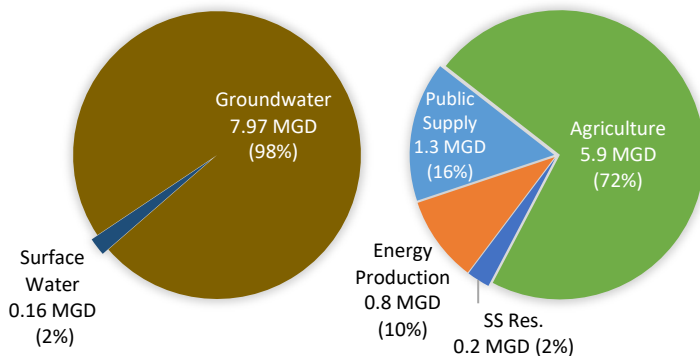
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

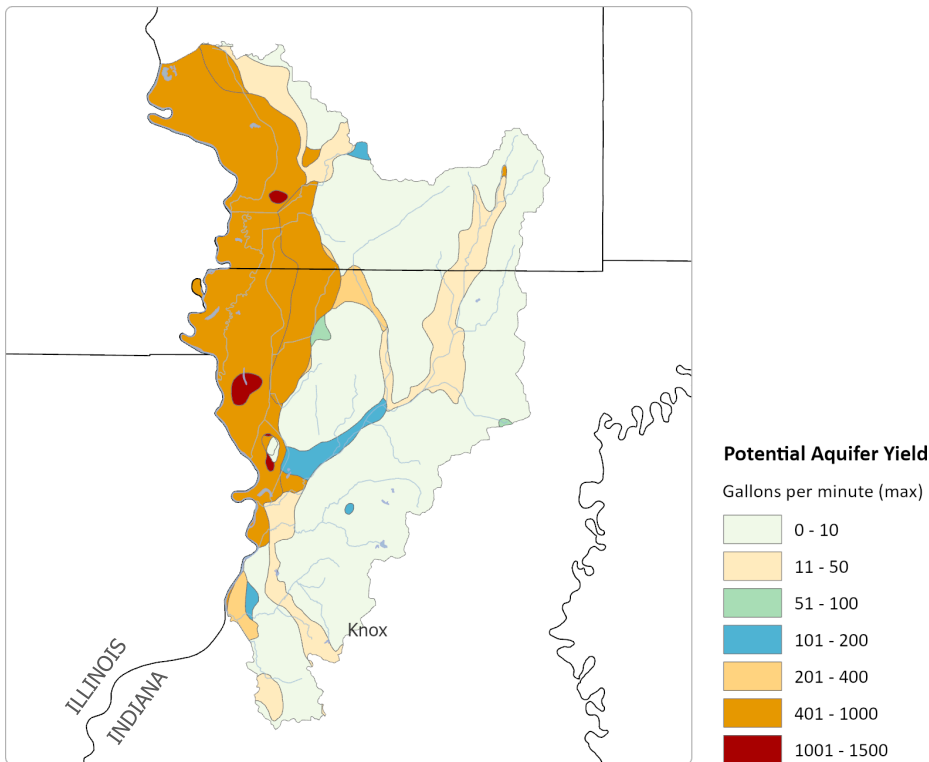
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



For Indiana Only (IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses almost exclusively groundwater sources
- Most irrigation and public supply wells exist along the Wabash River Valley
- Tributaries that contribute to the Wabash River include Maria Creek, Busseron Creek, and Old Busseron Creek
- Only 4% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 16% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles
- There is significant groundwater irrigation usage along the Wabash River on both the Indiana and Illinois sides of the river

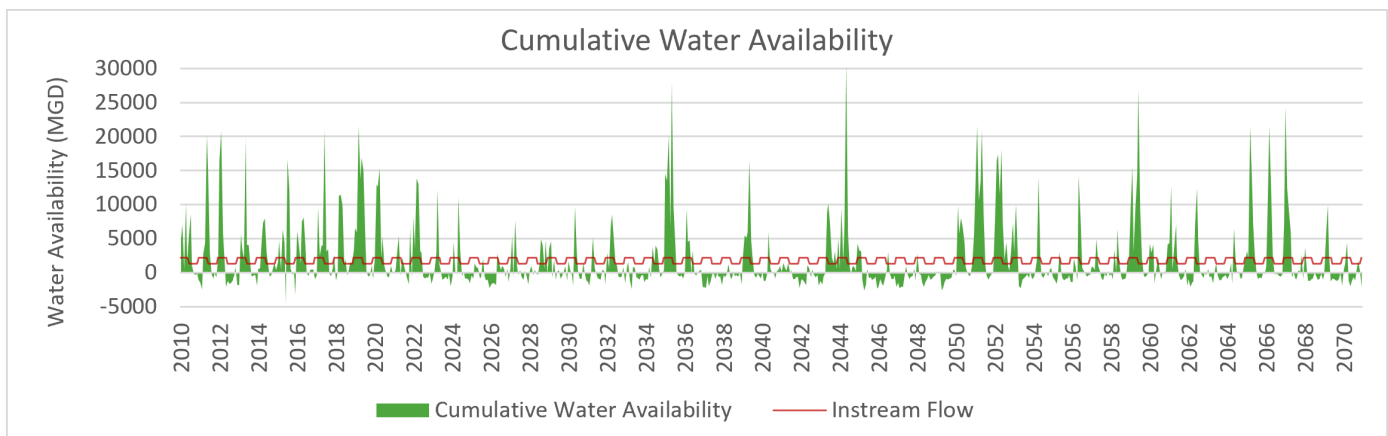
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- At Vincennes, recent conditions reflect abundant upstream Wabash River flow that provides a large cushion despite a local Fall shortfall in a subbasin where irrigation is the primary water use
- That cushion disappears in the future projections: Fall slips slightly below the target in the wetter period, while Winter, Summer, and Fall drop below it in the drier period

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	2,819	10,228	2,326	406
Wet future (2050)	4,823	6,964	1,471	-9
Dry future (2070)	-57	1,730	-67	-117

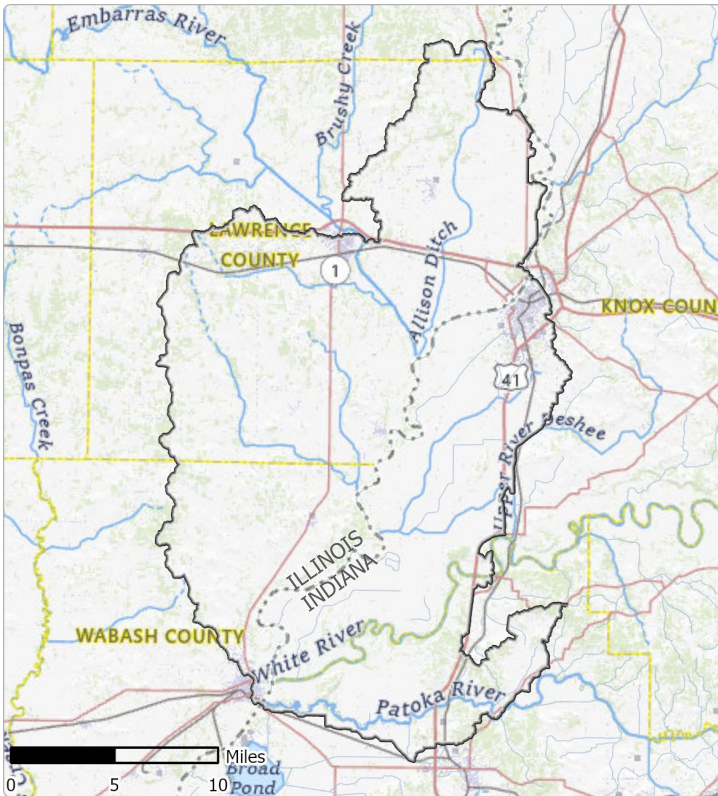
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 17 | USGS-03377500 | Water Resources



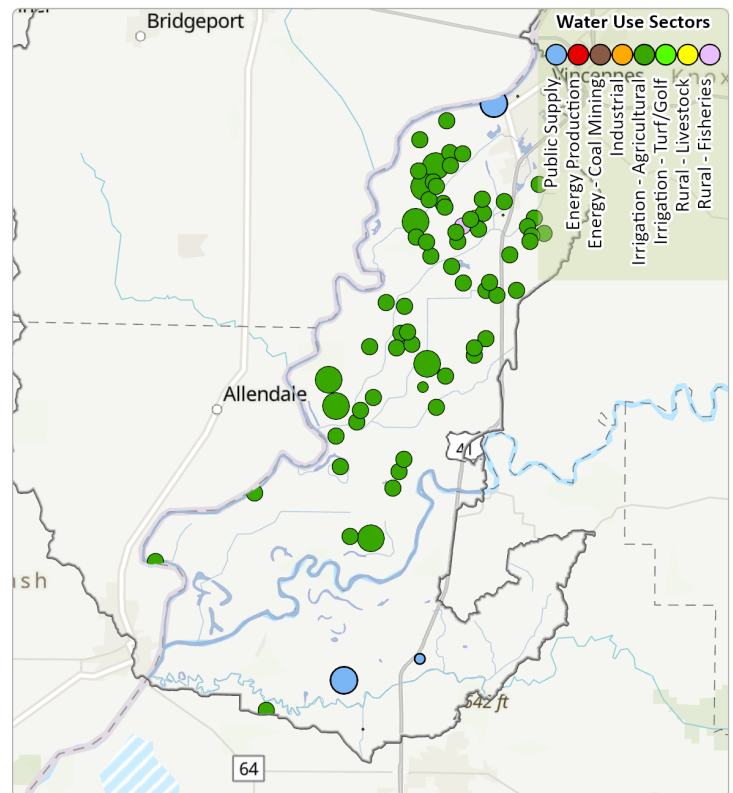
Wabash River at Mt. Carmel, IL



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Wabash River Basin
- Subbasin crosses the Indiana-Illinois state border
- About 446 square miles (168 sq mi in Indiana)
- Includes parts of Gibson and Knox Counties in Indiana
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (74%), with some developed land (10%), forestland (9%), and wetlands/water (7%)
- There are over 1,850 petroleum wells in this subbasin and historical coal mining to the south
- Current population estimated to be 31,550 people
- The largest public water utilities include Vincennes Water Utilities, Princeton Water Department, and Patoka Water & Electric
- Current average water use is 10 MGD
- Public water supply and agricultural irrigation are the primary water uses
- 45% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Significantly more withdrawals than returns

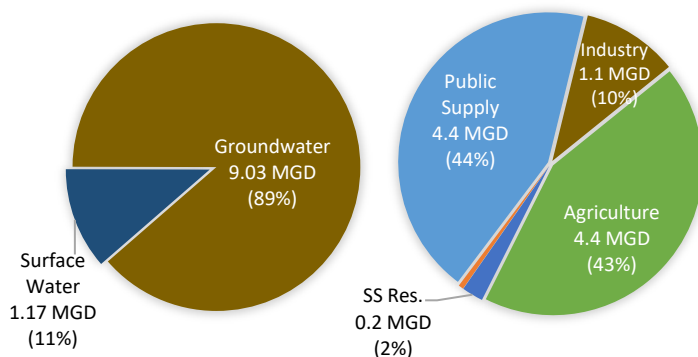
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

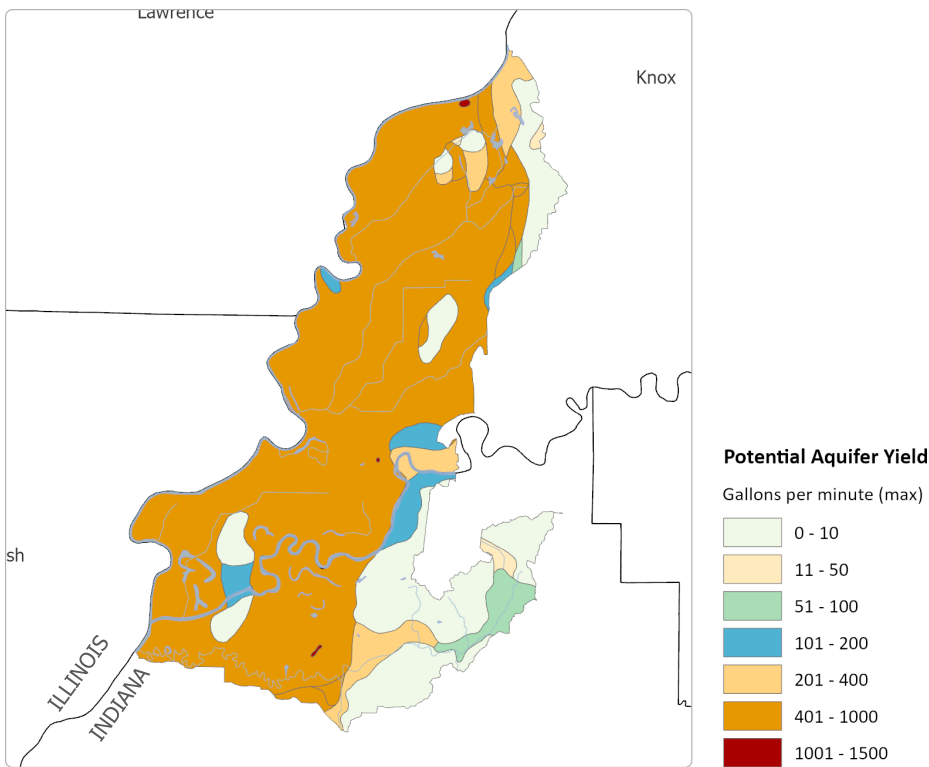
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



For Indiana Only (IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses mostly unconsolidated groundwater aquifer sources in the Wabash River Valley
- Tributaries that contribute to the Wabash River include the White River, the Patoka River, and River Deshee
- Only 3% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 25% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles
- There is significant groundwater irrigation usage along the Wabash River on both the Indiana and Illinois sides of the river

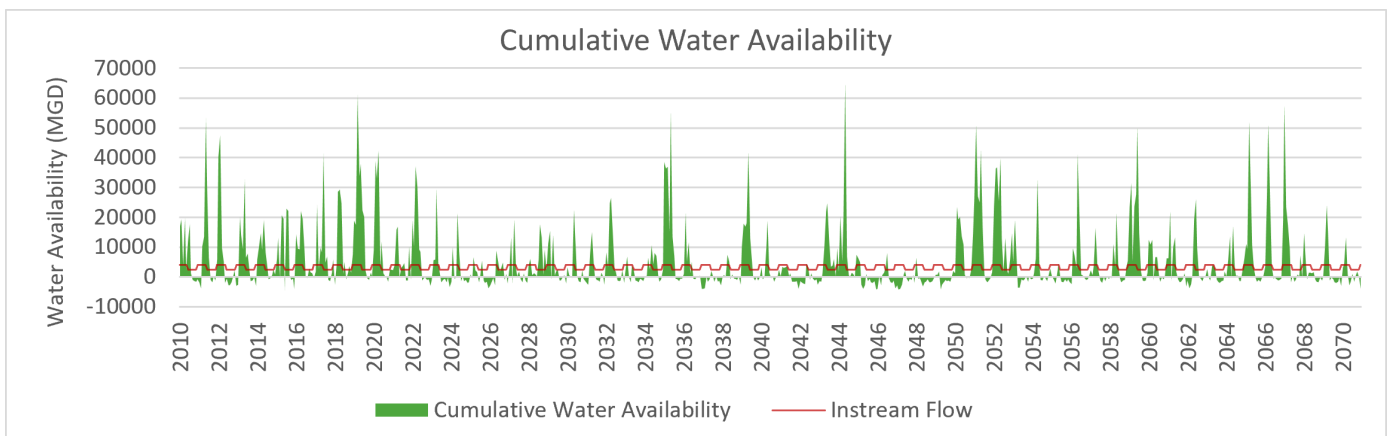
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- Mt. Carmel receives a large recent cushion from upstream Wabash River flow, but the local Summer balance falls below the target in both future periods as withdrawals exceed returns
- The Fall margin nearly disappears in the wetter future projection and becomes a substantial shortfall in the drier future; the local Summer shortfall indicates that low-flow pressure begins before Fall

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	8,978	26,824	5,419	873
Wet future (2050)	12,015	16,036	3,106	33
Dry future (2070)	1,195	5,659	291	-533

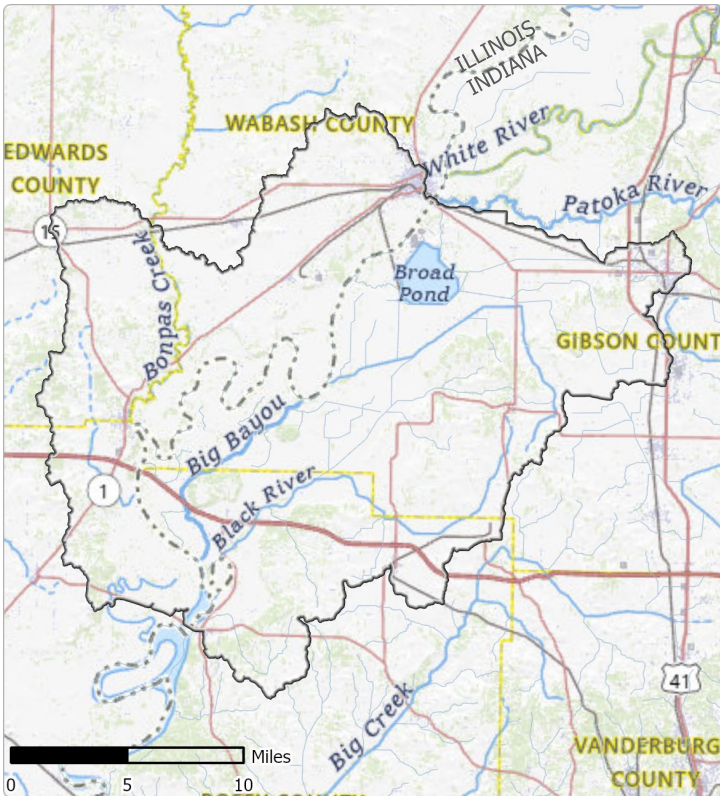
Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 19 | USGS-03378500 | Water Resources



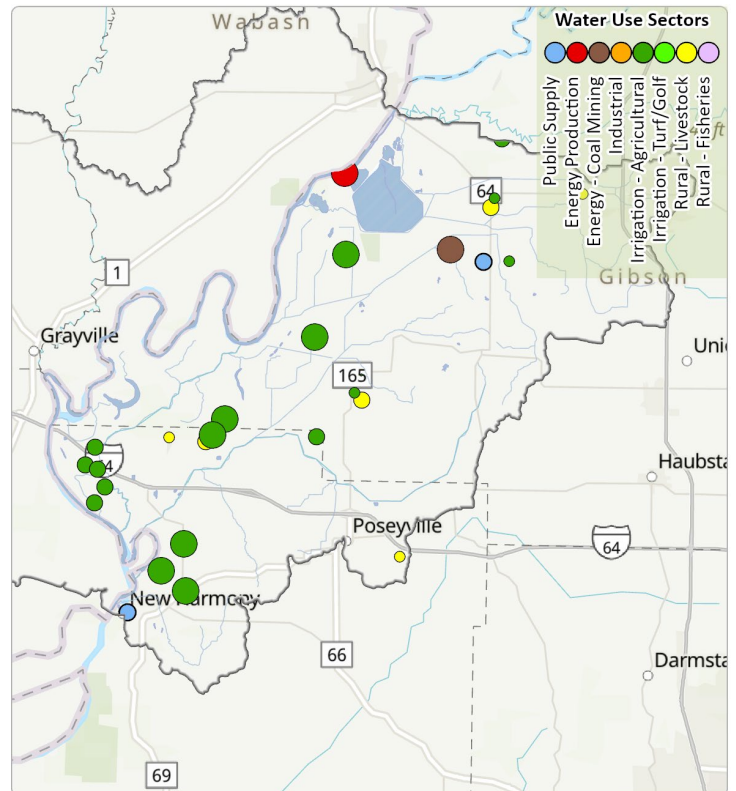
Wabash River at New Harmony, IN



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Wabash River Basin
- Subbasin crosses the Indiana-Illinois state border
- About 396 square miles (242 sq mi in Indiana)
- Includes parts of Gibson and Posey Counties in Indiana
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (71%), with wetlands/water (10%), forestland (9%), and developed land (9%)
- Significant populations of rare, threatened, and endangered species
- There are more than 4,600 petroleum wells in this subbasin and coal mining in the northern portion
- Current population estimated to be 24,050 people
- The largest public water utilities include Gibson Water, Inc. and Princeton Water Department
- Current average water use is 25 MGD
- Energy production and coal mining are the primary water uses
- 9% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Far greater water withdrawals than returns

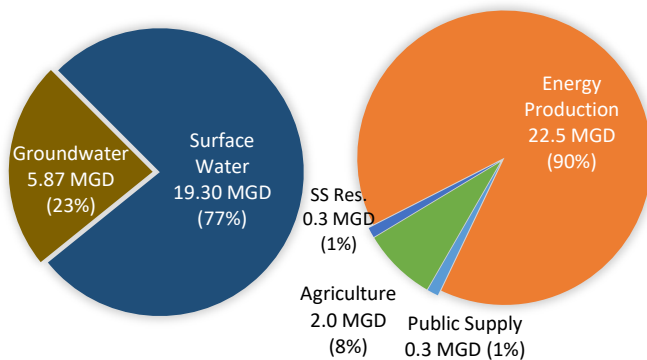
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

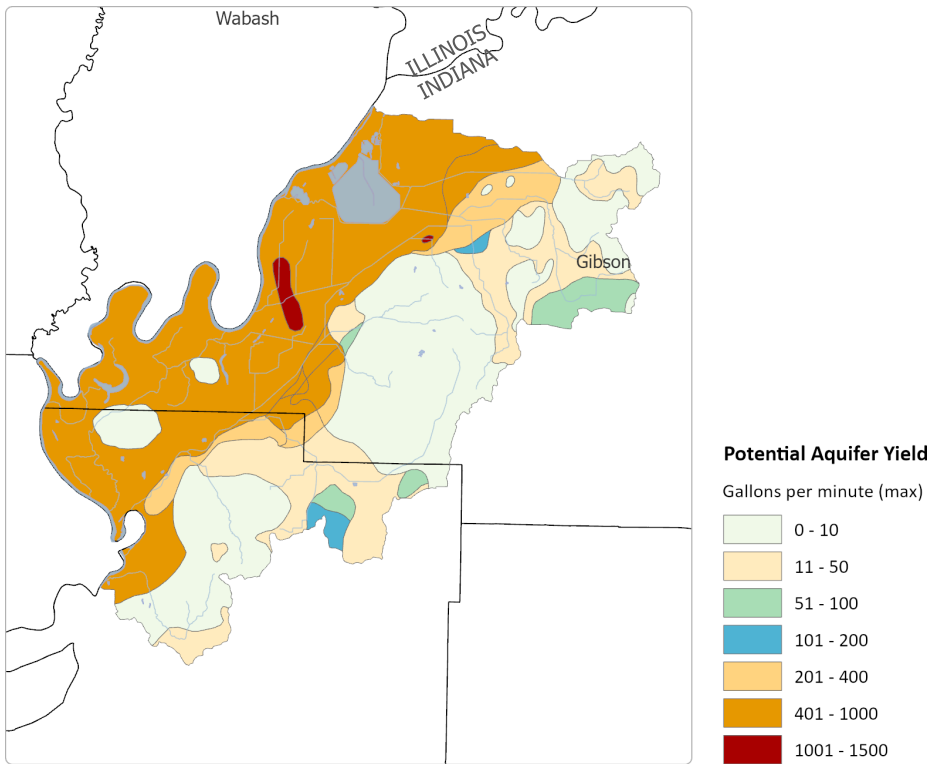
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



For Indiana Only (IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses both groundwater and surface water sources
- Irrigation wells use near-river groundwater
- DNR-managed areas include Tern Bar Slough WMA
- Subbasin includes Gibson Lake Recreation Area, Saunders Woods Preserve, and Gibson Lake Wildlife Habitat
- Tributaries that contribute to the Wabash River include the Black River, Fox River, Big Bayou, Harmonie Creek, and Coffee Bayou
- Only 4% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 20% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles

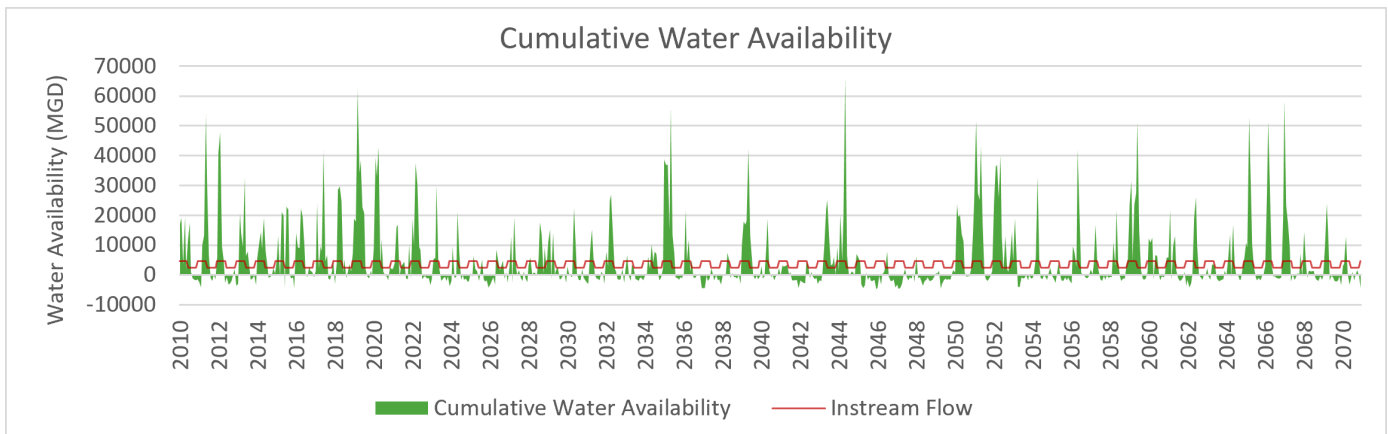
How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- In recent conditions, upstream Wabash River flow provides a large cushion at New Harmony, even though the local balance falls below the target in Winter and local withdrawals substantially exceed returns
- In both future projection periods, upstream flow is no longer sufficient to keep the Fall balance above the target, with a much larger shortfall in the drier future

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	8,769	27,007	5,396	717
Wet future (2050)	11,901	16,019	3,013	-104
Dry future (2070)	801	5,370	143	-686

Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.



Subbasin 20 | Ungauged Lower Wabash | Water Resources



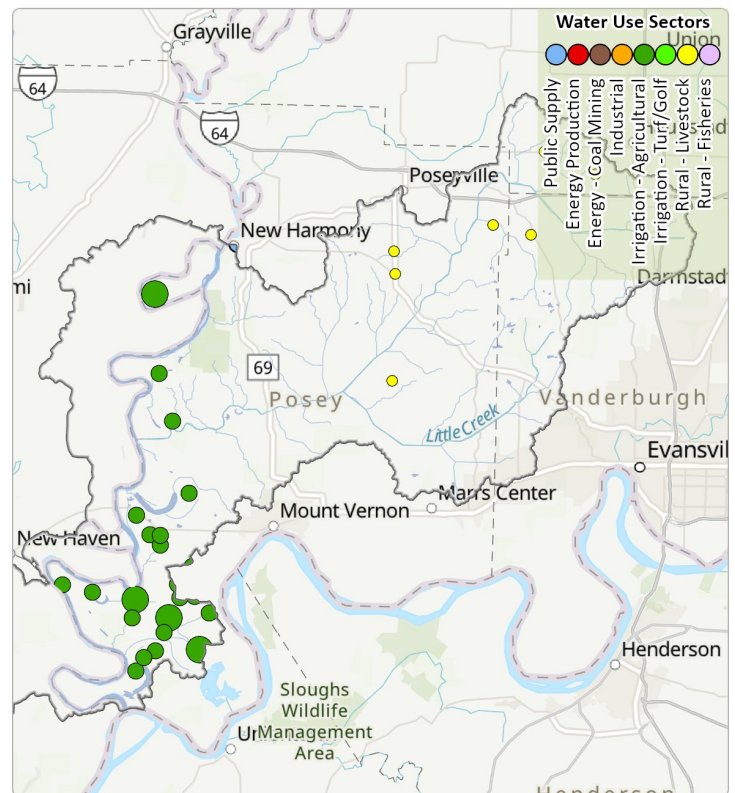
Lower Wabash River



Overview of counties, towns, and water features in the subbasin.

- Wabash River Basin
- Subbasin crosses the Indiana-Illinois state border
- About 450 square miles (345 sq mi in Indiana)
- Includes parts of Gibson, Posey, and Vanderburgh Counties in Indiana
- Land use is dominated by agriculture (70%), with forestland (11%), wetlands/water (10%), and developed land (9%)
- Significant populations of rare, threatened, and endangered species
- There are over 5,600 petroleum wells in this subbasin
- Current population estimated to be 31,900 people
- The largest public water utilities include German Township Water District, Inc., Town of New Harmony, and Poseyville Municipal Water
- Current average water use is 10 MGD
- Agricultural irrigation is the primary water use
- 82% of water used is consumptive (not returned)
- Far greater water withdrawals than returns

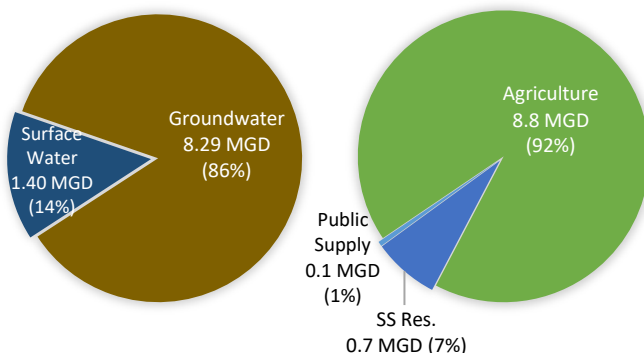
How Is Water Used?



Locations of Registered Water Users by Sector (IDNR SWWF 2023)

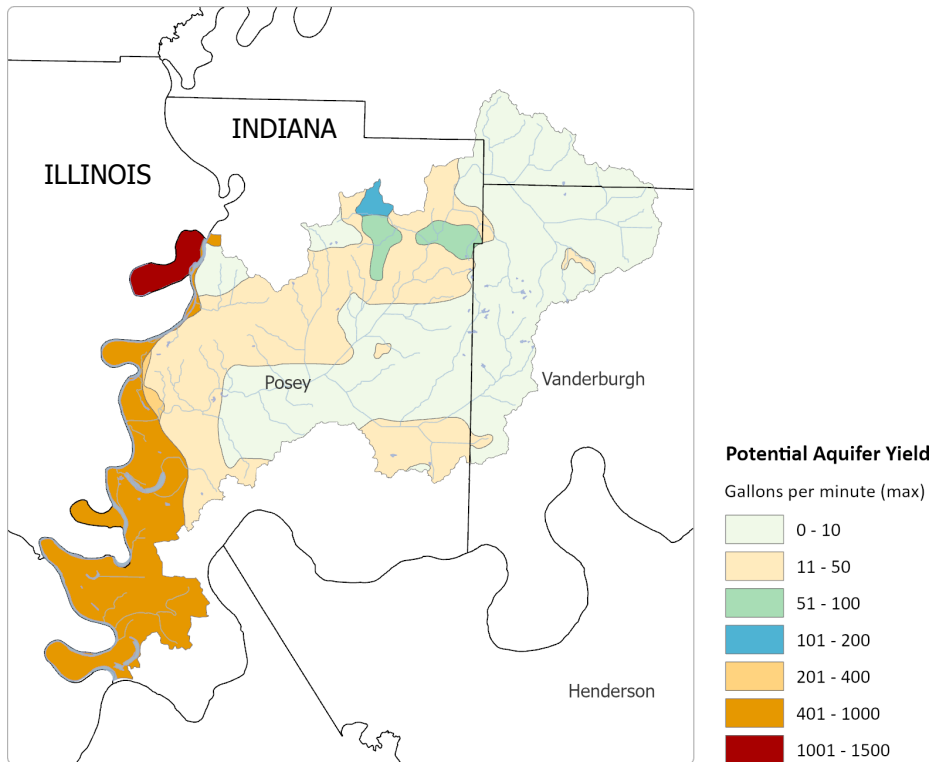
How Much Water Is Used?

Withdrawals by Source and Sector



For Indiana Only (IDNR SWWF 2023)

What Sources Supply Our Water?



- This subbasin uses mostly groundwater sources
- DNR-managed areas include Harmonie State Park and Hovey Lake FWA
- Tributaries that contribute to the Wabash River include Big Creek and Rush Creek
- Only 4% of water wells drilled in this subbasin are dry or low-yield.
- 21% of this subbasin is drained by agricultural tiles
- Subbasin includes floodplain easements created through the NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program

How Much Water Is Available?

- Water remaining at the subbasin outlet includes water generated locally and water arriving from upstream. The calculation accounts for withdrawals, returned water, instream flows, and reservoir storage or releases, then reserves a seasonal flow target for the river.
- Under recent conditions, upstream Wabash River flow more than offsets a modest local Fall shortfall and provides a large margin above the target in the Lower Wabash
- In both future projection periods, Fall falls below the target despite the upstream contribution, with a much larger shortfall in the drier future; reduced upstream margin is the primary change, while high local consumptive use adds to the shortfall

How Might Future Availability Change?

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Recent (2020)	8,896	27,523	5,510	703
Wet future (2050)	12,148	16,403	3,093	-116
Dry future (2070)	782	5,475	135	-713

Modeled Cumulative Water Availability, Millions of Gallons per Day
Positive = above the seasonal flow target; negative = below it.

