Central Indiana's Water Supply

Demand and Availability

Findings, Recommendations, and Panel Discussion

2021 Water Summit

Jack Wittman VP, INTERA







LETTERS

Our coming climate apocalypse (or is it already here?)

Updated July 31, 2021, 2:30 a.m.





Hazy skies this week in Warwick, R.I., just south of Conimicut Lighthouse. AMANDA MILKOVITS

We are in desperation mode – act accordingly

Thank you to Sabrina Shankman for calling global warming exactly what it is: a climate

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Capital Weather Gang

Heat waves to drastically worsen in Northern Hemisphere, studies warn

Climate models project heat waves will regularly break records and induce more heat stress before the end of the century



Trees on a farm, stripped bare from drought and grasshoppers, in Grant County, N.D., in July 1936. (Arthur Rothstein)

By Kasha Patel

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August 3 at 11:05 AM ET

In July 1936, the central United States roasted during one of the most notable summers of the Dust Bowl-era. Parched



Rajarshi Das Bhowmik; 🝺 Seung Beom Seo; Priyam Das; and A. Sankarasubramanian, M.ASCE



The role of large-scale drivers—climate, population, and adaption of efficient irrigation practices—in controlling irrigation water use efficiency has rarely been addressed. The primary objectives of our study are to (1) investigate the long-term changes in irrigation water use over the contiguous United States using a nationwide, multidecadal database created by USGS; and (2) understand the role of

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Got it!

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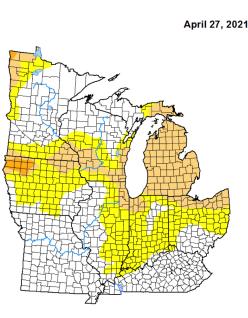
brownfieldagnews.com

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NEWS

EASTERN CORN BELT DROUGHT EXPANDS

May 3, 2021 By Nicole Heslip Filed Under: Ag Weather, Crops, News, Water/Water quality/Water management, weather



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Fewer Experts

Unprepared Powe

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CLIMATE FWD:

Climate and Environment >

What a Water Shortage Is Doing to Some of America's Best Farmland

For some California farmers, selling off water rights is now more lucrative than growing food.

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Published June 30, 2021 Updated July 9, 2021

Join us for the next installment of **Netting Zero**, our virtual event series on climate change: On Thursday at 1:30 p.m. Eastern The Times's London bureau chief, Mark Landler, will host a conversation about **sustainable urban spaces**. You can <u>register here</u>.

Subscribe to the New York Times.

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Climate and Environment > Fewer Experts		Unprepared Powe

How weird is that heat wave? Very.

By Henry Fountain

Published June 30, 2021 Updated July 9, 2021

Portland, Ore., is usually delightful in June, with relatively little rain and high temperatures that average in the mid-70s. On Monday afternoon, however, the temperature was 117 degrees, a record high.

That was just one temperature record that fell throughout Oregon, Washington and British Columbia as the region was hammered by a <u>heat wave</u> that began over the weekend. Lytton, a town in British Columbia, set an all-Canada record three days in a row, reaching 121 degrees on Tuesday.

Meteorologists said the extreme conditions were the result of a "heat dome," an immense zone of high pressure air that stalled over the region and served as a lid, trapping heat and

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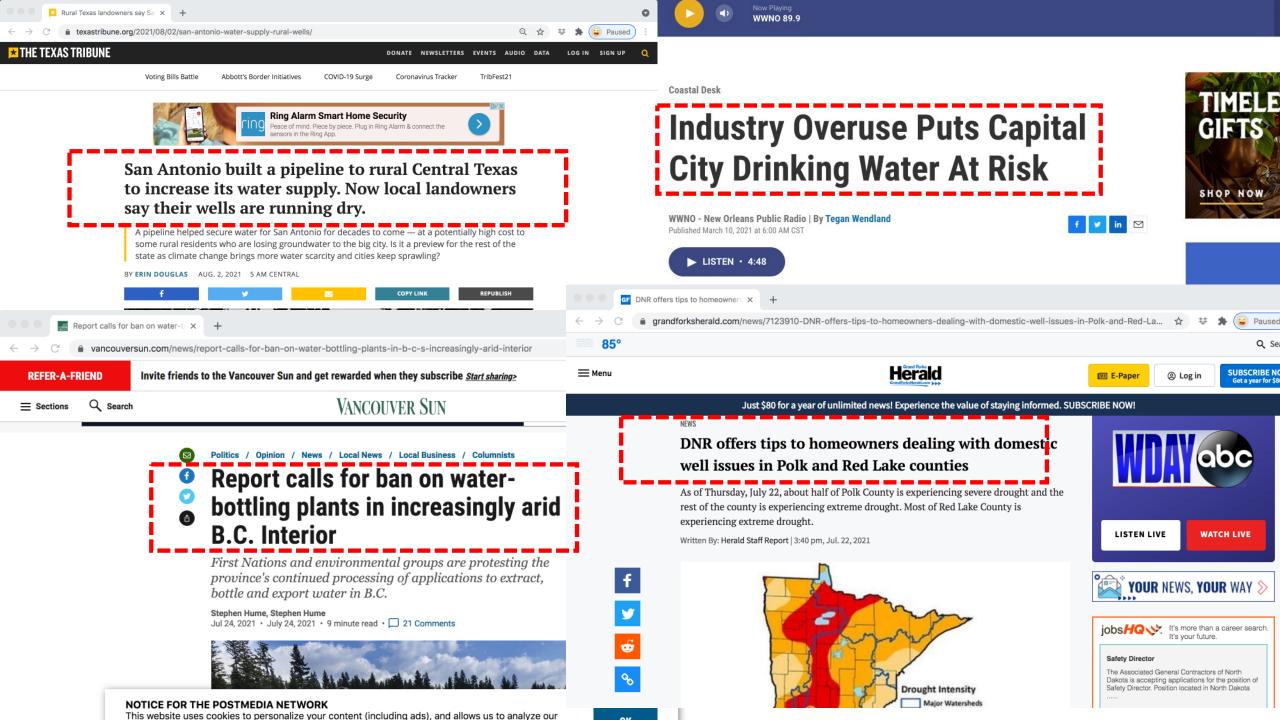
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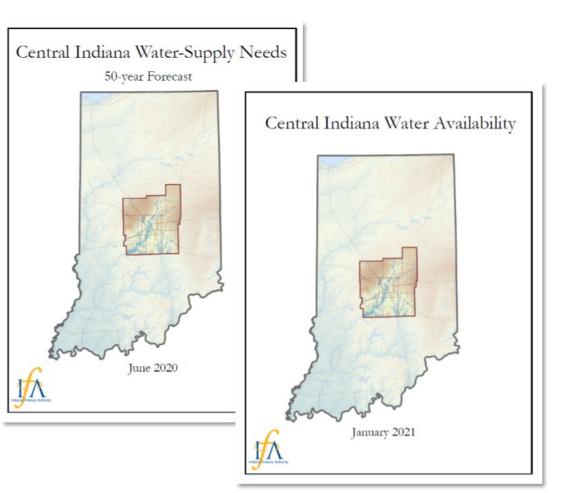
An irrigation specialist says a dry winter has created a significant water deficit across the





Current and Future Demand

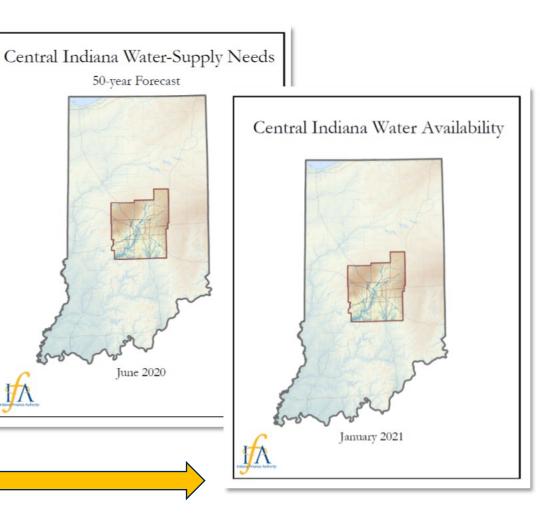
How much water will we need in the next 50 years?



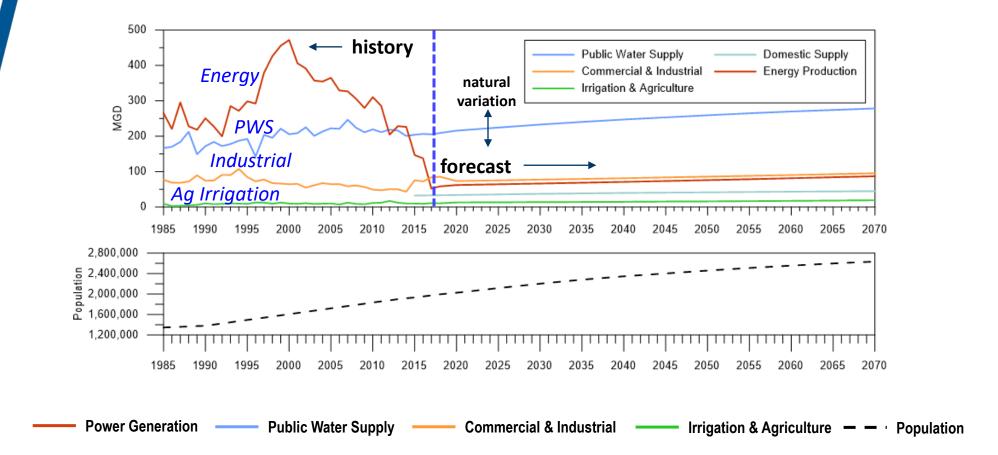


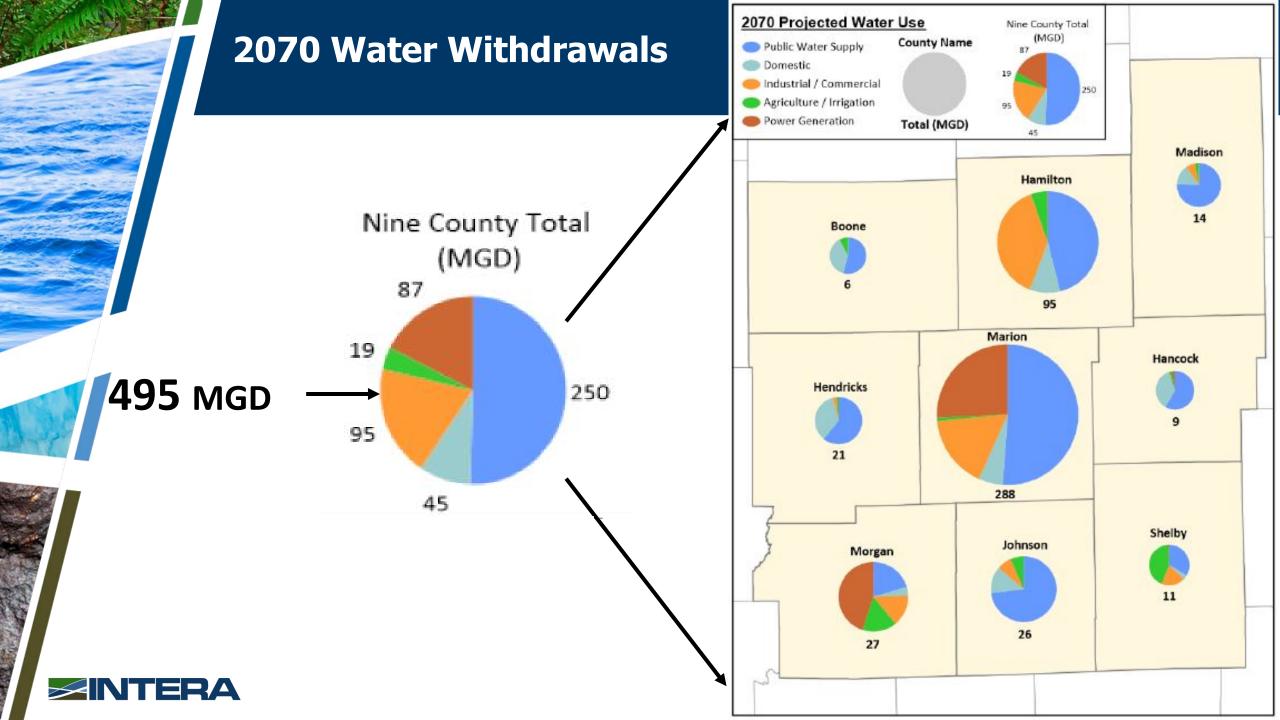
Current and Future Demand



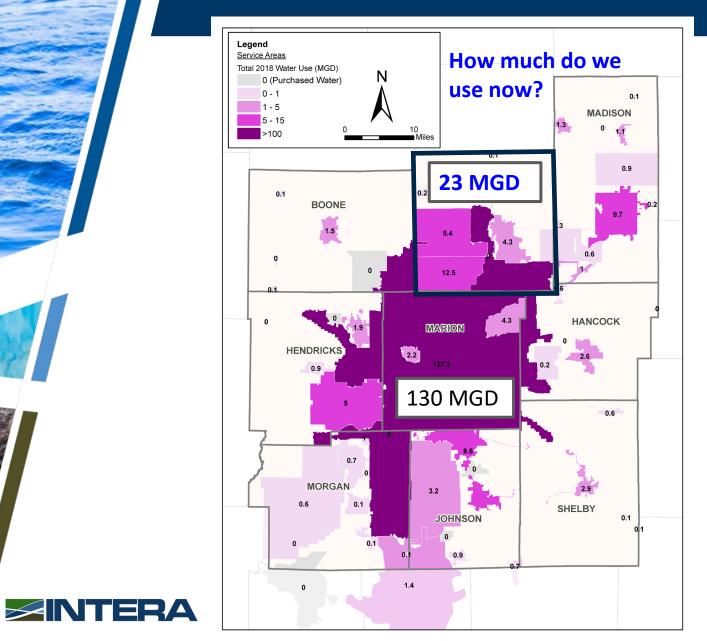


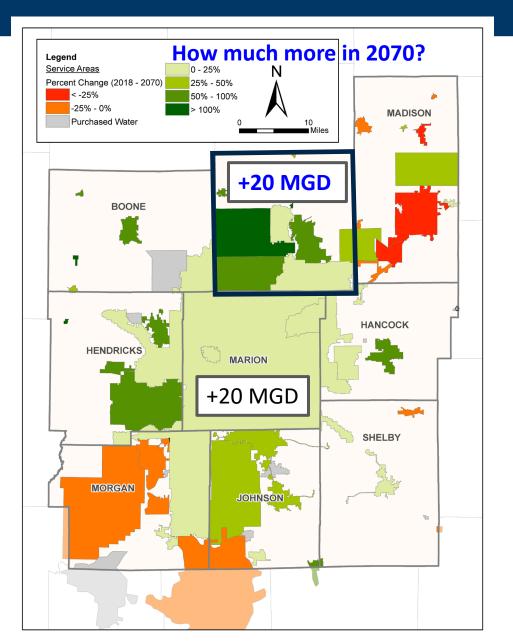
Forecast of Withdrawals *by Sector*





Demand Projections—Phase 1 Results



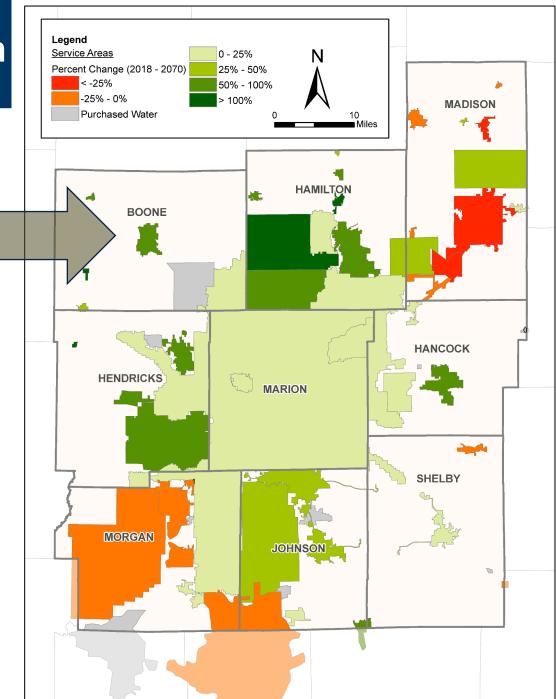




Public Water Supply Growth

Future PWS demand is expected to increase more than 100% in parts of the region.

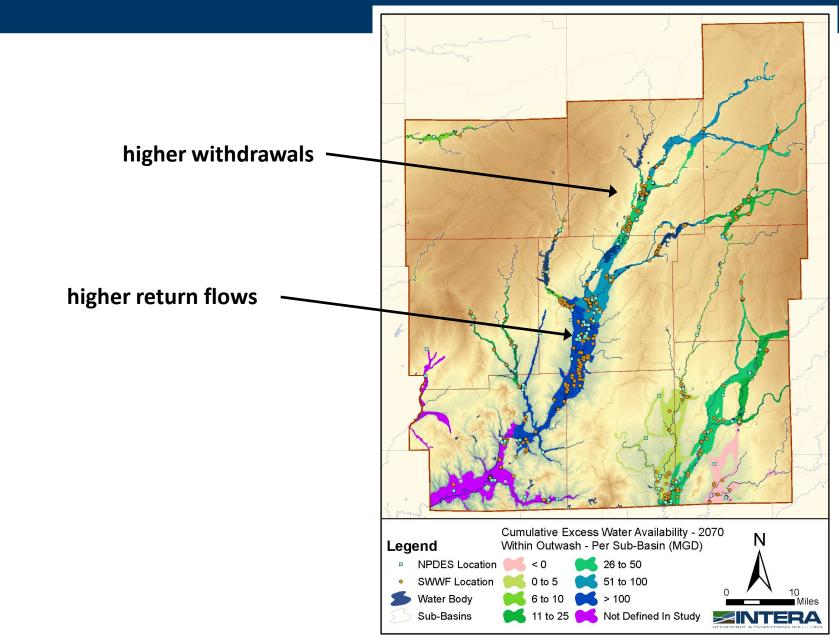
> Important to note that water withdrawals for mining are also expected to increase.



Will there be enough water in the region to meet future demands?



Results – Future cumulative excess availability

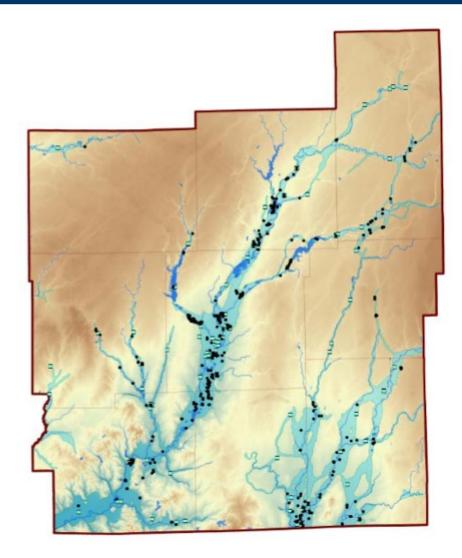




Potential Sources of Supply

Where is the water we need?

- Conservation
- New surface water supplies (more quarries).
- Engineered recharge systems to add back mine dewatering.

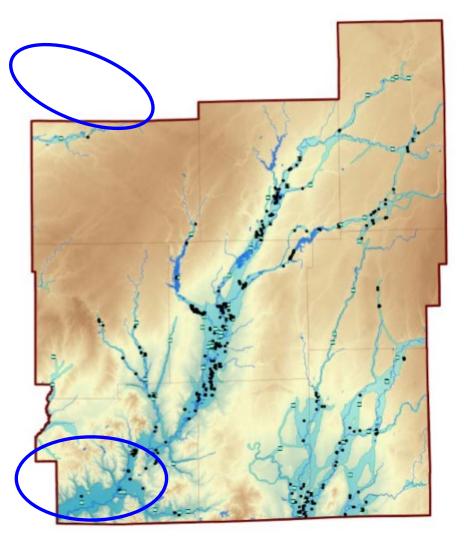




Options

Where is the water in the region?

- Future sources in high yield aquifers
 - Anderson Valley deposits in Clinton County
 - West Fork White River downstream in Morgan County

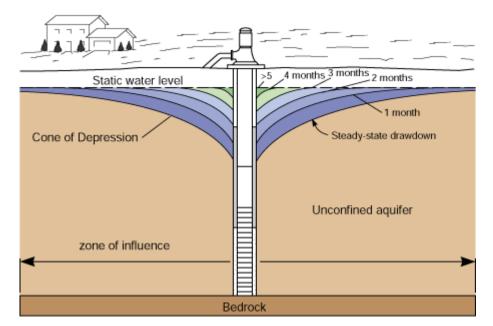




Changing Scales of Water Management

- In the past, all water was <u>local</u>
 - Questions: How much can I pump from this well?
 - **Studies**: We measure drawdown to see what rate can be sustained.
 - Data: water levels with time
 - Solution: Well design that delivers required flows.

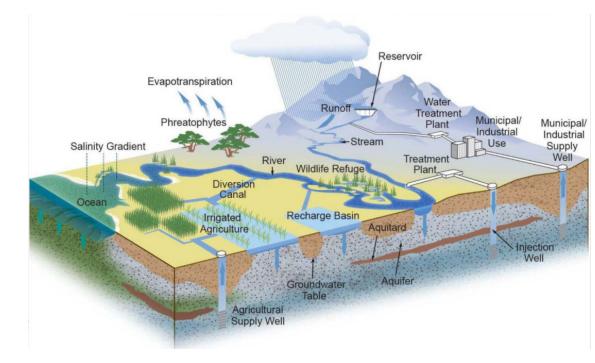
WATER-TABLE DRAWDOWN AND RECOVERY AFTER PUMPING





Changing Scales of Water Management

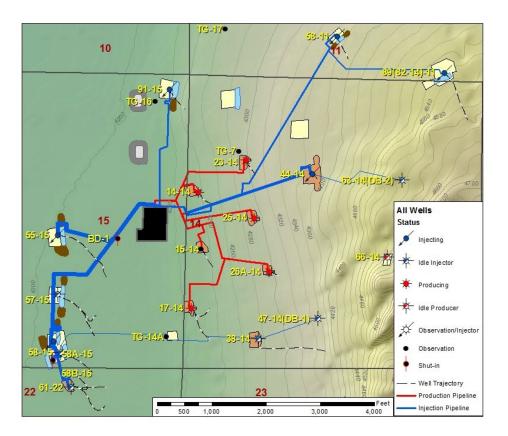
- Growth and resource development affect a <u>region</u>:
 - Questions: How much water is available for use in the basin?
 - Studies: Regional analysis of water budget to define system.
 - Data: Measure flows into and out of each sub-basin to define excess.
 - Solution: Identify locations for monitoring and potential development.





Changing Scales of Water Management

- Future water users will need to operate with real-time knowledge of the system:
 - Questions: How can we use water more efficiently during drought?
 - Studies: Multi-party collaboration among stakeholders and dense data.
 - Data: Real-time water level measurements and daily pumping.
 - Solutions: Optimizing operations and resiliency.



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