Water and Economic Development in Indiana

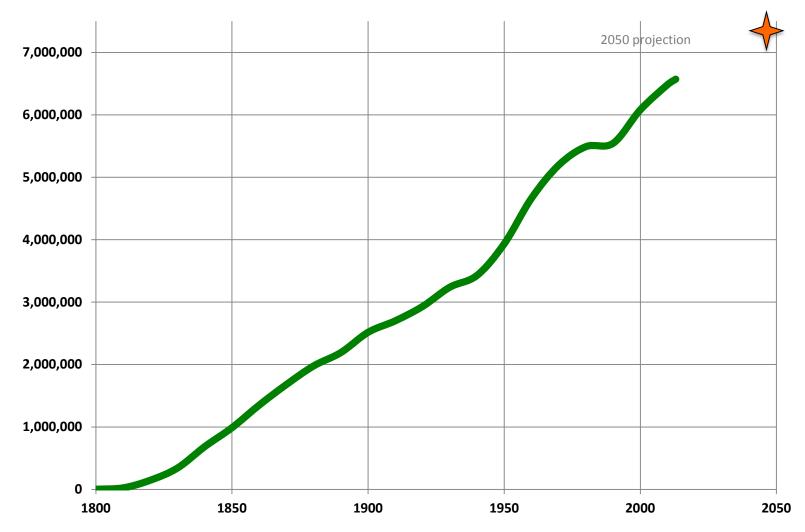
Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission EMPC

October 2, 2014

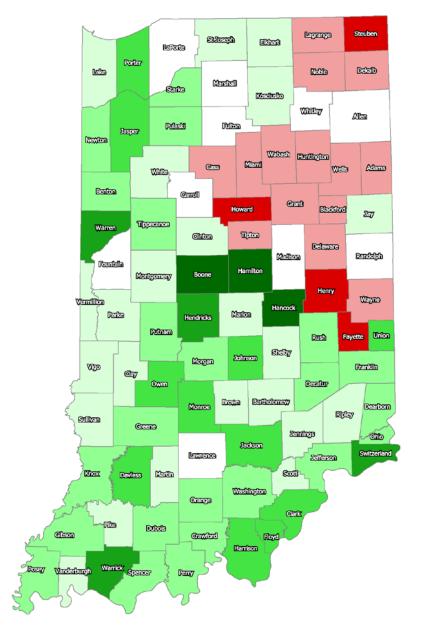
Jack Wittman, PhD Principal Geoscientist



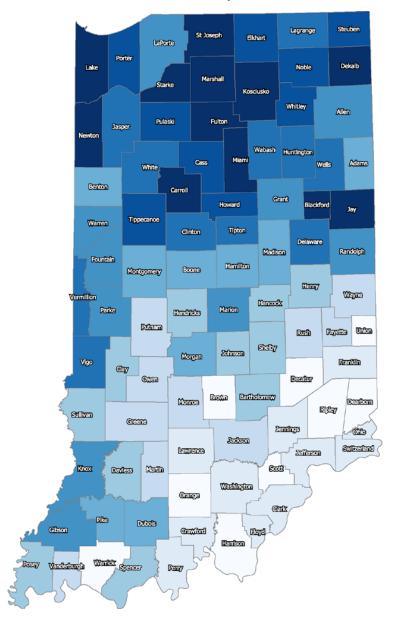
Indiana Population 1800 - 2013



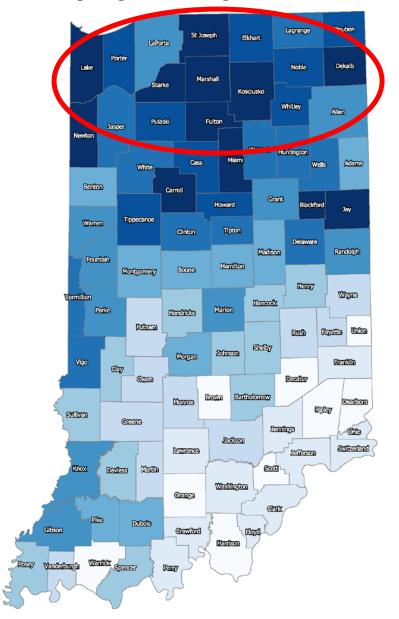
Growth in the last decade



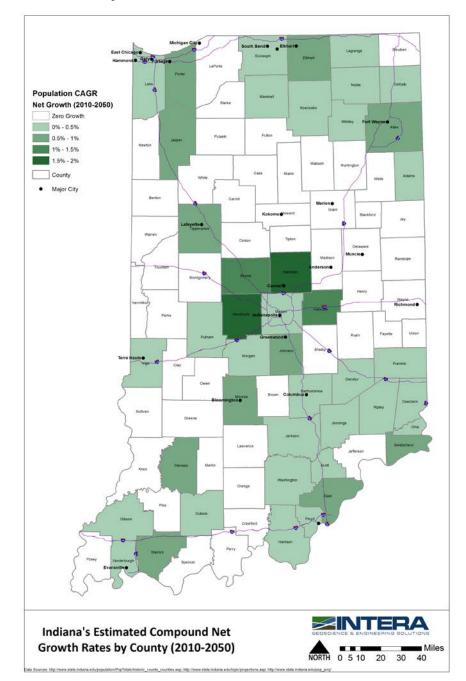
Groundwater availability - unconsolidated aquifers)



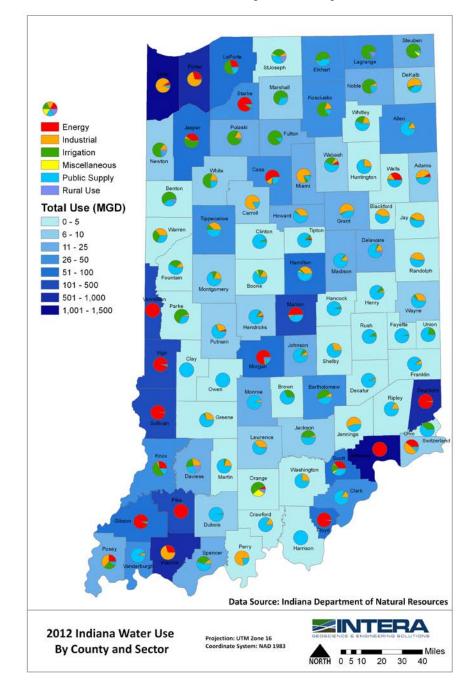
Problem – high agricultural growth, basin management



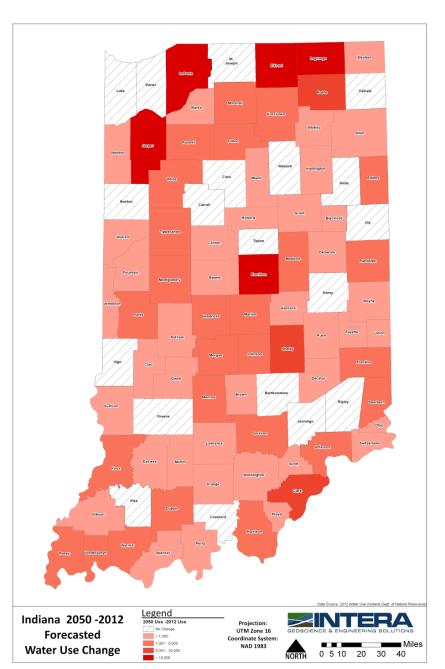
Population Growth 2010 - 2050

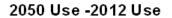


Water Use by County

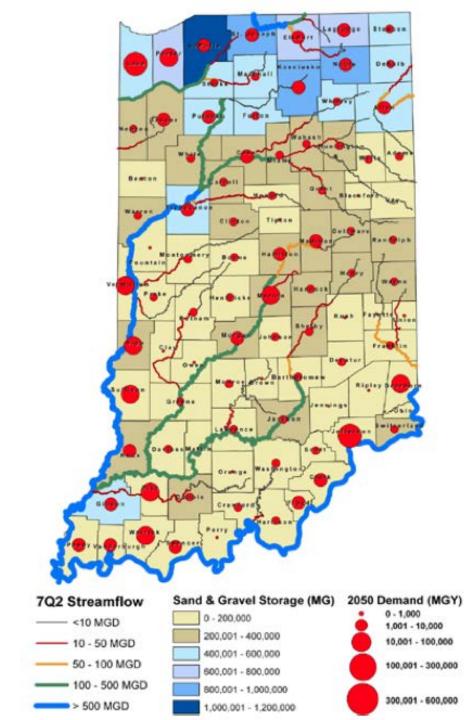


2050 Estimated Increase in Demand [MG/yr]









Findings - Hydrology

- Water resource availability and security is now a requirement of business and Industry.
- Central Indiana is <u>vulnerable</u> to drought because of limited groundwater storage.
- Existing <u>local</u> water supplies will not meet future needs in Central Indiana.
- Largest surface water users (power, industry) are not driving growth in demand.
- Agricultural water use is <u>growing rapidly</u> mostly in areas with plenty of water.

Findings - Planning

- No guidance or coordination of water use in a basin.
- Need rules and methods for inter-basin transfers.
- Modern water management requires adequate data on availability.
- We need to promote (require) conservation plans to protect our future. Rules?
- Many are beginning to develop plans already but regional plans need to roll up into a state plan.

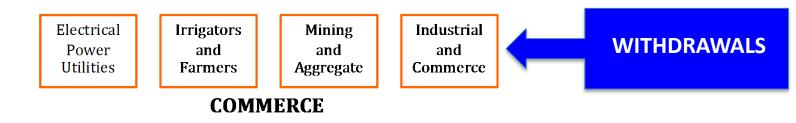
Findings - Policy

- Previous statutes have not considered the new conditions (needs) and data.
- Existing agencies are all doing their (well defined) jobs. May need a new entity.
- Funding is needed to:
 - Collect more data
 - Consider impacts by modeling future use
 - Direct needed research
 - Perform regional planning

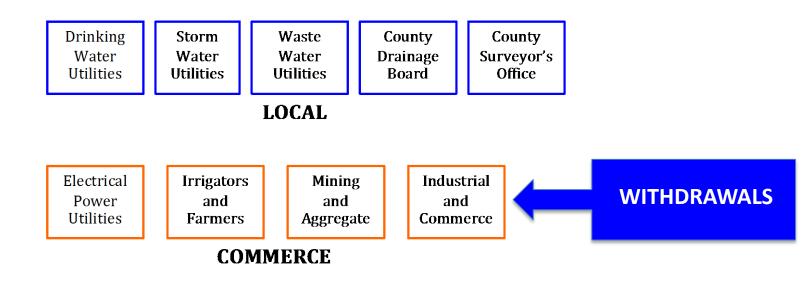
ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT, WATER USERS, AND PLANNERS

What about the institutional gaps?

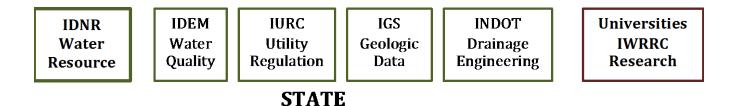
Water users withdraw from aquifers and streams to do work and create value.

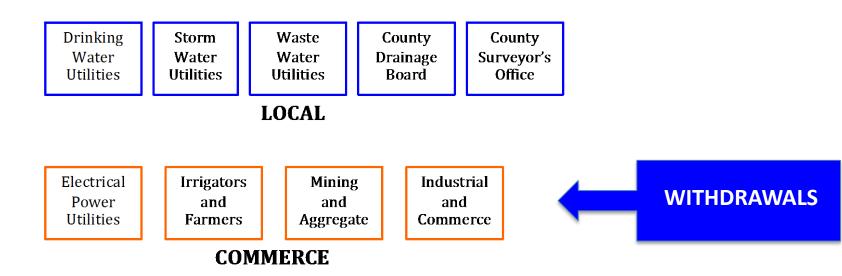


Local government uses and affects aquifers and streams to serve the public.



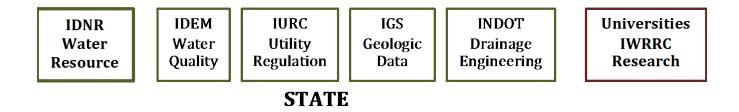
State government collects data, regulates activity to protect the public.

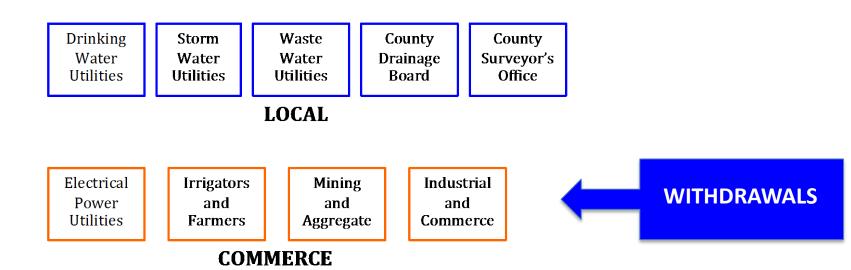


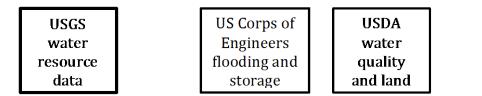




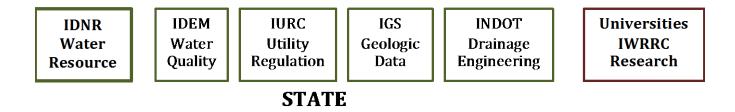
Federal government collects data to protect and serve the public.

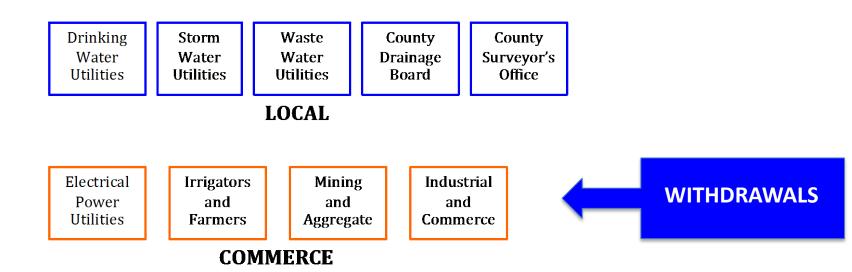


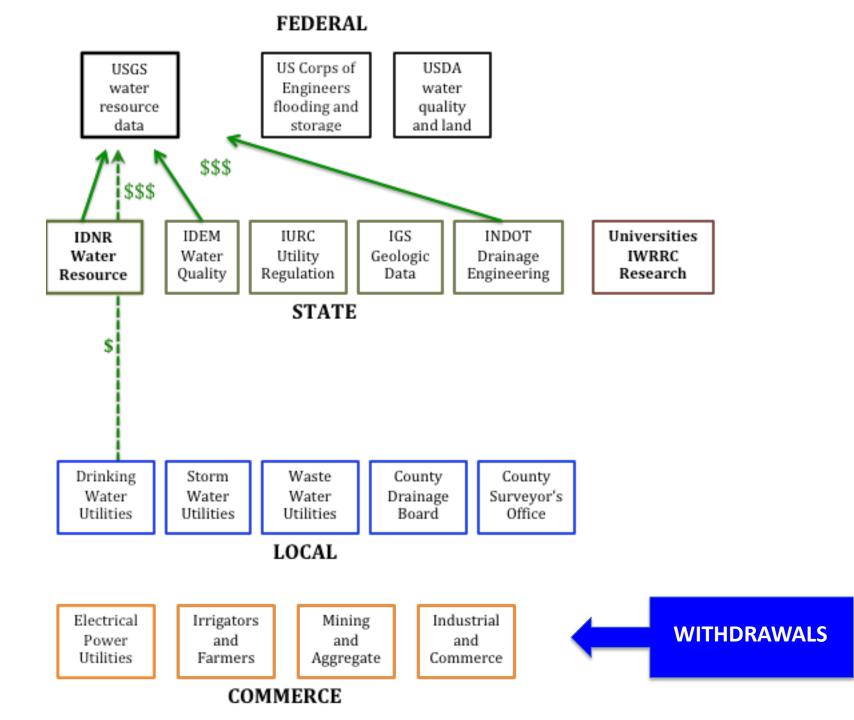


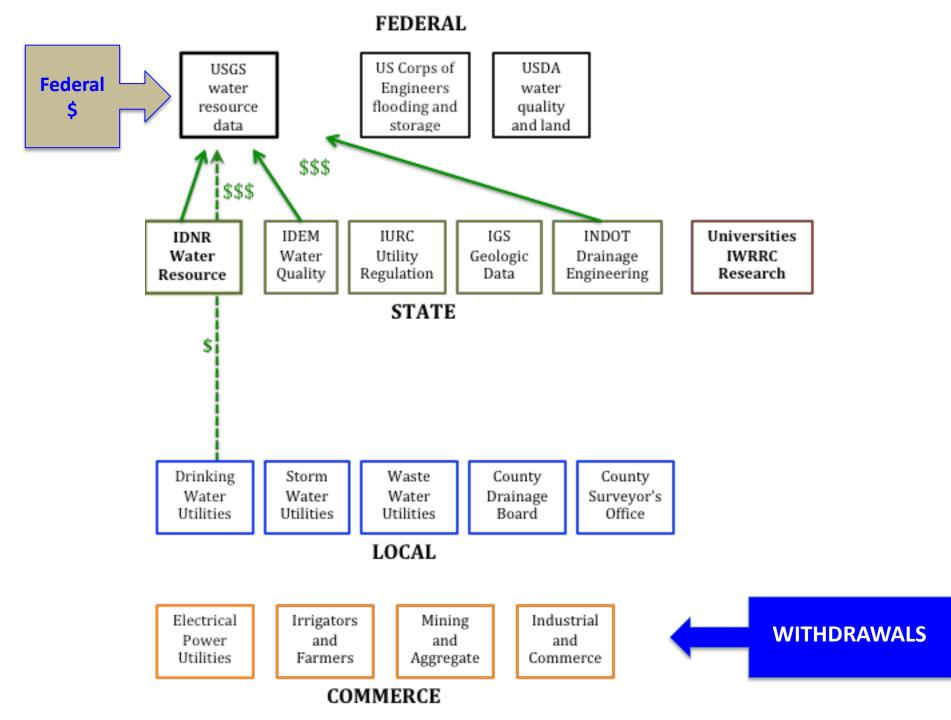


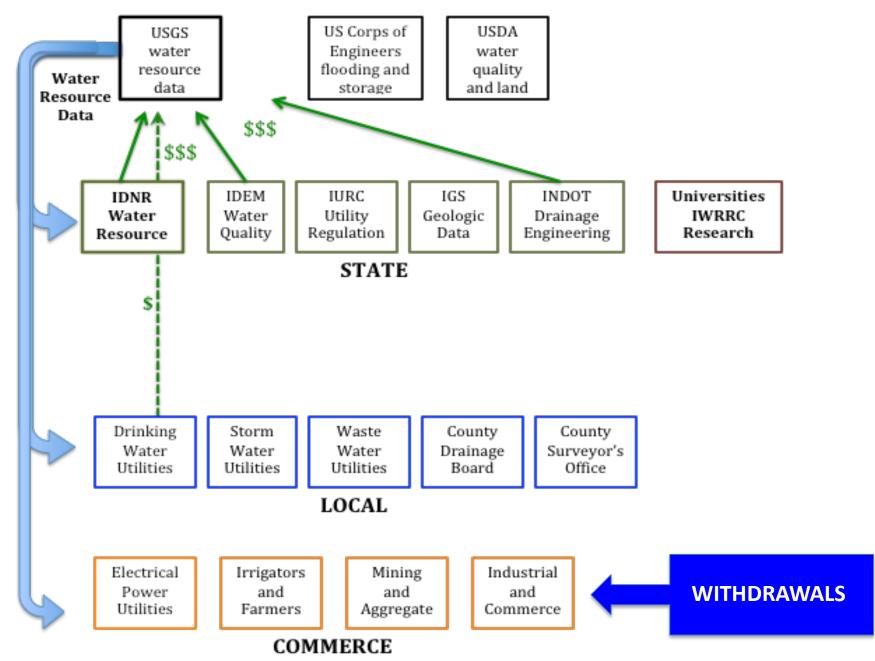
How are they connected?

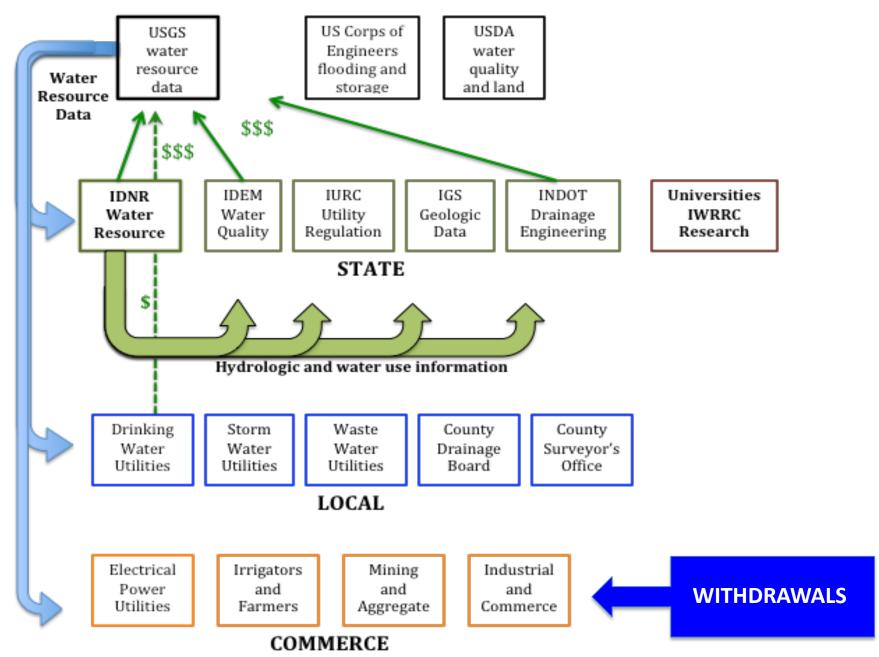


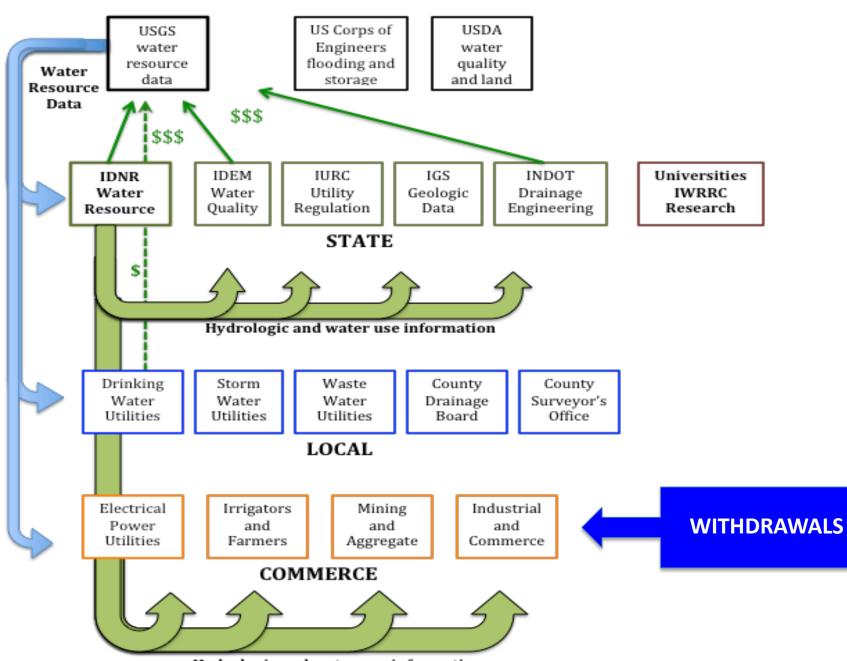




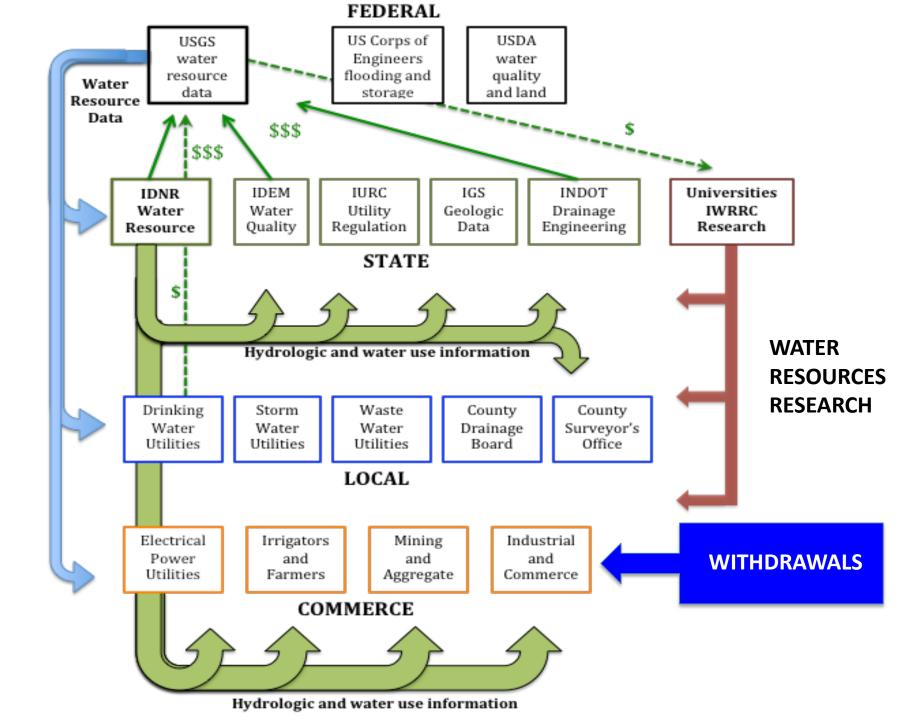








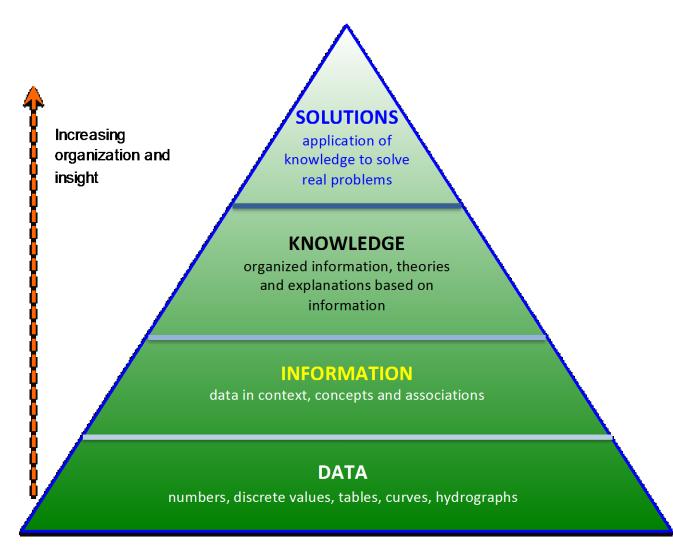
Hydrologic and water use information



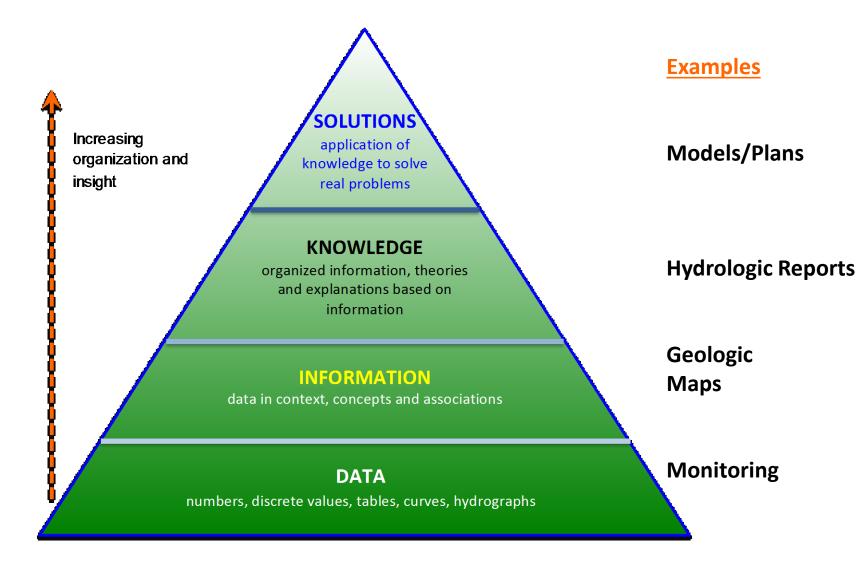
What is wrong with that picture?

ANALYSIS

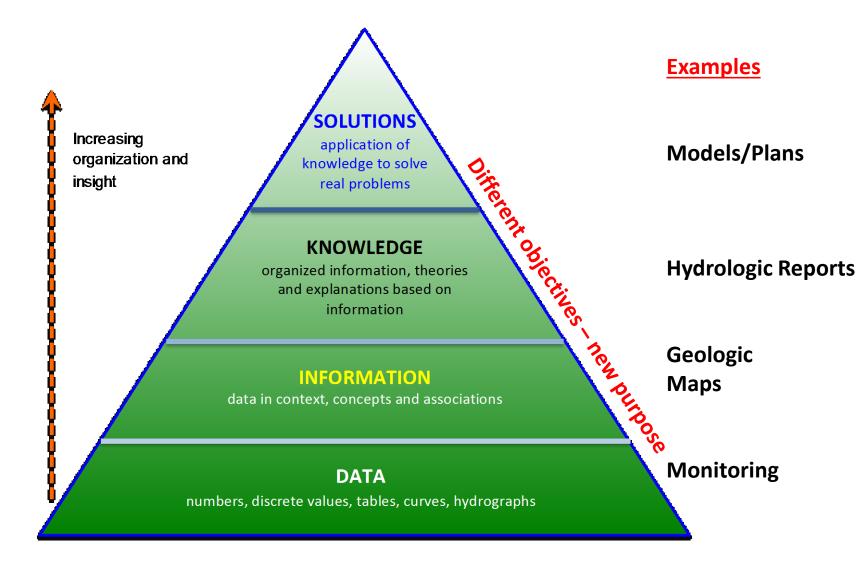
Paradigm of Technical Progress



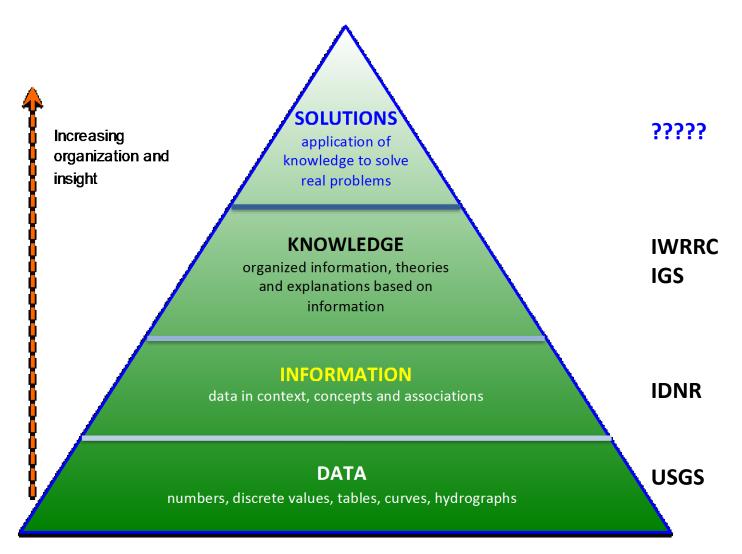
Application to Water Supply Planning

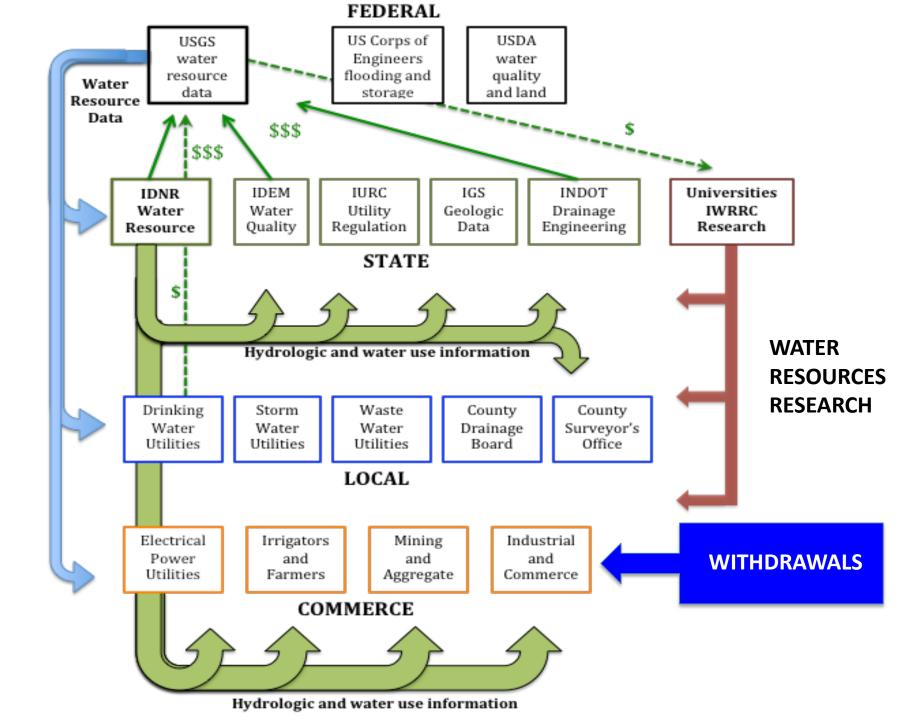


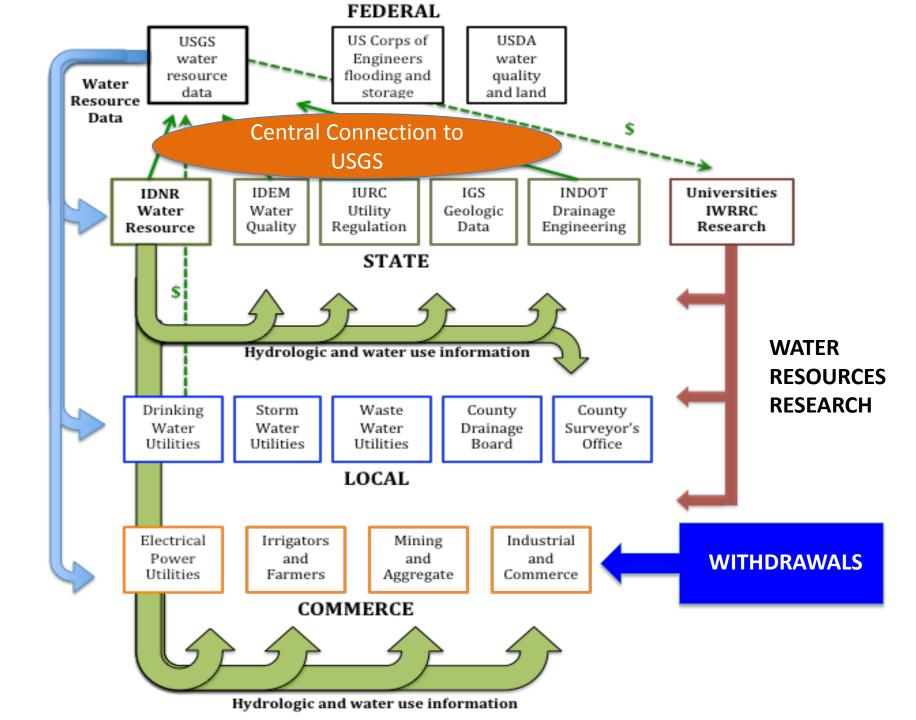
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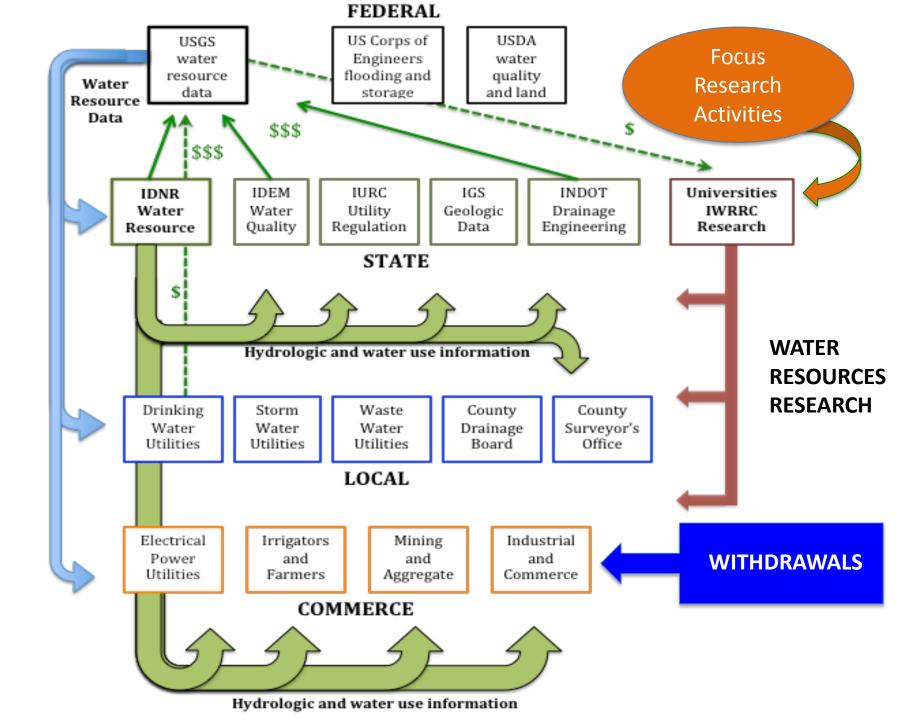


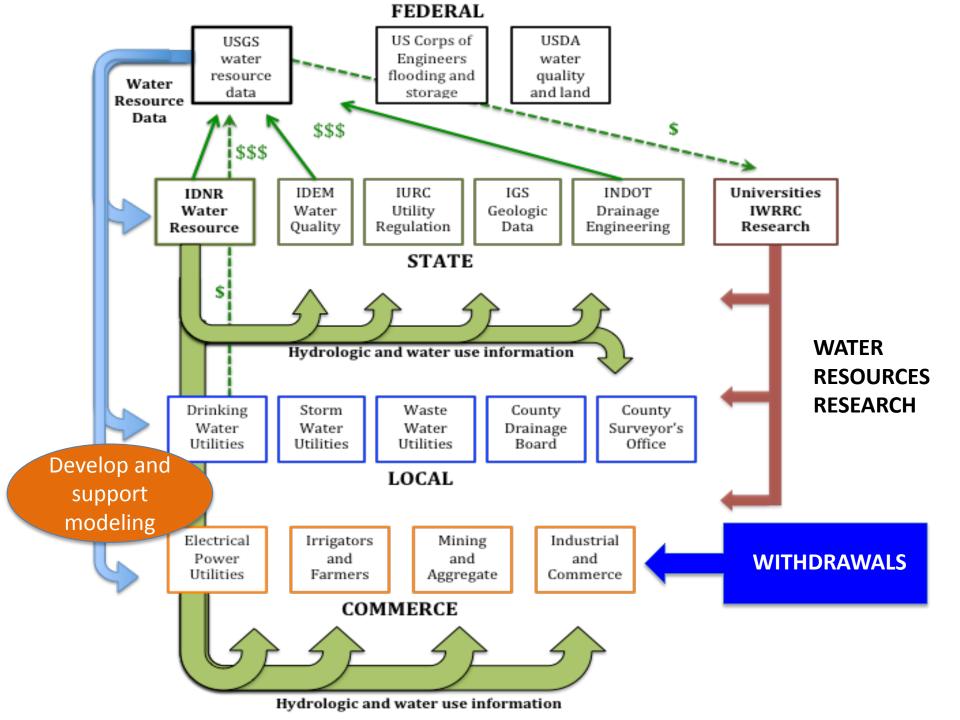
Institutional Analysis

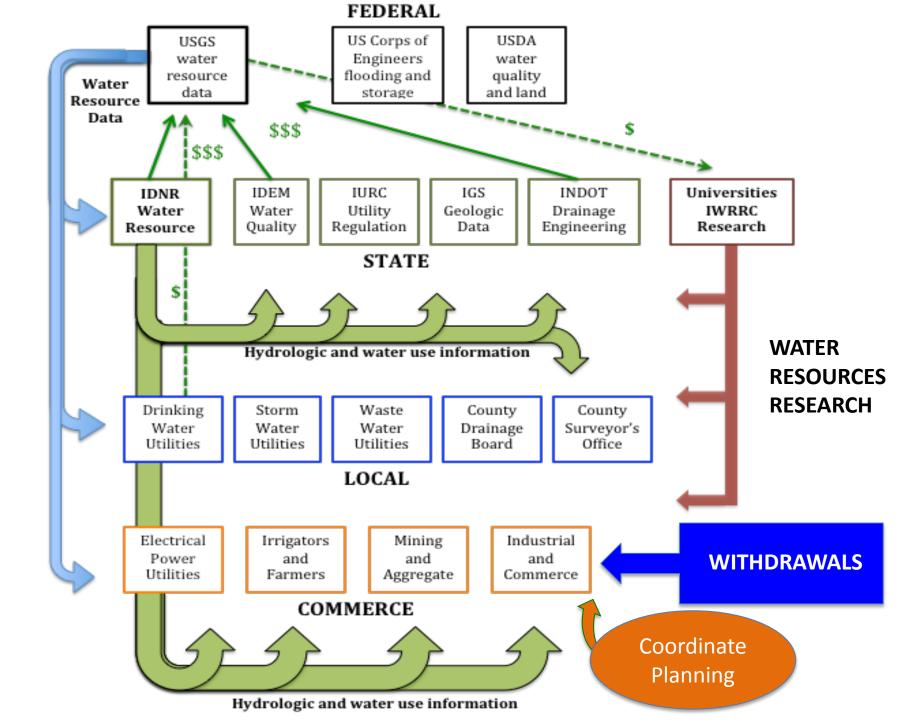


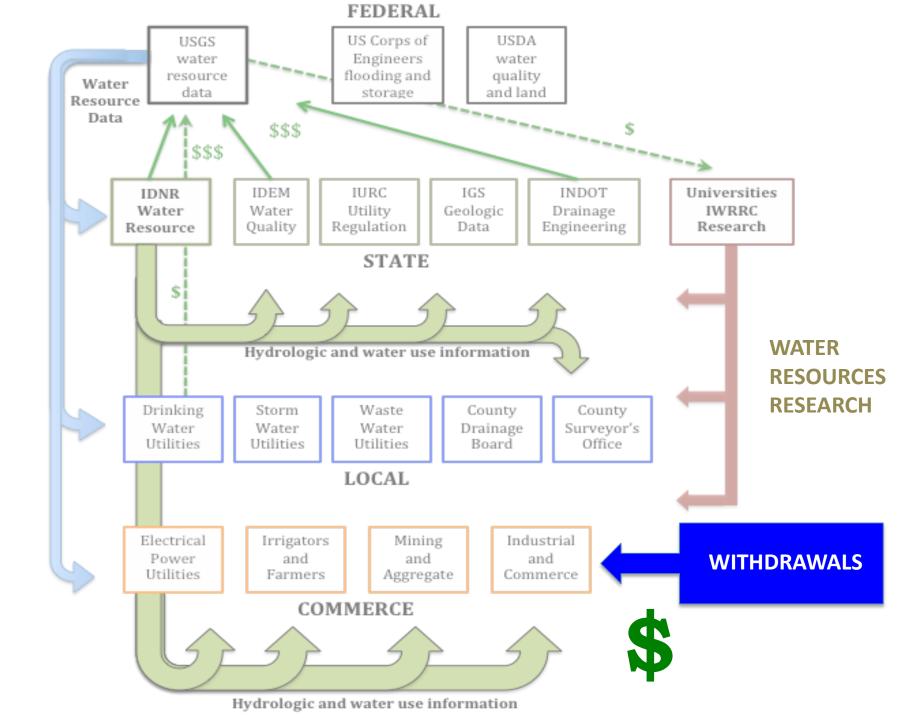












How are other states doing this work?

COMPARISON OF STATES

	2013 Population	2012 GDP	Funding Source and Amount	Responsibility	GDP growth
Texas <u>drought</u>	26,060,000	\$1.397 T	 \$539 M Conservation fees Bottled water tax Utility water sales tax Water rights fees New development impact fee 	TWDB	4.8%

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Florida impacts storms	19,310,000	\$777 B	 \$1 B ad valorem taxes ~\$35/\$100,000 state appropriations (~3,000 employees) 	Water Management Districts	2.4%

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West Virginia <u>quality</u>	1,850,000	\$69 B	 \$200 K no state funding anticipated (~5 people federally funded) 	WV DEP	3.3 %
Virginia impacts	8,185,000	\$446 B	 \$2 M federal funding state appropriations (~15 employees) 	VA DEQ	1.1%
Indiana	6,570,000	\$298 B	• none		3.3%

Big Questions

- How do we fund this new work?
- Should this be a new entity?
- How do we prepare the state outreach?
- Time frame?
- Reporting scope and frequency?
- Regions need to be defined. By whom?
- When do we have the first discussions?
- Who writes the rules?

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- When do we have the first discussions? Group 3
- Who writes the rules?

Group 2

Group 1

CONTACT

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