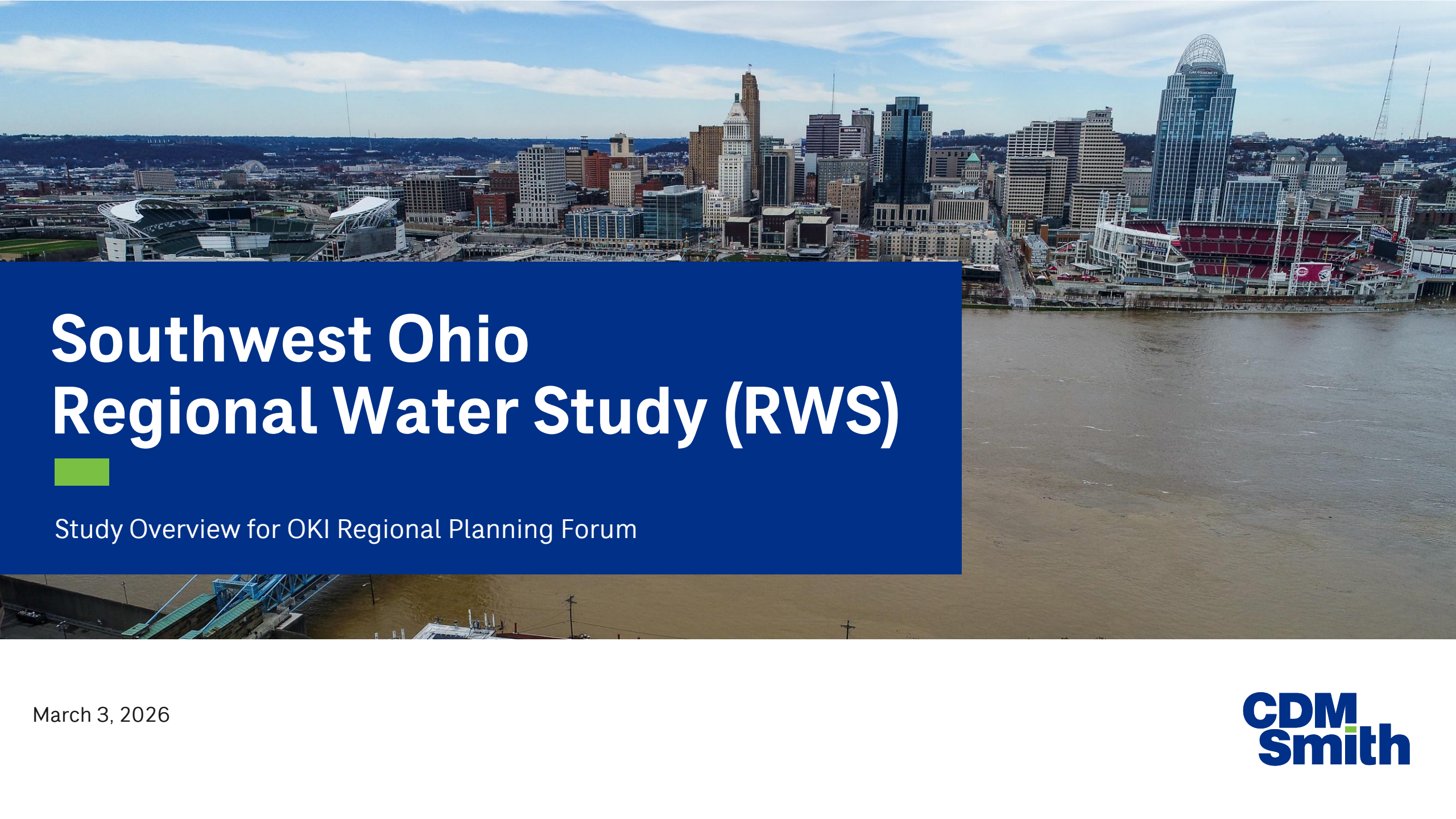


An aerial photograph of the Cincinnati skyline, featuring numerous skyscrapers and the iconic PNC Tower with its glass dome. The city is situated along the Ohio River, which is visible in the foreground. A bridge is partially visible in the lower left corner. A large blue rectangular overlay covers the left side of the image, containing the title and subtitle text.

Southwest Ohio Regional Water Study (RWS)

Study Overview for OKI Regional Planning Forum

March 3, 2026



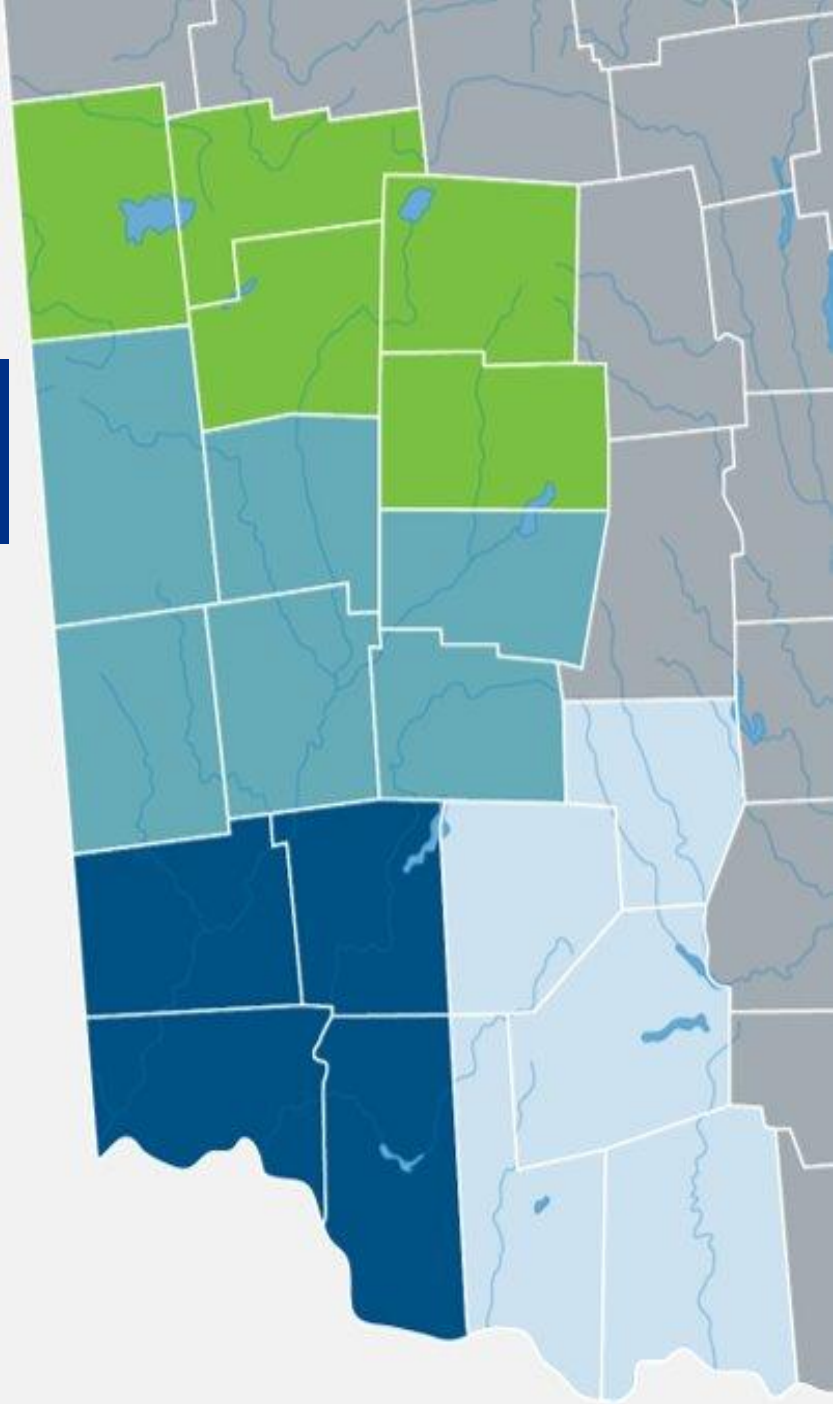


Agenda

— 30
— 40
— 50
— 60

1. Project Team
2. Project Goals, Driving Factors and Outcomes
3. Project Approach
4. Modeling Approach
5. Project Schedule
6. Stakeholder Communication
7. Discussion/Questions

SW Study Area





Project Team



Project Team

Primary Consultant Team



Stakeholder Engagement



Project Owner and Stakeholders

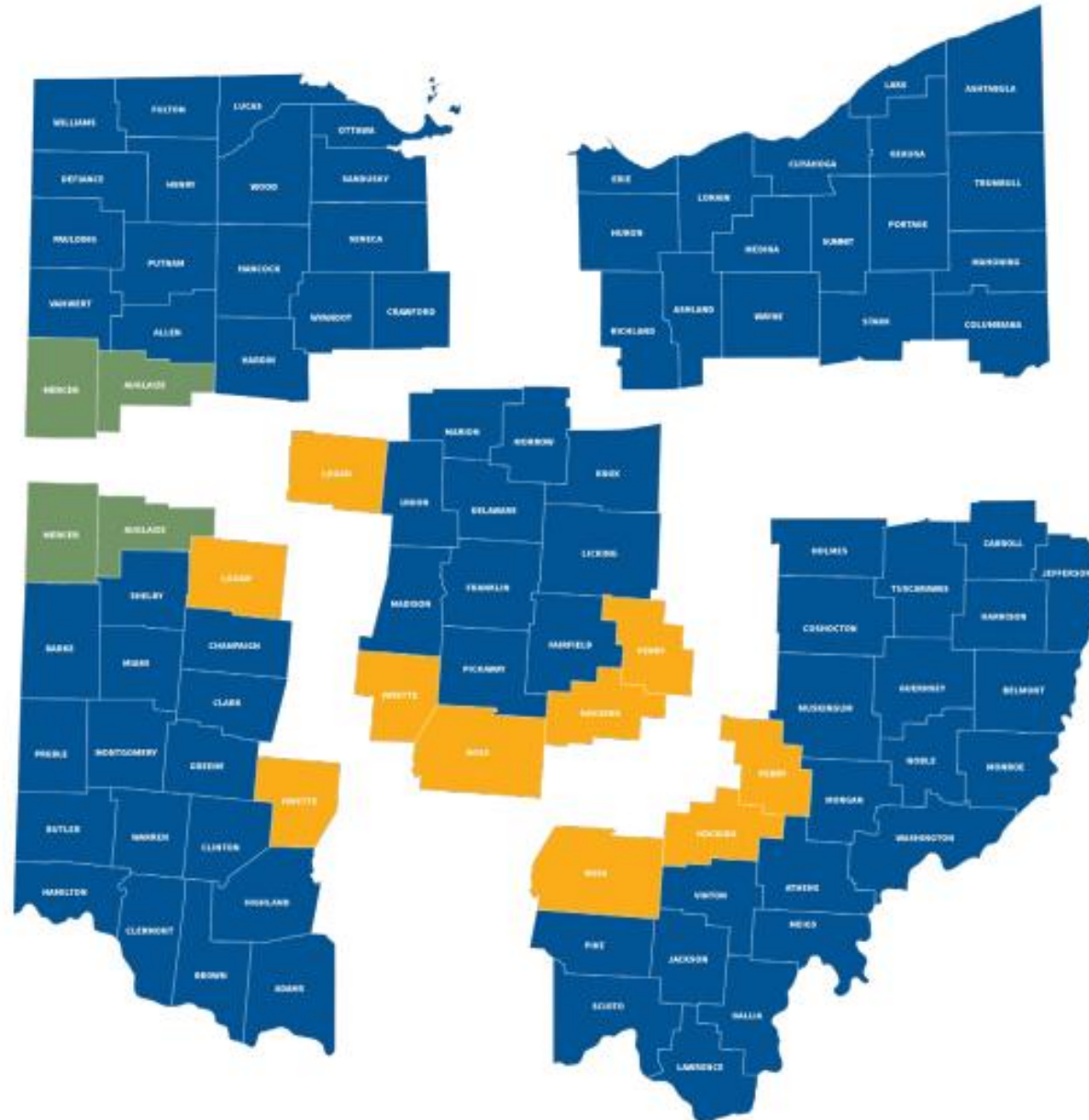




Project Goals, Driving Factors and Outcomes



Map of Regional Comprehensive Water Studies Across Ohio



Source: Ohio EPA. [Online] [ohio_epa_sw_regional_water_study.pdf](https://www.ohioepa.gov/sw/ohio_epa_sw_regional_water_study.pdf)

Organizational and Project Goals



**Environmental
Protection
Agency**



**OHIO
DEPARTMENT
OF NATURAL
RESOURCES**

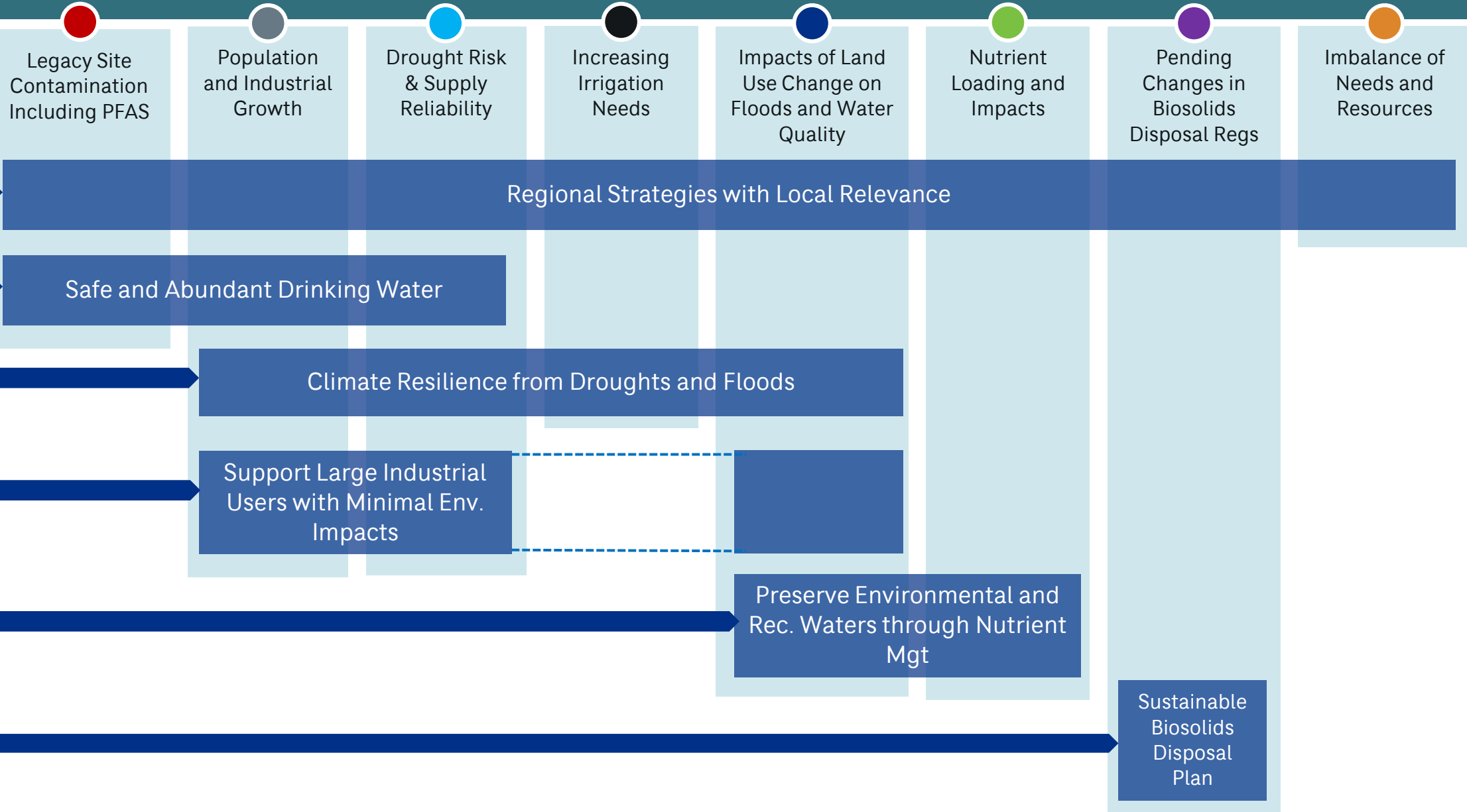
- Protect the environment and public health

- Balance between use and protection of Ohio's natural resources

The SW Ohio Water Plan shall:

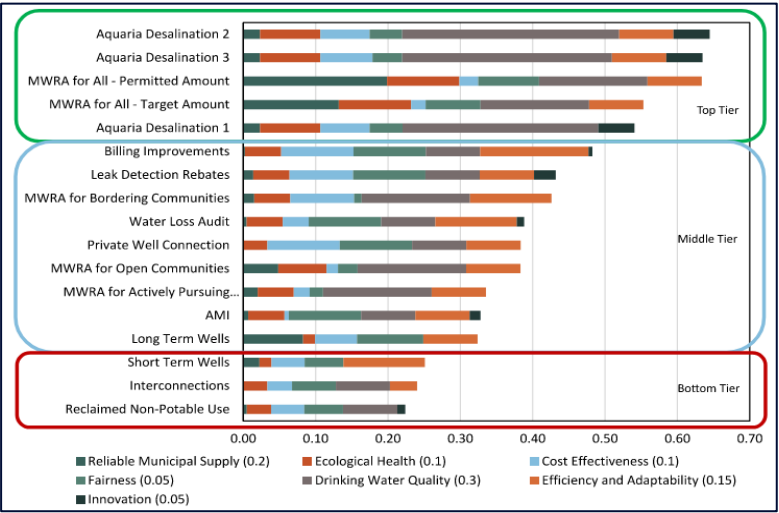
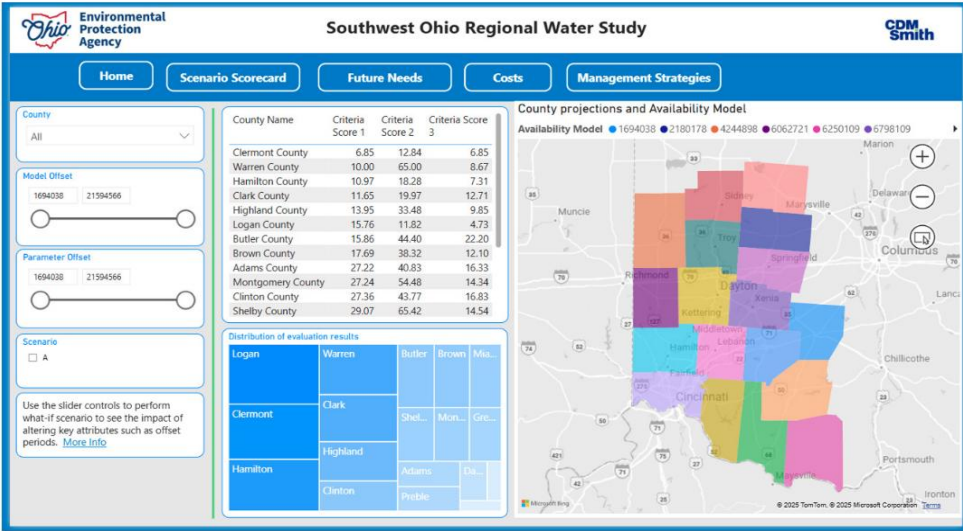
- set the stage for long-term preservation of public health and protection of the environment
- consider future changes in population, economic development and climate.
- inform future, practical policy and rule making decisions.

Regional Driving Factors



Sequence does not suggest priorities

Study Outcomes



Goals to Outcomes

- 1 Early Stakeholder Engagement with Regional Buy-In
- 2 Demographically Focused and Driven Plan
- 3 Accessible, Utilized, and Straightforward Dashboard Tool
- 4 Innovative Technical Analysis with Open-Source Modeling Platform
- 5 Cost of Service Driven Regional Solutions
- 6 Regional Strategies to Support Growth Opportunities in Supply Limited Areas
- 7 Informed Need for Future Rules and Policy Making
- 8 Sustainable Long Term Water Supply
- 9 Preserve Recreation while Protecting River Water Quality



Project Approach





Modeling Approach



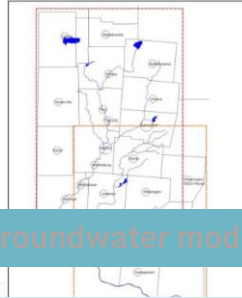
Modeling Information Flow



Water quality tools

- Mostly standalone, site-specific
- Focus on nutrient loading and HAB risks

- Potentially include WQ relationships or risks in WIT

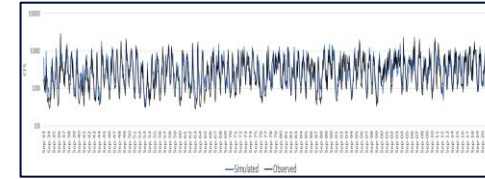


Groundwater models

Simulate drawdown and recharge in response to pumping rates, land use, climate, etc.

Conservative particle tracking

Validate most promising alternatives



Surface water model

Simulate rainfall-runoff patterns, provide guidance on infiltration rates to GW as a function of land use

- Identify drought risks related to low flows – Supplement with DroughtLook
- Identify flood risks related to high flows

Validate most promising alternatives



Water Integration Tool (WIT)

- Incorporate simplified results of groundwater and surface water availability and connectivity
- Run multiple scenarios quickly:
 - Different hydrologic/climate condition
 - Different Water Management Strategies
- Incorporate and see dependencies
- Use in stakeholder conversations
- Screening and combining of regional alternatives to identify effective strategies for achieving regional goals

How to use

Outputs

- Areas with high risk under current conditions
- Areas with future risk
- Potential impacts of management measures

Under different climate/land use scenarios:

- Calculate GW safe yield in different areas
- Quantify groundwater/surface water interaction
- Quantify regional drawdown relationships to pumping and recharge water budget components

Identification of areas with future water quality risk (PFAS)

Under different climate/land use scenarios, quantify relationships between:

- Streamflow patterns and land use changes
- Streamflow patterns and future climate
- Infiltration patterns and land use and climate conditions
- Help identify water quality risks

- Future drought and flood risk – statistical summary

Regional Water Budget

Supply gaps for multiple scenarios

Performance of alternatives:

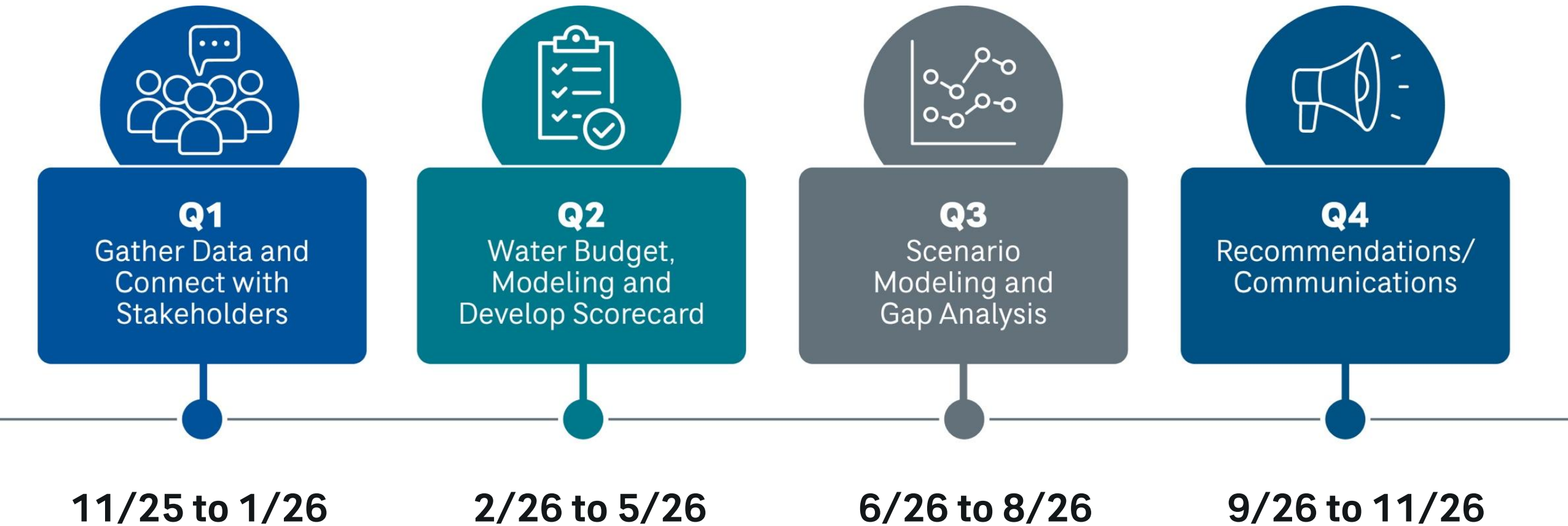
- Individual regional projects
- Combinations of projects
- Preferred strategies
- Quantitative scores for scorecard



High-Level Schedule

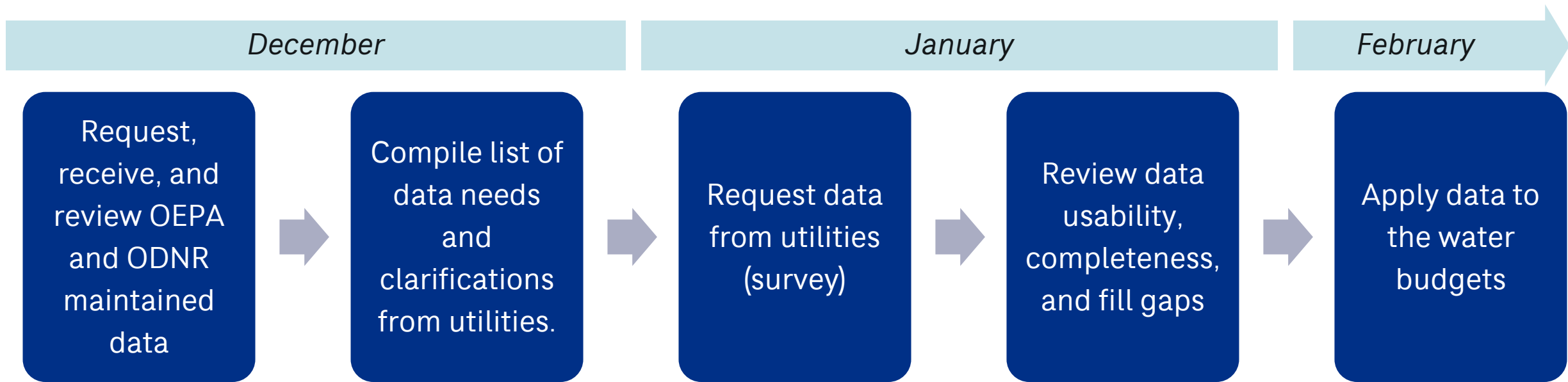


Project Schedule



Ongoing Data Collection

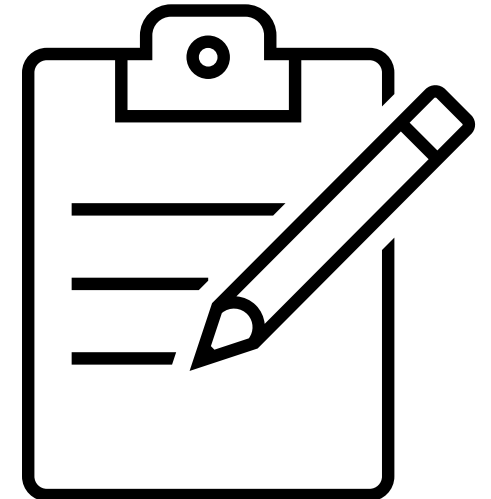
Collecting data critical to development of the current and future water budgets:



Utility Survey

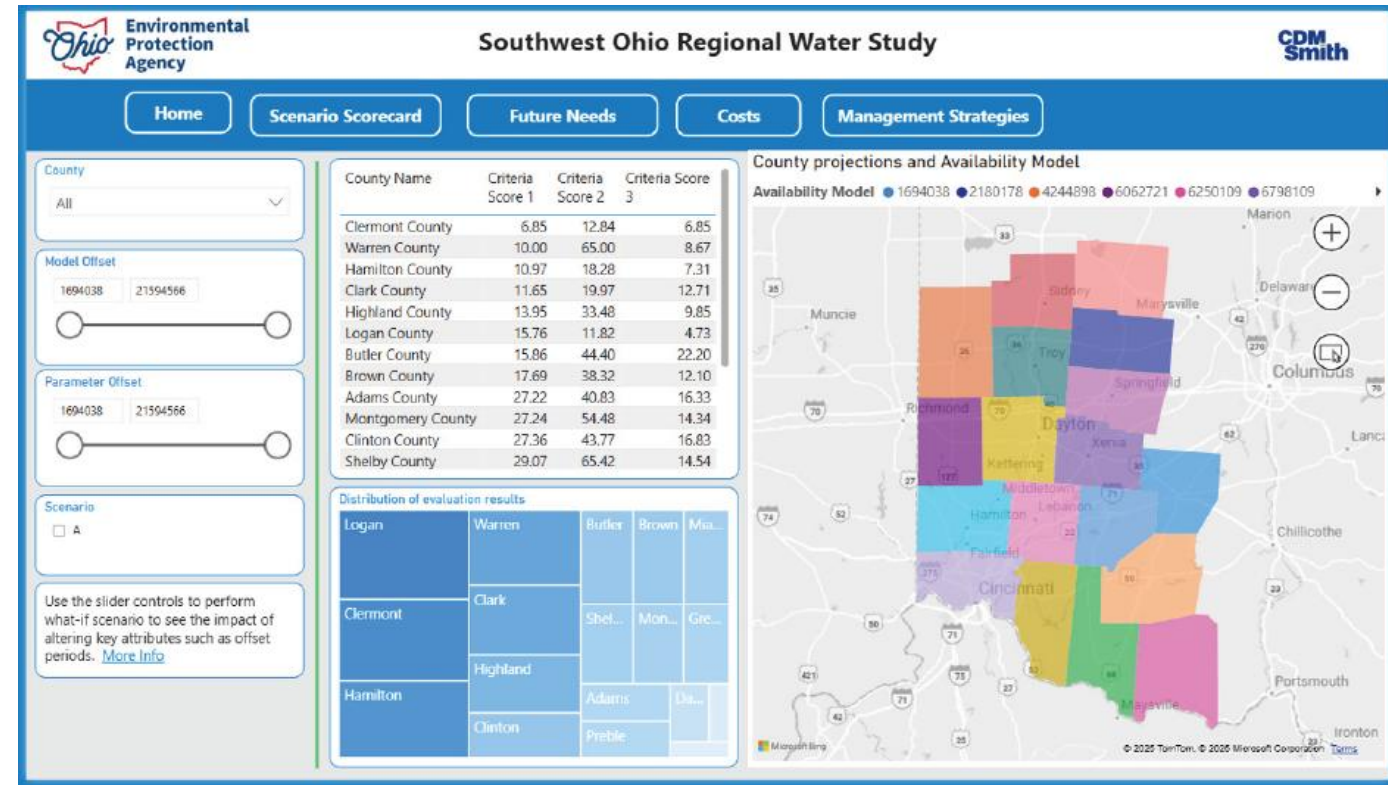
■ Survey Objectives:

- Check current water and sewer service areas against EPA data
- Consider planned service area expansions
- Compare and align study-derived demand projections with utility-specific demand projections
- Receive local perspective on:
 - Water supply availability
 - Water quality
 - Other water resource concerns
- Begin to build stakeholder confidence in the study



Stakeholder Coordination and Communication

- Engage **OKI and MVRPC** to align with land use and population forecasts
- Partner with **Designated Management Agencies** and local utilities
- Communication tools: dashboard, summary briefs, and scorecards
- Host **regional workshops** to vet model results and shape recommendations



Example View of Publicly Accessible Data Visualization Dashboard for the Southwest Ohio Regional Water Study. Source: CDM Smith

An aerial photograph of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, showing the city skyline across the Allegheny River. The river is a muddy brown color. In the foreground, a blue suspension bridge is visible. The city skyline includes several tall buildings, including the PPG Place with its distinctive glass and steel structure. To the left, a large stadium with a white roof is visible. The sky is blue with some white clouds.

Discussions/Questions?