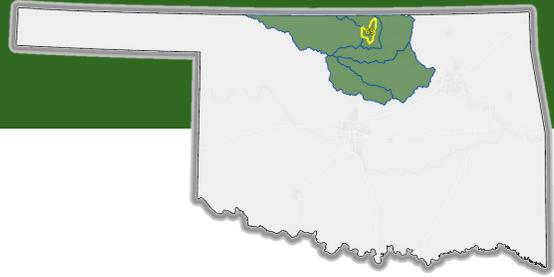


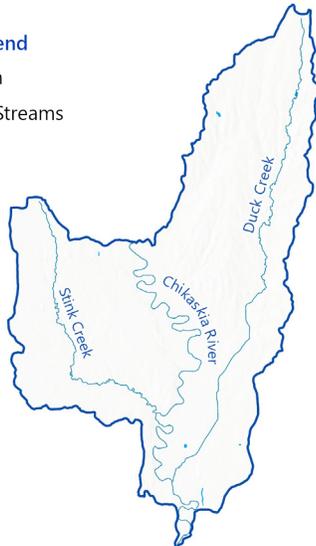
BASIN 69

Lower Salt Fork Arkansas River - 2 Upper Arkansas Region



Surface Water Legend

- Planning Basin
- OWRB Major Streams
- OWRB Lakes



Groundwater Legend

- Planning Basin
- Minor Bedrock Aquifer
- North-Central Oklahoma (NCO)
- Major Alluvial Aquifer
- Salt Fork of the Arkansas River (SFA)
- Minor Alluvial Aquifer
- Chikaskia River (Ch)



Interactive maps can be viewed through the OCWP dashboards, accessible at oklahoma.gov/owrb/water-planning

SUMMARY

- Basin 69 - Lower Salt Fork Arkansas River - 2 demands are supplied by a combination of surface water and groundwater.
- Water demand (withdrawal) is projected to decrease by 173 acre-feet per year (7%) between 2020 and 2075.
- Physical surface water gaps are projected in Basin 69 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Physical alluvial groundwater depletions are projected in Basin 69 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Physical bedrock groundwater depletions are projected in Basin 69 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Basin 69 is projected to have surface water available for appropriation through 2075.
- Basin 69 is projected to have groundwater available for appropriation through 2075.
- To mitigate projected water supply shortages in this basin, the following strategies will typically be most effective:
 - Reduce water demand through conservation, water loss reduction, and other activities (PS, SSI, OG, TE). **WSS**
 - Reduce water demands through agricultural water saving options (CI, LS). **WSS**
 - Continue/increase reliance on in-basin surface water (all sectors). **WSS** **WDI**
 - Stormwater capture and use (PS, SSI). **WM** **WSS**
 - Water reuse (PS, SSI). **WM** **WSS**
 - Water transfers (all sectors). **WM** **WSS**



OWRB Water
Planning Page
oklahoma.gov/owrb/water-planning

Refer to the “**Guide to Region and Basin Fact Sheets**” for a description of the types of information detailed in this fact sheet.

Water Demand Sectors: PS = Public Supply, SSI = Self-supplied Industrial, OG = Oil & Gas, TE = Thermoelectric Power, CI = Crop Irrigation, LS = Livestock, SSD = Self-supplied Domestic

OCWP Statewide Recommendations are designed to address current and anticipated water supply challenges and are noted throughout this fact sheet with the following icons: **WIW** Water Infrastructure & Workforce, **WM** Water Management,

WSS Water Supplies & Storage, and **WDI** Water Data & Information

Population

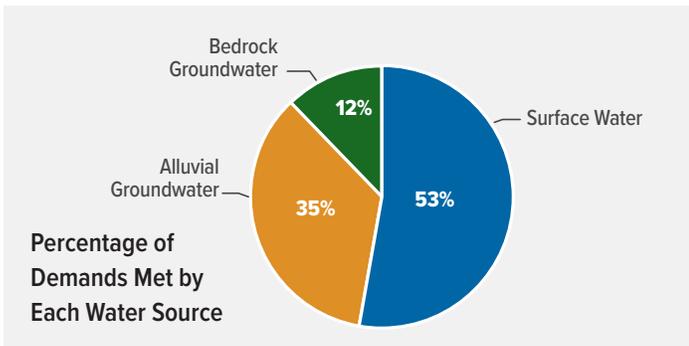
How is the population expected to change in the future?

2020	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075
6,880	6,576	6,389	6,020	5,608	5,102

Water Demand Projections

How much water is needed to meet Oklahomans' needs?

Basin 69 accounts for approximately 3% of the overall water demands of the Upper Arkansas Region.



Total Demand by Sector (AFY)

	2020	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075
Self-supplied Domestic	1	1	1	1	0	0
Self-supplied Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Irrigation	771	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046
Livestock	86	83	83	81	78	75
Oil & Gas	27	27	27	27	27	27
Public Supply	1,690	1,615	1,569	1,478	1,377	1,253
Thermoelectric Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,575	2,772	2,726	2,633	2,529	2,402

AFY = acre-feet per year; Small differences may result due to rounding.

Physical Water Shortages

Will there be enough "wet water" physically available to meet anticipated needs?

WIW WM WSS

	Magnitude (AFY)					Frequency ¹
	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075	2075
Surface Water Gap	116	107	91	72	55	1%
Alluvial Groundwater Depletion	8	8	8	7	7	3%
Bedrock Groundwater Depletion	356	346	327	307	281	N/A

1. Probability of a water shortage occurring in at least one month of the year.

Legal Water Availability

Will there be water available for permitting after meeting 2075 demands?

WM WSS

Estimated Surface Water available for appropriation in 2075 (AFY)	Inside 2016 Water Settlement Area? ¹	Is there a downstream mainstem restriction? ²	Estimated Groundwater available for appropriation in 2075 (AFY)
139,500	No	No	275,390

1. Yes – basin wholly or partially subject to the provisions of the 2016 Water Settlement Agreement.

2. Yes – mainstem restriction may impact water available for appropriation within the basin.

Water Management Strategies

What approaches are most viable for meeting future needs and mitigating shortages?

WSS WDI WIW WM

Water Management Category	Demand Sector	Basin 69 Evaluation
Demand Management	PS, SSI, OG, TE	Partially Effective - Shortages Remain
Agriculture Options	CI, LS	Partially Effective - Shortages Remain
Increase Reliance on In-Basin Surface Water	All sectors	Effective at Meeting Future Demands
Increase Reliance on In-Basin Groundwater	All sectors	May Increase Shortages - Use with Other Strategies
Stormwater Capture & Use	PS, SSI	Potentially Effective with Local Variability
Reuse	PS, SSI	Effective at Meeting Future Demands
Water Transfers	All sectors	Potentially Effective with Local Variability

In addition to the water management strategies, water users need:

- Options to address water quality concerns, which could include expanding source water protection programs and expanding water quality studies.
- Ways to address infrastructure limitations, which could include additional water funding from the State, Federal, and/or public-private partnerships, and by providers setting water rates that fully fund system operation and maintenance.