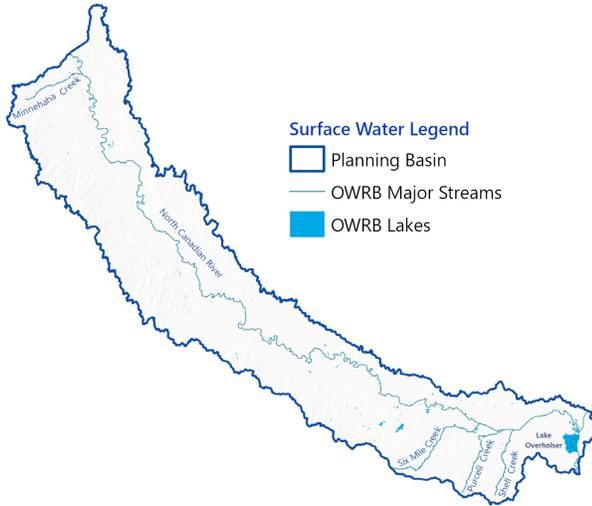


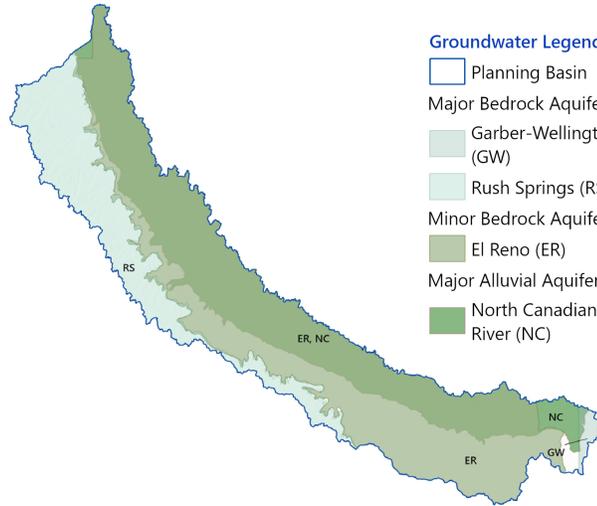
BASIN 51

Middle North Canadian River / Central Region



Surface Water Legend

- Planning Basin
- OWRB Major Streams
- OWRB Lakes



Groundwater Legend

- Planning Basin
- Major Bedrock Aquifer
 - Garber-Wellington (GW)
 - Rush Springs (RS)
- Minor Bedrock Aquifer
 - El Reno (ER)
- Major Alluvial Aquifer
 - North Canadian River (NC)

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

SUMMARY

- Basin 51 - Middle North Canadian River demands are supplied by a combination of surface water, groundwater, and out-of-basin supplies.
- Water demand (withdrawal) is projected to increase by 9,721 acre-feet per year (61%) between 2020 and 2075.
- Physical surface water gaps are projected in Basin 51 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Physical alluvial groundwater depletions are projected in Basin 51 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Physical bedrock groundwater depletions are projected in Basin 51 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.

- Surface water is fully allocated, limiting diversions to existing permitted amounts.
- Basin 51 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**
 - Reduce water demands through agricultural water saving options (CI, LS). **WSS**
 - 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

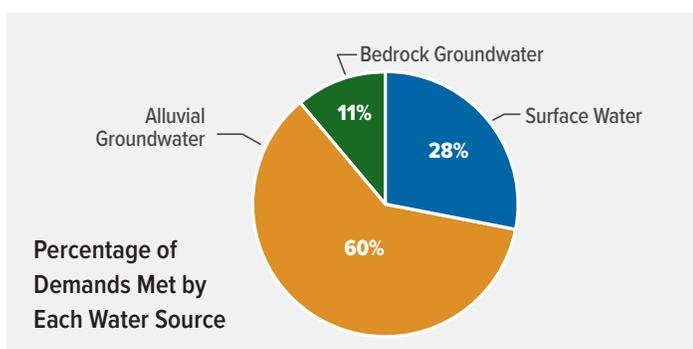
How is the population expected to change in the future?

2020	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075
71,489	79,053	84,989	98,382	123,882	145,090

Water Demand Projections

How much water is needed to meet Oklahomans' needs?

Basin 51 accounts for approximately 6% of the overall water demands of the Central Region.



Total Demand by Sector (AFY)

	2020	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075
Self-supplied Domestic	236	257	272	307	378	436
Self-supplied Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Irrigation	7,476	8,762	9,420	10,740	12,640	14,280
Livestock	1,050	1,019	1,017	990	952	921
Oil & Gas	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724
Public Supply	4,448	4,790	5,014	5,515	6,492	7,303
Thermoelectric Power	9	6	6	2	2	2
Total	15,944	17,558	18,452	20,278	23,188	25,665

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	157	241	414	655	834	83%
Alluvial Groundwater Depletion	1,120	1,768	3,089	5,179	6,959	92%
Bedrock Groundwater Depletion	1,314	1,426	1,668	2,058	2,390	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)
-	No	No	996,910

- If, yes – basin wholly or partially subject to the provisions of the 2016 Water Settlement Agreement.
- If, 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 51 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	Ineffective at Meeting Future Demands
Increase Reliance on In-Basin Groundwater	All sectors	May Increase Shortages - Use with Other Strategies
Stormwater Capture & Use	PS, SSI	Effective at Meeting Future Demands
Reuse	PS, SSI	Partially Effective - Shortages Remain
Water Transfers	All sectors	Effective at Meeting Future Demands

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.