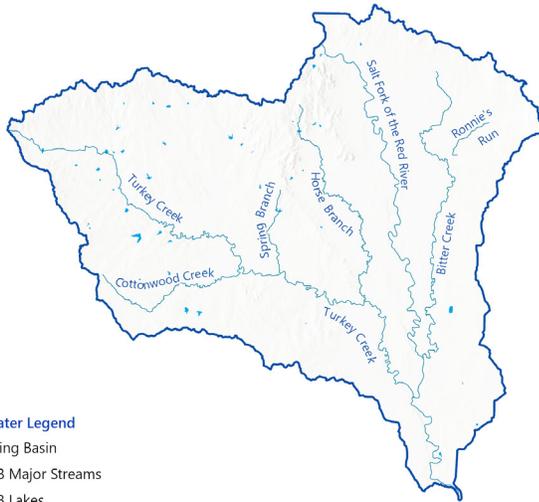
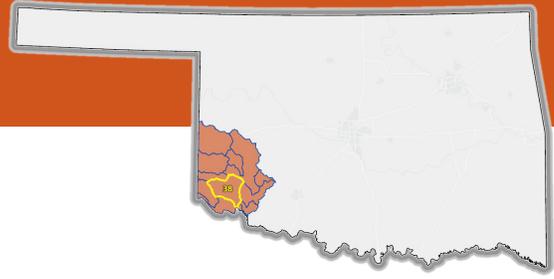
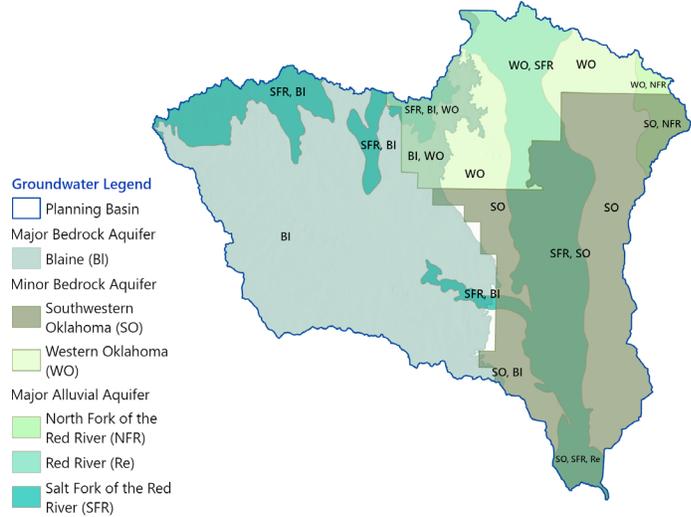


BASIN 38

Salt Fork Red River - 1 / Southwest Region



Surface Water Legend
 □ Planning Basin
 — OWRB Major Streams
 ■ OWRB Lakes



Groundwater Legend
 □ Planning Basin
 Major Bedrock Aquifer
 ■ Blaine (BI)
 Minor Bedrock Aquifer
 ■ Southwestern Oklahoma (SO)
 ■ Western Oklahoma (WO)
 Major Alluvial Aquifer
 ■ North Fork of the Red River (NFR)
 ■ Red River (Re)
 ■ Salt Fork of the Red River (SFR)

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

SUMMARY

- Basin 38 - Salt Fork Red River - 1 demands are supplied by a combination of surface water, groundwater, and out-of-basin supplies.
- Water demand (withdrawal) is projected to decrease by 67 acre-feet per year (0%) between 2020 and 2075.
- Physical surface water gaps are projected in Basin 38 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Physical alluvial groundwater depletions are projected in Basin 38 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Physical bedrock groundwater depletions are projected in Basin 38 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Basin 38 is projected to have surface water available for appropriation through 2075.
- Basin 38 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**
 - 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

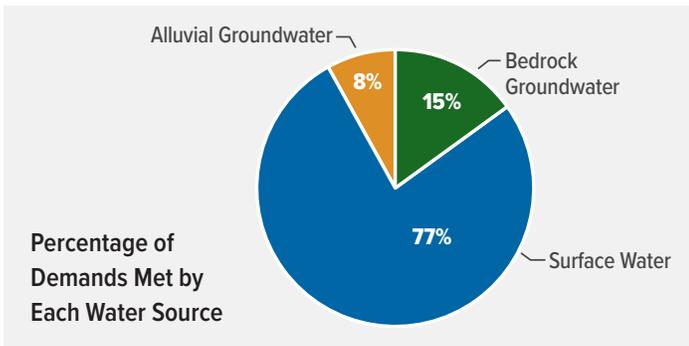
How is the population expected to change in the future?

2020	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075
10,708	9,856	9,286	8,382	6,966	5,504

Water Demand Projections

How much water is needed to meet Oklahomans' needs?

Basin 38 accounts for approximately 33% of the overall water demands of the Southwest Region.



Total Demand by Sector (AFY)

	2020	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075
Self-supplied Domestic	5	5	5	5	4	4
Self-supplied Industrial	140	136	127	113	91	68
Crop Irrigation	78,893	80,230	80,252	80,252	80,252	80,252
Livestock	356	345	344	335	323	311
Oil & Gas	14	14	14	14	14	14
Public Supply	2,691	2,471	2,327	2,101	1,748	1,381
Thermoelectric Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	82,098	83,202	83,070	82,820	82,433	82,031

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	810	813	803	803	793	97%
Alluvial Groundwater Depletion	74	68	68	49	41	1%
Bedrock Groundwater Depletion	6,479	6,484	6,473	6,458	6,447	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)
63,300	No	No	870,520

- 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 38 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	Potentially Effective with Local Variability
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.