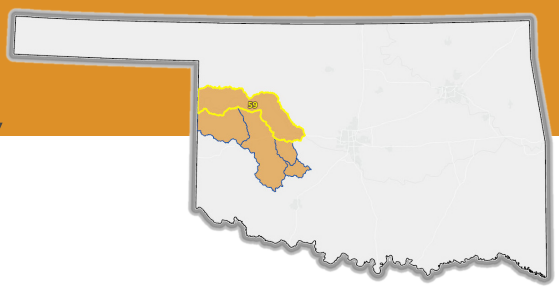
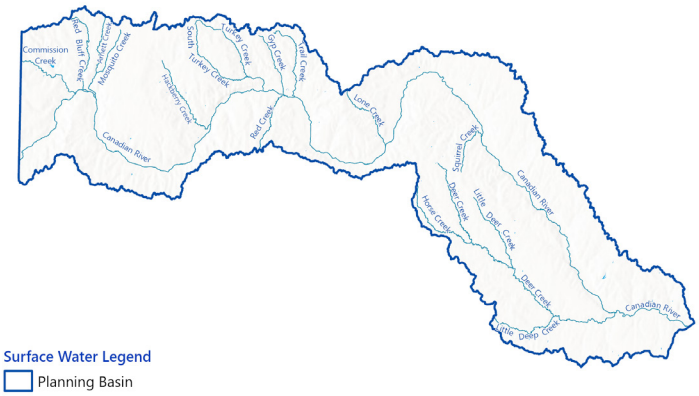
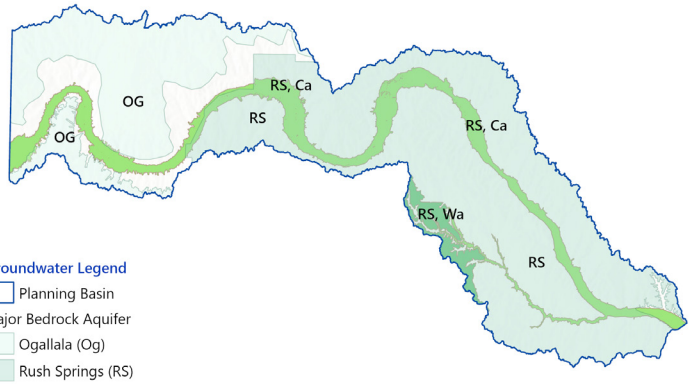
BASIN 59

Upper Canadian River / West Central Region





Surface Water Legend
- Planning Basin
- OWRB Major Streams
- OWRB Lakes



Groundwater Legend
- Planning Basin

Major Bedrock Aquifer
- Ogallala (Og)
- Rush Springs (RS)

Major Alluvial Aquifer
- Canadian River Ca)
- Washita River (Wa)

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

SUMMARY

- Basin 59 - Upper 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 17,991 acre-feet per year (48%) between 2020 and 2075
- Physical surface water gaps are projected in Basin 59 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Physical alluvial groundwater depletions are projected in Basin 59 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Physical bedrock groundwater depletions are projected in Basin 59 as early as 2030 and will continue through 2075.
- Basin 59 is projected to have surface water available for appropriation through 2075.
- Basin 59 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

OKLAHOMA Water Resources Board

Population

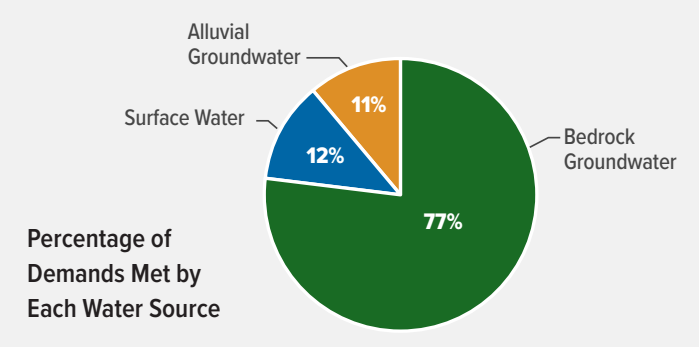
How is the population expected to change in the future?

2020	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075
19,459	20,813	21,369	22,546	25,439	27,580

Water Demand Projections

How much water is needed to meet Oklahomans' needs?

Basin 59 accounts for approximately 36% of the overall water demands of the West Central Region.



Total Demand by Sector (AFY)

	2020	2030	2035	2045	2060	2075
Self-supplied Domestic	343	364	367	374	402	420
Self-supplied Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Irrigation	28,692	32,594	33,965	36,716	41,018	45,248
Livestock	2,252	2,206	2,210	2,172	2,122	2,086
Oil & Gas	2144	2144	2144	2144	2144	2144
Public Supply	4,081	4,388	4,495	4,717	5,221	5,606
Thermoelectric Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**37,512**	**41,696**	**43,180**	**46,123**	**50,906**	**55,503**

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	147	200	286	482	632	52%
Alluvial Groundwater Depletion	397	538	822	1,298	1,831	59%
Bedrock Groundwater Depletion	6,879	7,633	9,142	11,938	14,868	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)
64,200	No	No	2,280,990

1. If, yes – basin wholly or partially subject to the provisions of the 2016 Water Settlement Agreement.
2. 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 59 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.