



# OKLAHOMA

## water news

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE OKLAHOMA  
WATER RESOURCES BOARD

Gerald E. Borelli, Chairman

Earl Walker • L.L. Males • John B. Jarboe • James H. Norick • R.G. Johnson • Ralph G. McPherson • Gary W. Smith • Ernest R. Tucker

### McIntosh County RWD #7 Receives First OWRB Loan

Soon residents of McIntosh County Rural Water District #7 will no longer have to depend on water hauled from the nearby City of Checotah, thanks to a loan recently provided by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board. The \$200,000 loan approved by the Board in November is the first one granted under the OWRB financial assistance program created by the legislature in 1979.

The firm of Stifel Nicolaus & Company, Inc., was awarded the bond sale with a bid of 9.05 percent on a package of revenue bonds offered by the OWRB. Robert M. Cochran, financial consultant to the Board, said the timing was right in a bond market at its strongest in 120 days.

Proceeds from the bonds will provide a water resources fund from which the McIntosh County project will be financed.

"We are delighted with this first sale," said James R. Barnett, OWRB executive director. "We consider it a very attractive interest rate in a marketplace where rates have exceeded 12 percent. I hope this bond package will encourage other cities, towns and rural water districts to consider the OWRB loan program as an alternative to scarce federal funding."

Traditionally, communities and rural water districts facing repair or expansion costs to their facilities have relied on the Federal Government for assistance. Travelers on that road may now face a dead-end due to Washington budget cutting, according to Barnett.

"The Administration is transferring responsibility for funding these projects to the state by reducing and even eliminating their programs.

"Look at the Farmers Home Administration. Oklahoma's allocation of the water and waste disposal funds is now targeted at about \$8 million, but they already have requests for \$125 million. There are ten times as many applications on file as can be funded."

With passage of SB 215 by the First Session of the 37th Oklahoma Legislature, OWRB was given the means of ministering to some of the state's water supply and

sewage treatment problems. However, the legislation limited loans to eligible entities to \$1.5 million and authorized a grant mechanism without grant money.

Comprehensive statewide development of water resources, a dream struggling toward reality, will be a major topic addressed by the 1982 Legislature.

"Water will be one of the most important subjects facing the upcoming session, and one with which all of us should be concerned," said Senate President Pro Tempore Marvin York.

**"If the Legislature fails to enact a water program, complete with funding mechanism, we will be shirking our responsibility."**

Many legislators believe the most feasible way of funding water improvements for Oklahoma communities would be to dip into the tax fund which contributes most to Oklahoma's growing financial health — the gross production tax on oil and gas.

Drawing the most attention is SB 353, authored by Sen. Ray A. Giles, which would create a revolving water development fund by diverting 10 percent of the gross production tax presently deposited in the General Revenue Fund.

The proposal would limit the water fund to \$200 million, with excess monies turned back to the General Revenue Fund. The "revolving" nature of the account would allow it to be replenished after water project expenditures, providing flexibility in the number of projects being financed at any time.

The revolving fund would serve several functions. Of primary benefit is the section that allows use of the fund as security and collateral for bonds sold by the OWRB to finance water and sewer improvement projects. Under the current financial assistance program, the project itself is used as security.

"Using these finds as security will allow our bonds to have a higher rating in the marketplace, which in turn will lower the effective interest rate," James R. Barnett, executive director of the OWRB pointed out.

Paying a lower interest rate would be a way of lowering the cost of water supplies and sewage treatment

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*McIntosh County, continued from page 1*

facilities, a necessity for the many communities in Oklahoma lacking the financial base to make improvements without aid.

It would be welcome help, according to Bill Moyer, associate director of the Oklahoma Municipal League, an association numbering 315 Oklahoma Cities.

**"Something's got to be done. So many communities are financially strapped paying for roads, equipment and so on, that it's difficult to pass bonds for more projects."**

Very seldom are there federal or local funds available for water. We feel this sort of program would help fill a void in that area."

Interest accrued from the fund could help many of the same communities in the form of direct grants.

Monies in the fund could also be spent for reservoir construction and operation, cost sharing in federally funded water projects and in fulfilling contractual obligations for water supply storage.

The need for such a multifaceted program is a factor behind its sudden prominence. York says the state is already locked in a water crisis, and that SB 353 would be a "pretty good instrument" in providing immediate relief to beleaguered communities.

Why the need? A look at Oklahoma's past indicates that while it may be true that there is no such thing as free lunch, water has always been handed out free with the menu.

"We've seen so many communities that have retained low water rates unchanged for 20, 30, even 50 years," said Rick Smith, OWRB Planning and Development Division chief. "Some communities set their water rates only high enough to pay off the debts of constructing the system, with no money left over for routine maintenance or improvements. Naturally, there's been a lot of deterioration."

The addition of \$200 million in backing provided by SB 353 plus deletions of restrictions such as the present \$1.5 million per project limit would greatly improve the current program, and the significance of the change would not go unnoticed by cities and towns in Oklahoma.

"Based on the interest we are aware of, I think there would be good response from city officials. Our position would be very supportive of such legislation," Moyer said.

The Senate approach may face competition from the House, since Rep. Cal Hobson of Lexington has proposed a water fund created by a three percent increase in the natural gas portion of the gross production tax. Hobson made the proposal in mid-August, saying that if the natural gas tax is increased from its present seven percent to 10 percent, \$359 million could be accumulated in the first three years.

Barnett points out that the unique concept of setting aside revenue from a non-renewable resource (oil and/or gas) to develop a renewable resource is an idea gaining in stature.

"We're optimistic that the various approaches which have been mentioned are close enough in concept that a compromise can be reached," he said.

"Oklahoma's future is riding on this. The key to our present strong economic growth is the oil and gas industry, but those resources will run out some day. If the state could use revenue from those sources now to pay for water development, we could establish a new base for our economy in the future."

## Madill Flooding, Dam Break Stress Value of Board Efforts

Floodwaters caused by torrential rains and a dam rupture at Madill reemphasized the critical importance of the Board's dam safety and floodplain management programs.

On October 12 Madill reported 1.70 inches of rain to the national Weather Service, an inauspicious signal of a coming crisis.

"They'd had a pretty good rain in that area," said National Weather Service Meteorologist Joe Kendall. "After four or five inches the previous week, the ground was good and wet, and it looked like everything from that point on was going to be runoff."

More than 10 inches fell overnight, and by Tuesday morning, Kendall's prediction was materializing in an alarming way.

"It had been raining all night long. When I came to work, the water was awfully deep, even in areas where it shouldn't have been. As soon as I walked into my office, the calls started, and off I went," recalls Jerry Harwell, a Madill engineer advising the city.

Most in danger were 123 patients of a southside Madill nursing home on the floodplain of Whiskey Creek, an unruly stream frequently out of its banks. Worried city officials had been up since early morning working out problems created by mounting waters.

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PHOTO COURTESY MADILL RECORD

Civil Defense officials feared that waters collecting on nursing home grounds October 13 could have endangered residents if an upstream dam gave way.

# WATER CONFERENCE SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

## Reagan Water Policy Defended by Carruthers on Three Points

Oklahomans with an interest in future water development and federal subsidies for water-related programs were not surprised to hear Assistant Secretary of Interior Garrey E. Carruthers resketch Washington's dark picture for the state's water programs in his luncheon address to the Governor's Water Conference December 1.

In defining the Reagan-Watt policy to more than 900 conferees, Dr. Carruthers asked, "Who is really in charge of water in Oklahoma? Who is in charge (of water) in this country?"

He asked Oklahomans to consider the three basic economic principles that guide the Administration — those of economic recovery, states' rights and the (free) enterprise system.

Carruthers warned that, "We just have got to get away from 20 percent interest rates, double-digit inflation, crowding in the capital markets, and we've got to quit paying a hundred billion dollars interest a year on our national debt. That hundred billion dollars would do a lot in water resources, if we were not paying it on an ever-increasing national debt."

He told conferees that the Reagan Administration's goal of a balanced budget requires budget cuts, tax cuts and the return of part of the tax base to state and local governments so they can afford to finance some of the programs abandoned by the Feds.

"In short, it means less government with less money. This president — one of the toughest guys in the United States — is dedicated to putting the government's economic house in order." He pointed out that \$1.4 billion cut from the 1982 Interior Department's budget reduced to zero funding the Office of Water Research and Technology and trimmed \$164 million from Bureau of Reclamation funds for the construction of water projects.

He pledged that the Federal Government is streamlining processes such as reducing the average planning period for a major water project from 26 years to 12, and seeks to decentralize decisionmaking by sending it downward to the regional representatives of the federal agencies. "No longer will people have to go to Washington for the answer," he said.

Carruthers believes the enterprise system should be more involved in the allocation and conservation of water, and he declared that presently there is no incentive to conserve water. "It is a failure of the marketing



STAFF PHOTO BY GARY CLOVER

Dr. Garrey E. Carruthers responds to questions from newspaper, radio and TV reporters at an informal press conference preceding lunch.

system that in some of our cities, water rates discourage conservation by setting a fixed rate for the first 10,000 gallons used, charging a lower rate for the next 10,000 gallons and charging nothing for water used beyond that point. For example, New York City charges every residential water user one fixed fee, and as a result, the city has no money to repair and renovate their system. Incredible in these times," he exclaimed.

He said the Administration will look to the private sector to provide certain water services more economically, such as the construction of expensive hydropower units on federal dams, traditionally accomplished by the Corps and the Bureau. Right now, there are hundreds in the private sector willing to build privately financed hydropower units on public facilities because they can make money at it, the Assistant Secretary told conferees. He pointed out that it would save state and federal governments from having to reach in the till, and that the money saved could be diverted to other purposes.

"To put it in a nutshell, YOU may be in charge of national water policy. In the new partnership with the Federal Government, Oklahoma will have to look for state financing here, where the projects are," he emphasized. "And other functions such as planning and water research belong to the state because we believe that planning and research directly benefit Oklahoma. The state is in the driver's seat and you must stand ready to assume responsibility in water resources matters. I believe the enterprise system is willing to join you in water development."

Carruthers stated that the new partnership demands that Washington take a responsive posture instead of a leadership posture. "But the cornerstone of our ability to work out any kind of partnership is cost-sharing or revenue-sharing programs in which the states, other nonfederal interests and the federal government agree on who should finance the future of water development in the United States. I'm going to tell you plainly that cost-sharing and finance-sharing are here to stay — in this Administration and those to come," he declared.

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# Governor's Speech to 95 Legislature to Approve

Creation of a water development fund is the key element in dealing with the state's water problems, a necessity because water is the "common denominator" involved in all aspects of Oklahoma's growth and economic prosperity, Governor George Nigh told the audience in his keynote address at the Second Annual Water Conference at Lincoln Plaza Inn.

"We can't wait any longer without putting the future public welfare and our economic well-being in jeopardy," he said. "Refinements and revisions to what we act on this year may be needed in future years, but we have to, above all else, establish an effective mechanism for funding water development."

State and local governments can no longer depend on our federal tax dollars being returned to meet all our water needs, Nigh observed, citing considerable cutbacks in federal loan and grant programs such as Farmer's Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, HUD and EPA.

"In the process of balancing the federal budget and in light of new federal policy there will be less federal funds available to local government for water project construction and maintenance. We need to create a water development fund so the state can more adequately and appropriately assist local government in financing needed water development."

Nigh indicated that solution of the state's water problems would also require the bridging of a "communications" through the putting aside of regional differences.

"No one clearly understands the problems of water beyond their own particular area. Yet, if we hold out for only our way, only our thoughts or only our perspectives, there will be no water program," he said.

According to Nigh, the conference gave citizens from all sections of the state an opportunity to sit down and talk about

Lower left: Conference Co-chair Patty Eaton, Chairman Robert LaFortune and Host James Norick listen to Gov. Nigh's response to recommendations for state water improvements presented at day's end.

STAFF PHOTO BY GARY GLOVER



Kathy Mason, Pat Hestand, Linda Denman, Art Cotton and Terri Sparks of OWRB staff the registration gazebo.

STAFF PHOTO BY GARY GLOVER



OWRB Chairman Gerald Borelli summarizes morning and afternoon sessions of "Water for Agriculture" during the late afternoon conference wrap-up.

STAFF PHOTO BY GARY GLOVER



STAFF PHOTO BY GARY GLOVER



# Water Conferees Urges for Funding Measures

the problems, something he said that people interested in water sometimes are reluctant to do.

"I am hosting this conference," the governor said, "in hopes that this will further stimulate interest throughout the state and encourage communication, cooperation and understanding among Oklahomans with regard to the many and varied water issues we must address."

Those issues were discussed in diverse sessions in the day-long meeting designed to channel the state's energies into concrete recommendations for action on water problems.

After hearing and questioning more than three dozen state and national water experts, conferees reassembled in the afternoon to present Nigh with their recommendations. Through conference co-chairs Gerald Borelli, Patty Eaton and Dr. Tom Hurst, the governor was advised that:

— Action on water problems is needed immediately. No action or delayed action is not a viable option for addressing the critical water problems that face Oklahoma.

— It's imperative that a water fund be created now, as financing needed water improvements is the most pressing issue. Communities in Oklahoma will continue to face water distribution and supply problems until money is made available to alleviate such problems.

— The source of money for the fund should be the gross production tax levied upon oil and gas, an idea that will be under consideration in the 1982 legislative session.

— Additional monies beyond the amounts currently being considered may be required, and increased gross pro-

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**Center:** Conferees listen to Dr. Larkin Warner's comments on the costs and availability of "Water for Commerce and Industry."

**Lower right:** The registration gazebo handles a rush of early morning registrations from water enthusiasts throughout the state.



STAFF PHOTO BY GARY GLOVER

**During the luncheon, conferees heard Assistant Secretary of Interior Garrey E. Carruthers describe the new partnership formed between the federal and state governments.**



STAFF PHOTO BY GARY GLOVER

**OWRB Stream Water Division Chief J.A. Wood, right, welcomes long-time Board Member Dr. Lloyd E. Church of Wilburton to the Governor's Water Conference.**



STAFF PHOTO BY GARY GLOVER

*Reagan Water Policy, continued from page 3*

He noted that the Federal Government is now working on cost-sharing options, strategies which soon will be proposed to the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment.

Carruthers commended Sen. Ray Giles' proposed measure to establish an investment fund which would be available for the cost-sharing proposals. "I endorse the concept of developing these investment funds from Oklahoma oil and gas revenues," he said, "for if you don't put together some coin, you aren't going to have any money to ante up when the water projects are developed in the future.

"To answer the question, Who's in charge of water in Oklahoma, I must say that you are. Yours is the responsibility for prioritizing, planning and financing your water projects. President Reagan and Secretary Watt are very pro-water development, but until Oklahoma and all other states assume their rightful role, there will be no national water policy and no new partnership," Carruthers concluded.

*Governor's Speech, continued from page 5*

duction taxes on natural gas should be examined as the potential source of such funds.

—Conservation should be a viable and active part of Oklahoma's water management strategy.

The Governor and members of the Legislature also asked for specific recommendations from the conference body. Analysis of the conference evaluation forms attached to the program expectedly revealed the consensus presented by conference co-chairs, but also some innovative ideas.

When asked for specific measures to serve as solutions to Oklahoma's water problems, almost 60% of the respondents suggested the creation of a water development fund financed through a severance tax on oil and gas production as a means to assist community water improvements through loans and grants.

However, some proposed that those communities in need of financial aid be required to develop and implement water conservation programs as a prerequisite. In fact, over half of those answering the questionnaire called for a strong conservation effort, whether through educational programs, financial incentives or legislative mandate.

Nearly a quarter of the evaluating participants advocated action in water quality enforcement, with most asking for a strengthening of standards, especially where oil and gas activities are concerned.

Another area targeted by conferees was a need for encouraging and developing regional water distribution systems.

"We need to take maximum advantage of the economics of scale, one respondent noted. "There's no doubt that the most cost-effective way to handle our water needs is to do so regionally."

Nigh accepted the conference recommendations

again recognizing and stressing the need for a water fund.

"If we can create a fund that starts with a goal of \$200 million, it will be a major accomplishment. As I understand your consensus, we've got to take that first step now," he said.

Nigh urged attendees to encourage their legislators to address the water problems, saying that the conference would "be for naught" unless the legislators felt comfortable with their position.

The spirit of the conference suggested to Nigh that such support would be forthcoming.

"The increased number of sponsors, larger attendance and obvious excitement of the participants have made this conference a success. It gave us an opportunity to work together, and to demonstrate cooperation and cohesiveness," Nigh declared. "I hope next year's conference can be a day of celebration that a major step forward in water programs was taken by the legislature."

## Conference Stimulates Interest in Financial Assistance Program

The Governor's Second Annual Water Conference has focused attention on financial assistance available from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, according to Rick Smith, OWRB Chief of Planning and Development.

"The main message was that financing water development is difficult these days. Since the conference, we've received a lot of calls from people inquiring about our program," Smith said. "And with three more water districts tentatively approved for assistance at our December Board meeting, people are becoming aware that we've got a good, low-cost program."

Excitement over the program has to be tempered with caution momentarily, Smith warned. The Board's first bond sale remains to be approved by Attorney General Jan Cartwright, a statutory requirement for any bond sale.

More than a year ago, OWRB was forced to go to District Court to gain a declaratory judgment labeling the bond program constitutional after Cartwright had withheld a ruling for 10 months.

Having waited more than the 10 days allowed the Attorney General under a state law to certify a bond sale to provide funds for a loan to McIntosh Rural Water District Number 7, Board members have authorized OWRB General Counsel Tom Lay to secure final approval through whatever means necessary, including litigation.

"A court of law has already ruled it constitutionally sound," Lay pointed out.

"It's possible that the Attorney General just wants to review it carefully because it's the first sale in a new program. But we feel like it's a good program, and we don't want this sale or future sales to be jeopardized. The need for this program is too great."

Madill Flooding, continued from page 2

Primary cause for concern was a privately owned earthen dam two miles upstream from the nursing home. It had been inspected by OWRB engineers in June at the request of the City Manager's office. At that time, Board engineers pointed out structural and hydrologic inadequacies and seepage problems in the dam, and recommended impounded water be lowered four feet as a safety measure until the deficiencies were corrected. Inspectors also reminded the dam's owner that he had failed to submit plans to the OWRB for review prior to construction as required by Oklahoma law.

City officials recalled the warning they received about the potentially hazardous dam.

"We were advised that in a heavy rain, it would give way," said Acting City Manager Gene Christopher. "And it did."

"When it broke, we had no way of knowing how big the headwaters would be. There were a number of bedridden people in the home, and we knew it would take some time to move them. We all considered the situation, and then the Civil Defense Director made the decision to evacuate them."

Harold Springer, OWRB Engineering Division Chief, analyzed the dam failure.

"It was relatively slow, eroding over a period of two hours or more rather than a sudden failure. The damage could've been heavier if the structure had exploded, unleashing a wall of water downstream," he said.

As it was, the relentless 36-hour attack that swept away the dam also washed out rural bridges, closed area roads and highways, drowned livestock and destroyed vast croplands.

Repairs which might have prevented the dam failure and lessened the damage were never made. Springer pointed out that the dam safety program which established the dam's flaws seeks first to identify "high hazard" dams.

"High hazard doesn't refer to the structural integrity of the dam, but to the loss of life that might occur should a dam fail," Springer said.

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### Water Use Report Mailing Delayed

Jann Silvey, supervisor of OWRB's computer operations, announced in mid-December that the Board's annual mailing of water use reports will be delayed beyond the normal January mailing date.

The forms which help OWRB estimate the amount of water used annually from stream and ground water sources are mailed to approximately 12,000 water rights holders statewide. Silvey said computer problems have forced the delay, but the reports utilized to recap 1981 water use should be mailed in early 1982.

### ACTIVE CONSERVATION STORAGE IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA LAKES AND RESERVOIRS AS OF DECEMBER 11, 1981

PLANNING REGION LAKE/RESERVOIR	CONSERVATION STORAGE (AF)	PERCENT OF CAPACITY
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>		
Atoka	121,700	98.6
Broken Bow	856,560	93.4
Pine Creek	77,700	100.0
Hugo	157,600	100.0
<b>CENTRAL</b>		
Thunderbird	83,875	79.2
Hefner	72,400	96.1
Overholser	15,800	100.0
Draper	87,900	87.9
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL</b>		
Arbuckle	62,571	100.0
Texoma	2,631,400	99.8
Waurika	145,450	71.1 <sup>1</sup>
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>		
Altus	15,688	11.8
Fort Cobb	63,310	80.7
Foss	131,010	53.7 <sup>2</sup>
Tom Steed	64,950	73.0
<b>EAST CENTRAL</b>		
Eufaula	2,277,160	97.7
Tenkiller	622,650	99.2
Wister	27,100	100.0
<b>NORTHEAST</b>		
Eucha	77,400	97.3
Grand	1,410,250	94.5
Oologah	544,240	100.0
Hulah	30,594	100.0
Fort Gibson	361,270	98.9
Heyburn	4,300	65.2
Birch	19,200	100.0
Hudson	195,480	97.6
Spavinaw	25,400	84.7
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>		
Kaw	428,600	100.0
Keystone	616,000	100.0
<b>NORTHWEST</b>		
Canton	31,950	32.8
Optima	5,473	— <sup>3</sup>
Fort Supply	13,900	100.0
Great Salt Plains	31,400	100.0
<b>STATE TOTALS</b>	<b>11,463,327</b>	<b>95.6<sup>1</sup></b>

1. In initial filling stage
2. Temporarily lowered for maintenance
3. Conservation storage for Lake Optima not included in state total

Data courtesy U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Oklahoma City Water Resources Dept., City of Tulsa Water Superintendent's Office.



### Higher Waterway Rates Proposed

A bill before Congress proposes a system of segment charges on the nation's waterways which could increase freight rates on the McClellan-Kerr waterway 50 percent or more. Annual operation and maintenance costs on the

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*Flooding, continued from page 7*

Oklahoma statutes require that OWRB Engineering Division staff inventory all non-federal dams 25 feet or more in height or impounding 50 acre-feet or more of water. A statewide survey completed September 30, 1980 identified 4,123 such structures, 166 of them classified as high hazard. The breached dam in Madill was not in the high hazard category.

"That's because the area was rather sparsely populated," he said. "The problems they had, though, demonstrate a need for floodplain management, which discourages building in the lowlands adjacent to streams. A normally tame and harmless stream can become a raging giant with even less rainfall than Madill had."

Springer noted that the Board serves as the coordinating agency in the National Flood Insurance Program under a cooperative agreement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The program offers residents of participating communities low-cost flood insurance in exchange for implementation of certain floodplain management guidelines.

In an effort to discourage development in floodplain areas, the OWRB makes available to city and county floodplain boards information and maps identifying areas of high flood hazard.

Harwell, witness to the destruction, sees a need for better planning.

"We ought to be prepared. We can't afford to be complacent just because this is a flood that's supposed to happen only once in 100 years. If people would look at the floodplain when they are building or thinking about building, we would avoid a lot of these problems."

The misfortune brought by the flood remains firmly entrenched in the memory of Christopher.

"We had one man who lost his entire business. Water was chest deep in his TV repair shop, and all that electronic gear was under water. It really hurts to lose your only source of livelihood."

The lessons to be learned from the calamitous flood

waters are often lost on those who haven't experienced their havoc, Springer believes.

"Our biggest problem is with public perception. We've got the mechanisms to help, but no one ever thinks there will be a flood. We've been relatively lucky so far, but when we have one, it's a tragedy."

*Mainstream, continued from page 7*

Arkansas River segment from Catoosa to the Mississippi River amount to \$18 million — a sum the pending Senate bill would assess from users.

Larkin Warner, OSU economist who has studied the proposed measure, said the Senate bill would raise rates for shipping wheat to New Orleans from \$9 or \$10 a ton to \$15 or \$16. "That would drive wheat and coal off the waterway and put the system out of business for navigation purposes," said Warner.

He pointed out that shippers, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and port operators agree that the segmented toll would virtually put a stopper in the Arkansas at mile 600, where the Arkansas flows into the Mississippi River.

### Annual Well Measurement Begins

OWRB field personnel will again measure water levels in approximately 1,400 selected wells statewide as part of an annual program to collect and update information on Oklahoma's fresh ground water basins.

The program begins in early January with OWRB staff accompanying USGS personnel in measuring wells in seven northwestern counties. Ground Water Division employees continue work in the field until the measuring program culminates in March. Landowners on which the wells are located are asked to allow access to OWRB personnel.

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## OKLAHOMA WATER NEWS

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