

OKLAHOMA Water News

Bimonthly Newsletter of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board

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From the Director



Duane A. Smith
OWRB Executive Director

The 2005 Water Conference focused, quite appropriately, on water and wastewater financing in Oklahoma and other issues related to the state's imminent \$5.4 billion need in funding critically important water and sewer projects. As I observed in my remarks during the November 2 morning program, "just add water" (borrowing the slogan of the Oklahoma Rural Water Association) and tremendous things can happen. Tremendous things *have* happened in Oklahoma thanks to our abundant surface and groundwaters and those men and

women throughout the state's history who demonstrated exemplary leadership and determination in protecting those resources.

Water represents the cornerstone of our economy, especially in agriculture, and provides countless benefits to our vibrant tourism industry as well as the

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Symposium Spotlights Groundwater Vulnerability

Day one of the 26th Annual Governor's Water Conference featured a symposium that explored issues related to groundwater use, development, and protection. Representative Jari Askins, who welcomed the audience, commented upon the extreme importance of water to Oklahoma.

Robert Glennon, author of *Water Follies: Ground Water Pumping and the Fate of America's Fresh Waters*, served as keynote speaker. Focusing on the alarming increase in the nation's groundwater use over the last 50 years, Glennon pointed out that groundwater constitutes more than 25 percent of the U.S. water supply, with more than one-half of the population relying on underground sources for drinking water. According to Glennon, groundwater laws built around the concepts

of capture and reasonable use allow overdrafting or "mining" of the resource, consequently leading to the inevitable exhaustion of our groundwater supplies, and drying up our rivers and streams. Glennon recommended breaking the cycle of unlimited access, requiring conservation measures, facilitating water transfers from low to higher value uses, and recognizing the economic value of water supply by increasing water rates.

Dean Couch, General Counsel for the OWRB, followed Glennon's presentation with a review of Oklahoma's groundwater law, and Kim Winton, USGS Director of the Oklahoma Water Sciences Center,



Robert Glennon, author of *Water Follies: Groundwater Pumping and the Fate of America's Fresh Waters*, signs copies of his book for OWRB staff member Bill Cauthron and Board members Mark Nichols and Rudy Herrmann.

provided a summary of groundwater use in Oklahoma. Other symposium speakers included Dr. Todd Halihan from Oklahoma State University;

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environment. But without the infrastructure to put water to work for us, to supply the fundamental water supply needs of Oklahomans, the mission of state and federal water agencies is incomplete. The OWRB's Financial Assistance Program and Statewide Revolving Fund have funded more than \$1.4 billion in water/wastewater system improvements, but the Fund is rapidly dwindling and requires new money to prepare Oklahomans for future needs related to aging facilities and increasingly stringent treatment standards. Those present at the Water Conference luncheon heard several legislative leaders advocate an infusion of state money into the Revolving Fund as well as additional resources to implement innovative water projects required to meet both rural and urban water demands for years to come. Obtaining the necessary funds won't be easy, but would provide tremendous dividends. To date, the Revolving Fund has been responsible for estimated savings of about \$446 million compared to other market financing available to Oklahoma communities and rural systems.

Also during the Conference luncheon, we had the distinct pleasure to honor two deserving Oklahoma Water Pioneers. The Water Pioneer Award was initiated in 1985 to honor the men and women who

have made significant contributions in the planning, development, management, and conservation of Oklahoma's water resources.

Jay Galt, who passed away last January, was such a man. Jay was the corporate attorney for the Oklahoma Farmers Union. He spent a great deal of his professional career serving rural areas of the state, including representing the state rural electric association as well as working with individual electric cooperatives. When it came to water, Jay certainly understood both rural and urban perspectives. He provided legal services to the Oklahoma Rural Water Association, served on the Oklahoma City Water Utilities Trust for many years, and often brought his well-articulated positions to the OWRB's Water Law Advisory Committee.

Julian Fite, who passed away last June, was also named an Oklahoma Water Pioneer. For 10 years, Julian was general counsel to the Cherokee Nation, which held him in highest regard as he fought to preserve and promote tribal sovereignty. During the last several years, he served the Cherokee Nation in many capacities, perhaps most notably in the establishment of the tribe's Environmental Protection Commission. But Julian is more widely known for his many hours of devoted service to the



Duane Smith presents Oklahoma Water Pioneer Awards to Jennifer Fite (above) and Margie Galt (below) on behalf of their late husbands, Julian Fite and Jay Galt.



protection and preservation of Oklahoma's scenic rivers. Most notably, he served as president of Save the Illinois River (STIR) and on the Governor's Illinois River Task Force. Julian was a recipient of the Governor's Environmental Achievement Award and was named Oklahoma Wildlife Federation water conservationist of the year.

Both Jay and Julian will be greatly missed.

Symposium Spotlights Groundwater Vulnerability . . . Continued from page 1

James Davenport, Chief of the Water Division of the Colorado River Commission of Nevada; Derek Smithee, OWRB Water Quality Division Chief; Cheryl Cohenour, Cherokee America

Drilling; Scott Christenson, USGS; Brad Gambill, Norman City Manager; and Noel Osborn, OWRB Coordinator of the Arbuckle-Simpson Hydrology Study.



Duane Smith introduces Dr. Todd Halihan. Seated are James Davenport and Derek Smithee.

Day two of the Conference was emceed by OWRB Chairman Rudy Herrmann. The morning program and afternoon luncheon included updates by various state and federal water officials and discussion of emerging water policy issues. Highlights of the second day's proceedings included Attorney General Drew Edmondson's update on water quality issues surrounding the Illinois River and the



Representative Jari Askins on short notice graciously offered to welcome guests at the Groundwater Symposium.

presentation of Oklahoma Water Pioneer Awards honoring Jay Galt and Julian Fite.



Right: Susan Branning, Assistance Branch Chief, EPA Region 6; Mike Ryan, Great Plains Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation; Col. Miroslav Kurka, Tulsa District Engineer, US Army Corps of Engineers



Lt. Governor Mary Fallin, OWRB Chairman Rudy Herrmann, OWRB Executive Director Duane Smith, Rep. Susan Winchester, Sen. Kenneth Corn



Left: Duane Smith (middle left) reports on the "State of the State's Water," followed by updates from Miles Tolbert, Sec. of Environment (left); Terry Peach, Sec. of Agriculture (not pictured); and Steve Thompson (right), Executive Director of the ODEQ. Rudy Herrmann (middle right), OWRB Chairman and Master of Ceremonies for the Conference



Below: Mike Melton, Conference Coordinator, with special guest speaker Attorney General Drew Edmondson



Bob Drake, cattleman and member of the Arbuckle Master Conservancy district, with Mike Ryan, Bureau of Reclamation, and Kim Winton, USGS



OWRB Member Ed Fite with Doctor Chet Bynum (environmentalist/conservationist) and Bud Ground with AEP/Public Service Company of Oklahoma



Below: Conference coordinators Mary Schooley and Mary Nell Brueggen, OWRB, at the registration desk with Bob Sandbo, OWRB

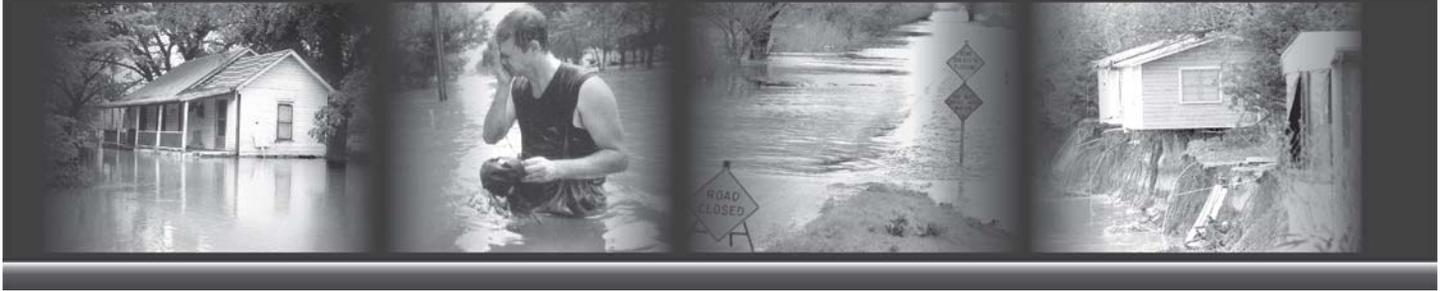


Sierra Club display, one of fifteen exhibits including the Environmental Federation of OK, OK Clean Lakes & Watersheds Association, OK Floodplain Managers Association, OK Municipal League, OK Water Environment Association, OK Groundwater Association, Save the Illinois River, Rose State College Wastewater Training Program, OK City Stormwater Management, Rural Development, and OK Rural Water Association



Above: Karina Rivas-Careaga of the OWRB's Oklahoma Water Watch Volunteer Monitoring Program with volunteers Harry and Faye Henson from the Fort Cobb Water Watch Chapter

FLOOD CURRENT



A More Serious Look at Floodplain Management Compliance



Mike Mathis
State Floodplain Coordinator, OWRB

What a tremendous conference we had in September at Quartz Mountain Resort and Arts Center. According to Carolyn Schultz, more than 120 folks attended our 15th annual meeting, where floodplain administrators from all

around the state took advantage of this opportunity to advance their knowledge of floodplain management techniques. As a result of the new state law requiring accreditation, we are taking a much more serious look at floodplain management compliance. This program is very simple: if new development is proposed in a special flood hazard area, it needs to comply with local floodplain ordinances and regulations. So, if you don't have a permit, get one. Pretty simple.

The Oklahoma Water Resources Board is offering a one-day workshop in Oklahoma City each month to help Oklahoma's floodplain administrators understand both basic and advanced floodplain management guidelines, especially in regard to administering and enforcing local regulations. Each workshop will also allow you to earn six Continuing Education Credits and become accredited in accordance with state law. Details of the workshops and online registration forms can be found on the OWRB Web site at www.owrb.state.ok.us. New agency rules concerning accreditation can also be found on the site.

As part of a concerted new effort, we are currently working with FEMA and the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association to get all state communities on the same page regarding oil field development in the floodplain. This activity, like many others, is considered development under FEMA regulations and requires a floodplain development permit from the local jurisdiction. If you need assistance on how to regulate this type of development, please contact the OWRB and we will be happy to assist you. Following the devastation left behind by Hurricane Katrina, it is more important than ever to ensure that our energy industry is not jeopardized by flood disasters.

I want to thank and recognize Jim Coffey for his

outstanding leadership during his tenure as OFMA Chairman and I extend congratulations to Rex Hennen on his assumption of that important and challenging position. Rex, we pledge to work with you and OFMA to achieve our mutual goals and objectives.

To all our floodplain management professionals, keep up the good work. I know it is a challenge, but remember, you are Oklahoma's Leaders in Floodplain Management.

What Everyone Should Know about Flood Insurance

Flood insurance is the only way to cover losses from America's number one natural disaster. In the life of the average thirty-year mortgage, there is a nine percent chance of a fire-related loss. In contrast, there is a 26 percent chance for a flood-related loss. Flooding can occur anywhere, not just in a floodplain. Everyone should know the following facts about flood insurance:

1. Homeowner policies do not cover flooding. Only flood insurance protects against flood damage.
2. There is a 30-day waiting period to get flood insurance. The average cost of a flood insurance policy is \$400 a year. For those living in low- to moderate-risk areas, there is a Preferred Risk Policy available for little more than \$100.
3. There are separate flood insurance policies for structure coverage and for contents coverage.
4. Floods and flash floods happen in both low- and high-risk flood zones. One in four flood loss claims is filed in low-risk areas.
5. Federal flood insurance can be purchased through most major insurance agents.
6. Even though flood insurance may not replace property and possessions to pre-disaster conditions, it is a first step to recovering from a flood.

Information courtesy FEMA

FEMA Awards \$3.1 Million For Bixby Flood Protection

FEMA announced in late August that it has obligated \$3,167,250 to the state of Oklahoma to purchase flood-prone homes in Bixby and construct a flood detention facility to control flooding in the downtown district.

Through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, FEMA will provide 75 percent of eligible project costs; the remaining 25 percent will come from local resources. The project will result in the purchase and removal of 31 homes subject to storm runoff and flooding damages along Bixby Creek. Homeowners volunteered to participate in the project. The detention and channelization measures will also aid other areas of Bixby.

"This project is exemplary of the benefits that come from a community approach to mitigation," said Albert Ashwood, director of the state's Department of Emergency Management. "The coordinated efforts of planners, floodplain administrators, emergency managers, and property owners have made this downtown flood protection project possible and the community of Bixby a safer place to live and raise a family."

Rebuilding a Safer Gulf Coast

The devastation in the Gulf Coast/New Orleans from Hurricane Katrina is unprecedented in recent U.S. History. Once the monumental job of attending to the pressing human needs through rescue and relief, immediate response, and short term recovery is well underway, the nation will turn its attention to the rebuilding of heavily damaged communities and properties. In the future, we must rebuild in a way that will reduce the risk of flooding and hurricanes and the human suffering that follows.

Enormous amounts of funding will go to reconstruction in the coastal high hazard areas of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and the Florida panhandle. We must ensure that reconstruction will be done to create safer, more disaster-resistant homes, businesses, and infrastructure. These actions are not only needed in the affected Gulf Coast area, but in all coastal areas of the nation, where the population at risk is increasing daily as people move to the coast. Following are a few of the many necessary steps in this process:

1. Assess the damage to each structure to determine if it should be reconstructed.
2. Evaluate the current maps and construction standards for needed adjustments to protect lives and property. FEMA should perform an analysis of the flood maps and damages in the Gulf coast to determine if the current standards for mapping

and managing those areas are adequate. Some important questions include:

- Did the maps correctly reflect the expected storm surge and flood hazard?
 - Did the existing flood maps show properties not at risk that were destroyed or badly damaged?
 - Did those maps accurately reflect the 1% chance (100-year) flood?
 - Did those structures on the coast built to existing standards survive?
 - Is the 1% chance flood an adequate standard?
3. Mitigate wherever possible. All options for mitigation must be considered, including elevating or floodproofing structures, acquiring and relocating structures from areas too hazardous for habitation, or demolishing damaged structures and replacing them according to higher standards.
 4. Adopt higher standards for reconstruction to reflect hazards specific to the state or community. The standards of the National Flood Insurance Program are minimum nationwide standards.
 5. Provide funding for federal mitigation cost-sharing programs.

Post-disaster mitigation funding must be restored. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides mitigation funds after a disaster as part of the Disaster Relief Act. Funding for that program was started in 1988, but was inadequate until after the Midwest floods of 1993 when Congress increased funding to 15% of the disaster costs. In FY 2003, the funding level was reduced to 7.5%, and has again proved inadequate.

The 2004 NFIP Reform Act provides authority for additional funding to help property owners mitigate repetitive loss structures through a variety of generally non-structural means, including voluntary buyouts and relocations, elevation of buildings, and floodproofing. That funding should be included in the FY 06 budget to ensure the NFIP's effectiveness in helping to reduce this drain. This matter should be of concern to everyone in a flood zone. Repetitive claims and large numbers of claims will drive up the cost of flood insurance for everyone.

Further information about flooding and flood mitigation issues can be found on the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM) Web site (www.floods.org) or by calling Larry Larson, ASFPM Executive Director, at (608) 274-0123.

Excerpted from the ASFPM White Paper "Hurricanes Katrina & Rita: Using Mitigation to Rebuild a Safer Gulf Coast" (published 9/9/05)

Water Board Receives Prestigious EPA Award

The Oklahoma Water Resources Board's Financial Assistance Program, which has funded infrastructure needs of the state's water and wastewater systems since 1983, has been recognized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for its innovation and stability in financing measures aimed at protecting the nation's waters.

EPA's first ever *Pisces Award* was conferred to Joe Freeman, chief of the OWRB's Financial Assistance Division, at the annual Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities State Revolving Fund (SRF) Conference luncheon, held October 31 in Chicago. The new award recognizes states that have exhibited the most innovative and effective financial performance in advancing EPA's goals through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Loan Program. Widely successful since its creation in 1987, the CWSRF provides funding to states to facilitate the construction of municipal wastewater facilities and implementation of nonpoint source pollution control and related water quality protection projects.

According to EPA, the Oklahoma Water Resources Board is considered a CWSRF leader due to its watershed approach to lending. In 2001, the OWRB adopted the Integrated Priority Ranking System, which ranks projects for funding based on the goals of the Clean Water Act and the State's Unified Watershed assessment to eliminate human health threats, restore impaired surface waters,

and protect high quality waters and their uses. It has adopted a targeted effort to identify high priority projects and contacts communities within targeted watersheds or that are in violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permits.

Nominations for the award were made by each of the 10 EPA regional offices located throughout the U.S. Each nominee had to have a pace level greater than 80% and audits that had revealed no serious programmatic or financial problems. In addition, nominees had to demonstrate outstanding performance related to the following criteria: better management practices, watershed approach, promotion of creative use of technologies, leveraging practices, innovative partnerships, innovative lending practices, and whether the noted performance could be replicated by other states.

The OWRB serves as the state's primary financing vehicle for local government water and wastewater projects, assisting municipalities, rural water and sewer districts, and other political subdivisions of the state.

The OWRB's five financial assistance programs—consisting of the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Programs, State Loan Program, Emergency Grant Program, and Rural Economic Action Plan Grant Program—are collectively responsible for more than \$1.4 billion in financing for community water and sewer infrastructure projects in Oklahoma. The effort was launched through a \$25 million dollar appropriation by the State Legislature in 1983.

Judge Sentences Unlawful Well Driller

In mid-September, a Johnston County district court judge sentenced a local water well driller on criminal contempt charges for disregarding previous court orders to suspend his business, which was responsible for numerous unlawful and poorly constructed wells in southern Oklahoma.

In July, Max Jones, owner of Jones Water Well Drilling, pled guilty to violating the Honorable Robert M. Highsmith's order, issued in February 2002, enjoining Jones from drilling water wells as a commercial business. The previous order included a permanent injunction against Jones Water Well Drilling from drilling or plugging groundwater wells and test holes.

According to Kent Wilkins, Coordinator of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board's Well Drillers Program, Jones was responsible for numerous violations of minimum well construction standards. Water Board field inspectors identified the infractions during 2001 at multiple well sites in Johnston, Marshall, and Bryan Counties. The most common violation was that wells drilled by Jones lacked the required cement surface seal, the primary mechanism to prevent contamination of groundwater.

In separate court orders issued September 13 and 19, the Judge formally sentenced Jones to 14 days in the Johnston County jail. Judge Highsmith's initial order states, "In this case, the defendant was ordered and enjoined from water well drilling and had appeared in this court multiple times, but still determined to drill wells for a fee. The act of the defendant was certainly a criminal contempt and is subject to restitution."

An associated 5-year sentence was deferred upon the condition that Jones ceases any future water well construction. In addition, Judge Highsmith granted more than \$6,000 in restitution for the victims to recover drilling charges as well as costs associated with remedial work required to plug the wells and/or bring them into compliance with state well construction standards.

According to state law, all water wells in Oklahoma must be constructed by a licensed driller. Wilkins urges citizens interested in having a water well drilled to ask potential drillers for a copy of their license prior to construction. Citizens who have questions about the validity of a particular water well driller, concerns about construction of a water well, or related questions can contact Wilkins at (405) 530-8800.

Oklahoma Drought Monitor

Reservoir Storage

Lake storage is becoming a concern in some areas of Oklahoma, especially in the east. As of November 7, the combined normal conservation pools of 31 selected major federal reservoirs across Oklahoma (see below) are approximately 86.2 percent full, a 1.9 percent decrease from that recorded on October 11, according to information from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Tulsa District). Twenty-seven reservoirs have experienced lake level decreases since that time; 28 reservoirs are currently operating at less than full capacity (compared to 22 four weeks ago). Eight reservoirs—including Lugert-Altus, only 37.4 percent full—are now below 80 percent capacity.

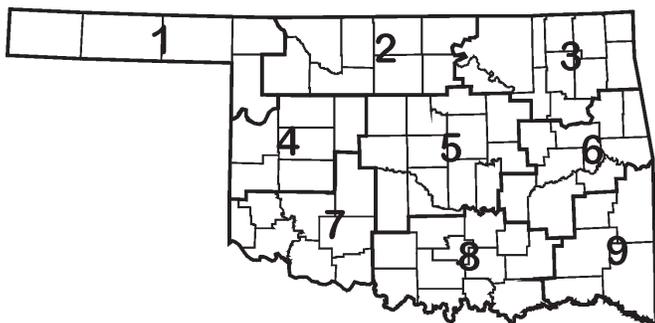
Storage in Selected Oklahoma Lakes & Reservoirs

As of November 7, 2005

Climate Division	Conservation Storage (acre-feet)	Present Storage (acre-feet)	Percent of Conservation Storage
North Central	433,032	431,958	99.8
Northeast	3,710,194	3,417,574	92.1
West Central	276,790	259,595	93.8
Central	154,225	140,116	90.9
East Central	2,968,683	2,307,731	77.7
Southwest	301,810	73,685	24.4
South Central	3,078,236	2,858,481	92.9
Southeast	1,476,764	1,199,960	81.3
State Totals	12,399,734	10,689,100	86.2

Drought Indices

According to the latest Palmer Drought Severity Index (November 5, below), state drought conditions have worsened somewhat within the past month. The Southeast and East Central climate divisions remain in “moderate drought” while the Northeast region is now in the “mild drought” category. Eight of Oklahoma’s nine climate divisions have undergone PDSI moisture decreases since October 8.



The latest monthly Standardized Precipitation Index (through October, below) reflects increasingly dry conditions in southern and eastern areas of Oklahoma. In particular, among the *selected* time periods (3-, 6-, 9- and 12-month SPIs), **“extremely dry” conditions are present in Southeast Oklahoma over the past 9 months.** Also, “very dry” conditions persist in Southeast and East Central Oklahoma over various time periods within the past 9 months. Considering longer periods (through six years), the Southeast climate division reports “very dry” conditions over the past 36 months as well as “moderately dry” conditions over the 15-, 24- and 30-month periods.

Palmer Drought Severity Index

Climate Division (#)	Current Status 11/5/2005	Value		Change In Value
		11/5	10/8	
NORTHWEST (1)	MOIST SPELL	1.01	0.70	0.31
NORTH CENTRAL (2)	MOIST SPELL	1.72	2.37	-0.65
NORTHEAST (3)	MILD DROUGHT	-1.48	-0.56	-0.92
WEST CENTRAL (4)	UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL	2.03	3.11	-1.08
CENTRAL (5)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.10	1.29	-1.39
EAST CENTRAL (6)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.55	-2.40	-0.15
SOUTHWEST (7)	MOIST SPELL	1.05	2.16	-1.11
SOUTH CENTRAL (8)	NEAR NORMAL	-0.35	0.22	-0.57
SOUTHEAST (9)	MODERATE DROUGHT	-2.91	-2.87	-0.04

Standardized Precipitation Index

Through October 2005

	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
NORTHWEST (1)	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
NORTH CENTRAL (2)	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
NORTHEAST (3)	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
WEST CENTRAL (4)	MODERATELY WET	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY WET
CENTRAL (5)	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
EAST CENTRAL (6)	MODERATELY DRY	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
SOUTHWEST (7)	MODERATELY WET	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL
SOUTH CENTRAL (8)	NEAR NORMAL	NEAR NORMAL	MODERATELY DRY	NEAR NORMAL
SOUTHEAST (9)	VERY DRY	VERY DRY	EXTREMELY DRY	MODERATELY DRY

Financial Assistance Program Update

Loans/Grants Approved as of November 1, 2005

FAP Loans—313 totaling \$562,765,000

The OWRB's Financial Assistance Program (FAP), created by the State Legislature in 1979, provides loans for water and wastewater system improvements in Oklahoma. The tremendous popularity of the bond loan program is due, in part, to extended payoff periods of up to 30 years at extremely competitive interest rates, averaging approximately 4.762 percent since 1986.

CWSRF Loans—169 totaling \$578,527,415

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loan program was created in 1988 to provide a renewable financing source for communities to draw upon for their wastewater infrastructure needs. The CWSRF program is Oklahoma's largest self-supporting wastewater financing effort, providing low-interest loans to communities in need.

DWSRF Loans—53 totaling \$204,715,539

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loan program is an initiative of the OWRB and Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality to assist municipalities and rural water districts in the construction and improvement of drinking water systems. These projects are often mandated for communities to obtain compliance with increasingly stringent federal standards related to the treatment of drinking water.

REAP Grants—434 totaling \$37,952,038

The Rural Economic Action Plan (REAP) Program was created by the State Legislature in 1996. REAP grants, used for water/wastewater system improvements, target primarily rural communities with populations of 7,000 or less, but priority is afforded to those with fewer than 1,750 inhabitants.

Emergency Grants—519 totaling \$30,464,145

Emergency grants, limited to \$100,000, are awarded to correct situations constituting a threat to life, health, or property and are an indispensable component of the agency's financial assistance strategy.

Total Loans/Grants—1,488 totaling \$1,414,424,137

Estimated Savings—\$446,240,479

Applicants eligible for water/wastewater project financial assistance vary according to the specific program's purpose and requirements, but include towns and other municipalities with proper legal authority, various districts established under Title 82 of Oklahoma Statutes (rural water, master/water conservancy, rural sewage, and irrigation districts), counties, public works authorities, and/or school districts. Applications for agency financial assistance programs are evaluated individually by agency staff. Those meeting specific program requirements are recommended by staff for approval at monthly meetings of the nine-member Water Board.

More information about the OWRB's Financial Assistance Program can be obtained by calling the OWRB at (405)530-8800.

Rudy Herrmann, *Chairman*; Mark Nichols, *Vice Chairman*; Bill Secrest, *Secretary*
Harry Currie, Lonnie L. Farmer, Ed Fite, Jack Keeley, Kenneth K. Knowles, Richard C. Sevenoaks

Brian Vance, *Writer/Editor* • Darla Whitley, *Writer/Layout* • Barry Fogerty, *Photography*

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