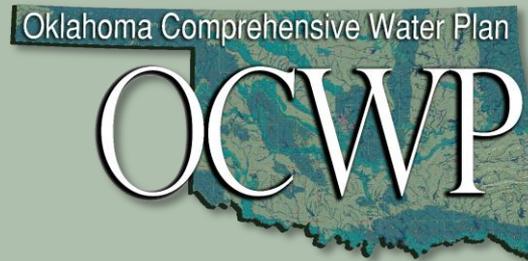
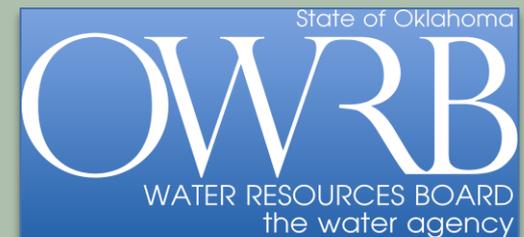


Excess and Surplus Water: Definitions, Procedures, Findings



Instream Flow Advisory Group Meeting 2
May 16, 2013



Statutory Requirements for the OCWP

- Codified at 82 O.S. 1086.2(1)
- Must include...
 - Definition of “excess and surplus water of this state”
 - Recommended procedure for determining “excess and surplus water of this state... to ensure that the area of origin will never be made water deficient.”

Excess & Surplus Water

Protecting Local Water Needs While Addressing Statewide Demands

ADOPTED DEFINITION:

“Excess and surplus water” means the projected surface water available for new permits in 2060, less an in-basin reserve amount, for each of the 80 basins as set forth in the 2012 OCWP Watershed Planning Region Reports whose surface water is under OWRB jurisdiction (excepting the Grand Region); provided that nothing in this definition is intended to affect ownership rights to groundwater and that groundwater is not considered excess and surplus water.

ADOPTED PROCEDURE:

- 1) *Each of the 82 OCWP watershed planning basins shall be considered an individual stream system wherein water originates (i.e., area of origin) for purposes of appropriation and permitting.*



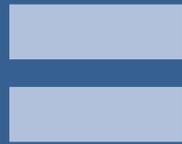
OWRB defined area of origin as the OCWP Planning Basins



ADOPTED PROCEDURE:

- 2) The total annual amount of available stream water for new permits in 2060 is equal to the total Surface Water Permit Availability amount as set forth in the OCWP Watershed Planning Region Reports minus the amount of the annual Anticipated Surface Water Permits in 2060 also set forth in those reports. The in-basin reserve amount is equal to 10% of the total Surface Water Permit Availability amount plus 10% of the annual Anticipated Surface Water Permits in 2060.*

Total SW
Available for
New Permits
in 2060

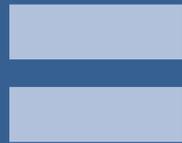


Total SW
Permit
Availability
for Basin



Anticipated
SW Permits
in 2060 in
Basin*

In-Basin
Reserve
Amount



10% of
Total SW
Permit
Availability



10% of
Anticipated
SW Permits
in 2060

* Includes current and future anticipated permit needs, reservoir yields, existing out-of-basin transfers, downstream future permit needs (one basin downstream), a domestic use set-aside, and compact obligations

- 3) *In considering individual applications for permits to transport and use more than 500 acre-feet of stream water per year outside the stream system wherein the water originates, the Board shall determine whether there is “unappropriated water available in the amount applied for” by considering only the remaining amount of excess and surplus water calculated for the stream system where the point of diversion is proposed, and for stream systems located downstream from this proposed point of diversion, provided this procedure shall not be used to reduce the amount authorized under existing permits and water rights.*
- 4) *The Board will also exclude from consideration for any permit for out-of-basin use:*
 - a) *the quantity of water adjudicated or agreed by cooperative agreement or compact to be reserved for Federal or Tribal rights, and*
 - b) *the quantity of water reserved for instream or recreational flow needs established pursuant to law.*



- Applies to trans-basin permit applications >500 AFY
- Review of application only considers remaining E&S
- Excludes the quantity of water adjudicated or agreed by cooperative agreement or compact to be reserved for Federal or Tribal rights
- Excludes the quantity of water reserved for instream or recreational flow needs established pursuant to law.

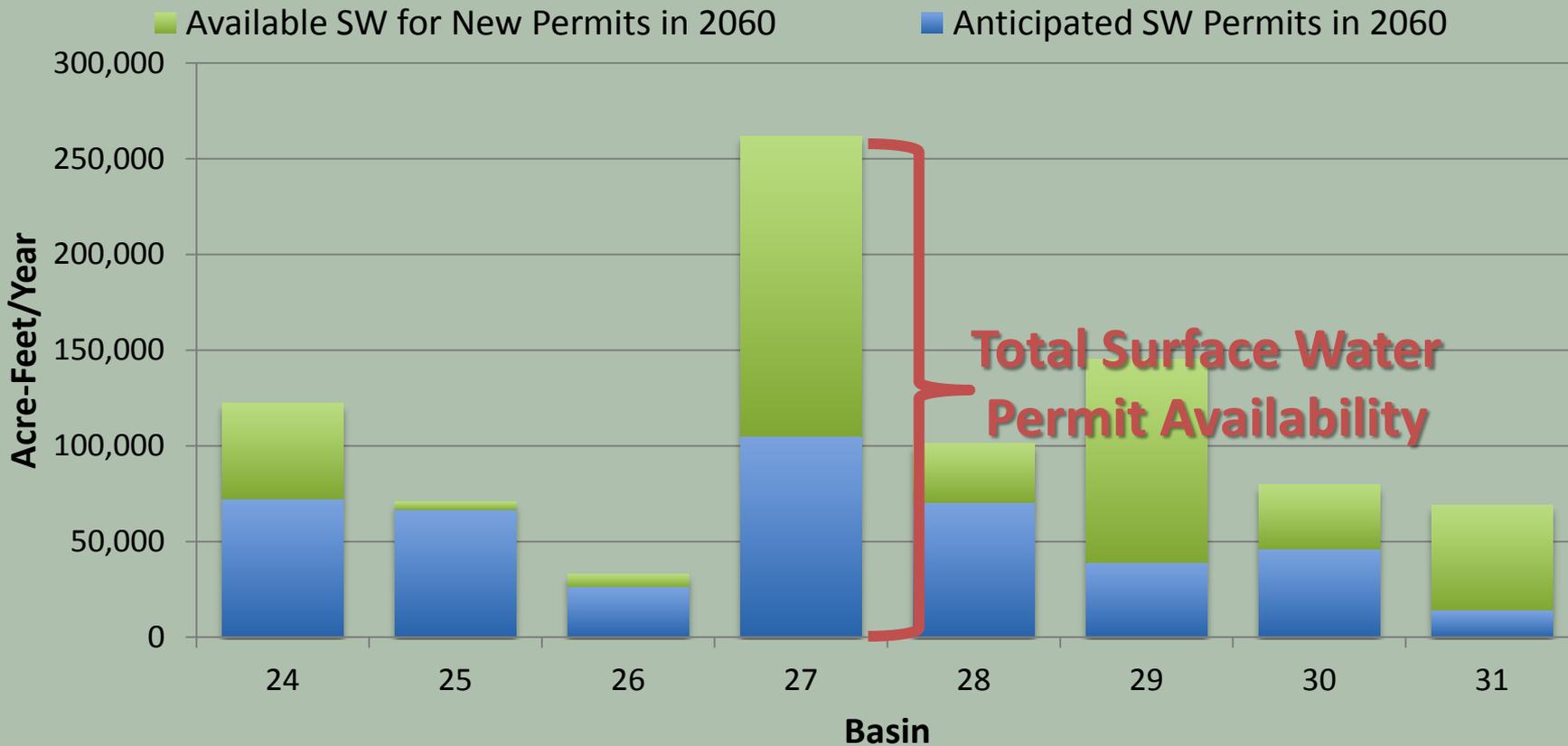
Calculating Surplus Water

Water Use Permitting in Oklahoma
 Oklahoma's water resources are limited. The state's population is growing, and the demand for water is increasing. The Oklahoma Department of Water Resources (ODWR) is responsible for managing the state's water resources. The ODWR issues permits for water use, and the amount of water that can be used is limited by the permit. The ODWR also monitors water use and issues fines for excessive use.

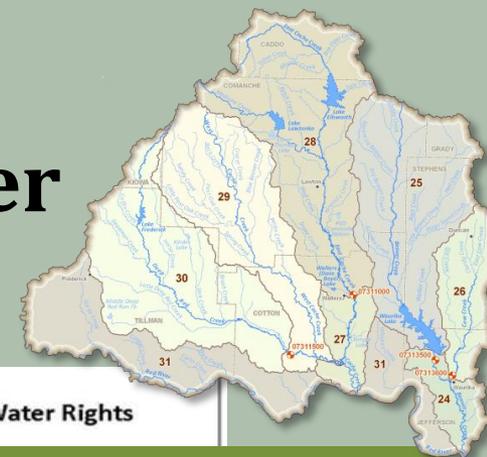
Permit Availability
 The amount of water that can be used is limited by the permit. The ODWR issues permits for water use, and the amount of water that can be used is limited by the permit. The ODWR also monitors water use and issues fines for excessive use.

Groundwater Permit Availability
 The amount of water that can be used is limited by the permit. The ODWR issues permits for water use, and the amount of water that can be used is limited by the permit. The ODWR also monitors water use and issues fines for excessive use.

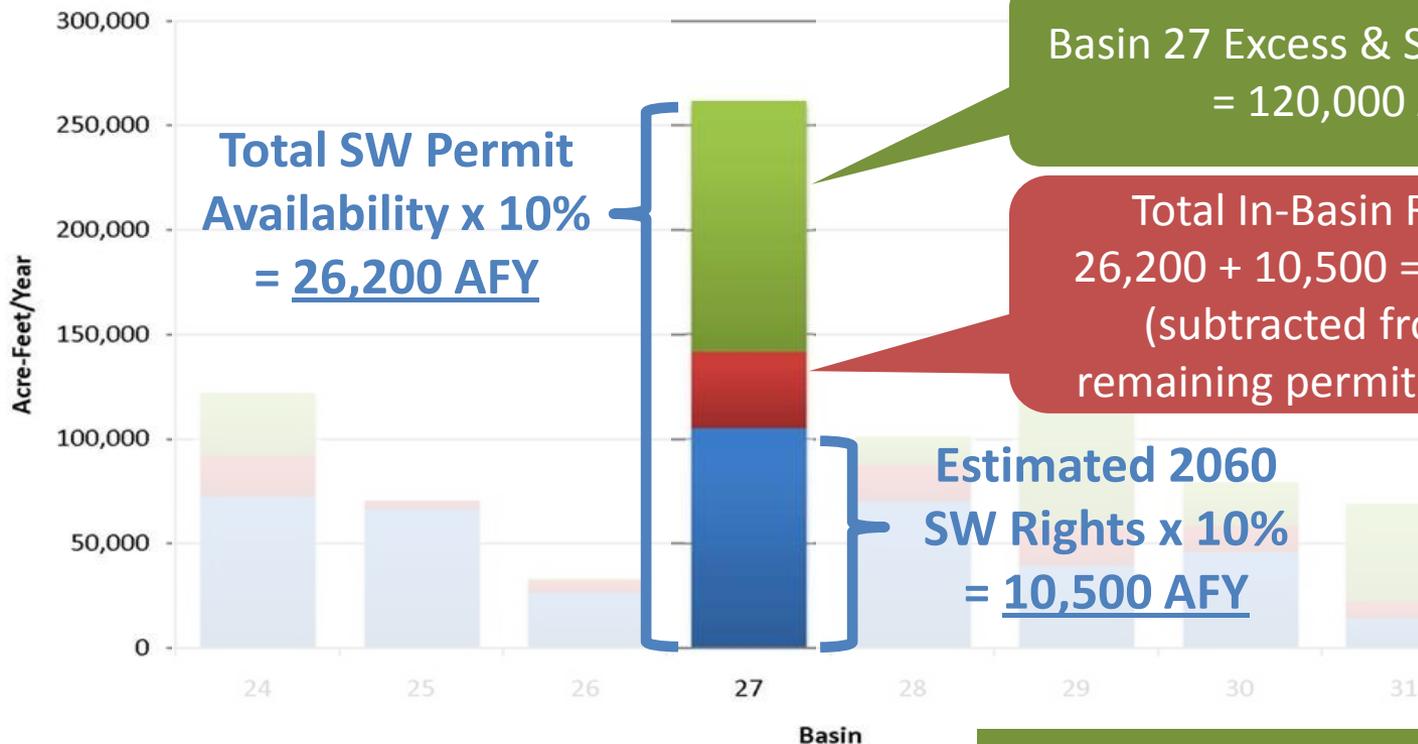
Surface Water Permit Availability Beaver-Cache Region



Example Calculating Surplus Water



■ Estimated Surplus Supply in 2060
 ■ Supply Reserved for In-Basin Use
 ■ Estimated 2060 Surface Water Rights



**Total SW Permit
Availability x 10%
= 26,200 AFY**

**Basin 27 Excess & Surplus Water
= 120,000 AFY***

**Total In-Basin Reserve =
26,200 + 10,500 = 36,700 AFY
(subtracted from 2060
remaining permit availability)**

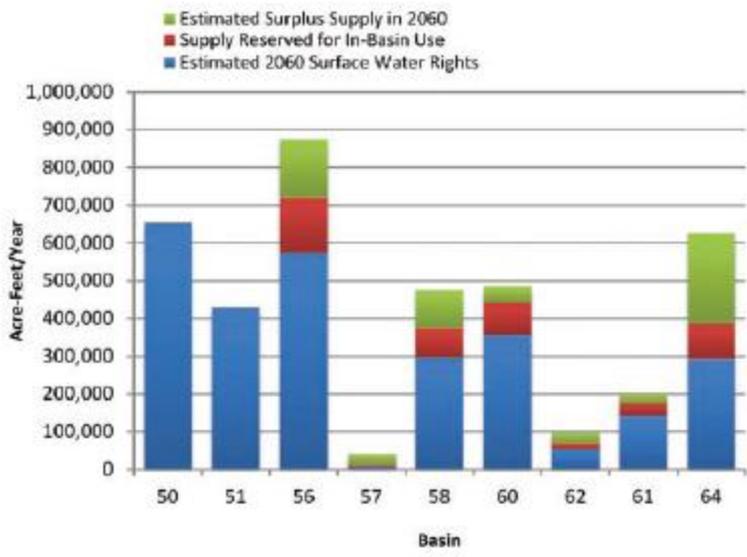
**Estimated 2060
SW Rights x 10%
= 10,500 AFY**

**does not include potential
federal/Tribal rights or instream
flow requirements pursuant to law*

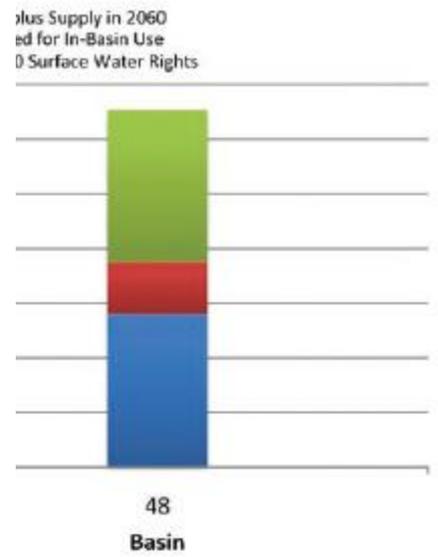
Results

- 52 of 80 basins have surplus water
 - Low: Beaver-Cache Basin 26 – 800 AFY
 - High: Lower Ark. Basin 46 – 7.37M AFY
- 28 of 80 basins have no surplus water
- No excess/surplus water in the Panhandle or West Central Regions
- Not assessed for the two basins in the Grand Region (GRDA authority)

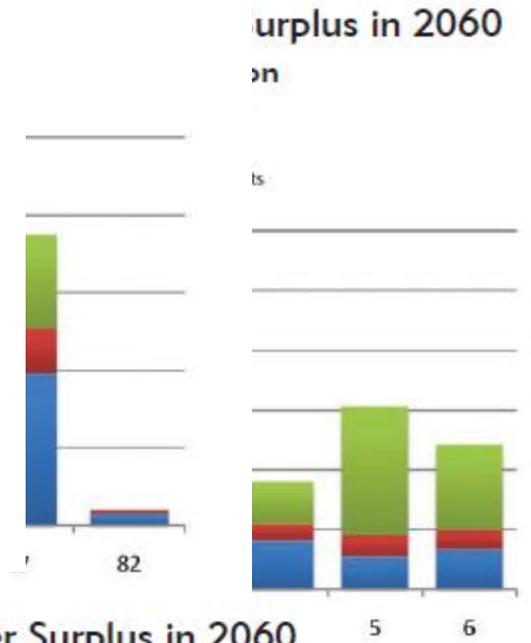
Estimated Surface Water Surplus in 2060 Central Region



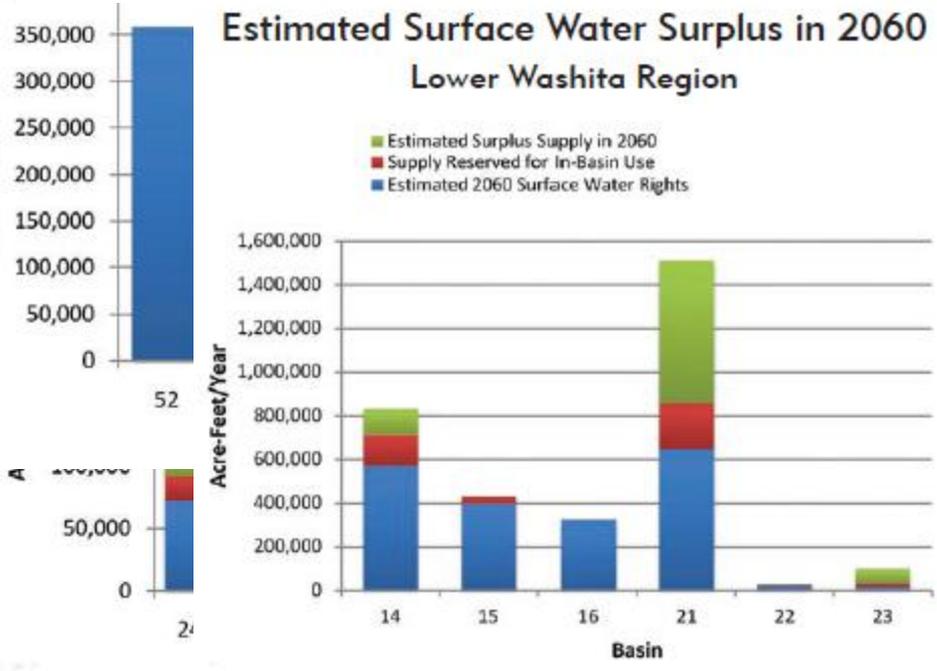
Surface Water Surplus in 2060 Columbia Region



in 2060



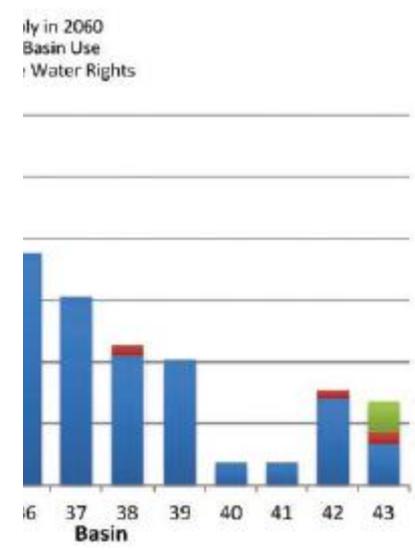
Estimated Surface Water Surplus in 2060 Lower Washita Region



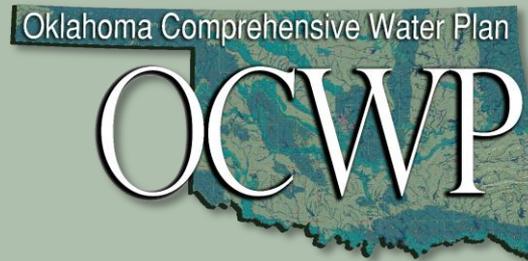
Surplus in 2060



Water Surplus in 2060 West Region



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