

# Local Input Meeting Report



**#21**

**Ada, Oklahoma**

**Pontotoc Technology Center**

**Seminar Center**

**August 2, 2007**

## Project Description

The Water Research Institute, at Oklahoma State University, is working under contract with the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to update Oklahoma's Comprehensive Water Plan. The Institute has designed an innovative process that combines citizens' ideas with the assistance of water experts in formulating policy recommendations. This process seeks to rely on the citizens' values for guidance in making tough choices about management of our State's water resources.

The first phase of this process consisted of 42 Local Input Meetings held throughout the State beginning in April 2007, at Beaver and ending on Nov. 15, 2007, at Idabel. The purpose of the meetings was to gather citizens' ideas, questions, suggestions and concerns about Oklahoma's water resources. This report is a comprehensive list of the comments received at this meeting.

In addition to the Local Input Meetings the public participation process consists of four other components. During the second phase, beginning in 2008, the Institute will conduct 11 regional meetings where selected participants will review the comments, consolidate similar issues, and prioritize them. Planning workshop, where participants will work to development management alternatives, is scheduled to begin in 2009. The Oklahoma Academy for State Goals will hold a special Town Hall meeting, in the spring of 2010, where citizens will develop consensus recommendations. These recommendations will be forwarded to the Oklahoma Water Resources Board for consideration/inclusion in a draft updated Comprehensive Water Plan. In the final phase the Institute will again conduct 11 regional meetings. At these meetings, the Institute will receive feedback and implementation suggestions on the draft Water Plan. Comments received at these meetings will be forwarded to the Water Board who will finalize the Plan and submit it to the legislature and the governor.

For more information visit the Institute's website at <http://okwaterplan.info>, email them at [waterplan@okstate.edu](mailto:waterplan@okstate.edu), or by phone at 405.744.9994. You may also contact the Oklahoma Water Resources Board at [www.owrb.ok.gov](http://www.owrb.ok.gov) or 405.530.8800.



### Meeting Agenda

Time	Topic	Speaker
6:32 pm	Welcome	Justin McDaniel, Educator Pontotoc County Cooperative Extension Service
6:37 pm	Purpose of Meeting and Introduction of Staff	Mike Langston, Assistant Director Water Research Institute
6:43 pm	Water Challenges in Oklahoma	Dave Dillon, Director of Water Planning Oklahoma Water Resources Board
7:19 pm	Comments from the public	Public Participants
8:28 pm	Meeting adjourned	

#### Attendees

##### *Water Research Institute Staff*

Mike Langston, Assistant Director  
Jeri Fleming, Communications Manager  
Alison Stone, Administration Specialist

##### *Oklahoma Water Resources Board Staff*

Dave Dillon, Director of Water Planning

##### *Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service Staff*

Janna Kelley, Pontotoc County Extension Educator  
Justin McDaniel, Pontotoc County Extension Educator  
Claude Bess, Southeast District Extension Director  
Lani Vasconcellos, Southeast District Family and Consumer Science Program Specialist

##### *Public Participants*

65 citizens

#### Comments

Ninety-eight comments were received from the meeting participants. Comments were submitted both orally and by comment card. The comments are organized alphabetically by topic. Each comment is preceded by a unique identification number that will remain with the comment throughout the process. *Additional comments were submitted online to the website and are not included below; however, there is a separate report that lists all comments received through the website, by fax, mail and phone.*

## Water Management

### Agencies

- **Ad11a** There needs to be a State agency that coordinates all the collection and disbursement of funds as well as the information about water resources. Information should be easily available to the people involved in water planning.
- *Funding*
  - **Ad40** The State of Oklahoma should develop funding mechanisms to support water resource studies, management strategy development, ongoing needs assessments, and the research & development needed to ensure sustainable water supplies. We must allocate the needed financial resources if we hope to optimize on State water plans. One suggestion is to mimic the funding model of the EPA's Underground Storage Tank program.
- *Jurisdiction*
  - **Ad6a** The legislature needs to take another look at the powers they have granted to the OWRB. The OWRB is working under antiquated rules and there should be an overhaul of those rules in order to modernize them.
  - **Ad15** There should be maps of all the impaired groundwater bodies in the state of Oklahoma and there should be more communication between federal and state agencies.
  - **Ad30** I would like DEQ and OWRB to both have authority over water quality and quantity. They should function as one entity that communicates well.
  - **Ad35** I recommend putting DEQ, Dept. of Mines, or anyone dealing with water under OWRB where we will know the true status of the State's water situation.
- *Local*
  - **Ad4d** We should establish regional water boards allowing them to address the concerns of their region. Water sales for consumptive use must be approved by these regional water boards.

### Conjunctive Management

- **Ad52e** Recognize the link between ground and surface waters and integrate both in any permitting processes.
- *Legislation*
  - **Ad4b** The connection between surface and groundwater should be statutorily recognized.
  - **Ad27** I would like official policy recognition of the connection between ground and surface water.
  - **Ad49a** The legislature should consider combining the surface/ground water laws to include the modern science of hydrology [which has demonstrated the connection between ground and surface water].
  - **Ad51b** The conception of conjunctive use should be a part of any water use and sale also. The definitions of waste and conjunctive use should be defined by the legislature for the best benefit of all the people in Oklahoma and the future of the State of Oklahoma.
- *Research*
  - **Ad5b** I am happy about the study that is being done on the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer.

## Conservation

- **Ad22** The mindset of the OWRB in this plan should be conservation of water rather than total utilization.
- **Ad39b** I think we should concentrate on conservation.
- **Ad52h** Stress water conservation as an integral component of any water resource plan.
- **Ad55** A second way to conserve water is more personal. If we flushed less in Oklahoma we could save 60 million gallons per day (5 flushes x 4 gallons x 3 million people), minus the use at public facilities.
- *Incentives*
  - **Ad4e** Encourage management of best water practices. The State should develop economic incentives to promote water conservation.
  - **Ad12d** We may want to look at giving water credits to municipalities (or any user) for their conservation efforts (similarly to what is done with carbon credits).
  - **Ad28** I would like incentives to be offered for water conservation.
- *Sustainability*
  - **Ad49d** Withdrawal of water from a given groundwater reservoir [aquifer] should not exceed the average recharge volume of the reservoir. Excessive withdrawal of water will cause subsidence and accompanied loss of porosity (capacity of the reservoir to hold water.)

## Economic Impacts

- *Development*
  - **Ad34** Please keep our resources for those who would like to build Oklahoma and make Oklahoma jobs.
- *Recreation*
  - **Ad52g** Require that recreational aspects (especially fishing and hunting) be included in any studies done on economic value/impact of water projects.
  - **Ad52j** Fish and wildlife recreation provides an estimated impact of \$476 million annually to Oklahoma's economy. Maintaining water quantity and quality are integral components of fish and wildlife management.

## Health

- *Ecological*
  - **Ad48b** Don't allow the Arbuckle aquifer to be tapped, and thus, protect 40,000 acre-ft of flow.

## Infrastructure

- *Funding*
  - **Ad7a** Water storage is the key to adequate water supply. We are living off older reservoirs. There are few sites suitable for additional reservoirs and as development continues to encroach on these sites, we need a mechanism to preserve the sites that would make a good reservoir. Possibly the State could buy the land or compensate the landowner or use some type of zoning. The State should consider a revolving fund for the construction of reservoirs.

- **Ad9** Coal, Pontotoc and Hughes counties could benefit from a lake in the area. One of the problems is the cost of purchasing the land. I think there should be a funding source to allow the State to secure the land now instead of waiting until the price goes up.
- **Ad12c** Include support for watershed rehabilitation with the large number of aging dams/flood control structures.
- **Ad43b** We need a revolving fund for funding surface reservoirs.
- *Needs*
  - **Ad5c** I would like to see more upstream control structures. The upstream control structures that are planned for this area should be built.
  - **Ad6c** We have a dire need for additional surface water for certain areas of our State. Hughes County has a very limited amount of groundwater and the surface water is not easily accessible. There is land in Hughes County where additional reservoirs should be built.
  - **Ad37** Oklahoma needs to create more access to surface water by building additional reservoirs due to lack of groundwater availability to farmers and homeowners.
  - **Ad39c** I would like a plan to include construction of the proposed "Parker Reservoir."
  - **Ad42** We need more reservoirs.
  - **Ad54** One of my dreams was to see every acre in Oklahoma under "upstream control" projects. I knew that 41 sites in the UMBC (Upper Muddy Boggy Conservation District Project) District would protect roads, railroads, and a million acres of fertile flood plain between Ada's Main Street and Boggy's confluence with the Red River. We started a half-dozen projects here and became the "upstream control" show place of the nation. But of the hundred or so lake sites planned, most were never completed. The one built above my ranch saved me thousands of dollars from flood damage. Thirty-one of the planned but unbuilt lakes were above the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer, from which the Ada area's wonderful water flows. If the lakes were built, their seepage could raise the highly faulted, 500 square-mile aquifer by one inch, increasing its flow by 16 million gallons per day. These sites were to be built with federal funds and may have been "authorized" at one time by the U.S. Congress. We should investigate this.

### **Planning**

- **Ad12b** The plan should look at planning down to the watershed level.
- **Ad21** The water plan should be part of an overall comprehensive environmental plan that involves air, water, wildlife, agriculture and land use, etc. This plan should integrate with the wildlife department's comprehensive wildlife conservation strategy.
- **Ad38a** Water is obviously a complicated, involved issue. I think we should emphasize science, conservation, and water quality. Let's be fair about it!
- *Priorities*
  - **Ad6b** The OWRB should have the authority to set priorities of water use during times of drought. Human consumption should come first then agriculture. We should not penalize anyone but simply set priorities in times of dire need.
  - **Ad13** The wildlife department's position is wildlife needs to be given greater priority.
  - **Ad24** I would like the plan to prioritize people and wildlife over industry, especially industry that produces little revenue for the State, i.e. mining.
  - **Ad39a** I would like to see legislation to make domestic water use a higher priority than other uses- especially in times of drought.

- **Ad41** Domestic use of water in Oklahoma should be the first priority of all water uses. The existing population should come first, before addressing any potential growth. In times of drought, OWRB should set priorities for water use.
- *Public Participation Process*
  - **Ad10** I would like to see the Tribes participate in these meetings.
  - **Ad38b** I think the Tribes should be actively involved in any discussion about our water. I'm certain they have historic claims, and they are fair with people.
  - **Ad52c** Representatives from all resource agencies and recreational stakeholder groups should be included in water development planning, giving recreational activities high priority.

## ***Policy/Regulations***

- *Enforcement*
  - **Ad1** I would like to see metered control of all the water pulled out of the aquifers for all uses. Water is being pulled out that is supposed to be used for agriculture that may be used for oil and gas instead. Fix it!
  - **Ad29** I would like enforcement and clarification of the "beneficial use" clause in water permitting.
  - **Ad46** SB 288 was supported by cities, conservancies, and water districts that were already selling water out of the Arbuckle-Simpson aquifer. Are these entities being monitored for water usage? There seems to be a lot of new pipelines, water storage tanks, etc. in Pontotoc county in the disguise of water districts.
  - **Ad53c** Someone besides the EPA should be enforcing the rules against illegal saltwater injection wells. There isn't enough fresh water in Oklahoma and these salt-water injection wells are not helping the situation.
  - **Ad53f** Self-regulation models used by State and federal agencies should be abandoned for a closely monitored system. Especially for bad actors and areas that are vulnerable to pollution.
- *Federal Regulations*
  - **Ad52a** Work with Congress to designate recreation as an authorized purpose of all federal reservoirs.
- *State Regulations*
  - **Ad23** Irrigation wells need to be metered. More regulations and protections apply to drinking water wells than to irrigation wells. The irrigation wells should be given the same protection because they come from the same sources.
  - **Ad25** I would like a definition of what constitutes "interference to downstream users" in stream water permitting.
  - **Ad33** Water withdrawal needs to be metered.
  - **Ad49f** All water withdrawal (surface and ground) should be metered in order to properly manage the amount of water that is available.
  - **Ad53a** I am concerned about the disparity between the regulation of irrigation wells and municipal wells. The irrigation wells don't seem to be regulated/metered but municipal wells are closely regulated.
  - **Ad53b** I am concerned about pollution from the connection of manure effluent lines from CAFO's to irrigation wells and dependence on back flow valves for protection. They should not be allowed to make such connections.

- **Ad53e** The OWRB should monitor and verify test wells, other wells, and pump logs by using locked meters to ensure all permit holders remain within their specified limits.
- o *Permits*
  - **Ad26a** I would like a seasonal stream water permitting plan.
  - **Ad26b** No groundwater permit should be allowed to dry up streams and wells.
  - **Ad32** Stream water permits should not be allowed to dry up a creek, thus killing wildlife, just because there is no permit holder downstream complaining that they have no water.
  - **Ad53g** Limit water to corporate farms.
- o *Taxes*
  - **Ad4c** Consumptive use of water should be subject to a State depletion tax.
  - **Ad12e** Recreationists should be made to pay for the surface water or any recreation use through a mechanism such as a recreation tax.
  - **Ad53h** Unplugged geo-tech borings. There should be a mechanism for the actual collection of fines by the OWRB after they hand the case to the local prosecuting attorney in the affected area. The prosecuting attorney's office should get a percentage of the fines over the cost of prosecuting. The OWRB should receive a large portion of the fines instead of going to the general fund. If the prosecuting attorney feels uncomfortable or lacks the experience then it should be handed to the environmental unit of the Office of the Attorney General. If it is found that the unplugged geo-tech holes have been unplugged for several years, then double the fines and mandatory jail time for whoever maintains them. Self-regulation models should be abandoned the parties should not be able to self-report the OWRB should do that.
- o *Water Rights*
  - **Ad44** Groundwater is considered private property like oil, gas, coal, and other minerals. Stream water is considered to be water that is owned by the public. I want these definitions in the law to stay the same and be considered as separate entities. Although some people believe the two should be considered as one, I disagree. I want to continue to see Oklahoma law respect private property rights.
  - **Ad49c** Prevent the acquisition of water rights by special interest groups.
- *State Statutes*
  - **Ad4a** We should manage our groundwater on a sustainable-use approach instead of the current 20-year utilization plan.
  - **Ad4g** The definitions of waste and conjunctive use need to be defined by the legislature.
  - **Ad19** I think there should be less political stonewalling. Laws should be based on good science and not what someone thinks works well in their neighborhood.
  - **Ad49e** Pollution of any surface or groundwater resources should not be allowed in any amount. No excuses!
  - **Ad52b** Work with State legislators to enact rules that maintain adequate in-stream flows to ensure quality habitats.

### **Regionalization**

- **Ad11b** There should be regionalization of water systems to make it more economically feasible. It is getting more expensive and grant money is drying up.

## **Sales and Transfers**

- *Compensation*
  - **Ad47a** I am concerned about water usage by oil and gas and rock crushing industries with no expense and payment.
- *Interstate*
  - **Ad4f** We cannot prohibit the sale of water [to other states] but we can put conditions on the sale of that water such as putting conservation standards on them and once they have met them, they must maintain them for 5 years. We would probably have to use the same standards for Oklahoma.
  - **Ad47b** I am concerned about property owners selling excess water to other states.
  - **Ad48a** Don't sell water to Texas.
  - **Ad49b** Consider a way to stop the sale of water to other states.
  - **Ad50** I would hope that we, in Oklahoma, would not be selling our water to Texas, or any other state, for that matter. Let them move to Oklahoma if they want to use our water. Thank you.
  - **Ad51a** One of the most fundamental errors is our approach to water in our country and states is that we confuse wants with needs. In short, we waste and woefully conserve, if at all, the most scarce and vital resource on the planet, water. The federal law is clear, the sale of water is interstate commerce and thus falls within the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution. Which results in the fact that unless the Federal government says so, Oklahoma cannot prohibit the sale of water to another State no matter what our legislature says. There are other huge problems of ownership questioning whether the State of Oklahoma owns even a fraction of the surface water it claims it owns but that will not be addressed here. Oklahoma can legally place conditions on the use of the water it gives, that is correct-gives, to permittees [in-state and out-of-state] and in fact has done so by giving the OWRB the power to deny a water permit request if the water user would be wasting the water. The definition of waste provides a very broad latitude legally and politically. It is entirely legally feasible to place stipulations on the sale or use of water that will in effect force conservation measures before the water is sold. Let us say, for example, that Dallas-Fort Worth wants to buy Oklahoma water, and we say well all other things being ok, when you prove that your per capita water usage is within a certain range and is held there for a reasonable number of years and so forth, and that other reasonable conservation measures are enacted, so that we know that you need the water for growth, rather than want it for waste due to lack of conservation measures by your citizens, then we will commence negotiations for the potential sale of water. The same measures would probably have to apply to Oklahoma citizens to pass legal muster but that would help us rather than harm us.
- *Intrastate*
  - **Ad52d** Limit inter-basin water transfers to avoid transport of aquatic nuisance species.

## **Water Rights**

- *Native American*
  - **Ad4h** Native American water rights need to be addressed in the State's water plan.

## **Water Treatment**

- *Artificial*
  - **Ad45** In other states, cities that have water that is substandard (doesn't meet EPA standards) are allowed to buy water from land owners to blend with their water. This

makes it safe to drink and use. Why is blending never mentioned as an effective way to bring city water up to standards?

### ***Watershed Management***

- **Ad7b** Some aquifers are suitable for enhanced recharge and we should consider building a series of flood control structures that could also be used to enhance the recharge of aquifers.
- **Ad18** There should be additional research on using CRP-type grasses rather than crops to help remove nitrates, which could get into the groundwater, from the soil. Farmers could plant the CRP grasses and this would help clean up the nitrates resulting in cleaner water for municipalities and provide income for the farmers. The research could hopefully generate more funds for this, which will benefit farmers. A little bit of funding for prevention could help avoid the expense of a nitrate removal plant.
- **Ad20** Trees add moisture to the atmosphere and are not using up water. People are coming in and trying to cut down all the trees to make money.

## **Water Sources**

### ***Groundwater***

- *Quantity*
  - **Ad5a** If we raise the aquifer by 1" per year, we increase the flow in the aquifer. We have to worry about overflow from the aquifer if it increases in volume.
  - **Ad36** We need to conserve our aquifer!

### ***Surface Water***

- *Both Quality and Quantity*
  - **Ad52i** Twenty-five percent of Oklahomans fish in rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs. The primary motivation for fishing is to spend time with family and friends. Therefore, water quality and quantity are directly related to quality of life for Oklahoma citizens.

## **Water Uses**

### ***Conservation Use***

- *Reuse*
  - **Ad16** Domestic utilization of purified wastewater should be studied, opportunities identified, and encouraged.
  - **Ad17** Odessa, TX is a model for reusing industrial wastewater.

### ***Mining Use***

- **Ad31** More onsite storage should be required for mining--storage ponds that are not fissured and really hold water--or any industry and public water supply.

### ***Oil and Gas Use***

- **Ad53d** Illegal salt water dumping is rampant on tribal grounds.

***Recreational Use***

- **Ad52f** Ensure that public access to public water for all recreational purposes is maintained/enhanced.

***Storage Use***

- **Ad43a** Water storage is key to adequate water supplies. Surface reservoirs and aquifers are the major components of storage. We need to preserve sites for future surface reservoirs.
- **Ad43c** We need to consider enhanced recharge of aquifers.

## ADDENDUM

### Category Descriptions

- **Water Management**

- Agencies – Includes, but is not limited to, federal, state, and local agencies. Also includes rural water districts, jurisdictional issues, and additional funding needs by individual agencies
  - Federal – Comments regarding federal agencies that are not necessarily related to a law or regulation
  - Funding – Additional federal, state, or local funding opportunities for various projects
  - Jurisdiction – Limiting, expanding, or consolidating agency jurisdiction
  - Local – Includes cities, conservation districts, and other locally led authorities
  - Rural Water Districts – Suggestions that would affect rural water districts
  - State – Comments regarding State agencies
- Conjunctive Use/Management – Consideration of the interaction between ground and surface water
  - Legislation – Changes in Oklahoma law to recognize/not recognize the interaction of ground and surface water
  - Research – Identification of additional research needs concerning conjunctive use
- Conservation – Decreasing use and preservation of Oklahoma’s water resources
  - Education – Conservation education and educational resources
  - Incentives – State or local incentives to encourage water conservation
  - Research – Directed at water conservation measures
  - Sustainability – The continuous long-term availability of water resources
  - Technology – Equipment or other innovations intended to help conserve water
- Economic Impacts – The effects water has on the State’s economy
  - Development – Increased housing, industry, tourism, or other types of development requiring water resources
  - Population Change – The effect population change has on local and State economies
  - Recreation & Tourism – The impact recreation and tourism have on the State’s economy as well as the effect water management has on recreation and tourism
  - Regulations – The effect both federal and State regulation has on water districts
  - Sales – Concerns regarding the effect the sale of water will have on the State’s or basin of origin’s economy
- Health – The effect water quality and water quantity have on both human health and the environment
  - Ecological – The environmental impacts of water quality and water quantity
  - Health – The health effects resulting from a lack of available good quality potable water
- Infrastructure – Includes, but is not limited to, drinking water and waste water treatment facilities, pipelines, dams and other associated structures
  - Needs – New infrastructure needs
  - Maintenance – Maintenance of existing infrastructure

- Funding – Additional, continued or increased State or federal funding opportunities
- Planning – Comments regarding the planning process for the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan
  - Interstate Cooperation – Working with surrounding states to avoid conflicts regarding water flowing into and out of Oklahoma
  - Priorities – The prioritization of water usage during times of shortage to avoid later conflicts
  - Public Participation Process – Comments regarding issues with the public participation process
  - Regional Difference – Recognizing water availability, uses, and rainfall variations across the State
  - Research – Identification of possible research needs during the planning process
  - Revision – The need for updating the plan more frequently than once every 10 years or so
- Policy/Regulations – Comments regarding various State and federal statutes (laws) and regulations (rules)
  - Adjudication – Court involvement in the management of Oklahoma’s water resources
  - Enforcement – Enforcement of current laws and regulations by the appropriate agency
  - Federal Regulations – Comments about federal laws and regulations
  - Incentives – Federal and State incentive programs to promote compliance with laws and regulations
  - State Regulations – Comments about State regulations or rules
    - Permits – Comments about the permitting process
    - Water Rights – Comments about regulations concerning water rights
    - Taxes – The levying of taxes to collect money for various reasons
  - State Statutes – Comments regarding Oklahoma’s water law
- Regionalization – the consolidation of water treatment facilities or other infrastructure by municipal and/or rural water districts
  - Funding – Federal or State funds available to help facilitate regionalization
  - Incentives – To help encourage regionalization of water treatment facilities
- Sales & Transfers – The artificial movement of water either in-state (intrastate) or out-of-state (interstate)
  - Compensation – Who should be compensated, how should they be compensated, and how much should they be compensated if water is sold or transferred
  - Control – Concerns about who would control the water and land if water is sold or transferred
  - Interstate – Out-of-state water sale or transfer
  - Intrastate – In-state water sale or transfer
- Water Rights – Who has the right to control or use ground or surface water
  - Private Property Rights – Rights to groundwater on private property
  - Permitted Water Rights – Both surface and groundwater permitted water rights
  - Native American Rights – Tribal claims to both surface and groundwater

- Water Security – Natural and man-made threats affecting water supplies
  - Disasters – Natural or man-made disasters affecting either water infrastructure or supply
  - Terrorism – Terrorist attack on water infrastructure or supply
- Water Treatment – Includes both natural and man-made water treatment suggestions
  - Artificial – Technologies for treating both drinking and waste water
  - Natural – Ecological (environmental) ways of treating both drinking, and waste water i.e. wetlands
- Watershed Management – The management of land, including development that affects water quality and water quantity
- **Water Uses**
  - Agriculture Use – The way water is used in the agriculture industry
    - Biofuels Growth – Suggestions and concerns regarding the increased growth of crops for biofuels
  - Commercial Use – The use of water by commercial enterprises such as small businesses, etc.
  - Conservation Use – Suggestions and concerns regarding various ways to use water in a way that will conserve it
    - Reuse – The reuse of various water supplies such as treated wastewater, gray water, and storm water run-off
  - Ecological Use – Maintaining sufficient water levels to ensure the health of wildlife and ecosystems e.g. in-stream flows
    - Habitat – Water uses to protect wildlife habitat
    - Research – Identification of additional research needs regarding the ecological use of water
  - Hydropower Use – The use of dams to produce electricity
  - Industrial Use – The use of water by factories, power plants and other industrial uses
    - Biofuels Processing – The use of water in processing biofuels in the State
  - Mining Use – The use of water in the mining industry
  - Oil & Gas Use – The use of water by the oil and gas industry
  - Private Domestic Use – Household water that is not supplied by a municipality or rural water district and includes both ground and surface water
    - Wells – The use of private domestic wells
  - Public Domestic Use – Household water that is supplied by a municipality or rural water district
    - Municipality – Household water supplied by a town or city
    - Rural Water District – Household water supplied by a Rural Water District
  - Recreational Use – The use of water for recreation and to promote tourism
    - Aesthetics – Concerns about the aesthetic beauty of Oklahoma’s water resources
    - Boating – The use of water for water recreation such as boating
    - Fishing – The use of water for fishing in the State’s water resources
    - Golf Courses – The use of water in maintaining the State’s golf courses
  - Storage – The storage of water in reservoirs, or in aquifers either naturally or artificially; may also include other storage methods such as cisterns
  - Transportation Use – The use of water to maintain Oklahoma’s navigation channels, i.e. McClellan-Kerr Navigation System

- **Water Sources**

- *Both* Ground and Surface Water – Comments referring to *both* surface and groundwater concerns
  - Quantity – The quantity of *both* surface and groundwater
  - Quality – The quality of *both* surface and groundwater
  - Both – *Both* the quality and quantity of surface and groundwater
- Climate – The effect climate has on water sources including global warming and rain
- Groundwater – Concerns about the State’s groundwater
  - Quantity – The quantity of groundwater
  - Quality – The quality of groundwater
  - Both – *Both* the quality and quantity groundwater
- Recycled Water – Non-traditional sources of water
  - Waste Water – Treated waste water as a water source
  - Gray Water – Gray water (water that comes usually from washing machines, showers, bathtubs, etc.) as a water source
- Surface Water – Concerns about the State’s surface water
  - Quantity – The quantity of surface water
  - Quality – The quality of surface water
  - Both – *Both* the quality and quantity of surface water