Local Input Meeting Report

#39

McAlester, Oklahoma

Eastern Oklahoma State College
Conference Center
November 1, 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, or by phone at 405.744.9994. You may also contact the Oklahoma Water Recourses Board at www.owrb.ok.gov or 405.530.8800.

Meeting Agenda

Time	Topic	Speaker
6:36 pm	Welcome	Ted Evicks, Educator Pittsburg County Cooperative Extension Service
6:38 pm	Purpose of Meeting and Introduction of Staff	Mike Langston, Assistant Director Water Research Institute
6:50 pm	Water Challenges in Oklahoma	Dave Dillon, Director of Water Planning Oklahoma Water Resources Board
7:25 pm	Comments from the public	Public Participants
9:10 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
Kyle Arthur, Environmental Program Manager with the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service Staff

Ted Evicks, Pittsburg County Extension Educator

Public Participants

69 citizens

Comments

Seventy 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

- *Funding*
  - **MA20b** Southwest Power Authority is the sister federal agency to the US Army Corps of Engineers and sells all the power generated from Keystone, Eufaula, Tenkiller and others. The Senate and the House should ask the US GAO do an audit on all the contracts between SWPA and the Corps. There has been no audit in over 40 years.
- *State*
  - **MA1b** The OWRB does not have any representation on the Board for recreation and I think that needs to be changed.
  - **MA20a** We should not sell water out-of-state. The definition of surplus water has been made by Texans and we don't have a surplus of water in Oklahoma. We need to price our water, as we don't know how much some of these huge allocations are worth. Is OWRB giving water, which is public property, away to private entities? The State attorney general or the legislature should look into this.
  - **MA28** OWRB should be reformed and reorganized. The top floor of its management cleaned out.

Conservation

- **MA14** Of the total amount of water we take out of Lake Eufaula, 15% flows back into Peaceful Creek. The actual amount of water we use doesn't reach our permitted limit. We are trying to be good stewards of the water.
- **MA16b** Water is the third most used source to produce electricity; gas and coal are one and two. GRDA has a lake that they use as a holding pond and at night when rates are low they pump that water back into the lake. There are ways to conserve our water and I hope the plan comes up with some of those ways. Water is our most precious resource and we don't need to let it get away from us, it is too valuable.

Economic Impacts

- **MA17** In reference to comment MA16b: Water is the third most used source for electric generation because the Corps doesn't pay anything for it.

- *Regulation*
  - **MA1a** When the Lake Eufaula Dam is generating 90 megawatts of electricity, then 1,000,000 gallons of water goes through the dam every 12 seconds and flows downstream into the Gulf of Mexico. During droughts the Corps still has to generate electricity. [This means that water must be released and the lake level drops] and this has a negative effect on recreation. The power does not necessarily benefit our State. The State has no authority to stop that use of the water. There is always a reason to send water downstream such as to protect endangered species. Our local legislators work hard to protect us but are outnumbered in OKC.
  - **MA11** We have an aging drinking water plant and are still producing good water but have seen an increased cost of chemicals and new regulations from EPA and DEQ. We would like to keep our water rates low. If these requirements are going to be put on us, then we should have some technical and monetary help to meet the regulations so we don't have to raise the price of supplying water.
  - **MA16e** There should be no unfunded mandates from the EPA, and we need to encourage our federal senators and representatives to work to get this accomplished.

- *Sales*
  - **MA5c** If we sell water, then the downstream state could develop a dependency. Oklahoma would be required to meet certain water quality standards and this would increase the cost to taxpayers.
  - **MA22d** [If water is sold out-of-basin] Enough water needs to remain in the area [of origin] for the population and economic growth.
  - **MA40a** I am continually amazed with the thoughts of selling or piping water from this area elsewhere. Having been a lifetime resident of the area, I am well aware that we do not have an abundance here, due to droughts, evaporation, etc. We are often short of water; not only drinking (water) but also recreational, which is economic development as well as livestock – also economic development.
  - **MA40b** There is currently grant money available to address losses from our most recent drought. How much more would be required should water in place currently be lost? Would that [money] be available or further economic devastation [have to happen before we get money]? More severe rationing?

Health

- *Ecological*
  - **MA35b** [The water plan should] address the misconception that any water that flows downstream is wasted. That is a very narrow view. Water has its natural purpose of cleansing the basins downstream.
  - **MA37a** Continue efforts to protect water resources in southeast Oklahoma from pollution, particularly non-point sources.
- *Human*
  - **MA9b** Those on our rural water system get notices of water quality violations six months after our water has tested bad. We should be able to get those notices when the water is bad.

Infrastructure

- *Funding*
  - **MA8** I am concerned about the water quality in Pittsburg County. It looks good but just ruins your clothes and tastes bad because of the minerals in it. Our infrastructure is 80 – 100 years old and some of these minerals have affected it. I would like to see more money made available to repair the infrastructure here. How do we resolve the problem here?
  - **MA9a** I am on a rural water system and we have some of the same problems as McAlester. Our system needs to be updated but the grant process is very slow and I would like to see it sped up.
  - **MA15b** The Corps should supply some type of service, such as money, to the water districts to maintain their water supply and lines and to residents around their lakes because when they draw the lake down to a certain level the lake turns over, taste degrades and it is harder to clean up.
  - **MA16a** The number one local issue is the quality of drinking water people have to use. The thing the legislature needs to look at is improving water quality; to do that funding will need to be increased.
  - **MA19a** If you captured the water below a dam and then sold that water as bottled water you could make enough money to build all the infrastructure needed.

- **MA29a** It is interesting to note that everyone at the meeting (from a four-county area) is having similar issues with water quality. Aging infrastructures and water treatment plants – and having no money to fix these problems – were also a consistent issue. Thank you for listening.

- *Maintenance*
  - **MA6c** The flood control structures need to be maintained as many are reaching the end of their life span.
  - **MA31b** Quality of [drinking] water and [drinking] water plants must be improved, especially in the smaller rural towns. Everyone is entitled to clean drinking water. Our State is more progressive, and this issue should be addressed, before anyone considers selling Oklahoma water.

Planning

- **MA6d** If OWRRI feels it is going to take until 2011 to complete this and do a thorough job, please don't bend to the pressure of the State legislature to speed up the process.

- *Public Participation Process*
  - **MA22a** I was concerned several years ago that no public input would be included in the comprehensive water plan and am encouraged that people are participating. However, I am disappointed that so few people are actually participating. I hope the plan will continue to be transparent. In the past, as citizens, we didn't feel like we had enough input on the application process.

Policy/Regulations

- *Adjudication*
  - **MA16c** The water permit Tarrant County has pending is being kept alive by the federal court. If the federal judge rules that our law [moratorium on out-of-state water sales] is unconstitutional, then we will need to deal with that and need to be aware of that possibility.
  - **MA22c** I hope the public knows what is going on with the Texas lawsuit. I am very concerned about the Tarrant County lawsuit. What if we lose the lawsuit? The plan needs to consider that possibility and plan for every alternative. I hope the state of Oklahoma will let the people know how we are going to fight the lawsuit. What do we need to do now? What can the public do to help protect our resources? It needs to be a true comprehensive water plan.

- *Enforcement*
  - **MA25** We didn't have bad water quality here until the 3D seismic surveys were done in this area. They uncover over 200 acres for each survey, which is 9 square miles, and put sediment into our water. Ninety tons of sediment will come off each acre of land and wind up in Lake Eufaula. I think this is where our dirty water is coming from. They are supposed to use BMPs, but they are not, and no one (neither the OWRB nor Corporation Commission) is doing anything about it at this time. There is no regulation on the seismic exploration and there is no way to register a complaint about this.
  - **MA26** Who is monitoring the injection wells, from the oil and gas industry, and are they injecting chemicals into the aquifers? Are they sealing these wells properly? This is affecting all of southeastern Oklahoma.
  - **MA29b** Who is monitoring the groundwater and surface water pollution by the increased drilling and injection wells?? And dumping of chemicals into our streams and dumping on the land and seeping into the groundwater? DEQ? Corporation Commission?

- *Federal Regulations*
  - **MA15a** I would like to see the water for hydroelectric generation priced fairly and the electricity users bear that cost. How much does the Lake Eufaula plant pay for the water they use?
  - **MA20c** We need to force the US Army Corps of Engineers to do a complete update on the prioritization and utilization of their 23 reservoirs we have in Oklahoma as the use of these lakes has changed.
  - **MA29c** Lake "agritourism" is a very brittle economic entity based entirely on keeping our area lakes, especially Eufaula at a consistent elevation (585 ft elevation).
- *State Regulations*
  - **MA4b** I would like to see us increase the number of acid rain monitoring stations in southeast Oklahoma. I think we should help the coal fired plants at Hugo and Shady Point improve the quality of their air discharges to improve water quality in the area.
  - **MA4c** We should reduce the number of industrial discharge permits that use Oklahoma water to dilute polluted discharges. In our area, some of the best water in the world is used to dilute pollution. Ideally we could stop issuing these dilution of pollution permits and review existing permits that allow dilution of pollution as a beneficial use of Oklahoma water.
  - **MA12** I would like to see water quality requirements and regulations take into account the infrastructure that delivers the water to the tap. Infrastructure can have an effect on the water quality.
  - **MA13b** I would like the engineers to be certified. There has to be someway for a water district to go to an engineer and know they are qualified to do the job we need. I would like to see the engineers rated somehow so we know who will do a good job and who won't.
  - **MA19b** Handling water is specialized and it is important that the engineers who deal with it are rated, so we can know whether they are competent or not.
  - *Permits*
    - **MA21** If the federal ruling is in Texas's favor then there are three applications from Texas on the Kiamichi River besides the one for Oklahoma City. The Kiamichi River is over appropriated.
  - *Taxes*
    - **MA16d** If we have to sell water, then let's put a gross production tax on water that goes out-of-state.
  - *Water Rights*
    - **MA24** The Oklahoma Appropriation Water Right Law, as presently designed, is not workable. It claims to protect the inhabitants of the area of origin and permit only surplus water of the area to be appropriated outside the area. However, the "first in time first in right" provision defeats those premises. In brief, any out-of-area appropriation is superior to any later appropriation within the area and the out-of-area appropriator can take water to the bottom of the stream during drought periods and deprive subsequent local users of water. We should only allow water to be taken out of a stream during times of plenty and not during the summer dry periods. To move the Oklahoma Water Rights System closer to its stated purpose, I recommend: 1.) The water plan establish minimum stream flow to protect fish, wildlife, and the ecology of the stream system and establish specific criteria and technique to prevent any water from being withdrawn below

that minimum level. 2.) The water plan provide for the set-aside or provisional reservation of the amount of water needed by the area of origin for the foreseeable future. 3.) The water plan provide for the future applications for water used in the area of origin be allocated from the reserved amount and given the reservation priority date. 4.) The plan specifically provide for instream beneficial use of stream water for boating, floating, and environmental benefits. 5.) The issue of water ownership i.e. Tribal/State should be resolved. 6.) Soil conservation districts can help mediate issues in the planning and management process and they should be strengthened. 7.) The technical process is being driven by an out-of-state firm and we should be given interim studies so we can evaluate what they are doing and their assumptions as well as their strategies for delivery of water and if we can't see those then we are not part of the process.

- **MA30** How will water rights be allocated for the land owner? Like the state of Colorado and other states?

- *State Statutes*
  - **MA18** Fish and wildlife are listed as beneficial uses but [maintaining] lake levels [for recreation] is not a beneficial use. When lake levels go down it affects property values, the economy and ad valorum taxes. Lake levels should be protected as a beneficial use of water.
  - **MA36** While the southeast quarter of the State provides more of the water being utilized in the State than any other area, only one of the nine board members of the Water Resources Board [is from this area]. This needs to be corrected!

Regionalization

- **MA13a** Rural Water District 7 – We tried to create the Kiamichi Infrastructure Authority (regional drinking water treatment system) to do something good for the County and were shot down by the powers that be. If you could combine several treatment entities together into one plant, like KIA, then it would save everyone money.

Sales and Transfers

- *Compensation*
  - **MA6a** If water is sold from one region to another, all communities within the area of origin should benefit.
  - **MA6b** If any water is moved from one part of the State to another the cost of that water should not be constant due to the fluctuating value of water. No oil company is paying $18 per barrel for oil. The OWRB needs to post a water price at all times.
  - **MA22b** We should consider the area of origin. We need to make sure the area of origin is protected and compensated if water is sold out of that area.
  - **MA35** Working with some givens: i.e. (1.) the big dog gets the most (2.) precedents have been set; i.e. out of basin transfers (Atoka Lake, McGee Creek). Every effort should be made to ensure that the basins of origin have first priority over all Oklahoma water. Then, any water transferred out-of-basin should be reimbursed on a per quantity basis at a specific dollar value. In addition, any property taken should be subject to taxation for the benefit of our schools.
- *Interstate*
  - **MA5a** A lot of people I talk to are against selling water out-of-state. We should conserve it for our growth.
  - **MA31a** I don't think we should be forced to sell our water to Texas or any other state. They have not limited the population of their cities; they have not adequately planned for

their water supply. It is unconstitutional to come into the Oklahoma Court System and try to take the water.

- **MA32** We do not want stream water sold to Texas or any other state or source.
- **MA33** Oklahoma water should be used to develop Oklahoma. Water should not be sold out-of-state.
- **MA34** Do not sell Oklahoma water to Texas or any other state.
- **MA39b** I am against any out-of-state water sale!
- **MA41** Don't sell our water. We cannot afford to sell something to somebody else that the State owns. Same as selling minerals, gas, or oil. Some states still think us Okies are riding around in covered wagons. I have worked all across the United States and people take care of their own and I think we should do the same.

- *Intrastate*
  - **MA39c** We must be very careful when doing any kind of intrastate water transfer.

Water Rights

- *Native American*
  - **MA39a** One obvious thing that has not been brought up at any meeting is the Indian Water Rights issue. I am very uneasy about any Comprehensive Water Plan that has no input from any Indian Tribe! What happens when the final draft of the Comprehensive Water Plan is done, then we have litigation concerning water and water rights. I challenge the OWRB to do their job to protect and preserve the waters of Oklahoma.

Watershed Management

- **MA29d** People are retiring from California and moving (in droves) to the Eufaula (Crowder #9 Landing) Lake area. How much longer will the lake support residential and commercial construction and expansion?
- **MA37b** Continue public education regarding best management practices for controlling erosion by industries operating in sensitive areas, such as wooded hills, and agriculture land.

Water Sources

Both Groundwater and Surface Water

- *Quality*
  - **MA5b** There is a lot of drilling going on in this area and I am concerned the drilling will contaminate the ground and stream water.

Surface Water

- *Both Quality and Quantity*
  - **MA23** I see people moving to the Lake Eufaula area from other states, especially California. I am very concerned about the commercial and residential development in the area around the lake. I am concerned not only about the water quality but whether these home and businesses will even have water.

Water Use

Hydropower Use

- **MA2** Is the electricity being generated for peak power or just power? Peak power is more valuable than regular power generation. Are we getting the most out of our water?

Public Domestic Use

- *Rural Water Districts*
  - **MA10** Hughes County Rural Water District #2 has had terrible water quality over the past two years. The water comes from a small lake but is not being processed properly because it tastes bad and is a brownish color that ruins clothes. Frequently, we get notices that we must boil our water or if we have health problems to notify our doctor. I should not have to pay the high price for this water and have it be so contaminated.
  - **MA38** We are on rural water and cannot drink it. We have hauled drinking water for forty years from Savanna, Oklahoma which gets their water from the Army Ammunition Plant. This water is drawn and tested in a lab every week!

Recreational Use

- **MA3** Our Lake suffered the worst it has ever suffered last year before the rains. We lose so much money to the big companies that buy the electricity and most of it is sold out of state. If we could keep this in Oklahoma then our State would grow. They are using our resources for the benefit of others. Lake Eufaula now has some designation for recreational use and we hope the level remains at 585 feet.
- **MA40c** Although utilization of lakes peaks during summer, it is not exclusive [to summer]. Lake utilization is year-round.

Storage Use

- **MA4a** We should use our excess water to fill Oklahoma reservoirs and to recharge our 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