Strategic Water Planning: The Oklahoma Approach

Dr. Will Focht, Director Oklahoma Water Resources Research Institute Presented at the University of Arizona Tucson, January 19, 2010

Statutory Mandate

Planning required by Oklahoma statute

Revision required every 10 years; 2nd revision now

Responsible agency

- Oklahoma Water Resources Board (52 years old)
- OWRB is 1 of 10 State water agencies
 - Dept of Environmental Quality, Dept of Agriculture, Food & Forestry, Dept of Wildlife Conservation, Dept of Tourism & Recreation, Scenic Rivers Comm, Conservation Comm, Corporation Comm, Dept of Transportation, Dept of Mines

Funding

\$6.5 million from gross production tax on oil & gas

Schedule

Started in January 2007; plan due by July 1, 2011

Background on Current Revision

- Previous two plans were primarily water resource inventories and goal statements
- Several goals were not met; means were not devised or implemented
- OWRRI approached OWRB in 2006 on a more ambitious approach (means & ends)
- We submitted a proposal that included a robust public participation process over 4.5 years, which was approved that fall

Plan Purpose

- OCWP should be a strategic plan aimed at sustainable management of the State's water resources for the benefit of all Oklahomans
 - Strategic plan = guidance for tactical decisions made later
 - Sustainable management = stewardship of water resources over the long term
 - Water resources = supplies, infrastructure, institutions
 - All Oklahomans = sectorally, spatially, temporally

Planning Vision

Sustainable Water Supply:

"The development of a strategic water resource management plan that ensures that adequate supplies of sufficiently clean water are available wherever and whenever needed over the next 50 years."

Our byline:

"Water for all Oklahoma."
Water for all Oklahomans."

Guiding Principles

A Good Plan & The Right Plan

- A "good" plan is:
 - a plan that works on paper......which is a function of good science
 - > Requires competent expertise and data
- The "right" plan is:
 - a plan that is supported by the public......which is a function of good process
 - > Requires "appropriate" public participation

Linking Process to Product

- A plan must be well-informed
 - Address the right issues, in the right way, using the right information
- A plan must be well-supported
 - Gain public acceptance through voluntary and informed consent
 - Consent to process improves consent to outcome

Context Matters

- Planning process that should be used depends on the sociopolitical context of water resource management
- Most salient feature of context is trust
 - > Trust of the government by the public
 - Trust of the public by the public, which is related to the degree of controversy that exists over water resource management



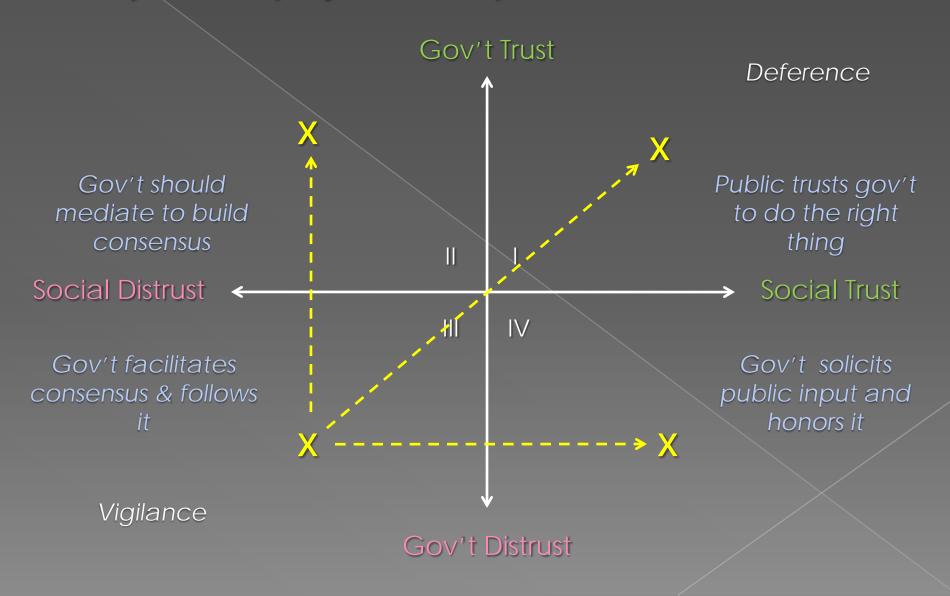
Swimming Upstream

Collaborative Approaches to Watershed Management



edited by Paul A. Sabatier, Will Focht, Mark Lubell, Zev Trachtenberg, Arnold Vedlitz, and Marty Matlock

Trust Affects Process



The Oklahoma Water Context

- Government trust = moderate to low
 - > Both generally, and of the Water Board specifically
- Social trust = low (high controversy)
- Trust judgments in OK are influenced by:
 - > Anti-government ideology (esp. fed & state)
 - > Parochialism, Traditionalism, Individualism
 - ...which makes change difficult, but not impossible

Oklahoma Controversies

- Controversies include:
 - > Water (property) rights
 - > Tribal water rights
 - > Water sales and transfers
 - > Ag uses (esp. irrigation) vs recreational uses
 - > District (esp. rural water) consolidation
 - Nutrients > salinity > heavy metals

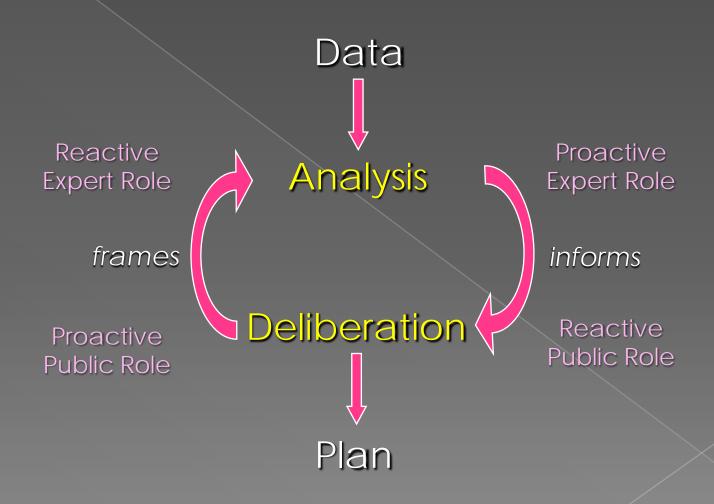
Underlying conflicts concern:

Control, who benefits and who pays (and how much), quality of life and traditions, liberty, safety, and reliability

Coupling Good and Right

- Challenge: How to couple competent scientific analysis with appropriate public deliberation in low trust contexts?
- Solution: Coupling should be recursive
 - Analysis to inform planning
 - "Getting the science right" to get a good plan
 - Deliberation to frame analysis
 - "Getting the right science" to get the right plan

A&D Framework



Our Approach

Three Planning Legs

- Applied Research
 - > OWRRI/OWRB funding partnership (\$750K)
- Data Collection and Technical Analysis
 - > Consultant lead, in cooperation with USACE
 - Water supply and demand assessment and forecasting
 - > Infrastructure assessment
- Public Participation and Education
 - > OWRRI lead (\$1 million)

Research Priorities

- Dedicated to maximizing benefits to plan
- Examples:
 - New or coupled flow and transport models
 - Remote sensing of water use
 - Vulnerability and risk assessments
 - Economic analyses of water management alternatives
 - Database development
- OWRB matches OWRRI funding 1:1

Research Symposium

- OWRRI sponsored, but now coupled with Governor's Water Conference
 - 1.5 days of technical presentations
 - 0.5 day of planning updates
 - > 1.0 day of policy updates
- Held every October in OKC
- Attended by ~600, including all those in our public participation process

WATER for LIFE

28th Annual Governor's Water Conference & 5th Annual OWRRI Water Research Symposium



October 23-25, 2007

Cox Convention Center Oklahoma City, Oklahoma







Hosted by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board and Oklahoma Water Resources Research Institute



Public Participation Process

Why involve the public?

- To provide information about water resources and their management in Oklahoma
- To identify the issues, concerns, questions, and suggestions that are important to the people of Oklahoma
- To engage citizens in deliberations about the contents of the water plan
- ➤ To increase public support of water plan provisions

Participation Pyramid



Keys to Success

Keys to Success - Partners

- Get fully-informed buy-in with policy organizations from the very beginning
- Foster partnerships with as many user groups as possible, as early as possible, and keep in constant communication
- Encourage cooperation through partner participation on advisory boards and panels (e.g., planning and research)

Keys to Success ~ Stakeholders

- Expand local views outward to entire state (and beyond) thru education & dialogue
- Encourage long-term vision (50 years) with intermediate reviews/revisions (5-10 years)
- Advertise all meetings vigorously; take full advantage of existing networks
- Be proactive with the public: silence does not necessarily mean acceptance

Keys to Success - Experts

- Experts must be willing to listen and respond to stakeholders' questions and analytic requests (framing)
- Experts must be empathetic
- Technical analyses must be accurate, honest, prompt – & most of all – responsive
- Technical reports for public use must be succinct, clear and parsimonious about findings, and forthright – no obfuscation

Keys to Success - Resources

- Allow sufficient time for success: analysis, education, deliberation, and trust-building
- Provide sufficient resources not only for analyses but also for participation (meetings, materials, travel, labor, communications)
- Include resource topics (about planning & plan implementation) in deliberations

Lessons Learned

Opportunities for Success

- Be holistic: think big spatially & temporally
- Be respectful: people want to be listened to and taken seriously; so build efficacy
- Be patient: planning necessarily takes time and resources
- Be flexible: surprises will certainly arise so it is best not to rely too much on predictions of how the public will react
- Be prepared:good analyses, network with partners, build trust, robust communication, be familiar with results of public meetings

Obstacles to Success

- Interest group opposition: Involve them
- Legislature intervention: Brief leaders
- Other-government obstruction:
 Assure gov't-to-gov't negotiations not obviated
- Fear: Build trust through involvement
- Capture: Maintain independence
- Political legitimacy attacks: Gain support
- Technical legitimacy attacks: Be responsive

Hope Endures...

- Though we remain hopeful that all our goals will be realized...
 - Good plan, right plan, increased trust, and increased efficacy
- ...much more work remains to be done, especially with government to government negotiations
 - 39 tribes, neighboring states, federal agencies, intra-state agencies, local governments

Our Partners

- Oklahoma Water Resources Board
- Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service
- Oklahoma Assoc of Regional Councils of Government
- Oklahoma Municipal League
- Oklahoma Rural Water Association
- Water Research Advisory Board
- Oklahoma Association of Conservation Districts
- Oklahoma Department of Agriculture
- Oklahoma Secretary of Environment
- The many public and private organizations who helped us advertise meetings and encourage participation

Participation Website

Statistics

- Average = 320 hits/month
- Average visit = 6 minutes, 3 pages
- >> 1600 subscribers to email list

Water Research Institute ocwp Communication Portal for the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan

For more information, visit:

http://okwaterplan.info

Or e-mail:

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