# Water Use in Kentucky

Water Resources Board

# August 29, 2016

Department for Environmental Protection Energy and Environment Cabinet



To Protect and Enhance Kentucky's Environment





https://www.kyfb.com/federation/water/resources/



# National withdrawals by category

2

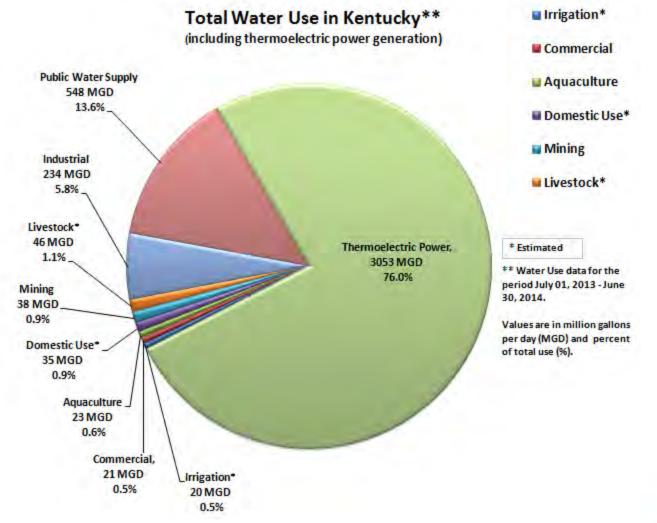
2010 withdrawals by o in million gallons pe	· ·
Public supply	42,000
Self-supplied domestic	3,600
Irrigation	115,000
Livestock	2,000
Aquaculture	9,420
Self-supplied industrial	15,900
Mining	5,320
Thermoelectric power	161,000
Values do not sum to 35	

Mgal/d because of independent rounding





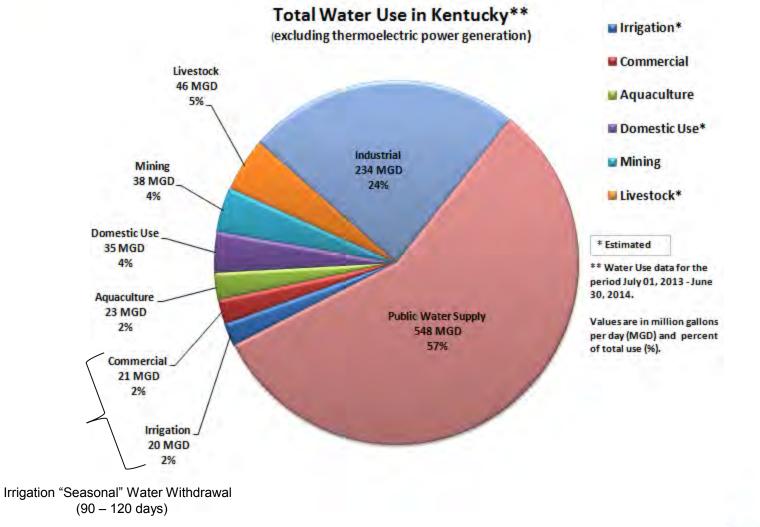
### **Total Water Use in Kentucky\*\***





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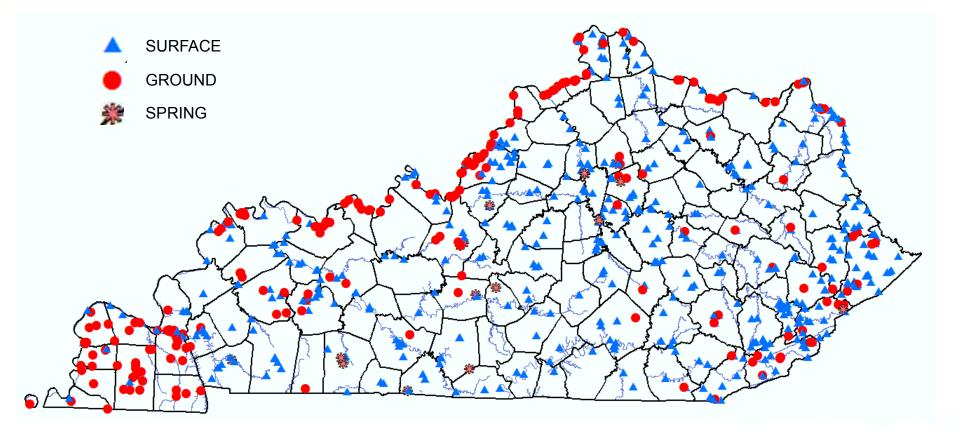
(excluding thermoelectric power generation)



105 MGD to 145 MGD

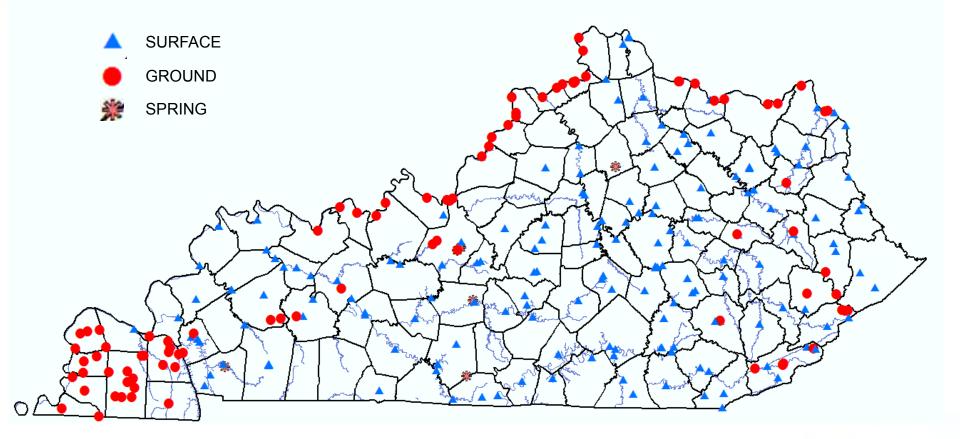


# Regulated water withdrawals





# Regulated water supply withdrawals





# **Total Water Use in Kentucky, 2014**

(excluding thermoelectric power generation)

Water Use Sector	Average Daily Withdrawal (MGD)				
(Based on reporting from permitted water users)	Rivers and Streams	Lakes and Ponds	Wells and Springs	USACE Reservoirs	Underground Mines
Public Water Supply	323.1	89.3	99.0	34.8	1.30
Industrial	146.2	4.5	79.5	3.6	0.00
Aquaculture	15.2	0.0	1.7	6.2	0.00
Mining	8.9	15.0	13.4	0.0	0.82
Commercial	5.2	2.5	10.3	0.3	0.04
Total	499	112	204	45	2



Water Use in Kentucky

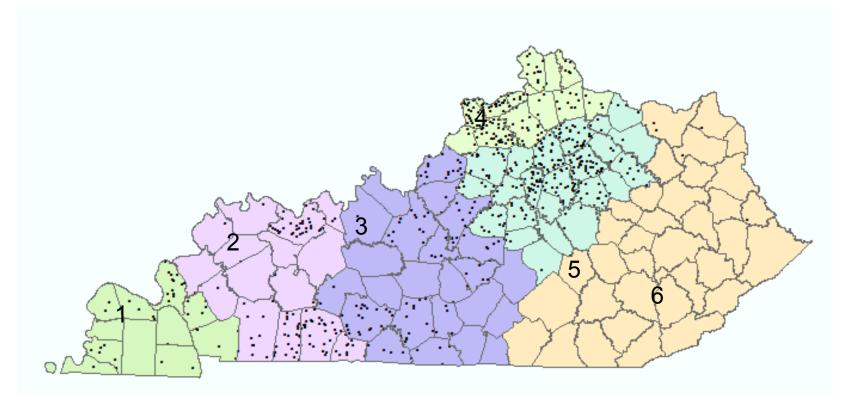
# Agriculture: Irrigation



(across 6 agricultural districts)

#### Total Irrigated Acres = 14,500

Corn - 730 out of 981,000 (0.07%) Tobacco - 10,230 out of 211,000 (4.8%)



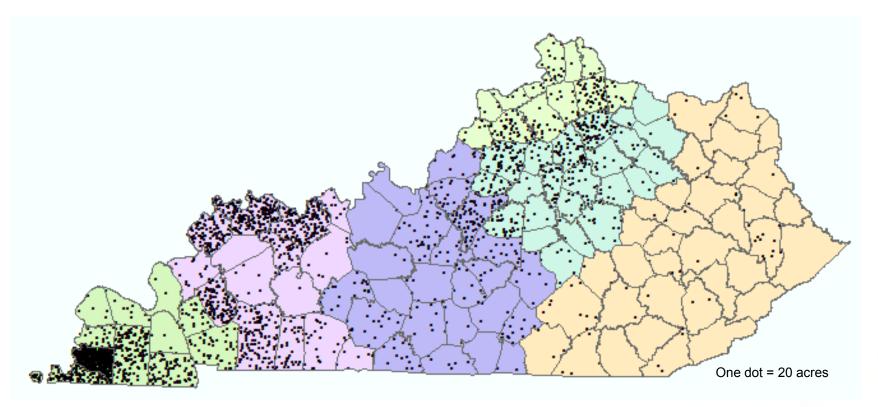
One dot = 20 acres



(across 6 agricultural districts)

#### Total Irrigated Acres = 58,700

Corn – 22,500 out of 1,310,000 (1.7% of Corn acreage) Tobacco – 14,000 out of 87,000 (16.1% of Tobacco acreage) Soybean – 10,000 out of 1,087,000 (0.92% of Soybean acreage)

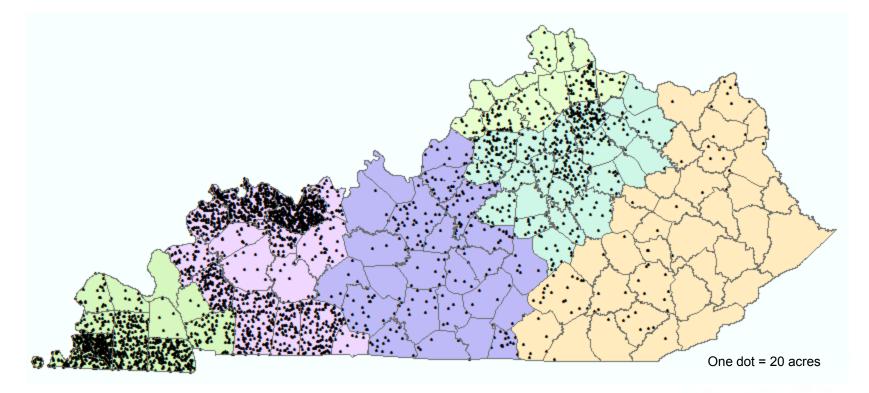




(across 6 agricultural districts)

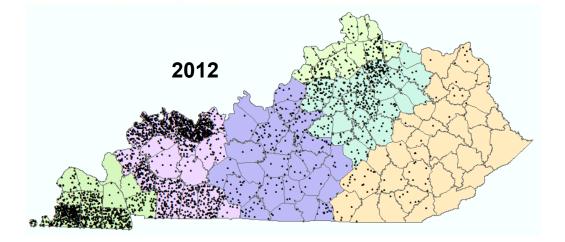
#### Total Irrigated Acres = 73,573 (25 percent increase over 2007)

Corn – (2.1% of corn acreage) - increase of 41 percent over 2007 Tobacco – (14.5% of Tobacco acreage) – decrease of 9 percent from 2007 Soybean – (1.1% of Soybean acreage) – increase of 63 percent over 2007

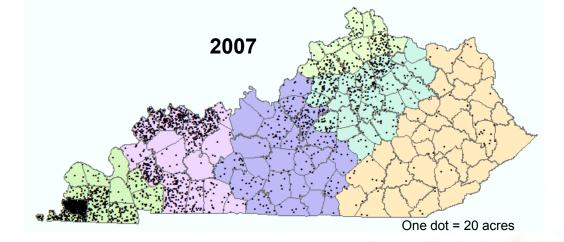




(across 6 agricultural districts)



	Acre-feet Applied			
Survey Year	Wells	Surface		
1954	849	11297		
1955	657	4988		
1960	422	5654		
1969	916	7247		
1982	4012	17122		
1998	9336	10395		
2003	5253	4082		
2008	9586	4958		
2013	9043	10574		





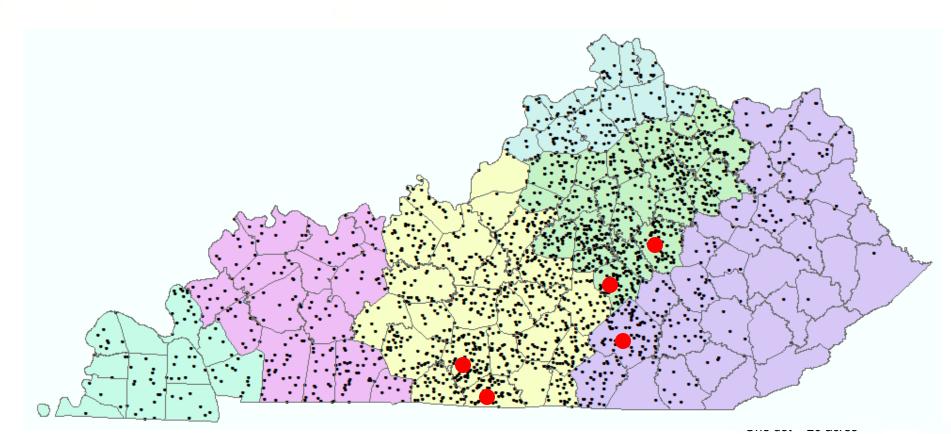
Water Use in Kentucky

# Agriculture: Livestock: Cattle



## **2012 Cattle Populations per County**

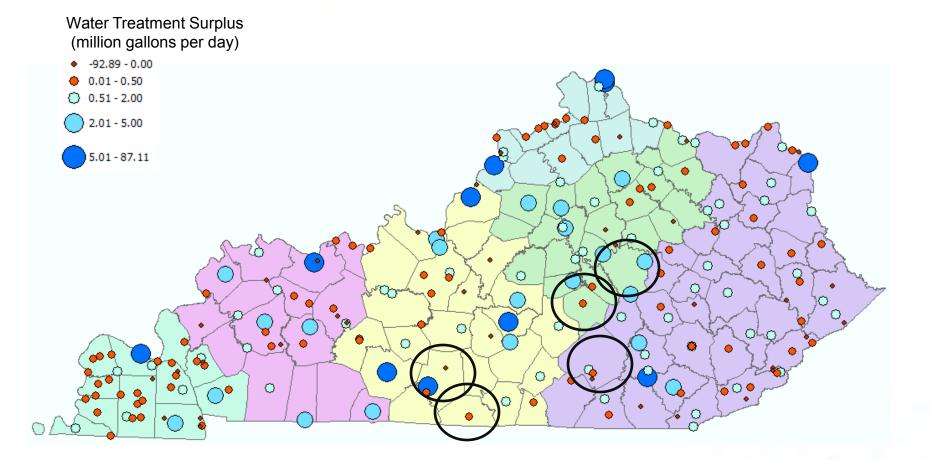
(across 6 agricultural districts)



One dot = 5000 Cattle

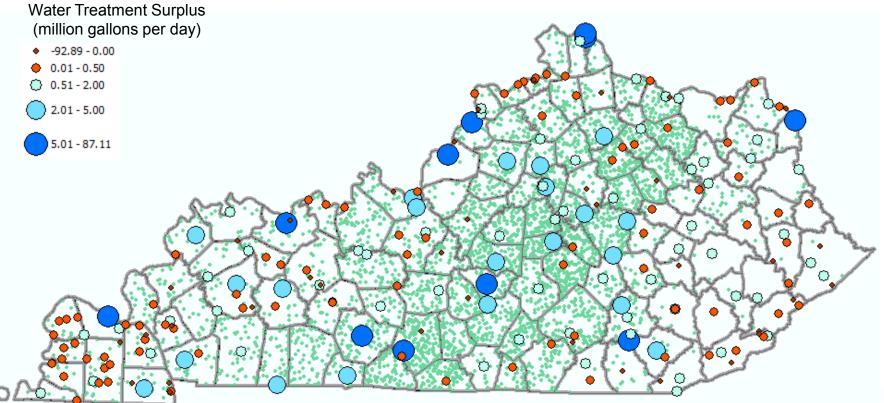


## **Surplus of Kentucky Water Treatment Plants**





## Water Surplus and Livestock Demand (Cattle)



One dot = 5000 Cattle





Difficult to project future increases in irrigation but a majority will likely occur in agricultural districts 1 and 2.

Potential for significant increase in agricultural uses of surface waters, not just wells.

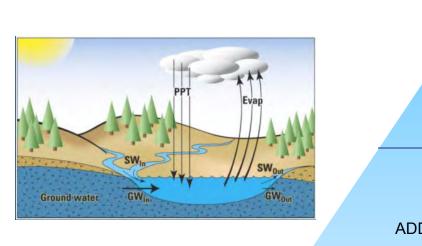
Important to project future-growth sectors' needs (rural population changes or new poultry and dairy operations for example)

Monitoring and data collection should include assessments of

- water availability and <u>demand</u> surface water, aquifer, springs, lakes
- potential conflicts users upstream and downstream, nearby domestic or public water supply wells, recreation.
- impacts to source water bodies special use waters, impaired waters, regional availability



## Water Resources Development What do we need to know?



PUBLIC AWARENESS. **EDUCATION** AND OUTREACH FARM AND COMMUNITY **DECISION-SUPPORT SYSTEMS** AND TOOLS -- DROUGHT EARLY WARNING -- IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT -- RURAL WATER RESILIENCY VULNERABILITY **MITIGATION** PLANNING ADDRESSING KNOWLEDGE GAPS "why monitor if you don't fix the problem?" WATER WATER DEMANDS **AVAILABILITY** 

MONITORING / RESEARCH / DATA COLLECTION



# **State Drought Plan: Mitigation**

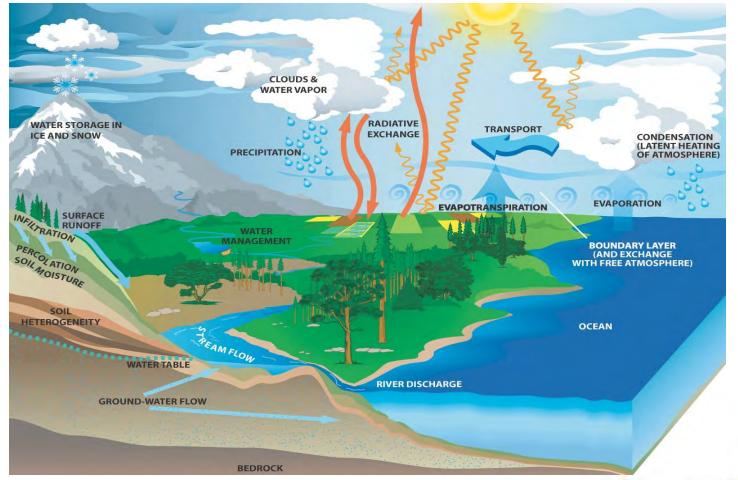
# •Expand / Maintain data networks and provide long-term funding

# Inventory and quantify the state's available water resources

- Identify and project drought vulnerabilities
- •Pursue opportunities to increase available raw water supplies
- •Improve state and local drought response
- •Become more efficient in the use of the state's water resources
- •Public education, awareness and outreach



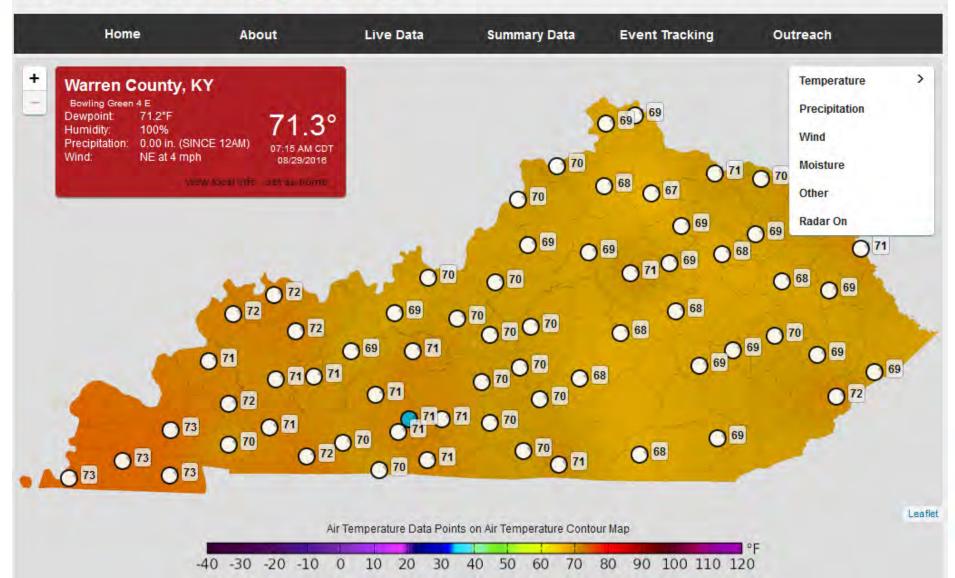
# Water Resources Development The next few meetings





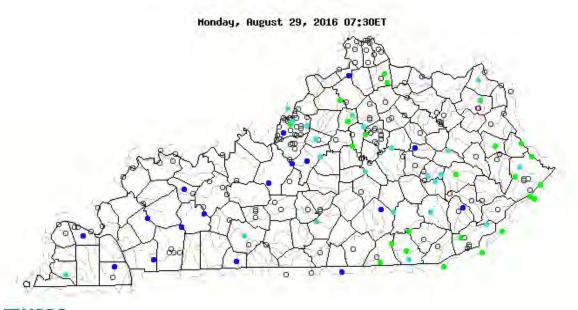
# KENTUCKY MESSNET | WKU

The Commonwealth's Official Source for Weather and Climate Data



Map of real-time streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the day of the year (Kentucky)

Kentucky • or Water-Resources Regions •



**≥USGS** 

Choose a data retrieval option and select a location on the map Choose a data retrieval option and select a location on the map Choose a data retrieval option and select a location on the map Choose a data retrieval option and select a location on the map

		Explan	nation - F	Percent	ile classe	s	
•		1 <b>e</b> 14				•	10
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	High	Not-ranked
	Much below normal	Below	Normal	Above	Much above normal		



