系統識別號: C08904812

公務出國報告提要

頁數:39 含附件:否

報告名稱:

整合性水資源管理國際研習會

主辦機關:

經濟部水利處

聯絡人/電話:

出國人員:

劉 金 經濟部水利處 北區水資源局 正工程司兼組長 張振猷 經濟部水利處 中區水資源局 正工程司兼組長

出國類別:研究 出國地區:美國

出國期間:民國89年10月01日-民國89年10月10日

報告日期:民國 90 年 01 月 04 日

分類號/目:G5/水利工程 G5/水利工程

關鍵詞:整合性水資源管理

內容摘要:本次參加美國墾務局在該局丹佛技術服務中心舉辦之「整合性水資源管理國際研習會」研習期程六天,雖然屬於短期研習會,但研習內容相當豐富充實,並實地參訪"Colorado-BIG Thompson Project And The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District"主辦單位詳細介紹美國水資源管理制度及傳習美國水資源管理作業寶貴經驗及技術,同時與來自世界各地參與研習代表討論研習心得及交換工作經驗。研習成果可供國內水資源應用整合及提高水資源利用管理作業參藉。

本文電子檔已上傳至出國報告資訊網

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第一章 前言

1-1 研習目的

美國墾務局具有 100 年歷史 5000 位專業人員參與 300 座以上水壩工程興建技術及經驗,該局鑒於水資源管理之灌溉農業、公共給水、休閒規劃、防洪管理等相關作業,需經由整合以提高水資源整體效益,舉辦本項「整合性水資源管理國際研習會」,邀請水資源技術專家參與講習管理制度及經驗。本處遴派中區水資源局正工程司兼組長張振猷及北區水資源局正工程司兼組長劉金等二人參與本次研習會,並與世界各地研習代表交換工作經驗,並將先進國家所研訂之水資源管理制度,應用儀器設備、工作經驗等研習心得,提供國內整合水資源管理參考。

1-2 研習行程

研習人員自89年10月1日搭機前往美國舊金山轉機至科羅拉多州丹佛市參加美國墾務局位於丹佛市技術服務中心舉辦之研習會,全程參與課程講習及實地參訪,研習結束,於89年10月10日回國。詳細研習行程表如下:

日	期	星期	出	發	到	達	行程
10月	01日	日	中正	機場			起程
10月	02 日	_			丹·	佛	抵達丹佛
10月	03 日	_			丹·	佛	至墾務局技術服務 中心報到註冊及研 習會
10月	04 日	Ξ			丹·	佛	參加研習會
10月	05日	四			丹·	佛	"
10月	06日	五			丹 [·]	佛	"
10月	07日	六			丹·	佛	參加研習會及閉幕 式
10月	08日	田	丹	佛	舊金	<u></u>	資料收集整理及轉 機
10月	09日	_	舊金	<u>——</u> È山			返程
10月	10日	_			中正	機場	返抵台北

1-3 研習人員名單

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presented to

King Liou

for successful completion of the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation Integrated Water Resource Management International Workshop October 2-6, 2000

October 6, 2000

Chief, International Affairs

Certificate of Achievement

presented to

Chen-Yu Chang

for successful completion of the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation Integrated Water Resource Management International Workshop October 2-6, 2000

October 6, 2000

Richard Ives

Chief, International Affairs

第二章 研習課程及內容

2-1 研習課程及內容

第一天10月3日星期二

時 間	課程內容	教 授
8:45 ~ 9:00 9:05~9:15	<u>註</u> 註冊 開幕致詞	Leanna Prineipe
9:05~9:15 9:15~10:45		Richardlevs
10:45~11:00 11:00~12:00	3/21/VI 11/ /=	John Osterberg
12:00~13:0	午餐	
13:00~14:30 14:30~14:4	<u> </u>	
14:45~15:4	イロサルカルナルサルカサム	Rick Gold Ken Knox
15:45~16:1:	北科羅拉多水源保育	Darell Zimbelmam
	討 論	Chris Moore Zell Steever

第二天 10月4日 星期三

參訪北科羅拉多水源保育特區

第三天 10月5日 星期四

時間	課程內容	教 授
8:30 ~ 9:00	防 洪	Dave Fisher
9:00~9:45	沉澱質介紹	Leanna Prineipe
9:45~10:00	休 息	C. III.
10:00~10:30	水利發電計畫	Sta Hlria
10:30~11:00	討 論	Dou A.Wilhite
11:00~12:00	乾旱管理	Dou 11. Willing
12:00~13:00	午餐	Allen Power
13:00~13:30	水源保育	Jack Garner
13:30~14:00	休憩計畫、農業用水、民生用水	D 1 FF 1
	及工業用水之需求比較	Bob Tincher
14:00~14:15	休息	
14:15~14:45	民生用水計畫與地下水相關使 用再利用與再生	Thomas Bellinger
14:45~15:30	North Dakoat 紅河流域之河川 與水庫管理介紹	
15:30~16:00	討論	

第四天 10月6日 星期五

時間	課程內容	教 授
8:30 ~ 9:00 9:00 ~ 9:45 9:45~ 10:00 10:00~10:30	鹽湖環境復原計畫行動記錄介紹 灌溉排水 休 息 水質問題	Paul Weghorst Del Smith John Osterberg
10:30~10:45 10:45~12:15	討 論 模組電腦操作示範 分組研習:1.GIS 對河川洪氾之應 用 2.預警系統 3.水質分析模擬程式	Kurt Wille Dave Fisher Nacy Parker
12:15~13:15 13:30~15:00	午 餐 參觀墾務局技術服務中心試驗室	Christi Young Michael Suhuh

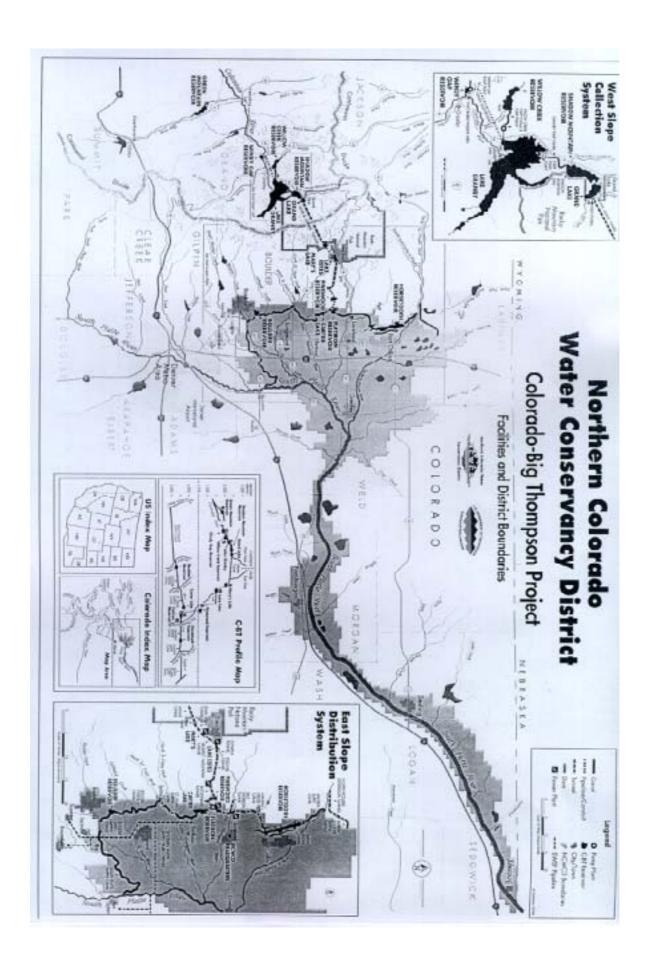
第五天 10月7日 星期六

時間	課程內容	教 授
8:30 ~ 10:00	Platte 河流域整合性水資源管理	Curt Brown
10:00~10:30 10:30~12:00	休 息 科羅拉多河適合性管理	Angela Kantola
12:00~13:15 13:15~15:00	午 餐 研習回顧與綜合討論	Richard Lves

2-2 參訪資料

研習人員於 2000 年 10 月 4 日星期三實地參訪位於北科羅拉多州 水源保育特區之『Colorado-Big Thompson Pyoject』。





History

The Colorado gold rush of the 1860's lured many settlers to the State, but only a few were successful at mining. Many of those disappointed in their mining dreams turned to farming. It was then that they discovered a problem peculiar to Colorado — the fertile land was east of the Continental Divide and the plentiful water supply was on the west.

Irrigation has always been a necessary part of western agriculture and the new settlers soon learned to divert the direct streamflows to their fields. The Union Colony, sponsored by Horace Greeley, constructed a large canal from the Cache la Poudre River to land near Greeley in 1870. The Colony successfully irrigated 12,000 acres, and other projects soon followed its lead, using water from the South Platte and Big Thompson Rivers and the St. Vrain and Boulder Creeks.

But direct streamflow was over-appropriated by 1900. Reservoir construction to store the spring floods for summer use was the next logical step — but most suitable reservoir sites were developed by 1910.

Northeastern Colorado obviously needed a new water supply. The need only became greater as the years passed, adding droughts and economic depression to the list of problems already plaguing the Colorado farmer.

The idea of diverting water from the west slope to the east had been a dream since the 1880's, but by the 1930's, new technology and greater need had combined to make that dream a possibility.

Additional western slope water couldn't be brought around or over the mountains. The only workable option was to actually bore through the Continental Divide—to bring the water through the mountains.

In 1935, local interests helped persuade the Secretary of the Interior to allot \$150,000 to the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct surveys for the feasibility of such a diversion. The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District was organized in 1937 to contract for project water and to repay a portion of the cost of building the project's irrigation features to the Federal Treasury.

Construction began with Green Mountain Dam in 1938. Manpower and material shortages caused delays during World War II, but the first water was delivered through the Adams Tunnel to the Big Thompson River in 1947. All authorized features of the project were completed by 1959. The dream of settlers since the nineteenth century had become reality.



Project Features

The Colorado-Big Thompson Project, or C-BT, consists of more than 100 individual features, plus about 700 miles of transmission lines. The project spans 150 miles east-west (between Brush in eastern Colorado and Kremmling in western Colorado) and 65 miles north-south (from the Wyoming border to Boulder in northern Colorado).

The project system is designed to collect and deliver up to 310,000 acre-feet of water, primarily snowmelt, annually from the upper reaches of the Colorado River Basin west of the Continental Divide. It transports this water by a 13-mile tunnel through the mountains for storage and distribution as needed. Average annual diversion is about 240,000 acre-feet. This water falls about 2,900 feet on the east slope as it flows through a series of tunnels, canals, powerplants, and regulating reservoirs.

Operation and maintenance of all water conveyance facilities south of Carter Lake and north of Horsetooth Reservoir were transferred to the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District in 1956. All other facilities are operated and maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Water from the project is delivered to the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. It is then allocated and distributed to some 125 water user organizations, which operate 60 reservoirs and many distribution canals. The project provides supplemental water to approximately 720,000 acres and more than 400,000 people in South Platte River Basin.

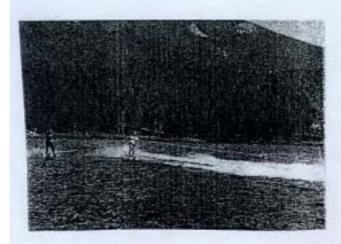
West Slope Features - Replacement and Collection

Before diverting water to the east slope, the Bureau agreed to build a reservoir on the west slope to store enough water to replace that diverted. Green Mountain Reservoir was constructed on the Blue River to provide replacement water and additional storage. The Green Mountain Powerplant provides the area with power, and power revenues from this and other plants will repay 80 percent of the project costs to the Federal Treasury.

The Western Slope Collection System consists of four reservoirs, four dams, two pumping plants and associated canals or waterways, together with the necessary control and measurement facilities. It taps runoff from the high mountains on the upper Colorado River, and stores, regulates, and transports it to the Alva B. Adams Tunnel for diversion through the Continental Divide.

The principal storage feature is Lake Granby, formed by Granby Dam and constructed across the Colorado River near Granby. Water from Willow Creek Reservoir is lifted 175 feet by the Willow Creek Pumping Plant to flow by gravity to Lake Granby.

Granby Pumping Plant lifts the water another 125 feet from Lake Granby to Granby Pump Canal. The canal transports the water 1.8 miles to Shadow Mountain Lake. Shadow Mountain Dam, built just below the spot where the Colorado River and Grand Lake Outlet come together, forms Shadow Mountain Lake. It connects with Grand Lake to make a single body of water, through which diversions flow by gravity to the West Portal of the Alva B. Adams Tunnel.





Olympus Dam Spillway

Alva B. Adams Tunnel

The Alva B. Adams Tunnel is the connecting link between the two dopes. It is 9.75 feet in diameter and has a capacity of 550 cubic feet per second. The 13.1-mile concrete-lined tunnel cuts through the Continental Divide as much as 3,800 feet beneath the surface. The tunnel also carries a 69-kV transmission line that connects the east and west power systems.

East Slope - Power and Distribution

On the cast slope six reservoirs are connected by a series of tunnels, canals, and siphons. From the East Purtal of the Adams Tunnel, water drops 205 feet through a large pipe, or peristock, to Marys Lake. Powerplant, Marys Lake, at the foot of the powerplant, serves both as an afterbay for the powerplant and at a forebay from which the water drops 482 feet to Estes Powerplant. Lake Estes, below Estes Powerplant, is formed by Olympus Dam, constructed across the Big Thompson River. Estes Powerplant helps to incert daily peak power requirements.

The water then throps another BI3 feet through a pensiock in Pole Hill Powerplant. From there it flows to Pinewood Lake and then drops 1,055 feet through two pensiocks to Flatiron Powerplant. This powerplant discharges into Flatirun Reservoir, which regulates the water for release to Fanthills Storage and Distribution System. Flatirun Powerplant provides daily peaking power.

Because Carter Lake is higher in elevation than Flatiron Reservoir, the water must be pumped up from Flation to Carter. The pump is reversible – when the flow is reversed, the unit acts as a turbine-generator and produces electrical energy.

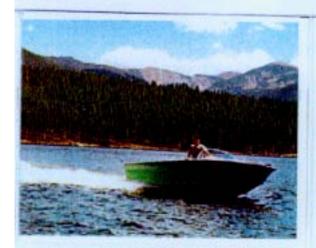
Northward from Flatiron Reservoir, the Charles Hansen Feeder Ganal transports water to the Big Thompson River and Horsetooth Reservoir,

Project water deliveries, plus Big Thompson River water to be returned to the river, are dropped through a chute from the feeder canal or are passed through the Big Thompson Powerplant to enevert the available head to electric energy.

Horsetooth Reservoir is west of Fort Collins between two hogback ridges, with Horsetooth Data closing the gap at the north end. Soldier, Discon, and Spring Canyon Durns close the remaining gaps.

An outlet at Soldier Canyon Dam supplies water to Colorado State University, to the city of Fort Collins, to Rawhide Powerplant, to three rural water districts, and replacement water to Dixon Feetler Canal.

The principal outlet from Horsenorth Reservoir is through Horsenorth Dam into the Charles Hamen Canal. This canal delivers water to the Greeley municipal water plant, to the Cache la Poudre River, and to the Poudre Valley Canal. Water is delivered to the river to replace by exchange the water diverted upstream by the North Poudre Irrigation Company Supply Canal.





Horsetooth Dam and Reservior

Municipal - Industrial Water

Municipal water supplies are an increasingly important aspect of project water distribution. Originally, nine communities had allotments totaling 44,950 acrefeet. Now 25 communities receive supplemental supplies, totaling nearly 65,000 acre-feet in allotments.

A stable water supply has fostered municipal growth. Cities along the Front Range – Boulder, Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, and Greeley – nearly quadrupled their aggregate population from 1950 to 1980.

The dependable availability of water continues to attract a variety of important light industries, improving the economy of the area and providing many career opportunities.

Power

From the East Portal of the Adams Tunnel, the water decends about 2,900 feet to the foothills. Nearly every foot of the "head" is used to generate hydro-electric power. More than 670 million kilowatt hours are marketed annually, resulting in about \$6.8 million in total revenues.

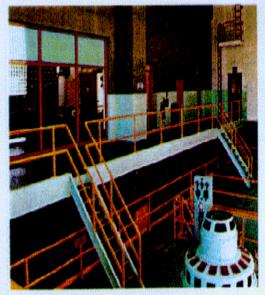
Power is marketed through the Department of Energy, but a percentage of the revenues goes toward repaying project costs.

Environmental - Fish and Wildlife

Many environmental groups were concerned that C-BT would impair the natural beauty of northeastern Colorado. Since the Adams Tunnel runs under the Rocky Mountain National Park from Grand Lake to the town of Estes Park, even the National Park Service was concerned.

But these fears proved groundless. The Bureau promised to work to preserve the area's scenic beauty. Waste rock, left over from construction, was terraced and landscaped. Project structures were blended into the natural surroundings. The Rocky Mountain National Park and other scenic areas remained undisturbed.

The stable water supply has generally improved conditions for fish and wildlife in the area. Fishing is good below many of the reservoirs because of the steady, regular flow of water released downstream. Trout, kokanee, bass, walleye, and perch are among the many kinds of fish found in the area.



Turbines at Green Mountain Powerlant



Spillway at Granby Dam

Project Data

Reservoirs	Shoreline miles	Dam	Hydraulic height of dam (ft.)	Crest length (ft.)	Reservoir capacity (a.f.)
Green Mountain	19	Green Mtn.	264	1,150	154,600
ake Granby	40	Granby	223	861	539,800
Willow Creek	7	Willow Creek	95	1,100	10,600
Shadow Mtn. Lake	8	Shadow Mtn.	37	3,077	18,400²
	1	Marys Lake'	20	820	900
Marys Lake Lake Estes	4	Olympus	45	1,951	3,100
Pinewood	3	Rattlesnake	100	1,100	2,180
	2	Flatiron	55	1.725	760
Flatiron	8	Carter Lake	190	1,235	112,200
Carter Lake	25	Horsetooth'	111	1,840	151,800
Horsetooth	25	Soldier Canyon	203	1,438	
		Dixon Canyon	215	1,265	
		Spring Canyon	198	1,120	
	Vustamento de senso.				994,340
Total reservoir capaci Completed reservoir Includes Grand Lak	r also required				
Completed reservoir	r also required	No. of units	Plant capacity	Rated lift (ft.)	Installed capacity
Completed reservoid Includes Grand Lak	r also required		Plant capacity (It ³ /S)	Rated lift (ft.)	
Completed reservoing Includes Grand Lake	r also required e.	No. of units			capacity (hp.) 7 % - 20
Completed reservoing Includes Grand Lake Pumping Plants Colorado River impro	r also required e.	No. of units	(It 1/S) 2-12	(ft.)	capacity (hp.) 7 1/2 - 20 18,000
Completed reservoing Includes Grand Lake Pumping Plants Colorado River impro	r also required e.	No. of units	(11 3/8)	(ft.) 7½-17	capacity (hp.) 7 ½ - 20 18,000 10,000
Completed reservoides Includes Grand Lake Pumping Plants Colorado River impro Granby Willow Creek	r also required e.	No. of units	(It '/S) 2-12 600 400	(ft.) 7 ½ - 17 186	capacity (hp.) 7 1/2 - 20 18,000
Completed reservoir Includes Grand Lake Pumping Plants Colorado River impro Granby Willow Creek Flatiron reversible un	r also required e.	No. of units 12 3 2 1	(It '/S) 2-12 600 400 370	(ft.) 7½-17 186 175 240	capacity (hp.) 7 ½ - 20 18,000 10,000
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Completed reservoide Includes Grand Lake Pumping Plants Colorado River improduants Granby Willow Creek Flatiron reversible un Powerplants Green Mountain Marys Lake	r also required e.	No. of units 12 3 2 1 No. of units	(ft '/S) 2-12 600 400 370 Rated head (ft.)	(ft.) 7 1/2 - 17 186 175 240 Installed capacity (kW) 21,600	capacity (hp.) 7 ½ - 20 18,000 10,000 13,000 Average annua generation (million kWh
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Completed reservoide Includes Grand Lake Pumping Plants Colorado River improduants Colorado River improduants Willow Creek Flatiron reversible un Powerplants Green Mountain Marys Lake Estes Pole Hill	r also required e.	No. of units 12 3 2 1 No. of units	2-12 600 400 370 Rated head (ft.)	(ft.) 7 1/2 - 17 186 175 240 Installed capacity (kW) 21,600 8,100 45,000 33,250	capacity (hp.) 7 ½ - 20 18,000 10,000 13,000 Average annua generation (million kWh

Recreation

About 2 million people annually visit the project's manmade lakes to enjoy fishing, boating, water skiing, camping, hiking, and picnicking. Many come just to relax and enjoy the scenic environment.

Visitors flocking to the reservoirs have created a thriving new economy. Economic studies show that recreation activities at just three reservoirs — Horsetooth, Granby, and Shadow Mountain — generate the direct spending of more than \$5 million annually. The economic benefits extend into areas well beyond the project and the State.

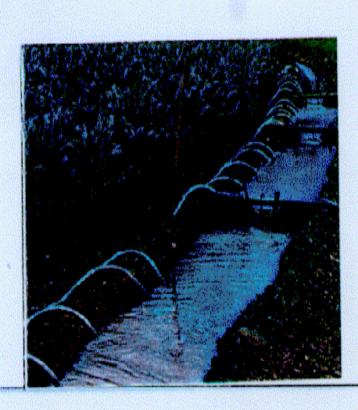
The project's planners thought of recreational opportunities as just an incidental bonus. But to the millions of visitors who love the outdoors and water sports, recreational opportunities are one of the most important benefits provided by C-BT.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources.

This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation.

The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people.

The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.





第三章 研習心得

- 一、主辦單位介紹美國墾務局丹佛技術服務中心,屬美國國家水資源技術研發中心,研究人員致力於水資源工程技術研究水資源管理系統制度之研訂,提供美國政府推動水資源政策之參據,相關之技術及研究成果,亦提供世界各國水資源開發管理技術支援及協助,視個案情形簽訂專案技術諮詢服務。該中心長期以來結合技術研發及實務經驗累計相當豐富之成果,世界各國相關之重大水資源開發計畫或遭遇問題,亦多尋求該中心參與或協助。該中心提供之專案技術服務,收取相當服務費用,為該中心經費之來源,更難能可貴之處,收費基準以委託案之研發服務所需費用為限,不以營利為目的。該中心服務宗旨是供技術協助委託者提高水資源計畫效益。並經常辦理水資源相關各項主題國際研習會,藉由研習會將水資源技術及經驗更為廣闊,傳習至世界每個角落,如本次主辦之「整合性水資源管理國際研習會」。
- 二、水資源利用除了滿足各標的用水需求,仍需兼顧防洪安全, 美國對水源下游防洪安全管理尤其重視,除依規定建立防災 機制,已普遍應用先進儀器設備,建立洪水預警系統,提早 顯示洪水資訊,經由傳播系統通知下游相關人員防災避災。 災害發生時經由 GIS 地理資訊系統,搜集災情輔助救災作 業,減低災害損失。
- 三、水是生命泉源,必須永續經營,美國對水源水質等環境保護相當重視,除加強環境保護宣導,對污染源之取締採較重之處罰,受污染區域如 Salton Sea 地區,擬訂環境復原計畫,以恢復原河川生態為目標,該塊區河川水質除利用儀器長期追蹤監測,經多年努力,目前原生品種魚蝦已恢復生機。
- 四、實地參訪 Colorado-Big Thompson project,當到達電廠時,除整潔環境外,電廠外面看不到一個人,接待人員先以對講機與廠內工作人員通話後,隨即開啟安全管制門引導參訪,經引導人員說明,表示電廠為重要設備,嚴格要求安全管制,工作人員進出以電腦安全識別,廠內設有監控室,監視廠外動態情形,電廠運轉全部採用電腦自動控制系統,全廠工作

- 人員約30人輪班作業,節省大部份人力。發電餘水,流入調節堰湖,調節排放供下游公共給水,該處調節堰湖周邊設施儘量採取自然工法,除取水口閘門外未見有硬體結構物塑造成自然湖岸景觀,調合美化發電廠整體環境。
- 五、美國屬大陸型氣候,年降雨量並不豐富,但水庫多數建於高山地區,集水區因每年高山降雪,終年慢慢融化,水庫水源穩定充沛,有關集水區保育管理,美國訂定法律限定集水區開發,開發案採專案嚴格審核,或將集水區規劃為國家公園,保育野生動物兼顧水源涵養。前往 Northern Colorado Water Conservacy District 參訪途中,穿越水源保護區,延途僅有零星農舍分佈,偶見水鹿成群,保育成果良好。
- 六、水資源管理除水資源利用管理,尚含上游水源保育涵養及下游防洪操作管理,美國水資源管理制度,規劃將同一水源流域成立水資源管理局(或管理委員會)整合流域上、中、下游公共、農業用水,滿足各標的用水需求之同時,重視下游防洪管理,減低災害損失。各項作業經由水資源管理委員會協調整合,相互配合,以互利為原則,輔以先進電腦儀器,提高水資源整合管理效率,值供國內水資源管理之參考。
- 七、為達到有效的水資源管理,美國墾務局特制定一套『達成有效率之水資源管理計畫指導手冊』,茲將其要點摘於附錄。

第四章 建議事項

資源管理含水源涵養保育,水源調配營運,下游河道防洪管理,目前國內有關各項水資源管理作業,因業務屬性,分屬不同單位主政,缺欠整合,各單位因業務主管立場不同,衍生諸多問題。存在問題及建議有:

一、集水區管理法令整合:

目前水庫集水區管理法令及主管機關有:依水土保持法由水土保持局主管水土保持業務,依森林法由林務局主管森林及原住民保護地管理,依自來水法公告水庫水源水資水量圖護區及管制事項,依水庫集水區治理辦法由水庫管理單位辦理集水區治理工作,以上各項工作皆關係水源涵養,但卻分屬不同機關主管,集水區內發現違規,影響水源水質保育情事時,水庫管理單位告發送請業務主管機關派員取締,目前水庫集水區水源管理方式因主管機關未能整合,缺欠積極及效率管理法令,亟需整合由同一管理機關主管,以事收事權統一。

二、水資源調配管理整合

水庫攔蓄水源,經由水庫管理單位調配管理供應民生、工業、農業用水,各標的用水主管機關分屬自來水公司、農田水利會、工業主管機關。水庫管理單位水源管理供給滿足各標的用水需求為目標,各標的用水單位為爭取水權益,或要求利益分配,時有爭執之情事。水資源應屬公共資源,水資源應用亟需整合各用水單位,研訂制度,有效調配利用。應避免各標的用水單位各自主張水權及利益。

三、下游河道管理整合

水庫下游河道分屬所轄之河川局或縣市政府管理,防汛期間配合水庫洪水調蓄作必要之防洪管理,如洪水預報,堤防檢查維修,防洪關門,抽水站操作,下游地區若發生淹水情形,受災地區政府或河道管理單位,則歸吝水庫洩洪操作不當,造成災害,類案爭執,將衍生災害責任歸究問題。另因水庫將上游水源攔蓄,未能維持下游河道基本逕流量,以致改變河川生態,河川水質環境日益惡化。以上皆肇因於水庫與下游河道管理單位未能統合,亟待整合改善。

四、檢討國內目前水資源管理缺失,主要原因,缺欠整合,建議同一水源流域成立流域管理局,整合保育,防洪管理及水資源調配,參酌美國法令規範建立制度,徹底解決水的問題,達到乾淨的水資源,豊沛的水資源,滿足各標的用水兼顧防洪安全及河川生態。

附錄:達成有效率之水資源管理計畫指導手冊

近年來隨著國際環境保育的潮流趨勢,政府在水資源施政工作上,不能祇以開發利用為目的,更應加強水資源管理、水資源保育及水資源統籌分配機能,並結合政府、產學人士及民間力量等制定出一套完善的管理方式,才能達成有限水資源永續經營與利用的最終目標。

水資源管理計劃之整合

- 一、為何我們需要水資源管理計劃文件
 - 1. 地方政府相關主管必須批准此計畫
 - 2. 該地區所有人員必須去實現這個計劃
 - 3. 該地區用水的人必須了解該計劃所能帶來的效益
 - 4. 爭取該地區金融貸款機構的支持
 - 5. 建立與該地區原有之水資源管理機構之合作關係
 - 6. 爭取該地區政府的贊同
 - 7. 或許該地區的政府或人民未察覺到水資源管理之改善對其生活之影響

二、如何製作計劃文件

- 1. 對該地區作一整體性的描述
- 2. 該地區水資源之組成
- 3. 該地區水資源之使用設計
- 4. 現有之水資源管理系統
- 5. 發覺問題、時機與目標
- 6. 評定有效的水資源管理措施
 - A.基本措施
 - B.其他措施
 - a. 制度上的措施
 - b. 操作上的措施
 - c. 設備的改善
- 7. 法律上、制度上及環境上的考量
- 8. 計劃之採用
 - A. 選用適當之措施
 - B. 設計結果
 - C. 推動該方案之時間表與預算
 - D. 監控方案之執行

整體計畫的流程

本文中所介紹的整體計畫的流程,它將對我們有很大的幫助,如下列各點所示:

- 在簡述一個具系統性的計畫時,它是比較具有彈性的實施 流程。
- > 它可幫助你更加確認水資源管理的問題與目標。
- ▶ 它可幫助你評估一些解決問題與達成目標的可行方法。
- 它也可幫助你將水資源管理改善措施的決定變成你整個 活動計畫的一部分。

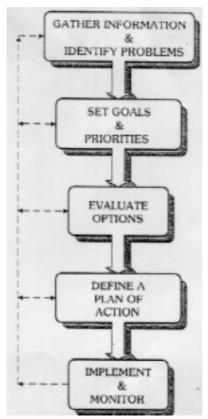
本文中的計畫只是一個符合邏輯程序的決策,它的每一階段實行包含下列各項的步驟:

- 1. 蒐集資訊和確認問題。
- 2. 選定目標和實行的次序。
- 3. 評估整個計畫的可能性。
- 4. 擬定整個計畫的實施方針。
- 5. 執行和檢查

這是一個很實用與複雜的流程,假如你認為它的功能只有一點點的話,你將了解你在計畫中所做的每一個決定幾乎都會使用這個思考的過程。在水資源管理的中它被用來做為系統的保證與決策過程的一種體制。計畫流程中的五個階段是一步接著一步次序完成的,然而,整個計畫的流程常常需要反覆的進行,這個階段不行則再回到上一階段重來。例如:一個我們常見決策在於計畫的評估與蒐集的資訊時,我們就可以來使用它。

水資源的管理計畫應該在計畫進行時來實施而不是由從前得到的成果來實行。因為隨著當今時勢快速變化、一些新技術的出現與一些問題與機會都可能被發現再未來的一個新時代中,因此,如果我們水資源的管理計畫是從過去的成果來訂定的,那整個管理計畫將變成過時而不敷使用。所以水資源的管理計畫必需

變成區域管理中永續發展的一部分。五個計畫的階段流程如下圖所示,在每一次的執行中,我們必需從頭到尾對每一部分做研究,並且也必需對整個計畫的程序做一個完整性的瞭解以及要如何應用本節所說明的方法來解決我們所遭受的問題,這才是本節的重點所在。



水源潛勢管理措施

它將幫你評估可適用於你的區域的水源潛勢管理措施。主題 如下:

- 描述種種水資源問題和措施。
- ▶ 問你有關 "這些問題與措施如何與你有關"的問題。
- 幫你想出最適合你情況的水資源管理措施。

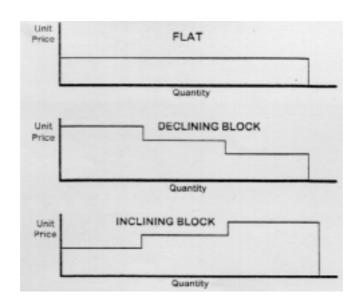
A. 基本水管理措施:

以下四點為任何水資源問題必須考量的:

- 1.適當的水資源量測與度量。
- 2.水使用價格結構具鼓勵效果。
- 3.提供使用者資訊及教育服務。
- 4.任命一位水資源保護執行者。

B. 水量測與度量系統

- (一) 從區域未來發展,水量測將幫我們:
 - 1.由收集資訊可得詳細的水資源預算。
 - 2.確認增加額外效率的區域。
 - 3.完成供水明細的系統。
- (二) 在農田平地中,水量測將幫我們去提供適當的農作物需求量,因此可幫我們:
 - 1.減少土壤流失。
 - 2.减少肥料流失。
 - 3.減少排水問題。
- C. 水價結構
- (一) 水價結構



- (二) 灌溉區域之水的需求量基於農作物生產量及計劃而定,亦依 農作物種類灌溉技術和土地特性而定,依水價改變而產生水 需求改變,稱為"需求彈性",影響需求"需求彈性"的因素:
 - 1.農作物價格。
 - 2.缺水時農作物的忍耐度。
 - 3.改變農作物種類的能力。
 - 4.改變灌溉方法的能力。
 - 5.有效的替代水源。

D. 教育課程

- 1.水資源管理措施對水資源的節省與浪費。
- 2.水土保持最好的管理辦法。

- 3.灌溉方式之效率。
- 4.土地特性。
- 5.每日的農作物需水量。
- 6.由供水紀錄了解目前農田用水。
- 7.目前大區域用水與效率。

E.任命一水資源保護執行者

水資源保護執行者的責任如下:

- 1.發展教育與訓練課程。
- 2.發展土壤氣候農作物水需求資料。
- 3.在灌溉技術方面提供技術性幫助。
- 4.發展示範計劃。
- 5.在灌溉計劃表(行程)上提供幫助。

F.水源管理措施制度

藉由法令與政策的改變(制度改變)來完成水源管理措施包括:

- 1.水源缺乏時之應變計劃。
- 2.農田水利維護誘導(激勵)。
- 3.水之調用。
- 4.土地管理。

G.水源缺乏時之應變計劃

(一)由結合水源發展、水源維護、乾旱準備、及應變計劃之聯合運

用來減輕乾旱之災害是最有效的,基本方針如下:

- 1.利用水文預測來預測水源供給量。
- 2.定義乾旱時期水源分配程序。
- 3.方法確認來增加可靠性與更有效利用現存水源。
- 4.替代或補充水源供應之確認。
- (二)替代水源或技術性補充一地區水源供應(在乾旱時期)方法如下:
 - 1.中斷供應(臨時的轉移或乾旱年選擇)。
 - 2.區域用水之轉移運用(輪流運用)。
 - 3.交換安排。
 - 4.水庫
 - 5.運送及儲存之保護
 - 6.整合運用其它水源

H.農田水利維護誘導

有些財政的誘導將有效的,如:

- 1.稅收方式的獎勵,採用確定、可靠的管理措施。
- 2.裝備的低利息貸款或租借。
- 3.裝備購買補助
- 4.讓有效用水者之水費折扣。

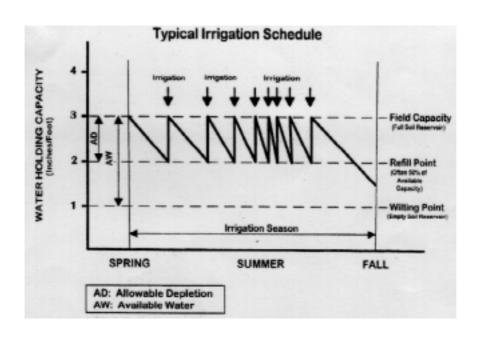
- I. 水轉移運用
- J. 土地管理
- K. 水資源管理措施之操作
 - 1. 改善水操作過程。
 - 2. 改善控制分布。
 - 3. 系統灌溉計畫。
 - 4. 農田灌溉計畫。
 - 5. 聯合運用地面水與地下水。
- L. 改善操作過程

有些操作過程可能要改善,如:

- 1. 水源安排和供水。
- 2. 渠道、側流操作訓練。
- 3. 水庫操作。
- 4. 整合系統操作。
- M. 控制分布
- N. 系統灌溉計畫

需包含下列預測資料:

- 1. 農作物種類。
- 2. 土地分配之地理位置。
- 3. 估計各種類農作物的 ET 值。
- 4. 估計土壤潮濕狀況。
- 5. 地下水資料及可幫灌溉之地下回流資料。
- O. 農田灌溉計畫



P. 聯合的水源運用

Q. 水源管理措施有關的設備

- 1. 調節水庫的建造。
- 2. 水庫和渠道的襯砌。
- 3. 發展水再利用系統。

R. 調節水庫的建造

除增加供水彈性外,調節水庫還提供:

- 1. 減少全部系統的溢出量。
- 2. 截獲暴風雨水的逕流。
- 3. 截獲尾水的逕流,有效再利用。
- 4. 幫助控制地下水位,促進地下水灌溉。

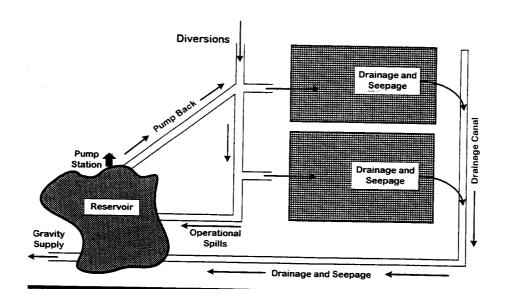
S. 水庫和渠道的襯砌

影響在輸出過程及水庫系統滲出和蒸發的因數包括:

- 1. 底層土壤。
- 2. 毛隙力與重力。
- 3. 操作過程中,淤泥沉澱。
- 4. 水深及水表面積。
- 5. 浸水區域面積。

- 6. 水量。
- 7. 地面水深。
- 8. 地面斜度。

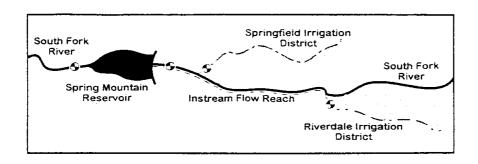
T.發展水再利用系統



案例研究(以伊利諾州春田灌溉區水資源管理計劃為例)

一、灌溉區描述

春田灌溉區範圍廣達 10000 英畝, 它藉由位於 SOUTH FORK RIVER 之 SPRING MOUNTAIN 水庫下游之春田渠道灌溉,如下 圖所示:



春田目前擁有 55 個農場,主要是利用淹沒及外圍之溝渠接管來灌溉。其渠道共有 11 英里之支線、9 英里的主渠道及 16 英里的明渠。有許多的尾水池及排水溝促使水能循環利用,而渠道之滲漏也造成了沿線產生了許多沼澤地。

二、水資源組成

Table 1 Springfield Irrigation District Average Monthly Storage and Natural Flow Diversions							
Natural Flow, af Storage Flow, af Total, a							
April	6,427	0	6,427				
May	11,068	0	11,068				
June	10,711	0	10,711				
July	6,149	4,919	11,068				
August	664	5,977	6,641				
September	166	3,154	3,320				
October 43 1,242 1,285							
Total	35,227	15,293	50,520				

水資源資使用設計

水資源之使用設計主要是幫助決定供水量及供水時間問題,因此水之運送及損失資料必須被提出到主管單位。如下表所示:

Table 2 Springfield Irrigation District Water Data Submitted to Reclamation 1965-1995 Average								
	Net	Operational	Transportation	Delivered to	Acre-feet			
	Supply, af*	Spills, af	Losses, af	Farms, af	per Acre			
<u> April</u>	6,427	0	1,607	4,820	0.48			
May	11,068	0	2,214	8,854	0.89			
June	10,711	0	1,607	9,104	0.91			
July	11,068	0	1,328	9,740	0.97			
August	6,641	0	797	5,844	0.58			
September	3,320	0	398	2,922	0.29			
October	1,285	0	154	1,131	0.11			
Total	50,520	0	8,105	42.415	4.00			

^{*} Combines project water and non-project water

下表為各種主要作物於各月份之灌溉用水需求量,也可幫助 我們決定水資源之使用設計。

Table 3 Springfield Irrigation District Average Monthly Crop Water Requirements								
	Corn	Alfalfa	Grass					
Acres	1,000	4,000	5,000					
	Crop Ramt, in	Crop Ramt, in	Crop Ramt, in	Total Crop Rgmt, at				
April	0.0	0.0	1.3	542				
May	0.6	3.1	2.6	2.144				
June	2.2	4.7	3.7	3,309				
July	6.1	7.1	5.9	5.318				
August	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.518				
September	1.5	3.0	2.7	2.249				
October	0.0	0.2	0.7	377				
Tota	16.3	24.0	21.8	18.458				

Table 5 Springfield Irrigation District Overall Efficiency Calculation								
	Overall							
	Canal Diversion, af	Total Crop Rqmt, af	Efficiency					
April	6,427	542	80.0					
May	11,068	2,144	0.19					
June	10,711	3,309	0.31					
July	11.068	5,318	0.48					
August	6.641	4,518	0.68					
September	3,320	2,249	0.68					
October 1.285 377 0.2								
Total	50,520	18,458	0.37					

由水資源使用設計分析可以得到以下結論:

- 1.該區灌溉效率為 0.37
- 2.平均一年有 32000 英畝-尺的灌溉用水未被利用
- 3.過去的農田灌溉統計資料是錯誤的
- 4.較早的季節灌溉水量過多,這大概是灌溉者的習慣和守舊觀念所造成
- 5.較早季節多餘之水量可能為及較晚季節之水供應
- 6.沼澤地與滲水問題可能是因為較早季節多餘水之損失與排 放所造成
- 7.水資源之使用設計必須回饋修正,使所得之數據更確實可用

四、現有之水資源管理系統

春田並沒有正式的水資源管理程序,該灌溉區完全是依照自然流量與歷史的操作經驗。

五、問題、時機與目標

基本問題-時間表

- 1.較晚季節沒有足夠的水量
- 2.不正確的供水時機阻礙作物的生長
- 3.乘船者與釣客希望於較晚季節能夠有較高之水位
- 4.國家將改善春季之流量到閘門以下

基本問題-效率

- 1.較低之末端處經常有水量不足的問題
- 2.有效的灌溉者要付較多的費用
- 3.灌溉渠道有大量的滲漏現象
- 4.當農民關閉他們的閘門將使水資源流失
- 5.下游的都市居民較關切水質問題
- 6.滲漏所造成之沼澤地已變成重要的候鳥棲息地

六、評定有效的水資源管理措施

1.技術的評定

依據各種改善措施與所需成本來評定,如下表所示:

Table 7 Potential Water Management Measures Technical Evaluation						
Effects	Annualiz Water Supply Costs					
Alternatives	Alternatives Amount Efficiency Equity					
Incentive pricing	no change	+	+	10,000		
Canal lining	+10,000 af	+	?	6,500		
Irrigation scheduling	no change	+	+	20,000		
Canal enlargement	no change	no change	+	18,000		
Regulatory storage	no change	?	?	77,500		
Sprinklers	no change	+	?	194,000		
Education	no change	+	+	1,200		
Groundwater	+10,000 af	?	?	238,000		

2.法律上、制度上與環境上之考量

Table 8 Potential Water Management Measures Legal, Institutional and Environmental Evaluation							
Issues	Institutional			Legal	Enviro	nvironmental	
Alternatives	Federal	State	Local	Water Rights	Drainage	Wetlands	
Incentive pricing	none	possible	none	none	-	?	
Canal lining	possible	possible	possible	none	?	-	
Irrigation scheduling	none	none	none	none	-	?	
Canal enlargement	possible	possible	possible	possible	+	+	
Regulatory storage	possible	possible	possible	possible	-	?	
Sprinklers	none	none	none	попе	-	?	
Education	none	none	none	none	?	?	
Groundwater	possible	possible	none	possible	?	?	

七、計劃之採用

- 1.選用適當之改善措施
- 2.灌溉時間程序
- 3.教育宣導
- 4.量測儀器之裝設

八、方案執行之監控

監控作業主要是決定新作業程序之效率,他也是未來管理制度改善的重要依據。

- 1.由裝設在交叉點之監測儀器讀取數據
- 2.由裝設在管道之監測儀器讀取數據
- 3.週期性的回饋給灌溉者
- 4.週期性的比較與統計農作物需水量
- 5.週期性的檢查渠道狀況
- 6.週期性的評估改善方案以達到春田之灌溉目標