

Opportunities for Water Conservation

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Klamath Water Users Association

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Klamath Project Conservation

- Brief history
- Constraints impacting Project water supply
- Conceptual hurdles for water conservation
- Opportunities for improving conservation
- Next steps



Brief History

- Lower Klamath Lake
- Tule Lake
- Reclamation Act of 1902
- Klamath Project Authorized in 1905
- Construction began in 1906





- Map No. 10676
- FIRST UNIT
 - MARSH LANDS
 - TULE LAKE UNIT
 - UPPER SUB-PROJECT. (RELEASED)
 - SECOND UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE
KLAMATH PROJECT OREGON-CALIFORNIA
 GENERAL MAP

November 1908
 Courtesy of the Bureau of Reclamation

Constraints impacting Project water supply

- Three ESA listed species
 - Lost River and shortnose sucker
 - Coho
- Litigation
 - Hoopa Valley and Yurok Tribe v. United States
 - Klamath Tribes v. United States
- Drought
 - 11 Governor Declared Drought's since 2001



Conceptual hurdles for water conservation

- Klamath Project is already efficient
 - 1993 David's Engineering study (funded by Reclamation) concluded Project is 93% efficient, one of the most efficient in the country
- Open canals recharge the groundwater
 - Lining canals may impact domestic wells
- Excess water benefits fish and wildlife on the National Wildlife Refuges
 - Water generally drains to the south to Tulelake and Lower Klamath NWR



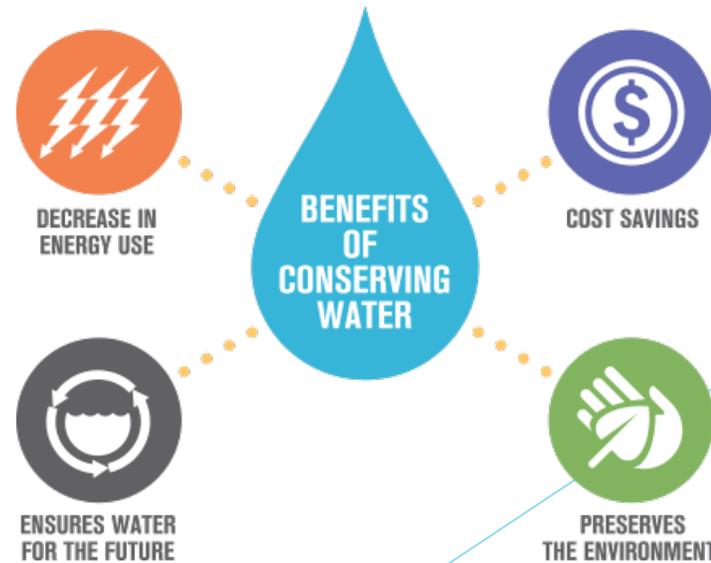
Opportunities for improving conservation

- Reduce power costs
 - Rates up 2000 percent (ag is flooding instead of sprinkling)
 - America's Water and Infrastructure Act of 2018
 - Directs Interior to seek opportunities for lowering power costs
- Programs for irrigation district efficiency
 - Farm Bill may allow NRCS to work with districts on efficiency
 - Additional benefits for district patrons on-farm
- Farmer's Conservation Alliance
 - Working with Klamath Project districts to identify conservation projects that make holistic sense. Report(s) out in 2019
- Eliminate litigation - collaboration
 - Difficult to partner and/or fund conservation projects when in the middle of litigation (this also transcends to water quality, species recovery and other issues plaguing the Klamath Basin)



Next Steps

- Interior Power Cost Study to be completed in 180 days
 - Seek opportunities to implement recommendations to lower power costs
- Continue to work with FCA to identify opportunities to improve efficiency
- Seek partnering agencies and entities interested in water conservation on the Klamath Project
- Identify and publicize benefits of conservation to seek public buy in
 - Environment, species, financial, public perception, future, etc.



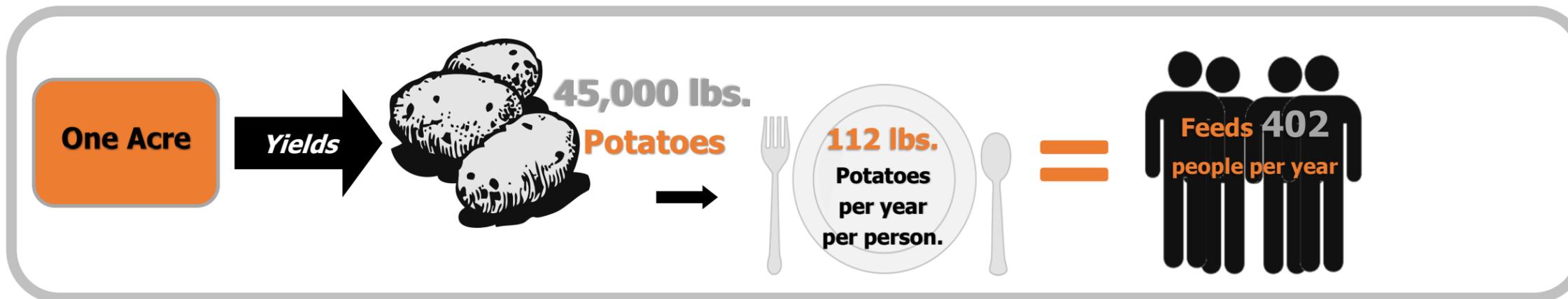
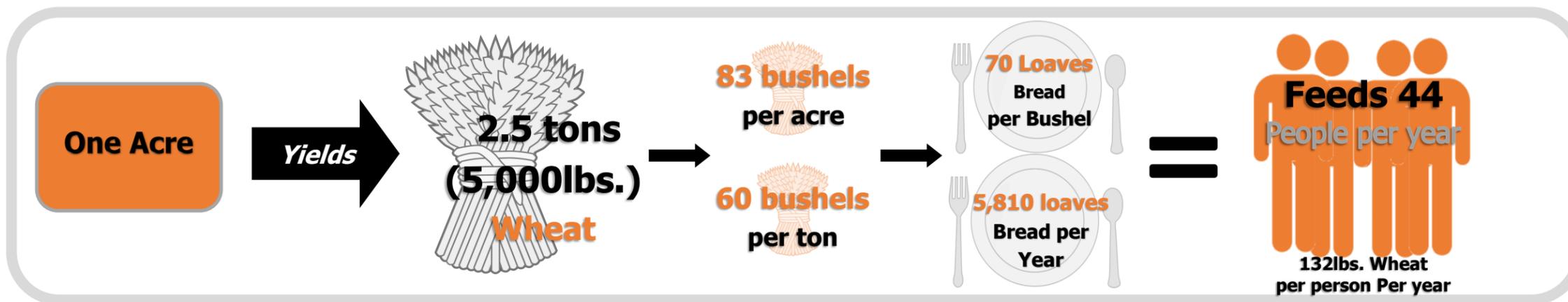
Thank You

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Troy Downing, Extension Dairy Specialist, Oregon State University



Oregon State University

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Oregon TECH

Hands on Education
for Real-World Achievement

Oregon Renewable Energy Center

Assoc. Prof. Mason Terry, PhD



Oregon Renewable Energy Center



Benefits

For Students:

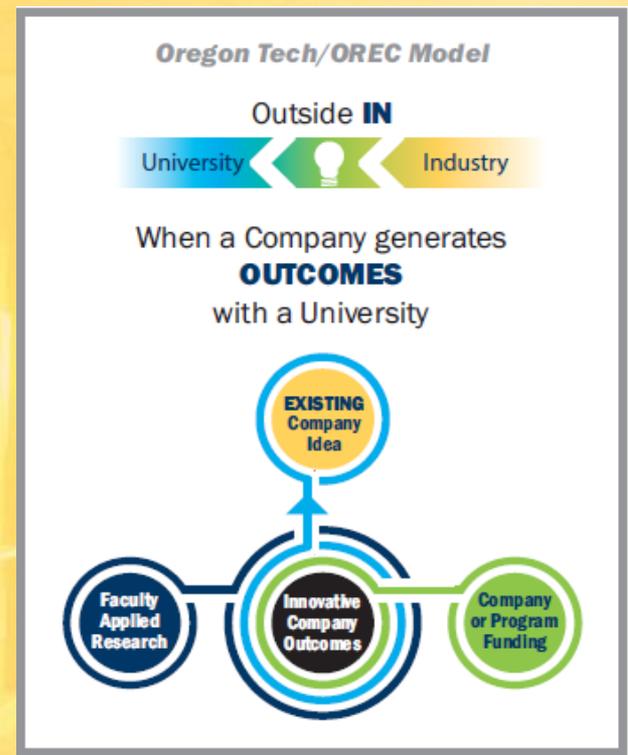
- Hands-on experience for undergraduate and graduate students

For Faculty:

- Professional development
- Industry partnerships
- Relevant curriculum

For Oregon Companies:

- Talent development
- Graduates with experience
- Improved products, prototypes, testing, design innovation



Renewable Energy in Ag

- One of if not the largest yearly agricultural cost: electricity mainly for irrigation pumping!
- Renewable energy sources:
 - Photovoltaic
 - Hydro
 - Biomass

Hydroelectric

Three-Sisters Irrigation District:

- District:
 - 7,600 acres of irrigated farm ground, 1000 acres flood.
 - Before: 64 miles of canals/private laterals and losing over 50% of the water diverted from Whychus Creek lost to seepage and evaporation.
 - Now: 50 miles piped; on-farm deliveries increased 25% with 20.26cfs minimum flow maintained in Whychus creek.
 - Pressurized delivery to all farms.
 - All farms will be moved to pivot irrigation.
- McKenzie Pipeline Project
 - 2,000 acres served with pressurized delivery; removed 38 pumps conserving 3,000,000kWh/yr.
 - 3.77 miles of double 54" HDPE pipe into 700kW hydroelectric power generation (170ft elevation change).
 - Saves 3,100,000kWh/yr.; enough to power 300 homes Mar. to Nov.



Solar Powered Irrigation

- 10kW pumping: ~300gpm @ 60psi
- Cost for new grid connected irrigation pumping connection:
 - \$25,000 (if 3-phase power exists at location) plus yearly operation costs.
 - Remote pumping location + \$10,000-15,000 (wire, trenching)
- Cost for off-grid pumping solution (DC side, photovoltaic array + battery storage)
 - ~\$50,000
 - \$0 yearly electricity costs
 - 20yr. savings of ~\$100,000-\$200,000 (usage dependant)
- Combined with irrigation system modernization – ~30-50% water savings with no yearly pumping costs.



Solar Power Pivot

- Off-grid solar powered pivot system.

48 Volts DC, 100 Watt, Geared
DC Motor, coupled to a Heavy
Duty Gear Box



<http://www.solarirrigation.systems/?lightbox=i11buw>

Q & A