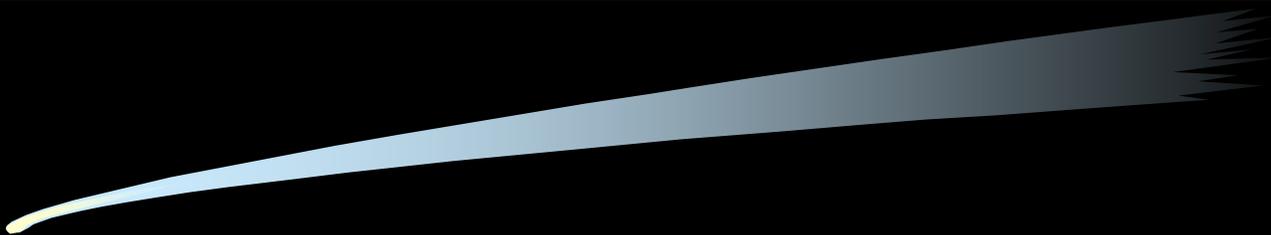


Water and Energy Tradeoffs in Western Irrigated Agriculture

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Introduction

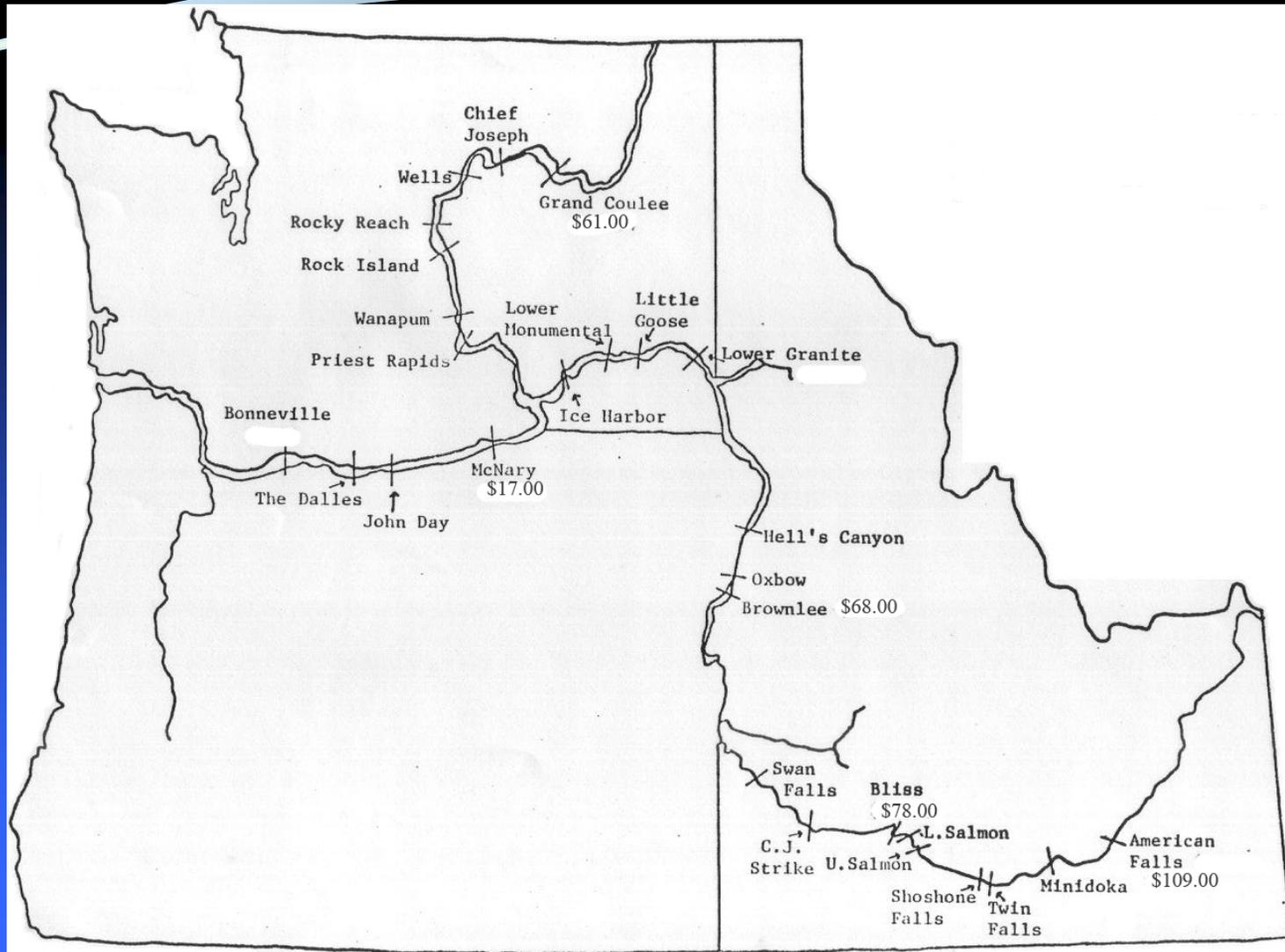
- Water Scarcity in the West
 - Limiting factor for economic growth
 - No surplus water

Water Use by Agriculture

- Up to 90% of consumption
- Agriculture owns most allocable water

Irrigation and Energy Tradeoffs

- Water Diversions Impact Energy
 - Energy use (1.25 kwh/af/f)
 - Hydropower loss (.87 kwh/af/f)



Energy use and hydropower loss for irrigation at 3.5 AF/A and 60 m/KWH

	Energy Foregone KWH/A	Energy Used KWH/A	Total Energy KWH/A	Energy Value \$/A
Lower Columbia (WA/OR)	840	3,700	4,540	272
Upper Columbia (WA)	3,620	2,600	6,220	373
Upper Snake (ID)	2,200	2,100	4,300	258

Energy use for Irrigation

- Pump Lifts Often High
 - Ogallala Aquifer (100-400 feet)
 - Snake River Aquifer (200-500 feet)
 - Columbia Basin Project/Grand Coulee Dam (500-1,000 feet)
 - California, Central Arizona Project, Pecos Basin, etc.

Irrigation Efficiency vs. Water Conservation

- Improving Irrigation Technology Affects:
 - Uniformity
 - Adequacy
 - Timeliness

 - Should reduce diversions
 - More water consumed by crops

Does Higher Irrigation Efficiency Conserve Water?

- Conservation Depends on Site Specific Conditions
 - New vs old technology
 - Return flow conditions
 - Water delivery efficiency
 - Groundwater mining

River Basin Effects of Raising Irrigation Efficiency

- Over Appropriated River Basins
 - Possibly more instream water in wet years
 - Less instream water in dry years
 - Evaluate streamflow over time for entire hydrologic river basin

Conclusions

- No Surplus Water in the West
- New Uses Require Reallocation
- Water Markets
 - Water rights are private property
 - Water markets not well developed
 - Non-market and third party uses affected
 - Reducing irrigated acreage is political minefield
- Contingent Water Markets are an Alternative