出國報告(出國類別:開會)

與美國墾務局及國家海洋暨大氣 總署技術交流

服務機關:經濟部水利署

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摘要

本次赴美國考察行程整合「出席第37屆臺美水資源合作年會」及「受邀赴美國國家海洋暨大氣總署參訪」,由經濟部水利署賴建信署長率團前往美國華盛頓及丹佛,與美國國家海洋暨大氣總署(NOAA)、美國墾務局(USBR)及美國地質調查局(USGS)等政府機關進行實質技術交流。參訪討論議題聚焦在括水資源管理及水利防災技術、人工智慧(AI)應用以及自然基礎解決方案(NbS)等領域。赴美期間並安排水庫設施及防洪工程現地勘查,強化臺美雙方在水資源管理、基礎設施防護及人工智慧應用等領域的合作,並擴展未來合作範疇。

代表團第一週行程主要為拜會 NOAA 總部及參訪所屬研究中心及實驗室。透過與 NOAA 主管人員交流與討論,代表團對 NOAA 的組織架構及其在衛星與氣象資料整合 AI 技術的應用有了初步了解,並引導後續參訪 NOAA 所屬的國家環境預報中心(NCEP)、地球系統科學跨學科中心(ESSIC)及地球系統實驗室(GSL)進行實質交流。臺美雙方具體交流課題包括乾旱早期預警技術、乾旱指標發展與應用、及 AI 與數值模式在防災中的結合等。參訪期間,NOAA 展示了先進的氣候預測技術與多雷達感測系統,並分享其在颶風和降雨預測中的 AI 驅動模型,雙方並深入討論了極端天氣預測模型、乾旱監測技術及 AI 於水資源與防災應用可行性,對提升台灣乾旱預警及水資源管理的準確性具有啟發意義。

代表團第二週行程則以出席美國墾務局主辦之「第37屆臺美水資源合作年會」,並接受墾務局安排拜會參訪丹佛洪水區域管理局(MHFD)及所屬研發中心、試驗室及水庫。第37屆臺美年會於10月23日在丹佛聯邦中心墾務局大樓舉行,會中檢討了2024年臺美水資源第六號及第八號附錄的合作成果,並討論了未來的合作計劃。歷經討論及交流,賴建信署長與墾務局副局長 David Palumbo 在雙方代表團見證下簽署了本屆會議結論。10月24日上午,代表團拜訪了墾務局研發辦公室(R&D Office),深入探討了人工智慧(AI)技術在水資源管理中的應用;10月24日下午,代表團再次參訪位於丹佛行政中心的水資研究實驗室(WRRL),了解水處理、設施維修、材料與腐蝕等多個研究領域。

位於丹佛的美國地質調查所(USGS)科羅拉多水科學中心近年來積極拓展國際合作,USGS在水文、地理和地質學領域的研究成就居於全球領先地位,本次透過交流,水利署得以了解 USGS在多元流量和地下水觀測的技術,特別是在結合傳統儀器、非接觸式設備及 AI 模型應用等領域的成果。這些先進的觀測技術為台灣在複雜地質水文條件下的水文觀測提供了實責借鏡。10月21日下午,代表團與 USGS 水科學中心的專家進行了水文觀測技術、地層下陷及 NBS 等領域的討論,確定了雙方的潛在合作範疇,並就未來的合作方向達成共識,為雙方未來實質合作開啟契機。

代表團在訪美期間也參觀了華盛頓 17 街防洪路閘工程(17th Street Levee Closure)、馬齒水庫(Horsetooth Reservoir)和楓樹湖水庫(Maple Grove Reservoir)等設施。10月19日,代表團參訪了華盛頓特區的波多馬克堤防及第 17 街防洪堤路閘,深入了解其設計理念和功能,並體會現代城市防災的創新與智慧。該防洪堤不僅應對波托馬克河洪水威脅,還兼顧建築美感與靈活的應對機制。10月22日,代表團由墾務局引領,前往馬齒水庫現地勘查,了解墾務局對水庫的滲漏處理、水質生態與未來規劃等作為。10月23日,代表團在墾務局及丹佛洪水區域管理局的引導下,參訪楓樹湖水庫,對都會地區小型水庫在防洪及水資源管理中的關鍵作用,有著深刻之印象。

本次赴美行程加深了水利署對 NOAA 在水資源管理及防災技術的理解,特別是其在氣象預報、乾旱指標等領域的應用。NOAA 積極整合 AI 及數值模式,擴展近岸水質、土壤含水量和河川流量等產品,並發展先進的氣象整合資訊平台。同時,水利署與美國墾務局已有長達 37 年合作關係,除了定期舉行年會,本次參訪後墾務局於官網及臉書發布交流訊息,更顯示雙方深厚的友誼。而墾務局研發辦公室將 AI 應用於入流量預測、物種入侵管理及基礎設施異常監測等領域的努力,值得參考。此外,水利署拜會美國地質調查所,與其就水文觀測技術、地下水監測技術及管理及 NBS 進行技術交流,並達成雙方未來簽屬合作協議的共識,是國際合作的一大進展。

整體來看,美國各政府部門積極將 AI 技術應用於氣象降雨預報、觀測資料強化、遙測影像辨識、先進水文觀測、河道流量推估、水資源管理以及防洪減災等領域,這些經驗都可為水利署在算力中心與 AI 技術應用發展提供寶貴參考。

壹、目的

本次行程的主要目的是赴美參加美國內政部墾務局(USBR)主辦的第37屆「臺美水資源發展技術支援協議」合作年會,並至美國商業部國家海洋暨大氣總署(NOAA)進行水資源及水利防災技術交流。此次行程由水利署賴建信署長率領代表團,與美國墾務局及NOAA副署長進行正式會談,分享雙方的專業技術應用與發展,並探討未來深入合作的方向。

水利署自與美國內政部墾務局簽署「臺美水資源發展技術支援協議」以來,雙方在水資源及河川治理領域的交流與合作已持續 37 年。每年雙方輪流主辦年會,今年由美國內政部墾務局主辦,年會的主要目的在於確認 2024 年工作執行成果(包括第6及第8號附錄),並探討 2025 年的合作內容。會議中,雙方將透過討論與交流達成臺美水資源合作協議的年會結論,作為後續合作執行的依據。

此外,水利署與氣象署合作資助的「臺美氣象預報系統發展技術合作協定」 第34號執行辦法,也由美國國家海洋暨大氣總署(NOAA)提供臺灣即時劇烈 天氣監測資訊及定量降水預報產品,支援水利署在日常及颱洪期間的防災預警與 應變工作。近期,這項合作成果進一步延伸至衛星觀測技術的發展,期望可應用 於臺灣的旱災預警,並持續提升國內防災預警的效果。

為了擴大赴美考察的效益,除了整合美國墾務局和 NOAA 的考察行程外,本次行程還安排拜會美國地質調查所(USGS)並與其就水文觀測技術、地下水監測技術及管理及 NBS 進行技術交流,並達成雙方未來簽屬合作協議的共識。同時也安排了現地勘查美國相關水利設施,深入了解其專業技術的發展與應用。

貳、行程及人員

本次代表團由經濟部水利署賴建信署長率團,成員包括水利署水源組郭純伶組長、水利署綜企組謝佩伶科長及水利署水利規劃分署吳國維正工程司共 4位,赴美行程自 10 月 15 日至 10 月 26 日止,出國行程如下表:

表 1 參訪逐日行程表

日期	行 程	
10/15(二)	臺北→舊金山→華盛頓 (團員)	
10/13(—)	臺北→紐約 (團長)	
$10/16(\Xi)$	團務時間	
10/17(四)	拜會 NOAA 總部	
10/17(四)	參訪 NOAA 國家環境預報部門(NCEP)	
	參訪 NOAA 地球系統科學跨學科中心(ESSIC)	
10/18(五)	參訪 NOAA 地球系統實驗室(GSL)	
	拜會駐美代表處	
10/19(六)	現勘華盛頓特區防洪設施	
10/20(日) 飛往科羅拉多州丹佛		
	參訪 GSL 實驗室	
10/21(一)	拜會 USGS 水科學中心	
	與丹佛代表處及美國能源局晚宴	
	文化參訪:Red Rocks Amphitheater	
10/22(二)	現勘 Horsetooth Reservoir	
	墾務局晚宴	
	出席第37屆臺美水資源合作年會	
10/23(三)	參訪 Mile High Flood District offices (MHFD)	
	現勘 Maple Grove Reservoir	
10/24(m)	參訪 USBR Research and Development Office	
10/24(四)	參訪 USBR 水資源研究實驗室	
10/25(五)	返程:丹佛→洛杉磯→臺北	

参、過程紀要

本次訪美行程主要拜訪城市為美國華盛頓特區(Washington D.C.)及科羅拉多州丹佛市(Denver)。華盛頓特區為美國國家海洋暨大氣總署(NOAA)總部及多處研究機構所在區域;科羅拉多州丹佛市(Denver)則為美國墾局技術服務中心總部、美國地質調查所科羅拉多水科學中心(USGS)及美國國家海洋暨大氣總署GSL所在地。

代表團首先於 10月17日赴位於華盛頓特區 NOAA 總部與 NOAA 副署長、國際處主任及相關部門主管進行交流,瞭解雙方水利相關研究或工作成果,並討論後續合作想法,接著陸續前往 NOAA 所屬單位與專家進行實質技術交流。結束華盛頓特區行程後,利用周末現勘華盛頓特區防洪工程,並於 10月20日 搭機移動至美國科羅拉多丹佛市。10月21日起接著參訪位於丹佛 NOAA 位於波德區(Boulder)的地球系統實驗室(Global System Lab, GSL),以及前往丹佛聯邦中心之美國地質調查所(USGS)科羅拉多水科學中心進行交流,尋求雙方潛在合作範疇及契機。

10月22日至10月24日為出席美國墾務局主辦之「第37屆臺美水資源技術合作年會」及相關行程,包含美國墾務局丹佛政府中心舉行於第37屆臺美年會、參訪墾務局研究發展辦公室(Research and Development Office)、參訪墾務局技術服務中心工程與試驗服務部門實驗室(Water Resources Research Laboratory, WRRL)、參訪丹佛洪水區域辦公室(Mile High Flood District offices, MHFD)、現勘馬齒水庫(Horsetooth Reservoir)及楓樹湖水庫(Maple Grove Reservoir)等行程。

本次代表團出訪獲益良多,藉由出訪美國多個政府部門建立及強化雙方合作關係。在NOAA部分,赴總部與副署長進行交流,雙方均表達深化合作關係及範疇之願景,讓後續所屬機關及實驗室參訪交流更具實質意義;至於墾務局方面,由於水利署與美國墾局為有正式官方合作協議,參訪期間可以感受到美方人員的熱情接待及其對雙方合作關係的重視。行程中至美國地質調查所科羅拉多水科學中心拜會,更確定了雙方潛在合作領域及方向,開啟雙方簽訂合作

協議契機。透過本次美國跨部門的拜會與參訪,確定了水利署與美國政府各部門整體合作關係,在既有合作基礎外拓展了未來進階合作架構。

一、拜會美國海洋暨大氣總署(NOAA)總部

美國國家海洋和大氣管理局(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA)是美國商務部下屬的科學機構,致力於研究和保護地球的海洋、大氣、氣候和生態系統。NOAA 的主要任務是監測和預測環境變化,提供精確的天氣預報和氣候數據,保護海洋和沿海資源,以及推動環境相關的科學研究。

NOAA 的職責包括監測全球天氣和海洋狀況,提供氣象預測和海嘯警報,並進行氣候監測,以幫助社會應對自然災害。NOAA 還負責管理美國的漁業資源,確保可持續的捕撈實踐,以保護海洋生物多樣性。此外,NOAA 通過國家海洋服務(NOS)來保護和恢復沿海和海洋生態系統,支持海洋航行的安全,並推動環境保護政策。

NOAA 擁有各種先進的科技和研究設施,包括氣象衛星、海洋浮標、研究船隻以及監測站,這些設施使其能夠收集和分析大量的環境數據。此外,NOAA 還與國際夥伴協作,分享氣候和海洋數據,以共同應對全球挑戰,如氣候變化和極端天氣事件。NOAA 的工作對於保障公眾安全、支持經濟增長以及保護自然環境具有重要作用。

臺灣氣象局(CWA)於 1990(民國 79 年)年與 NOAA 透過台北經濟文化 代表處(TECRO)及美國在臺協會(AIT)簽訂「臺美氣象預報技術合作協定」 展開多項氣象科學技術與作業應用的合作發展工作。自 2002 年起水利署及 水保局加入氣象局與 NOAA 合作,NOAA 所屬之國家劇烈風暴實驗室 (NOAA/NSSL) 透過先進之儀器與軟體演算,提供臺灣即時性劇烈天氣監 測資訊與定量降水預報產品,該儀器與軟體持續為臺灣各防災單位於防災 作業時所使用。 本次代表團於 10 月 17 日上午前往 NOAA 位於華盛頓 silver spring 區域之總部,由研究副署長 Steven Thur 博士及國際處主任 Staci Rijal 率相關部門主管進行線上交流。以下是參訪 NOAA 總部之交流重點摘要:

(一) NOAA 的業務範疇:

NOAA 的研究部門負責廣泛的科學問題,涵蓋海洋、大氣、氣候和水資源等領域。NOAA 不僅進行天氣預報,也專注於氣候和水資源相關的長期預測與資料蒐集,為全球提供可靠的數據支持。

(二) 專業技術與研究:

NOAA下屬的國家強烈風暴實驗室進行極端氣候的研究和觀測,開發包括多雷達多感測系統(MRMS)在內的多項技術,用於提升極端氣候的預測和警報精度,並支援防災應變。

(三) 人工智慧與應用:

NOAA 開發多種 AI 工具,例如用於颶風和強雷暴的高解析度模型和 AI 驅動的預測系統,以應對氣候變遷帶來的水資源挑戰。這些技術可用於 改善短期預報,並提供即時決策支持,例如水庫管理和洪水應對。

(四) 資料共享與交流:

NOAA 提供開放的數據平台,鼓勵國際間的技術交流。臺灣水利署應用 NOAA 的數據進行水資源管理與颱風預測,未來可以加強合作,探索更多 AI 應用和山區資料收集的技術方案。

(五) 未來合作與展望:

本次會議探討進一步合作的可能性,包括設置便攜式雷達站以彌補資料不足的地區、加強公眾溝通以提升天氣預報的社會影響,以及為臺灣提供 NOAA 的環境影響評估模板等。



圖 1 代表團拜會NOAA總部進行交流



圖 2 賴署長致贈NOAA副署長禮品



圖 3 代表團與NOAA總部與會人員合照

藉由本次與NOAA行政主管人員在防災及水資源管理領域的經驗交流,我們對NOAA的組織架構以及其在衛星與氣象資料整合 AI 技術領域的發展與應用有了初步的了解。這也為代表團後續參訪 NOAA 所屬的國家環境預報中心(NCEP)、地球系統科學跨學科中心(ESSIC)及地球系統實驗室(GSL)奠定了基礎。具體的交流課題包括:乾旱早期預警技術、乾旱預警網站的建置(涵蓋乾旱指標的發展與應用),以及結合 AI 與數值模式在防災領域的應用等。



Major Cooperative Offices in NOAA

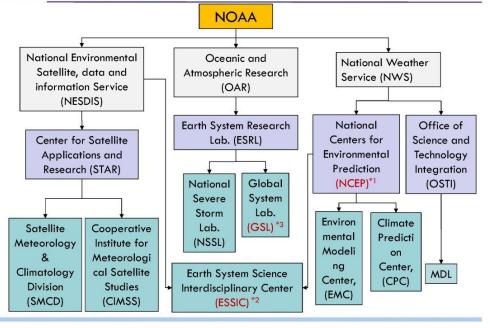


圖 4 NOAA主要組織架構

二、參訪 NOAA 國家環境預報部門(NCEP)

國家環境預報部門(National Centers for Environmental Prediction,簡稱 NCEP)隸屬於國家氣象局(National Weather Service,簡稱 NWS)內的一個部門。NCEP 主要職責為確定資料需求、最佳的資料處理技術,以及適合的預報和產品展示方法,這些產品和預報分發給氣候、水文、氣象、太空天氣和海洋信息的使用者。環境模式中心(Environmental Modeling Center,EMC)為 NCEP 轄下所屬的中心,主要任務為開發和改進數值天氣預測模型,以提供準確且及時的環境現象預報。該中心涉及各種模型,從短期天氣預測模型到長期氣候預測模型。並與其他國內外研究機構合作,交換知識、數據和專業知識,以進一步改進天氣預測和氣候建模能力。

10月17日下午代表團前往位於美國馬里蘭州大學公園市的國家環境預報部門(NCEP),與所屬的環境模式中心(EMC)進行參訪及交流,由美國國家環境預報中心 NCEP 首席科學家 Dr. Vijay Tallapragada 進行簡報,簡

報內容包括環境模式中心(EMC)簡介、整合數值模式及產品開發及應用、NOAA 和美國陸軍工兵團對致命且具破壞性的暴雨的應對措施、全球水文系集預報系統 (Global Ensemble Forecast System, GEFS)及機器學習(ML)天氣預測模型等。代表團則針對該中心將氣象預報產品和水資源的預測技術、先進數值模型應用整合及人工智慧等主題,探討未來合作的可能性。參訪交流重點摘錄如下:

(一) NCEP 的工作重點:

NCEP的核心業務包括發展和改進涵蓋大氣、海洋與地表的資料同化系統及預測模型,這些模型為全球範圍內的天氣、水資源及氣候預測提供基礎性數值指導。NCEP採用「統一預報系統」(Unified Forecast System, UFS),此系統整合多種預測模型,適用於短至分鐘、長達數年的各類預報需求,涵蓋颶風預測、空氣品質、海嘯與洪水風險等。

(二) 氣象與水資源模型:

NCEP正在開發以六大聯合系統組成的地球系統模型,包括大氣、海洋、冰層、波浪、地表和空氣質量等,以提供全方位的環境預測。此外,針對颶風預測,NCEP開發了高解析度模型,具備追蹤颶風內部結構的能力,透過先進的觀測技術,如飛機數據,同化到模型中,提高預報精確度。

(三) 降雨與洪水管理挑戰:

極端降雨事件的頻率與強度正逐漸在增加,NCEP 通過「降水預測重大挑戰計畫」 (PPGC),加強降雨預測的準確度,支持水庫調度管理與防洪減災。該計畫結合多源數據,涵蓋短期至長期的水文預測,並提供用於風險評估的概率性產品。

(四) 開放式合作與技術支持:

NCEP的預測模型和數據為開放源碼,免費提供給全球使用者,並透過 GitHub 發布,鼓勵各國的共同參與和改進。臺灣也受益於 NCEP 的模式資料,用於颱風與水資源管理,並參與其機器學習在氣象預測中的應用合作,進一步提升預測的效率和準確性。

(五) 未來合作機會:

雙方討論未來的合作重點,包括透過技術培訓和學術交流深化關係,尤其在降水預測、洪水風險管理和空氣質量方面的合作潛力。



圖 5 代表團參訪NCEP技術交流情形

Current UFS-based Coupled Model Development

Each is a working coupled application, either operational or under active development



GFS - MOM6 - CICE6 - WW3 - NOAH-MP - GOCART

Global Medium-Range Weather / Subseasonal to Seasonal **Applications**



FHAFS - MOM6

Hurricane Analysis and Forecast System



GEFS - CHEM

Atmosphere and Aerosols interaction



DATM - MOM6 - CICE6

Ocean Ice coupled model with Data Atmosphere for developing Marine DA



Impact of waves on atmospheric stress at ocean surface



ADCIRC - WW3 - NWM

Wave, Surge and Inundation coupling



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■ 6 NCEP分享基於UFS的六個耦合數值模型開發架構

Interagency Collaboration

More accurate rainfall forecasts

More accurate streamflow forecasts

Efficient stewardship of water

Economic, safety, and security benefits



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圖 7 NOAA(NWS)跨機構問合作架構及成果

NCEP 所屬的 EMC (環境預測中心) 具有開發先進氣象預報模型的特 色,利用現有的衛星氣象觀測數據及即時同步技術,進行短期與長期氣象 預報。該中心通過六個運行中的或積極開發中的耦合數值模型,將氣象觀 測資料整合並開發洪水災害預報及水資源管理系統,同時導入機器學習技

術來強化分析效率及資料可靠度。此次參訪的成果可為水利署提供以下延伸應用的建議:

- (一) 學習 EMC 的工作架構,整合 NOAA 現有的氣象觀測產品及氣象預報數值模式,並與水利防災專業單位、工兵團(USACE)、州政府、學術機構及民間公司進行跨域合作,開發整合應用系統。此模式可作為水利署與氣象署、農村水保署及地方政府跨署合作的參考,也可為引入學術機構及民間公司資源提供借鑒。
- (二) 與 EMC 合作參與統一預報系統 (UFS) 的開發,將臺灣現有的數據、數值 模式及計算資源納入開發框架,並參與 NOAA (NWS) 的跨機構合作。這將有 助於將該系統應用於臺灣的防災及水資源管理,進一步提升跨國及跨署的合作 架構。

三、參訪 NOAA 地球系統科學跨學科中心(ESSIC)

地球系統科學跨學科中心(ESSIC, Earth System Science

Interdisciplinary Center)是一個跨學科研究機構,致力於研究地球系統的多方面動態,包括大氣、海洋、陸地和冰層等相互作用。ESSIC 結合氣象學、海洋學、氣候科學和環境研究等不同學科的知識,致力於提高對地球系統運作的理解,並預測其變化對人類和自然環境的影響。

ESSIC 與 NOAA 以及其他政府機構和研究中心密切合作,進行多項研究計畫,包括氣候變化、氣象預測、大氣化學和生態系統等領域。該中心強調利用綜合模型和觀測數據進行跨學科研究,幫助應對與氣候變遷、環境保護和災害應對相關的挑戰。ESSIC 的研究成果不僅為科學社群提供重要的基礎數據,還為政策制定者提供科學支持,幫助制定有效的環境管理和減災政策。

10月18日代表團前往NOAA 位於美國馬里蘭大學的地球系統科學跨領域中心 (ESSIC)進行參訪,上午先與臺灣氣象署遙感專案計畫負責人李博士(Fang Li)團隊進行「台灣同步衛星蒸散發與乾旱產品系統」技術分享

與交流;下午則至高光譜遙感數據實驗室與張博士(Xiwu Zhan)團隊「基於機器學習的無監督水質分類」技術分享與交流,參訪交流重點摘錄如下: (一)、「台灣同步衛星蒸散發與乾旱產品」交流

- 1. 乾旱監測合作: ESSIC 團隊和臺灣氣象署在乾旱監測領域已有數年合作,致力於衛星遙測技術應用於蒸散發與乾旱指標,計畫未來能透過技術優化,提升臺灣的即時每日監測能力,使其與美國同步。
- 2. 衛星資料應用: ESSIC 團隊和臺灣氣象署合作開發之臺灣乾旱監測系統整合衛星數據與地面觀測站點數據,使用衛星觀測土壤水分、地表蒸散等數據。針對臺灣多雲天氣對數據覆蓋率的限制, ESSIC 團隊引入 AI 技術,結合微波與紅外觀測波段以提高數據穩定性和精確度。
- 3. 數據整合與精度提升: ESSIC 團隊針對臺灣的氣候特性調整了地 表參數,並透過模型整合和校正,提升乾旱監測的空間分辨率, 計畫最終達到更高的解析度以支持臺灣在乾旱和水資源管理中 的應用需求。
- 4. 未來合作方向:雙方討論進一步的技術交流,尤其是在高分辨率 衛星數據與機器學習應用方面,以增強臺灣的災害監測及應對能 力,並探討無人機與衛星數據相結合以提升監測精度。

(二)、「基於機器學習的無監督水質分類」交流

- 高光譜衛星與水質監測: ESSIC 團隊介紹最新的高光譜衛星技術,包括 PACE 和 IMIT 衛星在水質監測中的應用。這些高解析度衛星能夠捕捉水體的光譜資訊,用於分析海水中的葉綠素、藻華等參數,並進行水質分類,對於監測海洋健康和藻類增生有重要幫助。
- 台灣水資源管理應用:水利署未來或許可利用這些衛星技術來應 對包括河川感潮段和海淡廠附近水質變化的挑戰。透過光譜分

- 析,可協助識別水中的污染物來源,改善水質處理模型並降低再 生水生產成本。
- 3. 無人機與衛星資料整合:為提升監測精度,代表團亦建議在衛星 難以連續觀測的情況下,考慮使用無人機搭載高光譜儀進行補充 觀測。這樣可以達到更高的空間解析度,並在特定區域進行精細 監測,補足衛星資料的限制。
- 4. 藻華與泥沙溯源研究:因臺灣沿海區域存在藻華和海岸侵蝕問題,未來可在特定區域展開先期研究計畫,行泥沙和藻類的溯源研究。透過高光譜技術,可以判定河川攜帶的泥沙特徵,有助於海岸侵蝕防治和藻類增生的源頭管控。



圖 8 代表團參訪ESSIC進行蒸散發與乾旱指標應用技術交流



圖 9 代表團與ESSIC蒸散發與乾旱指標團隊合影



圖 10 代表團參訪ESSIC進行遙測影像於水質分類技術交流



圖 11 代表團與ESSIC遙測影像水質分類團隊合影



圖 12 ESSIC張博士介紹UAV搭載高光譜儀進行監測應用

本次參訪 ESSIC 並進行交流後,水利署可從以下幾個方面延伸應用於水利技術發展:

- (一)參與「台灣同步衛星蒸散發與乾旱產品系統」技術發展應用:工作團 隊將整合 AI 技術以提升觀測產品的可靠度,並將乾旱指標的預報範 圍延伸至八個月以上。這樣可提高預報成果的空間及時間分辨率,並 可將其與集水區數值模式結合,用於臺灣水庫入流量的量化分析,從 而為水情燈號的評估提供參考。
- (二) ESSIC 團隊發展之「基於機器學習的無監督水質分類」技術現況,受限於衛星影像的時間與空間解析度,仍須透過現地水質觀測分析來輔助,以提高水質分類結果的可靠性。在衛星資料不足情形下輔以無人機補充的觀測模式,可以提供臺灣各類觀測的參考,藉此達到更高的空間解析度。
- (三)跨學科合作及跨域合作發展:地球系統科學跨學科中心(ESSIC)是專業的學術研究單位,其組織架構屬於國家環境衛星資料服務(NESDIS)與國家氣象服務(NWS)兩個部門。由於其工作特性,ESSIC與其他政府機構及研究中心保持密切合作關係。這樣的跨域合作模式,可作為水利署在跨學科與跨域合作方面的發展借鏡,尤其在進行跨領域研究計畫時,水利署可從中汲取經驗,強化自身在水利技術及相關領域的研究與合作,提升整體水利技術發展與應用效果。

四、參訪 NOAA 地球系統實驗室(GSL)

NOAA 地球系統實驗室(Global Systems Laboratory ,GSL)是美國國家海洋和大氣管理局(NOAA)下屬的一個研究實驗室,專注於地球系統科學和應用技術的研究和開發。GSL 的主要目標是提高大氣和環境預測能力,以應對各種自然災害和氣候變化挑戰。該實驗室致力於開發先進的預測模型和技術,改善天氣、氣候、大氣化學和其他地球系統的預報精度和可用性。GSL 的工作重點包括開發數值天氣預報模型、研究天氣和氣候系統的相互作用、以及創新資料同化技術,以最佳化觀測數據的使用。它還開發先進的決策支持工具,幫助政府和公共機構制定應對極端天氣事件

的策略。GSL 通過與國際和國內的合作夥伴協作,推動地球系統科學的發展,並將其研究成果應用於實際生活,從而提升社會的抗災能力和環境保護水平。

10月21日代表團前往 NOAA 位於科羅拉多州波德(Boulder)的地球系統實驗室進行參訪,由 GSL 實驗室天氣視覺化與人工智慧研究發展部門的主管 Jebb Q. Stewart 進行「 AI 即時預報修正陸地颶風的預測降水量 (QPF)」發展成果及未來研究方向分享;並由 GSL 實驗室天氣資訊系統演進部門的主管 Nathan Hardin 展示該試驗室開發之「第二代先進天氣互動處理系統(AWIPSII)」現況及相關合作計畫。參訪交流重點摘錄如下:

- (一) 颶風預測的 AI 應用: GSL 正使用 AI 技術改善颶風降水預測,包括透過修正降水預報來準確定位暴風中心。此方法對於像台灣這樣的多山地區尤為重要,因為山谷的降水分布會因颶風位置的細微偏移而變化。未來可針對颶風與降水預測技術上的合作,探討如何優化 AI 技術,以適應台灣特有的環境挑戰。
- (二) 颶風強度預測模型:GSL 研究快速強化的颶風預測模型,目標是在暴風七天內估算颶風強度和發展概率,並透過自動化中心定位系統精確追蹤颶風位置。GSL專家提出共享其最新的高解析度颶風預測模型,並與台灣合作調整模型參數,以增強預測的精度和適應性。GSL專家也建議引入更多高解析度衛星數據,並在雙方間持續進行性能測試。
- (三) AI 模型性能評估:使用 Nvidia 的 ForecastNet、Google DeepMind 的 GraphCast 等 AI 模型, GSL 對比其在大西洋、太平洋等不同地區的表現。結果顯示, AI 在颶風軌跡預測上接近傳統模型, 特別在 96 小時內的預測效果良好。
- (四)高解析度與超分辨率技術:GSL 利用超分辨率技術提升低解析度數據的精度,特別應用於山區降水預測,補足常見預測模型在高山區的限制。

- (五)動態視覺化工具 DESI: GSL 開發的 DESI 系統能視覺化多模型的集 合預測,提供颶風、降水等的時序與空間預測,便於決策者即時了解 不同氣象場景下的風險,並優化未來天氣預報的資料呈現和決策支 援。本次交流雙方有意深入討論該工具的應用,進行預測場景的模 擬,以便更準確地支持台灣在災害應對和決策中的需求。
- (六) 第二代先進天氣互動處理系統(AWIPSII): GSL 目前正與臺灣氣象署合作建置第二代先進天氣互動處理系統(AWIPSII),該系統為 GSL 核心資訊技術系統,用於接收、分析、預測和傳播運行中的氣象數據,包括即時且具有高度影響力的警報,以保護生命和財產,系統由圖形預報編輯器(Graphical Forecast Editor)、災害服務(Graphical Forecast Editor)及二維圖形化顯示(Display-2-Dimension)等元件所組成
- (七) 通用視覺化展示平台 (Common AWIPS Visualization Environment, CAVE): AWIPS II 採用 CAVE 通用視覺化展示平台,能夠加載不同 套件及軟體進行各種視角資料及成果展示,包括:多傳感器與觀測數據顯示 (D2D)、管理預報網格編輯器 (GFE)、現代化警報應用 (Hazard Services)、河流洪水查詢 (Hydro)、管理本地化文件 (Localization)、航空預報監控 (AVNFPS) 及用於發布氣候產品 (Climate) 等。



圖 13 賴署長對GSL專家介紹臺灣水環境特性

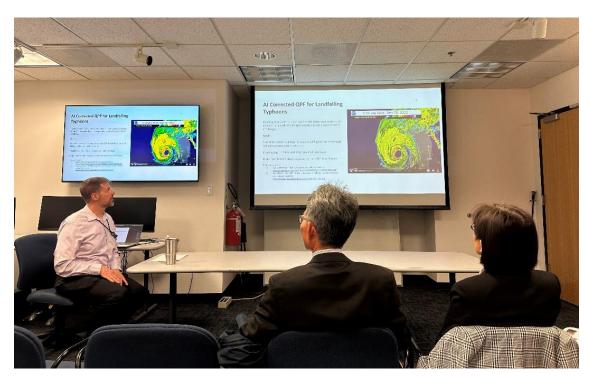


圖 14 GSL專家介紹AI於氣象預報應用



圖 15 GSL專家介紹先進天氣互動處理系統(AWIPSII)



圖 16 賴署長介紹臺灣防洪預報展示系統發展現況

本次代表團參訪 GSL 實驗室的交流主軸集中在 AI 技術在氣象預報產品中的應用,以及第二代先進天氣互動處理系統 (AWIPSII) 的使用。水利署可從以下幾個方面參考並應用這些技術:

- (一)整合AI模式與數值模式於降雨預報應用:GSL 將深度學習 AI 技術與傳統數值模式相結合,進行短期降雨預報,以提高預報結果的可靠性。這種模式的整合方式可以作為臺灣流域整體數值模式或淹水數值模式開發的參考,進一步提升預測準確性,尤其在防災及水資源管理中具有重要價值。
- (二) 第二代先進天氣互動處理系統 (AWIPSII) 應用: GSL 的 AWIPSII 核心資訊技術系統功能強大,配合通用圖形化展示平台 CAVE,可將衛星雷達觀測資料、降雨預報、淹水模擬及災害發布等資訊整合在單一平台上。此系統可作為臺灣跨署整合應用系統的參考,建議在目前氣象署與 NOAA 技術移轉的基礎上,將淹水預警模擬展示功能納入,進一步強化應變系統的完整性與即時反應能力。

五、拜會美國地質調查所(USGS)科羅拉多水科學中心(CWSE)

位於科羅拉多的美國地質調查所(USGS)科羅拉多水科學中心 (Colorado Water Science Center, CWSC)專注於水文科學研究與監測,主要關注科羅拉多州的水資源和水文變化。其使命是提供高品質水文數據和科學知識,協助政府和公眾作出有效的水資源管理決策。研究領域涵蓋水文監測、水文模型、水質評估、水文研究及資源管理。該中心的研究對科羅拉多州及周邊地區的水資源保護、災害預防和永續發展至關重要,並對全球暖化及氣候變遷提供重要參考,為水資源的可持續利用與保護做出貢獻。

水利署與USGS曾在臺美「科學及技術合作協定」(STA)下洽談過多個合作領域,包括非接觸式河流流速及流量測量技術、土石流模擬與氣象

雷達資訊整合、地下水超抽與地層下陷等重要議題,惟目前尚未啟動雙方正式合作協議的簽訂。

10月21日下午代表團前位於往丹佛聯邦政府中心(Denver Federal Center)的 USGS 水科學中心,與 USGS 水科學中心主任 Matt Ely、落磯山區域副主任 Katharine Dahm、國際辦公室科學家 Matthew Andersen 及水文專家 John W. Fulton 等人進行了水文觀測技術、地層下陷、NBS 等領域討論及交流,確認雙方潛在合作範疇及未來合作方式。交流討論主題及重點摘錄如下:

- (一)技術介紹與討論:USGS 介紹其發展之高解析度監測技術,特別是在應對氣候變遷影響的水資源管理方面。並於會議中討論如何運用衛星遙測、AI 技術以及無人機進行地下水和河川流量的監測,同時強調使用非接觸方式的感測器和圖像分析技術以提升水文預測的準確性。
- (二)雙方技術合作領域:臺美雙方針對氣候變遷下的水資源管理挑戰展開深入交流。水利署介紹台灣在地質複雜條件下的水資源挑戰,特別是在颱風和極端降雨下的水管理需求。USGS 則分享在極端天氣預測及高效水文監測技術的應用經驗,並強調利用 AI 技術改進預測模型的成效。
- (三)未來交流方向建議:針對未來可交流的主題與方向,雙方於會議中亦 進行許多的討論,包含:
 - 1. 強化地下水監測系統:台灣可以借助 USGS 的技術來提升地下水監測精度,針對不同地質區域的水資源使用情況進行更細緻的分析。
 - 技術培訓與經驗交流:透過定期的技術交流會議和工作坊,加強 臺美雙方在 AI 應用、遙測和高解析度水文監測技術方面的合 作。

3. 共同開發應對極端氣候的工具:雙方可合作開發適合台灣水文特性的高解析度預測工具,提供更精準的颱風、洪水及旱災預測支持。



圖 17 郭組長介紹台灣地下水、水文觀測及NBS應用現況



圖 18 賴署長介紹介紹臺灣水環境特性



圖 19 代表團與USGS科羅拉多水科學中心與會專家合影

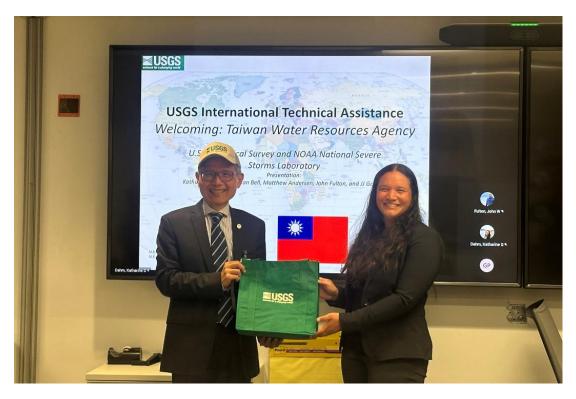


圖 20 代表團與USGS互贈禮品

本次代表團參訪 USGS 水科學中心的主要目的是確認雙方潛在的合作 領域並尋求建立正式的合作關係。在雙方的技術交流與討論後,以下是可 以延伸應用及發展的建議:

- (一)與USGS建立正式官方合作關係:水利署可與美國地質調查所(USGS) 簽署具約束力的協議(Agreement),在水利署可提供經費支持條件下, 將使 USGS與水利署在水資源相關領域技術交流合作工作推進上更加 順暢。
- (二)多元河川流量觀測技術發展及應用:目前的河川流量觀測多依賴水位 計和流速計進行定點觀測,但此方法無法考慮河道深槽擺動及河床沖 刷等因素,導致流量觀測成果可靠度不足。USGS 所發展的非接觸流 量觀測技術,利用遙控無人機搭載都普勒雷達來觀測斷面流速和水 深,進而推算流量。這種方法不僅突破了水位計的限制,還能快速獲 取斷面流量數據,並可與傳統觀測數據進行整合,提高流量觀測結果 的可靠性,對於提升水利工程及防災工作的精確性具有重要價值。

六、出席第37屆臺美水資源合作年會

臺美合作最早可以追溯到 1956 年,石門水庫建設時開啟雙方 合作契機。我國自 1987 年由北美事務協調會(代表臺灣省水利局) 與美國在臺協會(代表美國內政部墾務局)簽署「臺美水資源發展技 術支援協議」,開啟雙方政府水利部門交流合作,迄今已 37 年。配合我國水資源發展進程,該協議名稱修改為「臺美水資源發 展技術支援協議」。目前在此協議下僅第 六 號附錄(約期跟著主約) 及第八號附錄(約期至 2022 年)仍於有效執行期限內。其中第六號附錄工作內容為墾務局專家來臺協助水資源開發計畫技術評論與 諮詢;第八號附錄為發展適於臺灣河道沖淤數值模式及流域土砂管 理技術等服務。依協議規定每年 1 次由臺美輪流舉辦年會,2023年由墾務局 David Palumbo 副局長率團來臺進行交流活動,期間辦理第 36 屆臺美年會及現地參訪等行程,訪臺成員包含率隊長官及的八號附錄相關

專家。本次代表團前往美國參與第 37 屆臺美年會,年會之目的為當年度 (2024)工作執行檢討(含第六及第八號附錄執行成果之檢討)及下年度(2025) 之合作內涵訂定,並將於年會會議中共同簽訂會議結論。

本次第37屆臺美年會於113年10月24日上午假丹佛聯邦中心之墾務 局辦公大樓舉行,美方年會出席名單表2,會議議程如下表。

表 2 第 37 屆臺美水資源年會美國墾務局與會名冊人員

First Name	Last name	Affiliation/role
David	Palumbo	Commissioner - Operations for the Bureau of Reclmation
Jeff	Morris	Director - NAIAO
David	Raff	Chief Engineer at Bureau of Reclamation
Angela	Medina	Sr. International Affairs Specialist - NAIAO
Yong	Lai	Hydraulic Engineer - Sedimentation and River Hydraulics Group, TSC
Jon	East	Civil Engineer - Waterways & Concrete Dams 3, TSC
Ben	Abban	Civil Engineer - Sedimentation and River Hydraulics Group, TSC
Subhrendu	Gangopadhyay	Supervisory Civil Engineer - Applied Hydrology Group 1, TSC
Jennifer	Bountry	Manager- Sedimentation and River Hydraulics Group, TSC
Jennifer	Huggins	Manager, Waterways & Concrete Dams 3, TSC
Kevin	Lee	Civil Engineer, Geotechnical Design 5, TSC
Paul	Zinnecker	Civil Engineer, Instrumentation, TSC
Kyle	Kramer	International Affairs - NAIAO
Susan	Ocana	International Affairs - NAIAO
Omero	Martinez	International Affairs - NAIAO
Katharine	Carson	atharine Carson Native American Affairs - NAIAO
Courtney	Matthews	CNative American Affairs - NAIAO

表 3 第 37 屆臺美水資源合作年會議程表

Time	Activity	Remarks
9:00-9:10	Welcome and Opening Remarks	David Palumbo, Deputy Commissioner, USBR Chien-Hsin Lai, Director-General, WRA
9:10-9:40	2024 Project Report under Appendix 6	Report by Jonathan East, P.E., USBR Feedback by Director Chun-Ling Kuo, WRA
9:40-10:10	2024 Project Report under Appendix 8	Report by Dr. Yong Lai, USBR Feedback by Dr. Kuo-Wei Wu WRA
10:10-10:20	Report of 2025 Calendar Year Work Items under both Appendix 6 and Appendix 8 Agreements	Report by Section Chief Pei-Ling Shieh, WRA
10:20-10:45	Discussion of 2024 Calendar Year Work Items under both Appendix 6 and Appendix 8 Agreements	All Participants
10:45-10:55	Summary and Concluding Remarks	David Palumbo, Deputy Commissioner, USBR Chien-Hsin Lai, Director-General, WRA
10:55-11:00	Signing of Meeting Conclusions, Group Photo	

第 37 屆由墾務局 David Palumbo 副局長與賴建信署長共同主持。首先 由 David Palumbo 副局長致歡迎詞,他強調墾務局與水利署多來已建立良 好的合作關係與友誼,年會更促進彼此互動與交流,期待雙持續的合作獲 致更多豐碩成果。接著由本署賴署長致詞,表達水利署對於墾務局長久以 來提供諸多技術協助之感謝,也感謝該局為此次年會行相關行程之安排與 解說,雙方未來持續合作,共同為水資源永續發展努力。接下來 由雙方與 會人員依序自我介紹後,會議正式開始。年會議程上半段為 2023 年工作執 行成果檢討,首先墾務局由技術服務中心 Mr. Jon East 進行第六號附錄 2023 年工作成果報告,然後由郭純伶組長就墾務局成果報告進行回應,雙方也 對此進行討論及意見交換;接著首先由墾務局技術服務中 心 Dr. Yong Lai 報告臺美水資源技術合作第八號附錄 2023 年工作成果及進度,再由本署水 規試驗分署吳國維正工程司進行年度成果報告初稿之審查意見回饋,隨後 雙方針工作進度及審查意見進行討論;最後由水利署綜企組謝佩伶科長代 表提出水利署明年度工作需求,並由雙方代表團進行討論確定 2025 年工作 內容,雙方達成本屆年會結論。在雙方完成今(113)年工作檢討及確認明(114) 年工作需求後,由我方賴署長與墾務局副局長 David Palumbo 於雙方代表 團見證下共同簽署本次年會會議結論,簽署之第37屆年會會議結論詳附件

水利署和美國墾務局雙方代表討論 2024 年完成工作內容及 2025 年度 6號附錄與 8號附錄工作內容,會議結論摘錄如下:

(一)、 2024 年第六號附錄工作項目成果

2024年主要合作五大工項,包括全灌漿式水壓量測技術於大壩監測應用、土石壩潛在破壞模式風險評估、曾文水庫 PRO 的損壞情形研究、機器輔助檢查技術交流、全球防旱與抗旱措施交流與諮詢。經過審查和討論,水利署接受 2024年度第6號附錄工作範圍之成果內容。

最終報告將於 2024 年 12 月前完成並提交給水利署徵詢意見,並將根據水利署提供之審查意見進行修訂。

(二)、 2024 年第八號附錄工作項目成果

2024 年辦理之「流域整合數值模式應用及分析」及「流域整體改善與調適精進工具」2項工作在美國進行,然而「技術訓練課程及技術諮詢」則在台灣以實體課程方式辦理。經過審查與討論,水利署接受 2024 年度工作之第八號附錄草案報告。最終報告將根據水利署的審查意見進行修訂,並於 2025 年 2 月底前提交。

(三)、 2025 年工作項目進行討論並達成以下共識:

◆ 第六號附錄

- 1. 攔河堰既有魚道功能提升方案研究:
 - (1) 水利署提供甲仙攔河堰及高屏溪攔河堰之基本資料。
 - (2) 綜合考量水文條件、用水及生態需求,研擬甲仙欄河堰及高屏溪 欄河堰之既有魚道改善方案。
 - (3) 舉辦水利設施攔河堰魚道案例交流會議,邀請墾務局及國內相關 案例進行交流分享。
 - (4) 墾務局針對水利署提供之基本資料,提供初步改善建議及案例分享。
- 2. 攔河堰及水庫防淤設施抗磨材料選用探討:
 - (1) 水利署提供甲仙攔河堰溢流堰、曾文水庫永久河道放水道及防淤 隧道之基本資料。
 - (2) 舉辦水利設施抗磨材料案例交流會議,邀請墾務局及國內相關案 例進行交流分享。
 - (3) 墾務局針對水利署提供之基本資料,分享水砂條件相近案例或可 參採案例之抗磨材料選用情形及案例分享。
- 3. 大壩安全文件提供:

- (1) 墾務局提供"Model State Dam Safety Program Manual"(FEMA P-316)示範州大壩安全計畫。
- (2) 墾務局提供"Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety"(FEMA P-93)聯邦 大壩安全準則。
- (3) 墾務局提供"Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety Glossary of Terms"(FEMA P-148)聯邦大壩安全指南:術語表。
- (4) 墾務局提供有關基礎具有擴散潛能泥岩對策方面相關資料。

◆ 第八號附錄

- 1. SRH-One 模式功能擴充及精進
 - (1) 集水區模式增加土石流模組,以符合臺灣水環境應用。
 - (2) 河口模組模式功能擴充:

A.潮位邊界增加變動水位設定,增加大尺度範圍應用性。 B.增加地形變遷因子(Morphology Acceleration Factor, MAF)功能。

C. 增加碎波公式選項(Goda(1970)等)。

- 2. 台灣案例模式檢定及應用:
 - (1) SRH-W 模式應用-由水利署初步建置之集水區(荖濃溪)模型,請 墾務局參與模式檢定及應用。
 - (2) SRH-Coast 模式應用-由水利署初步建置之河口(淡水河及濁水溪) 模型,請墾務局參與模式檢定及應用。
 - (3) SRH-One 技術文件手冊納入台灣應用案例。
- 3. 與台灣 AI 算力中心合作:
 - (1) 發展或修正流域即時數據數位模型
 - (2) 評估 SRH-ONE 與台灣 AI 中心合作之應用發展架構
- 4. 技術訓練課程及技術諮詢,潛在主題包括:
 - (1) 數值模式訓練課程及應用技術諮詢。
 - (2) 水工物理模型數據與數值模式參數校驗。
 - (3) 洪水管理及風險評估相關課程



圖 21 墾務局David Palumbo副局長開場致詞



圖 22 水利署賴署長開場致詞



圖 23 雙方對今年工作檢討及明年工作需求進行交流討論



圖 24 雙方簽署第37屆年會結論



圖 25 第37屆臺美水資源合作年會雙方出席人員合影

七、參訪丹佛洪水區域管理局(MHFD)

Mile High Flood District (MHFD) 是科羅拉多州丹佛及其周邊地區的 洪水管理機構,成立於 1969年,主要負責降低洪水風險、改善水資源管理 並提供社區防洪服務。其管轄區主要包括科羅拉多州內7個郡(40個市鎮), 旨在通過先進的洪水風險管理策略,保護生命財產安全,並促進城市和鄉 村的可持續發展。

MHFD的主要工作包括設計和建設有效的洪水防護設施、進行流域和水文分析、以及管理和優化城市的排水系統。機構與當地政府合作,確保建設項目和土地使用規劃符合防洪標準,並能有效減少洪水災害的發生。MHFD還積極開展公共教育和宣傳活動,提高居民對洪水風險的認識,並提供相關的防洪資源和指導。此外,MHFD還支持先進的雨水管理技術,藉由提升透水性基礎設施、減少城市化對水文循環的影響,來減少城市洪水的發生。該機構還參與設計和執行應急管理計劃,以應對極端天氣事件

和突發洪災。MHFD 不僅致力於洪水預防,還積極推動綠色基礎設施的發展,以促進生態保護和環境可持續性。

代表團於10月23日下午在墾務局協助安排下前往位於丹佛市萊克伍德(Lakewood)區的MHFD總部進行交流,雙方就洪水預警及水資源管理進行深入交流及討論,參訪交流重點摘錄如下:

- (一) 防洪預警措施: MHFD 的主要任務是保護丹佛地區居民和財產,透過 洪水警報系統來管理潛在洪水威脅。該系統由 250 個雨量計組成,能 即時監測降雨量並提供預警。MHFD 每日利用氣象服務公司進行降雨 預測,並運行「閃洪預測程序」(F2P2)評估洪水威脅,這些資訊公 開在網頁上,供政府和居民查看。
- (二)臺灣行動水情 APP 分享:賴署長分享臺灣利用手機「行動水情 APP」、 防災網頁、手機簡訊、市內電話等多元管道,通報防災預警資訊,行 動水情 APP 能展示臺灣各項水文監測數據、CCTV 監看、淹水警戒及 淹水感測,MHFD 對此表達高度讚賞。
- (三)流域規劃與管理:MHFD 在規劃和管理流域時,會考量未來發展對洪 泛區的影響,並要求開發商遵守規劃標準,保障社區安全。MHFD協 調當地政府,確保設計符合洪水管理要求。以 Maple Grove 水庫為例, 該水庫在特定水位時會轉為防洪設施,保護下游地區。
- (四)挑戰與應對措施:MHFD 面臨來自政界的壓力,要求提高防洪標準以 應對氣候變遷帶來的降雨增多。由於經費有限,MHFD 採取「預測資 訊調整水庫操作」(FRICO)方法,以提高防洪效率。
- (五)未來合作方向: MHFD 在丹佛地區的洪水預警技術、AI 應用於洪水預 測以及區域合作與政策協調等方面,已取得顯著成效。這些經驗和技 術未來可作為臺灣防洪管理的參考。



圖 26 丹佛洪水區域管理局(MHFD)機關簡介

代表團參訪 MHFD 時,主要針對防洪預警、AI 洪水預測應用及區域 合作與政策協調等方面進行了交流。水利署可從中延伸以下應用:

- (一) 洪水預警技術強化:水利署可以借鑑 MHFD 的雨量計系統及其數據傳輸技術,並進一步整合 AI 影像淹水辨識技術的開發,以提升洪水預警的精度與效率。這樣的技術整合將有助於及時、準確地預測洪水風險,從而提前做出應對措施,減少災害損失。
- (二) 區域合作與政策協調: MHFD 在區域合作模式及政策協調方面的經驗,對水利署在重大防洪工程措施的制定上提供了反向思考的啟發。水利署可以根據 MHFD 的經驗,制定更加符合地方需求及各方權益關係者需求的防洪政策,促進跨區域的協調與合作,提升防災效率與政策的可行性。



圖 27 賴署長與MHFD交流臺灣防洪預警系統

八、參訪墾務局研究發展辦公室(R&D Office)

美國內政部墾務局(USBR)的研究與發展辦公室(Research and Development Office, R&D 辦公室)負責推動水資源管理領域的研究和技術創新,支持 USBR 在提供可靠水資源和水電能源方面的使命。該辦公室專注於水資源永續利用、基礎設施管理和生態保護,致力於開發先進技術應對水資源短缺、基礎設施老化和環境挑戰等問題。

R&D辦公室的研究重點包括水庫管理、灌溉效率、能源生產和環境修復等,旨在促進水資源的水續利用。透過創新計畫和合作項目,該辦公室致力於提升水管理效率、應對氣候變遷影響,並開發節水技術。R&D辦公室還與其他政府機構、學術機構和非政府組織合作,進行技術轉移和最佳實踐應用,以確保 USBR 管理的基礎設施高效穩定運行。

代表團於 10 月 24 日上午前往拜會 R&D 辦公室,並就人工智慧(AI) 技術在水資源管理中的應用展開深入探討(附錄三),參訪交流重點摘錄如 下:

- (一) 墾務局 AI 技術應用介紹: R&D 辦公室介紹運用 AI 技術提升水資源管理效率,特別是在預測和決策支持工具的開發。展示了 AI 在雪融量預測、入侵物種管理和基礎設施監測等領域的應用,主要目的在提高決策效率並節省成本。
- (二)高效能計算與人才挑戰:會議討論了高效能計算資源的重要性,並提及墾務局與 USGS 合作共享 HPC 資源。雙方都面臨資訊專業人才的挑戰,R&D 辦公室強調人才培訓的重要性及其對應作為。
- (三)未來潛在合作方向:雙方計劃在高效能計算(HPC)上合作,提升臺灣水資源風險管理運算能力,並探討 AI 技術在水質與水資源預測中的應用,特別是極端氣候模型。臺灣希望學習 AI 在水質管理及鹽度控制方面的應用,並促進跨國交流與技術培訓,邀請美國專家參與技術研討會,增進雙方在 AI 技術上的合作與學習。



圖 28 代表團拜會R&D辦公室技術交流剪影



圖 29 R&D辦公室介紹AI及數據科學於水庫操作應用案例



圖 30 R&D辦公室介紹AI技術於墾務局應用情形

代表團拜會美國內政部墾務局研究發展辦公室,主要針對 AI 技術在水資源管理中的應用進行交流。經過雙方討論,以下是水利署可延伸應用的幾個方面:

- (一)跨域人才及技術發展:與水利署及其他防洪、水資源管理機構相似, 美國墾務局的專業技術發展也以土木及水利工程領域為主。墾務局在 推動 AI 應用方面,透過定期舉辦科學競賽,並提供高額獎金來吸引 專業人才參與,最終將相關成果進行技術移轉。這一跨域人才及技術 發展的做法值得水利署參考,可作為未來人才培養與技術引進的參考 模式。
- (二) 計算資源跨署(域)合作:美國墾務局以發展單機數值模式為主,缺乏足夠的大型伺服器設施,現有計算資源不足以支援 AI 模型在水資源管理中的應用。為了解決這一問題,墾務局與美國地質調查局(USGS)等機構進行跨域合作,共享計算資源及合作計畫。水利署可借鏡這一模式,在未來的水資源管理和 AI 應用發展中,考慮與學術機構及其他政府部門進行跨署合作,共享計算資源,共同合作轉譯程式碼,透過 HPC 演算讓技術與資源的使用效率獲得提升。

九、參訪墾務局水資源研究實驗室(WRRL)

水資源研究試驗室(Water Resources Research Laboratory, WRRL)專注於水工模型實作、現場試驗、水資源、水力學和流體力學等領域的技術,並將其應用於各類開發工程及新興水資源的管理。自 1930 年美國墾務局首次在科羅拉多州科林斯堡的科羅拉多農業實驗站實驗室進行水工模型試驗以來,墾務局逐步在丹佛聯邦中心設立了專門的實驗室。隨著像胡佛水壩、大庫利、沙斯塔等大型水壩的建設,水工實驗室成為墾務局設計實踐的重要一環。WRRL 早期研究主要關注大型結構的充分性與安全性,後來逐漸將焦點轉向開發典型附屬設施(如溢洪道和能量消散器)的通用設計標準。

- 10月24日下午代表團再度回到位於丹佛行政中心之WRRL進行參訪, 參訪之實驗室主題包含水處理、設施維修、材料與腐蝕、混凝土、土壤和 岩石、生態研究與水工模型實驗室等,各實驗室簡要介紹如下:
- (一)水處理實驗室:水處理實驗室專注於開發和改進飲用水處理技術。研究團隊利用縮小比例的處理模型,模擬實際水處理過程,測試不同化學劑量和pH條件對水質的影響。一項核心研究是活性碳接觸器的應用,這是一種常見的飲用水處理技術,用於去除有機物,減少消毒副產物(如三氯甲烷)的形成。此外,實驗室還專注於配水系統的研究,特別是在水源轉換(如地下水變為地表水)對管道內結垢層的影響,評估可能釋放的污染物如砷和鉻,以確保水質安全。
- (二) 設施維修實驗室:電氣實驗室的主要職責是為水電設施提供緊急維修和技術支持。團隊負責測試和調整保護繼電器設定,以解決電力系統中的問題。此外,實驗室還進行高壓測試,最高可達 500,000 伏特,用於評估設備故障原因。為了優化發電效率,研究團隊開發一套實時優化系統,幫助水電廠提高效率,每年額外創造 4,300 萬至 4,600 萬美元的收入。實驗室還模擬電力網格中的不同場景,例如樹枝接觸電線等可能對網格穩定性造成的影響,為整體電網運營提供技術支持。
- (三)材料與腐蝕實驗室:材料與腐蝕實驗室致力於延長基礎設施壽命,通 過防護塗層和陰極保護技術防止鋼製設施如閘門和管道的腐蝕。實驗 室還研究耐空蝕塗層的性能,比現有商業產品的耐久性高出四倍。針 對舊建築中的危險材料(如石棉和鉛),實驗室提供安全維護方案。 同時,研究團隊還開發了地工合成材料應用技術,用於水渠襯層和抗 旱工程的建設,以支持乾旱地區的水資源管理。
- (四)混凝土實驗室:混凝土實驗室專注於研究和開發環保型混凝土材料。 研究重點包括使用飛灰、煅燒粘土等替代材料減少水泥使用,從而降 低碳排放。團隊設計了大骨料混凝土配比,用以減少水泥漿使用量並 提升結構耐久性。此外,實驗室還進行抗凍融測試,模擬混凝土在極

- 端氣候下的性能表現。同時,研究團隊針對高流速環境下混凝土表面的空蝕問題,開發高強度混凝土來減少結構損耗。
- (五)土壤和岩石實驗室:地工實驗室專門研究土壤和岩石的工程特性,以 支持水壩和其他基礎設施的設計與建造。實驗室進行土壤的強度、滲 透性和壓縮性測試,特別是在地震條件下模擬土壤行為,以分析孔隙 壓力和液化特性。團隊還研究濾層砂在抗內部侵蝕中的表現,確保其 過濾能力和結構穩定性。此外,針對黏土土壤的分散性進行測試,為 抗沖刷措施提供科學支持。
- (六) 生態研究實驗室: 生態研究實驗室的重點是外來入侵物種的檢測與防治,特別是斑馬貽貝和其幼生的早期檢測。實驗室運用顯微鏡和環境 DNA (EDNA) 技術,分析水體樣本中的生物跡象,及早通知水域管理部門以便採取行動。防治策略包括船隻檢查、紫外線輻射技術以及針對特定水域的化學處理。此外,研究團隊還參與生態系統修復項目,如河道重整和水壩移除後的棲地管理。
- (七)水工模型實驗室:水工模型實驗室負責模擬水壩溢洪道、魚道等水力 結構,幫助開發能量耗散與魚類遷移的最佳方案。實驗室針對水壩結 構的液壓劈裂現象進行研究,開發了精確度提高至10%的公式,用以 預測裂縫壓力和水流量。泥沙運動模擬是另一項重要研究,利用物理 模型和數位模型分析泥沙在水壩尾水區的運動行為。針對空蝕問題, 實驗室在開放通道和封閉管道中進行模擬,探索減少空蝕損害的解決 方案。



圖 31 參訪WRRL水工實驗室



圖 32 參訪WRRL生態研究實驗室



圖 33 參訪WRRL岩石力學實驗室



圖 34 實驗室介紹立牌及設備展示說明掛圖

墾務局技術服務中心水資源研究實驗室(WRRL)不僅提供工程、研究及科學服務,還涵蓋土木工程、環境工程、大地工程、基礎工程(水利、機械、機電工程)、水資源等領域的試驗工作,屬於大型綜合型水資源實驗室。本次參訪交流的經驗可為水利署延伸應用如下:

- (一)整合水利工程試驗資源:目前水利署水利規劃分署的試驗科主要以水工模型及大地工程試驗為主,尚未設有水質、生態等相關試驗設施。 建議水利署可參考墾務局的做法,擴充相關防洪工程及水資源管理領域的試驗需求,發展成一個整合型水利實驗室,提升試驗資源的多樣性與功能性。
- (二)提供完整的專業試驗資訊:該中心擁有廣大的室內空間,並設有多種專業試驗場地,配備充足的立牌、掛圖及輔助圖說,能夠幫助專業人員清晰介紹各種試驗的目的與應用。這樣的資訊展示方式,讓來自不同領域的參訪人員能夠深入了解各項水資源試驗。水利署可借鑑此展示方式,對相關試驗室及展覽館的設計與展示進行改進,提升專業資訊的傳遞效率與可理解性。

九、考察(現勘)行程

本次代表團於參訪期間前往華盛頓 17 街防洪路閘工程、馬齒水庫 (Horsetooth Reservoir)及楓樹湖水庫(Maple Grove Reservoir)進行考察與交流,考察(現勘)行程紀實如下:

(一)、 華盛頓特區第 17 街防洪堤(17th Street Levee Closure)

代表團 10月19日利用結束華盛頓假日,至華盛頓特區國家廣場(National Mall)參訪波多馬克堤防及第17街防洪堤路閘(17th Street Levee Closure)工程,了解它的設計理念、功能,以及它在現代城市防災中的重要性。第17街防洪堤路閘位於華盛頓特區國家廣場西側,這一帶不僅是美國政治的心臟,也是許多著名地標和歷史建築的聚集地。波多馬克堤防由林肯紀念堂倒影池(Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool) 北側土堤經第二次世界大戰紀念碑北側橫跨地17街西北段(17th Street NW),並向東延伸至華盛頓紀念碑附近高地,第17街防洪路閘及波多馬克堤防位置示意如圖 35所示。波多馬克堤防為華盛頓特區華盛頓特區防洪系統的一個關鍵的城市防洪基礎設施,作為華盛頓市的「100年洪水保護系統」一部分,阻止波托馬克河洪水經地勢較低之地17街(17th Street NW) 向北流入市區。在需要時,堤防的臨時屏障可快速安裝,形成堅固的洪水防禦線,保護內部設施和重要歷史地標,增加防洪保護範圍如圖 36所示。

為實際體驗波多馬克堤防及第 17 街防洪路閘工程設計理念,代表團自住宿飯店搭乘地鐵到了華盛頓特區國家廣場周邊,以步行方式由林肯紀念堂沿林肯紀念堂倒影池南側步道經第 17 街往華盛頓紀念碑走時,並無法察覺任何防洪設施的存在(圖 37),直到從華盛頓紀念碑步行接近第 17 街西北段與憲法大道西北(Constitution Ave. N.W.)路口前,首先映入眼簾的是一條高大的防洪堤(圖 38),堤防與周圍的現代

建築及地景巧妙融合,因此在平時移動式閘門未組裝時,第17街車輛正常通行,並不會讓人感覺到突兀。

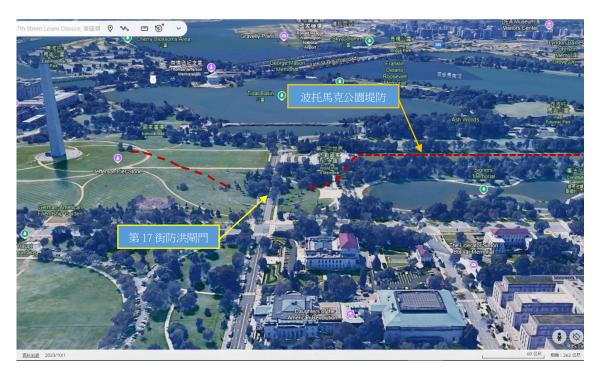


圖 35 第17街防洪閘門及波多馬克堤防位置示意圖

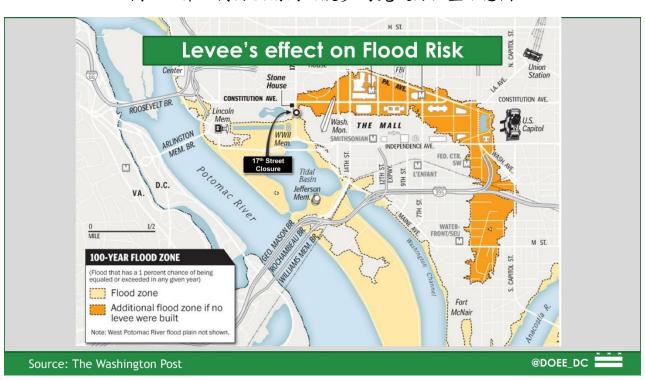


圖 36 第17街防洪工程保護區區域(100年重現期)



圖 37 波多馬克堤防西段(林肯紀念堂倒影池北側土堤)



圖 38 街接第17街及華盛頓紀念碑之防洪牆



圖 39 波多馬克堤防於第17街西北段設置移動式路閘

代表團參訪波多馬克堤防及第 17 街防洪堤路閘,深刻體會到現代 城市在防災領域的創新與智慧。該防洪堤的設計充分考量波托馬克河 的洪水威脅,並兼顧建築美感及創意,採用了靈活的應對機制,有效 保護城市免受極端天氣影響。從此次參訪中,水利署可延伸參考應用 如下:

- 工程規劃與地景特色結合:工程師在進行防洪工程規劃時,應考量周邊地景特色,在維持工程實際效益下,充分發揮想像空間,將防洪工程融入城市生活的公共空間,提升其美學價值,為城市空間增添獨特風貌。
- 防洪工程的空間規劃:防洪設施的平面佈局不應僅侷限於河道兩岸,還可與周邊地形和景觀相結合,將綠地與水岸空間進行延伸和整合規劃。

(二)、 馬齒水庫(Horsetooth Reservoir)

馬齒水庫(Horsetooth Reservoir)是位於科羅拉多州的離線儲水型水庫,建設於1946至1949年間隸屬於科羅拉多-大湯普森計畫

(Colorado-Big Thompson Project, C-BT),該計畫是美國墾務局進行的最大且最複雜的項目之一由超過100個設施組成(如圖40),整合為一個跨山水資源引導系統,為科羅拉多州各地的水使用者提供有益的水資源。馬齒水庫儲存來自科羅拉多河的水資源,為洛基山脈東側的615,000 英畝農田提供補充灌溉水源,並為市政、工業及超過100萬人的休閒需求提供水源。水庫的結構高度為155英尺,壩頂長度為1840英尺,壩頂標高為5443英尺。其正常水面標高為5430英尺,並設有三個不同層次的水位,分別為滿水位(5430英尺)、警戒水位(5325英尺)及呆水位(5270英尺)。

馬齒水庫主要提供東坡所需的水儲存量,確保 C-BT 計畫在夏季和初秋滿足高水需求。水庫通常在春末至夏初達到最大儲水量,秋末進入冬春填水作業前達到最小儲水量。水庫的排水設施在標高 5430 英尺時可提供 2500 立方英尺/秒的排水能力,並未設有輔助溢洪道。 美國水利局負責水庫的管理,並由北科羅拉多水資源保護區(Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District)負責其運營與維護。拉里梅爾郡自然資源部門則負責監管水庫的休閒活動。此水庫的水文氣象報告為HMR 55,對該地區的水資源管理具有重要意義。

- 10月22日下午由墾務局帶領代表團前往馬齒水庫考察, 墾務局人員在現地詳細介紹了該水庫壩體滲漏處理、水質生態及營運管理及未來規畫等問題,考察交流重點摘錄如下:
- 1. 水庫壩體滲漏處理:在1990年代末期至2000年代初,馬齒水庫壩體於發現嚴重滲漏問題,並出現了一處主要的地基沉陷 (Sinkhole)。經詳細調查後,專家發現問題源自壩體下的可溶性岩層。為解決這一問題,修復工程包括添加黏土襯層、安裝複合排水與過濾系統,以及穩定壩體結構。這些改進措施在2003年完成,之後壩體性能穩定。

- 2. 水質生態改善:水庫面臨多種水質與生態問題,包括藻類繁殖和侵入性物種(如斑馬貽貝)。管理機構採取了多項措施,包括安裝漂浮屏障以控制漂浮物和沉積物,並調整抽水計劃以減少藻類影響。此外,2020年的一場大火曾對水庫上游流域造成嚴重影響,火山灰與營養物質污染水質,但經過處理,目前水質已基本恢復穩定。
- 3. 水庫營運管理:馬齒水庫由墾務局擁有,北方水利保護區負責管理和維護,並與地方機構合作應對運營挑戰,如水量調節和自動化系統推廣。水庫目前部分依賴手動控制,未來將逐步實現自動化。水庫運營還包括與地方政府共同進行水質監測、火災後恢復及休閒活動管理。作為準政府機構,北方水利保護區在緊急情況下展現高度靈活性,為水庫的永續管理提供支持。
- 4. 未來發展規畫:馬齒水庫的未來規劃集中於基礎設施改進和技術 升級。這包括進一步提升操作系統的自動化水平,強化壩體的穩 定性與抗震能力,以及持續對滲漏與壩體狀況進行監測。這些努 力旨在確保水庫在應對未來挑戰時,能夠繼續安全、穩定地運行。

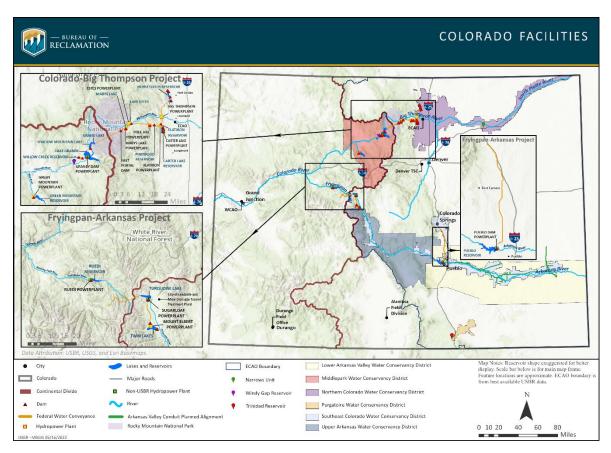


圖 40 科羅拉多水資源聯合應用計畫設施位置圖(資料來源:美國墾務局網站)



圖 41 墾務局人員介紹馬齒水庫設施及營運管理



圖 42 參觀馬齒水庫自動滲流流量監測設備現勘

由本次現地考察經驗交流,其可延伸應用於臺灣水庫管理如下:

- 1. 跨域水資源聯合應用:科羅拉多大-湯普森水利計畫 (Colorado-Big Thompson Project, C-BT) 由超過 100 個設施組成,形成一個跨山水資源引導系統,有效滿足該地區的水資源需求。此計畫的跨域整合模式,對於臺灣在水資源聯合運用方面提供了寶貴的參考。
- 2. 水庫永續管理: Horsetooth 水庫並未設有獨立的管理中心,而是由墾務局與地方政府機構共同負責管理。水庫運營尚包括與地方政府共同進行水質監測、火災後恢復及休閒活動管理等工作,在緊急情況下展現高度靈活性,為水庫的永續管理提供支持,此合作模式或可作為水利署運營水庫之參考。

(三)、 楓樹湖水庫(Maple Grove Reservoir)

美國丹佛市的 Maple Grove Reservoir 是一個重要的水資源管理設施,主要用於防洪、水庫儲水和水質維護。該水庫位於丹佛市的南部萊克伍德區(LakeWood),該地區經常受到春季融雪和暴雨的影響,易發生洪水。水庫的設立可以有效地吸收和儲存來自附近河流和溪流的過量水量,從而減少洪水對周圍社區和基礎設施的威脅。這樣的蓄洪設施不僅能夠平衡水位波動,還能夠調節水流量,避免突然的水流增加造成河岸侵蝕或城市淹水。

此外,Maple Grove Reservoir 也為當地提供了穩定的水源供應。 在乾旱季節,水庫中的儲水可以作為飲用水或農業灌溉的來源,增強 水資源的韌性。此外,水庫還有助於改善水質,過濾和清除一些污染 物,對維護生態系統的健康至關重要。總體而言,Maple Grove Reservoir 是一個集防洪、灌溉和水質保護於一體的綜合性水資源管理設施,有 效應對丹佛市面臨的水資源挑戰。

10月23日下午代表團在丹佛洪水區域管理局人員帶領下,赴美國丹佛市的 Maple Grove Reservoir 進行現地考察,深入了解該水庫在防洪及水資源管理中的關鍵作用。水庫位於丹佛市南部,設計主要目的在儲存由春季融雪和暴雨帶來的超額水量,有效減少集水區內的洪水風險。水庫的閘門操作對於洪水管理至關重要,操作人員能根據水位變化及預測的降水情況,調節閘門開關,控制水位,避免水位過高造成周邊地區的淹水災害。

代表團現地考察時特別在關注了該水庫在水質管理方面的作為, 楓樹湖水庫不僅為當地提供穩定的水源,還能過濾並淨化水質,確保 水體健康。水庫在乾旱時期成為重要的水源儲備,並能支持農業灌溉。 整體而言,楓樹湖水庫的設計和運作展示了其在洪水管理、水質保護 及水資源調配方面的重要性,並有效支持了周邊社區的可持續發展。

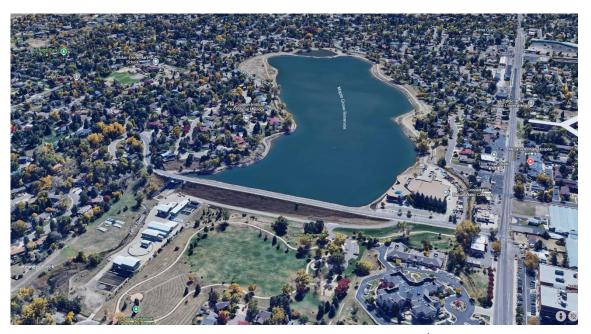


圖 43 Maple Grove Reservoir位置及周邊環境



圖 44 丹佛洪水區域管理局人員解說楓樹湖水質及水庫操作

楓樹湖水庫是一座小型人工水庫,面積約為10公頃,庫容量約120萬立方公尺。除了原本的防洪功能外,該水庫目前已發展為一個多功能的區域性水庫,具有以下可供參考的應用:

- 1. 多功能滯洪池發展:為應對防洪需求,水庫的滯洪池不僅能依據 地方特色和需求逐步融入觀光及遊憩功能,還可進一步開發成為 水資源的多元應用平台。
- 2. 數位化水庫管理操作:為了滿足防洪和水資源管理的需求,水庫 已運用現代化科技設置自動化流量、水位及水質觀測設備,並配 備警示系統,協助水庫的日常管理和操作,提升管理效率與應變 能力。

肆、心得與建議

一、心得

本次赴美行程由水利署賴建信署長親自率隊,整合「出席第37屆臺美水資源合作年會」及「受邀赴美國國家海洋暨大氣總署參訪」兩個主要行程,分別由美國墾務局副局長及美國國家海洋暨大氣總署副署長親自接待,交流題範圍涵蓋水資源管理、氣象降雨預報、防洪減災技術及AI技術整合應用等領域,成果豐碩。行程中也安排拜會美國地質調查所科羅拉多水科學中心,與中心主任及地區副主管達成共識,開啟雙方在地下水管理及進階水文觀測領域未來合作契機。

本次出訪前,對NOAA印象以水資源管理及水利防災之前端產品為主,如氣象降雨預報、海洋溫度及乾旱指標等。經由本次實質參訪及交流後發現:NOAA除傳統氣象觀測及海洋研究領域領先全球外,目前正積極整合AI技術及數值模式,將大氣產品擴展至近岸水質、土壤含水量及河川流量等加值產品,並發展先進氣象整合資訊平台進行視覺化展示,都可作為水利署未來合作方向。另NOAA為因應全球氣候變遷、災害預防等挑戰,所發展各種專業領域研究中心也讓代表團印象深刻,如ESSIC、NCEP及GSL,都可作為水利署專業技術發展參考。

水利署與美國墾務局自 1956 年起依據官方正式協議進行技術合作長達 37 年,藉由每年年會輪流舉辦,雙方建立了長期珍貴之友誼。本次代表赴美出席美方舉辦之年會,即感受到墾務局人員的熱情,不論出席會議人員之層級與規模、場地布置及文件準備、甚至會後於墾務局官方網站及臉書都對水利署到訪進行詳細報導,都可看見墾務局對水利署合作夥伴關係的重視。行程中參訪了墾務局技術服務中心研究發展辦公室,對墾務局有限資源下,仍積極投入 AI 應用及跨領域技術發展,留下了深刻的印象,同樣值得人力資源有限之水利署參考。另所屬水資源實驗室(WRRL),在水資

源試驗領域多元、試驗場所展示佈置及導覽解說人員的專業,亦值得水利署發展相關試驗及展覽館參考。

美國地質調查所在全球超過 100 個國家 與地方政府、學術機構、研究組織及非政府組織等進行合作,其所屬科羅拉多水科學中心(CWSC),近年來亦積極拓展國際合作,本次代表團參訪即為雙方潛在範疇開啟實質合作契機。

USGS在水文、地理和地質學領域的研究成就居於全球領先地位。經由參訪交流討論,擴大了水利署對USGS多元流量及地下水觀測的了解,特別在整合傳統儀器、非接觸式設備及AI模型應用等技術成果,讓人印象深刻。其發展之先進觀測技術可作為台灣複雜地質水文條件下水文觀測精進及成果詮釋之楷模,為雙方未來合作潛在之方向透過參訪交流與討論,水利署對美國地質調查所(USGS)在多元流量及地下水觀測領域的技術有了更深入的了解,尤其是在整合傳統儀器、非接觸式設備及AI模型應用等方面的技術成果,給人留下深刻印象。其先進的觀測技術可作為台灣在複雜地質水文條件下進行水文觀測及成果詮釋的典範,並為雙方未來合作提供了潛在的發展方向。

在此次赴美的參訪與考察行程中,我們發現,美國各政府部門在氣象降雨預報、觀測資料強化、遙測影像辨識、先進水文觀測、河道流量推估、水資源管理以及防洪減災等領域,都積極應用 AI 技術來提升管理效率,可作為水利署發展算力中心及 AI 技術應用的參考。另在水災防災方面,台灣在防洪預警資訊整合技術及應用上並未落後美國。

二、建議

經彙整美國代表團參訪之過程、內容與心得,提出以下幾點建議,供 水利署未來施政與業務推動之參考。

(一)擴大國際技術交流與人才培訓:水利署目前的國際合作策略已相當明確,在亞洲以日本為主要合作對象、美洲以美國為核心、歐洲則以荷

蘭為據點,並在各地開展水利專業領域的合作與交流。為了實現更具實質意義的合作成果與技術移轉,建議可整合專業人才培訓計畫,增加水利署人員赴國外進行短期技術交流及中長期專業訓練的機會,從而提升工程師的專業技能與國際視野。

- (二) 參與國際先進技術合作及發展:在參訪 NOAA 相關技術發展單位時,發現該機構已將多元衛星觀測資料結合 AI 模型、數值模式及圖資發布平台等技術,開展跨領域的研究與產品開發,這些成果可進一步轉化為水利防災減災應用,涵蓋降雨預報、洪水預報展示、乾旱評估及水質分析等領域。建議應進一步促進雙方的實質或線上技術交流,以確認未來合作的方向與具體範疇。
- (三)強化持續簽訂雙方實質合作協議:鑒於台灣的外交處境,經濟部水利 署目前透過各種國際合作協議、協定及備忘錄,積極拓展與國外政府 機關及學術單位的正式合作關係。以本次拜會 USGS 已達成建立雙方 合作共識為例,由於協議、協定及備忘錄的法律位階不同,合作層級 及經費往往受到一定限制。鑑此,建議未來應朝爭取將相關協議 (Arrangement)升級為協定(Agreement),以進一步提升合作的深度與資 源的運用。
- (四)整合水利署與美國政府合作範疇:水利署目前已與美國墾務局、美國工兵團、NOAA及 USGS 建立了正式的合作夥伴關係。建議在此基礎上,整合現有的合作領域並擴大合作範疇,進一步發展美國跨部門的實質技術合作與交流。
- (五)整合既有資源擴大跨署跨域合作:因應氣候變遷及未來環境挑戰,調 適與風險管理往往需要跨學科的人力與資源整合分析與應用。參考 NOAA及美國墾務局(USBR)的跨領域合作經驗與資源整合方式, 建議積極整合產、官、學界的資源(包括人力與知識),並主動參與 跨署合作計畫,以更有效應對臺灣未來在氣候變遷與水環境領域的挑 戰。

附錄一、第37屆臺美水資源合作年會簽署結論

2024 Water Resources Program The 37th Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office -American Institute in Taiwan Annual Meeting Conclusions

The 37th TECRO-AIT Annual Meeting was held on October 23, 2024. Delegates of the Water Resources Agency (WRA) and Bureau of Reclamation discussed various issues related to the work accomplished in 2024, potential task items for 2025 under Appendix 6 and Appendix 8 Agreements, and other related matters. The conclusions from the meeting include:

1. Work accomplishment in 2024 under Appendix VI

The progress of projects in Appendix VI of the TECRO-AIT Water Resource Program is as follows:

- (1) Reservoir safety management:
 - A. Technical guideline of the use of fully-grouted method for retrofitting piezometers in dam safety monitoring:
 - WRA and Reclamation held a consultation and exchange meeting on August 26, 2024, regarding the on-site test of fully-grouted method for retrofitting piezometers.
 - B. Special seminar on potential failure modes of earth-rock dams Agongdian Reservoir, Zengwen Reservoir:
 - On August 27, 28 and 29, 2024, WRA and Reclamation discussed the potential failure mode of erosion within the sand layer of the Agongdian Reservoir dam foundation and the generation mechanism of transverse and longitudinal cracks in the Zengwen Reservoir earth-rock dam, taking Zengwen Reservoir as an

example. Carry out internal erosion risk analysis of transverse fractures caused by earthquakes, conduct on-site surveys and hold consultation and communication seminars.

- C. WRA and Reclamation held a video consultation and exchange on AV Watkins to follow up the in-person meeting on October 18.
- (2) Study of the damage condition in the Zengwen Reservoir PRO: WRA and Reclamation held a video consultation and exchange meeting on October 23, 2024.
- (3) Machine-assisted inspection technology: WRA and Reclamation held a video consultation and exchange meeting on October 9, 2024.
- (4) Exchanges and consultation on climate change and drought resistance measures:

WRA and Reclamation held a video consultation and exchange meeting on September 25, 2024.

After review and discussions, WRA accepted the content of the 2024 Work Scope under Appendix VI to the Agreement between TECRO and AIT for Technical Assistance and Cooperation for Water Resources. The final report will be completed and delivered to WRA for comments by December 2024 and will include revisions based on review comments provided by WRA.

2. Work accomplishment in 2024 under Appendix VIII

The progress of projects in Appendix VIII of the TECRO-AIT Water Resource Program is as follows:

(1) Drainage basin design with numerical models:

A. Develop a single model and case application.

- B. Application of SRH-Coast.
- (2) Drainage improvement and adaptation measures:
 - A. Improvement of SRH model in the area of sediment management.
 - B. Case study in flood management.
- (3) Technical training and consultation.

This year, the projects "Drainage Basin Design with Numerical Models" and "Drainage Improvement and Adaptation Measures" were conducted in the U.S., while the "Technical Training and Consultation" was delivered through in-person courses in Taiwan. After review and discussion, the WRA accepted the draft final report for 2024 works under Appendix 8. The final report will be revised based on the WRA's review feedback and submitted by February 2025.

3. The following has been discussed and agreed upon as potential task items for 2025:

Appendix VI:

- (1) Functional improvement study for existing fish passages in river weirs:
- A. WRA will provide basic information on Jiaxian Weir and Gaoping River Weir
- B. Comprehensively consider hydrological conditions, water use and ecological needs, and develop an existing fish passage improvement plan for the Jiaxian Weir and Gaoping River Weir.
- C. A case exchange meeting on water conservancy facilities, weirs, and fish passages will be held, with the Bureau of Reclamation and relevant domestic cases invited to exchange and share experiences.

- D. Reclamation will provides preliminary improvement suggestions and case sharing based on the basic information provided by the WRA.
- (2) Selection of abrasive resistant material for river weirs and desilting facilities of reservoirs:
 - A. WRA will provide Jiaxian Weir, PRO and sluicing tunnel of Zengwen Reservoir basic information.
 - B. An exchange meeting on abrasive-resistant materials will be held, inviting domestic experts and the Reclamation to share and exchange experiences.
 - C. The Bureau of Reclamation shared the selection of anti-wear materials and case sharing of cases with similar water and sand conditions based on the data provided by WRA.
- (3) Dam safety documentation provided
 - A. Reclamation will provides the "Model State Dam Safety Program Manual" (FEMA P-316)
 - B. "Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety" (FEMA P-93)
 - C. "Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety Glossary of Terms" (FEMA P-148)
 - D. Information on Strategies for Dealing with Mudstone with Diffusion Potential in Foundations.

Appendix VIII:

- (1) SRH-One Model Capability Expansion and Improvement:
 - A. Addition of a debris flow module to the watershed model to accommodate Taiwan's water environment (2024-2027).
 - B. Expansion of functionality in the coastal/estuary model:

- Addition of variable tidal boundary condition suitable for large-scale modeling needs.
- b. Development of Morphology Acceleration Factor (MAF) functionality.
- c. Addition of more wave breaking formula options (e.g., Goda, 1970).
- (2) Validation with and Application to Cases in Taiwan:
 - A. SRH-W model application: Participate in watershed model setup and verification for Laonong River. WRA will develop the initial model; validation and application would involve the Forestry Bureau in Taiwan.
 - B. SRH-Coast application: Participate in the test and verification of the coastal/estuary models for Tamsui River and Zhuoshui River. WRA would build the models initially; validation and application would also involve the Forestry Bureau in Taiwan.
 - C. SRH-One technical manual will incorporate case studies from Taiwan.
- (3) Collaboration with Taiwan AI Computing Center:
 - A. Developments/modifications necessary to develop a real-time watershed digital model
 - B. Evaluation of the SRH-One model framework in collaboration with the Taiwan AI Computing Center
- (4) Technical Training Courses and Consultations Potential Topics:
 - A. Numerical model training courses and consultation on applications
 - B. Calibration of the numerical model with the hydraulic physical model data

C. Courses related to flood management and risk assessment.

Authorizing Signatures

For Bureau of Reclamation, USA

For Water Resource Agency, TAIWAN

Mr. David Palumbo
Deputy Commissioner-Operations

Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Department of the Interior

Date 10 23 2024

Dr. Chien-Hsin Lai
Director General
Water Resources Agency
Ministry of Economic Affairs

Date Oat 23 Zory

附圖 1 第37屆臺美水資源合作年會結論簽署版

附錄二、美國墾務局局報導

(一) 2024年10月29日美國墾務局官方臉書

美國墾務局於2024年10月29日於官方臉書報導臺美水資源合作年會 (2024 Annual Meeting),內容摘要翻譯如下: 2023 年 10 月 23 日,墾務局 (Reclamation) 在科羅拉多州丹佛市接待了來自台灣水利署 (TWRA) 的 代表團,舉行了兩機構之間的 2024 年年度會議。墾務局副局長 David Palumbo 率領水利局代表團參加了此次會議,並慶祝美國在台協會(AIT) 與台北經濟文化代表處(TECRO)之間的合作協議已經有37年的歷史, 專注於水資源議題的合作。副局長與台灣水利署署長再次確認了雙方對水 利局與台灣水利署夥伴關係的承諾與感謝,並期待這一關係持續互利。年 度會議為墾務局和台灣水利署提供了絕佳的機會,讓雙方分享共同的關注 點,並交流新的知識與經驗教訓,詳下圖。

Bureau of Reclamation的貼文





Bureau of Reclamation 🥏

10月29日 ⋅ 🚱

On October 23, Reclamation hosted a delegation from the Taiwan Water Resources Agency (TWRA) in Denver, CO, for the 2024 Annual Meeting between the two agencies.

Deputy Commissioner David Palumbo headed the #Reclamation delegation during the meeting, which commemorated 37 years of collaboration on water resource topics through a cooperative agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO).

The Deputy Commissioner and TWRA Director General reaffirmed their commitment and appreciation for the Reclamation-TWRA partnership, and anticipation of a continuing mutually beneficial relationship. The Annual meetings have been an excellent opportunity for both Reclamation and TWRA to share common interests and exchange new knowledge and lessons learned. The active appendices of this agreement focus on dam safety, design and construction, and sedimentation and reservoir management.



附圖 2 美國墾務局官方臉書報導(2024年10月29日)

(二) 2024年12月13日美國墾務局官網及臉書報導

美國墾務局於 2024 年 12 月 13 日於官網(Strengthening Ties: The Bureau of Reclamation and Taiwan's Water Resources Agency),以「加強聯繫:水利局與台灣水利署的合作關係」為題進行報導,並於 12 月 18 日再度於官方 臉書分享官網報導(Reclamation has proudly collaborated with Taiwan's Water

Resources Agency to enhance water resource management)。內容摘錄翻譯如下: 三十多年來,墾務局與台灣水利署一直密切合作,致力於提升水資源管理。 我們的合作夥伴關係通過合作協議正式化,並突顯了美國與台灣之間強大 的非正式聯繫,這些聯繫體現在文化、商業和技術交流方面。自 1987 年以 來,水利局在大壩安全、風險分析和先進水資源建模等領域提供了重要的 技術援助和培訓。通過每年的會議,我們回顧合作進展並設定雄心勃勃的 目標,確保我們的合作關係持續蓬勃發展。我們共同應對水資源有限的挑 戰,並為創新解決方案舖路。

Strengthening Ties: The Bureau of Reclamation and Taiwan's Water Resources Agency

Through a comprehensive international program, Reclamation shares knowledge via technical assistance, training, and workshops, aligning with U.S. foreign policy goals.

Media Contact: Steve Higginbottom, ghigginbottom@usbr.gov

For Release: Dec 13, 2024



Since its establishment in 1902, Reclamation has engaged in international activities alongside its domestic focus, with bureau professionals like Catherine Lucero (R), a civil engineer in the Concrete & Structural Laboratory, providing technical assistance and training and sharing their specialized engineering expertise in areas like dam safety, risk analysis, water resource management and desalination.

For over 37 years, the Bureau of Reclamation has been a steadfast partner to Taiwan's Water Resources Agency, fostering a collaborative relationship that has yielded significant advancements in water resource management. This partnership, formalized through a cooperative agreement between the American Institute of Taiwan and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, underscores the robust unofficial relationship between the United States and Taiwan, characterized by cultural, commercial, and technical exchanges.

A Legacy of Collaboration

The foundation of this collaboration was laid in 1987 when Reclamation became the designated technical representative of the AIT, the official arm of the U.S. Department of State in Taiwan. Since then, Reclamation has provided invaluable technical assistance and training to WRA, focusing on critical areas such as dam safety, risk analysis, and advanced water resource modeling.

Annual Meetings: A Platform for Progress

To ensure the continued success of their partnership, WRA and Reclamation hold annual meetings, alternating between Taiwan and the United States. These meetings serve as a platform to review progress from the previous year and to establish priorities of technical work for the upcoming year. The most recent meeting, held in Denver, Colorado, allowed both agencies to reflect on their achievements and set ambitious goals for the future.

The collaborative efforts have enhanced WRA's capabilities and enriched Reclamation's research and operational practices. The exchange of knowledge and data has expanded Reclamation's research program without incurring additional costs while also increasing the technical capability for a wider range of project solutions. This symbiotic relationship has proven beneficial in addressing the challenges posed by limited water resources.

Recent Engagements: A Focus on Innovation

In May 2024, Reclamation engineer Yong Lai traveled to Taiwan to provide technical training to WRA engineers on coastal modeling. This visit included field assessments of study sites earmarked for future modeling efforts and discussions with professors at local universities to explore further collaboration opportunities. Such engagements highlight the commitment of both organizations to stay at the forefront of water resource management practices.

Recent Engagements: A Focus on Innovation

In May 2024, Reclamation engineer Yong Lai traveled to Taiwan to provide technical training to WRA engineers on coastal modeling. This visit included field assessments of study sites earmarked for future modeling efforts and discussions with professors at local universities to explore further collaboration opportunities. Such engagements highlight the commitment of both organizations to stay at the forefront of water resource management practices.

Following this, in August and September 2024, a team from Reclamation, including experts Jonathan East, Paul Zinnecker, Zeh-Zon (Kevin) Lee, and Matthew Klein traveled to Taiwan to consult on engineering practices and dam safety, while Subhrendu Gangopadhyay, Greg Pederson (USGS), and Josh Mortensen assisted in virtual consultations. Their work scope for 2024 encompassed critical topics such as dam safety and risk management, dam instrumentation and operation, and drought and climate change considerations. This proactive approach ensures that both agencies are equipped to tackle emerging challenges in water resource management.

Mutual Benefits and Future Directions

The partnership between Reclamation and WRA has yielded numerous benefits for both organizations. For Reclamation, the collaboration has expanded its research capabilities and provided staff with opportunities to engage in projects not typically available within the domestic program. This exposure not only enhances the skill set of Reclamation employees but also aligns with broader U.S. foreign policy objectives by providing technical assistance to Taiwan.

As the world faces increasing water scarcity and climate-related challenges, Reclamation and WRA's work is more important than ever. The advanced numerical models developed through their collaboration are instrumental in addressing complex issues such as sediment management and river restoration, which are critical for maintaining the health of aquatic ecosystems and ensuring sustainable water supply.

International Affairs Program History and Execution

Reclamation is recognized globally for its expertise in dam safety, water resources management, and desalination. Through a comprehensive international program, it shares knowledge via technical assistance, training, and workshops, aligning with U.S. foreign policy goals. The International Affairs Program manages Reclamation's global initiatives, ensuring compliance with the U.S. Department of the Interior's obligations. As a critical resource for foreign policy support, IAP oversees all international activities, except for regional transboundary water management, reinforcing Reclamation's leadership in water resource development and management worldwide.

Since its establishment in 1902, Reclamation has engaged in international activities alongside its domestic focus, collaborating with over 100 countries through both short-term assignments and long-term resident teams. The expansion into international affairs was influenced by the U.S. response to global challenges post-World War II, particularly through the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which aimed to counter communism and support European reconstruction. The U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 provided the legal framework for Reclamation's international assistance, leading to the Office of Foreign Activities creation in 1951 under Commissioner Michael W. Straus.

For two decades, reclamation concentrated on planning studies for various river basins worldwide, including the Blue Nile, Mekong, and São Francisco. Its expertise has also supported U.S. diplomatic efforts, notably in the Middle East Peace Process, where Reclamation played a key role in establishing the Middle East Desalination Research Center. Although the Program faced reductions after September 11, 2001, interest from international partners has persisted, prompting Reclamation to adapt and rebuild its global initiatives, focusing on tailored technical assistance and cooperation that align with its mission.

Conclusion

The enduring partnership between Reclamation and WRA exemplifies the power of international collaboration in addressing shared challenges. Through technical assistance, training, and innovative research, both organizations are enhancing their capabilities and contributing to the sustainable management of water resources in Taiwan and beyond.

As they look to the future, the ongoing dialogue and collaboration between Reclamation and WRA will continue to evolve, fostering resilience in water resource management and strengthening the ties between the United States and Taiwan. This partnership stands as a testament to the importance of cooperation in tackling global water challenges, ensuring that both nations are better equipped to face the complexities of an ever-changing environment.

附圖 3 美國墾務局官網報導(2024年12月13日)

Bureau of Reclamation的貼文





Bureau of Reclamation 🥏

12月18日上午5:00 ⋅ 🔇

For over three decades, Reclamation has proudly collaborated with Taiwan's Water Resources Agency to enhance water resource management. Our partnership, formalized through a cooperative agreement, highlights the strong unofficial ties between the United States and Taiwan, marked by cultural, commercial and technical exchanges.

Since 1987, Reclamation has provided essential technical assistance and training in areas like dam safety, risk analysis and advanced water resource modeling. Through our annual meetings, we review progress and set ambitious goals, ensuring our collaboration continues to thrive.

Together, we are tackling the challenges of limited water resources and paving the way for innovative solutions.

Read more at https://ow.ly/zVjs50UsyUv



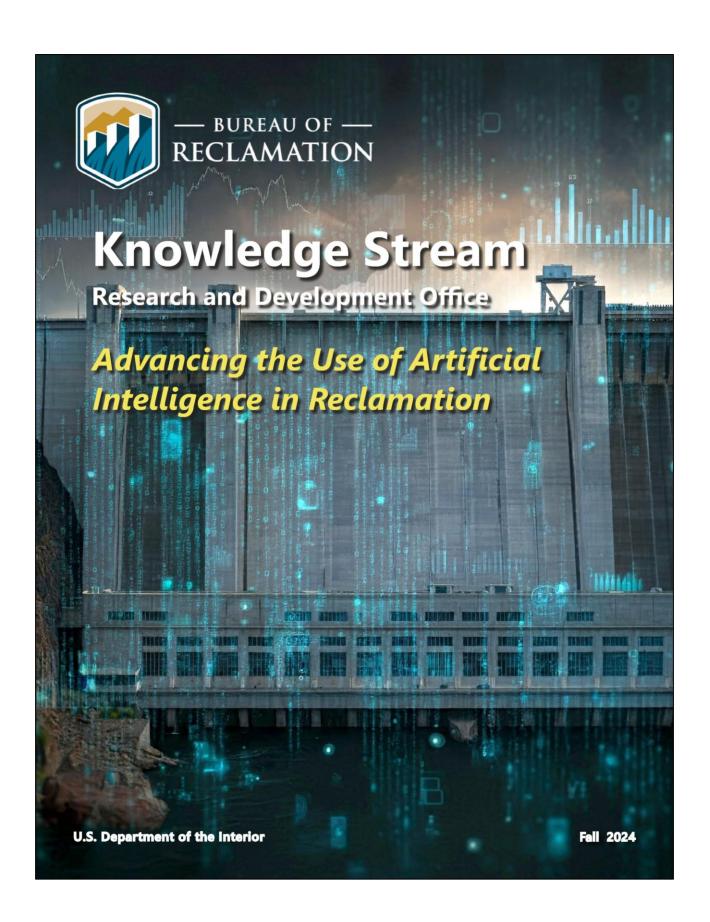
附圖 4 美國墾務局官方臉書分享報導(2024年12月18日)

附錄三、推進人工智慧在美國墾務局的應用

《知識流》(Knowledge Stream)是由美國墾務局研究與發展辦公室出版的季刊,以墾務局在海水淡化與水質淨化研究計畫、獎勳競賽、雪水供應預測、開放水資源數據、地理資訊系統等領域創新方面的重要消息,本次代表團赴美國墾務局交流主題聚焦在《知識流》2024 年秋季期刊「推進人工智慧在美國墾務局的應用」(Advancing the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Reclamation)。

AI 已經成為主流科技討論中的一部分,從最新的智慧型手機到大企業的應用無所不在。隨著這一快速發展領域的推進,了解其在美國政府機構中的角色可能令人感到壓力巨大。在過去的一年裡,墾務局與美國聯邦政府在 AI 應用方面的活動迅速增加,首先是 2023 年 10 月 30 日發布的《人工智慧的安全、可靠與可信發展與使用行政命令》。幾個月後,OMB 發布了 M-24-10:推進人工智慧在政府機構中的治理、創新與風險管理。2024年8月9日,美國內政部首席資訊官發布了一份名為《風險管理下的生成式 AI 使用》備忘錄。透過美國墾務局和美國內政部,已經有多次培訓和研討會機會來進一步了解 AI。為了整合 AI 政策、工具與培訓資訊,美國墾務局和美國內政部分別設有 SharePoint 網站,為 AI 領域持續發展,提供背景知識和未來應用參考。

2024年秋季期刊重點介紹與人工智慧(AI)在執行墾務局任務的應用相關的做法。內容包括墾務局在利用 AI 進行一系列應用的持續創新活動,從更精確的流量預測到水電設備的狀態監控和預測性維護。美國墾務局希望上述季刊與當前 AI 議題的關注相契合,並激發讀者思考 AI 如何在所從事的工作中發揮作用。



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Message from R&D

Welcome to the Fall 2024 issue of the Knowledge Stream! In this issue, we highlight activities related to the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in carrying out Reclamation's mission. AI is ubiquitous in the mainstream technology discussion – from the latest smartphone to use in big business. Keeping up with this rapidly evolving field and its role for a government agency can be overwhelming. Over the past year there has been a flurry of activity related to the use of AI in the federal government, beginning with the Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence, issued October 30, 2023. Several months later, OMB issued M-24-10: Advancing Governance, Innovation, and Risk Management for Agency Use of Artificial Intelligence. On August 9, 2024, Interior's Chief Information Officer issued a memo titled "Risk Managed Use of Generative AI." Through Reclamation and Interior, there have been multiple training and workshop opportunities to learn more about AI. Efforts to consolidate information on AI policy, tools, and training include a Reclamation SharePoint site and an <u>Interior SharePoint site</u>. We hope that these will provide context and future reference as the AI field continues to evolve and become more integrated in the work we do.

In this issue you'll read about ongoing innovation activities at Reclamation that leverage AI for a range of applications – from more skillful streamflow forecasts to condition monitoring and predictive maintenance for hydropower equipment. We hope you find these articles timely given the current attention to this topic and perhaps serve as inspiration for how AI might have a role in the work you do!

About the Knowledge Stream

The *Knowledge Stream*, published by the Bureau of Reclamation's Research and Development Office, is a quarterly magazine bringing mission-critical news about the agency's innovations in the following:

- · Science and Technology Program
- · Desalination and Water Purification Research Program
- · Prize Competitions Program
- · Snow Water Supply Forecast Program
- Open Water Data Program
- Reclamation Geographic Information System Program
- · Technology Transfer...and more

www.usbr.gov/research/ks.html

Content Lead

Contact

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usbr.gov/research

For more information on articles within this issue, please contact the listed author or Chris Frans.



Hydropower Monitoring and Analytics pg. 13



Machine Learning Refines Quagga
Habitat Suitability
pg. 14

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Front & Back Cover: Images generated with Google Gemini.

The information being offered herein represents the opinion of the author(s) and is not a statement of fact about Bureau of Reclamation findings or conclusions.

www.usbr.gov/research/ks.html

Community Needs

The Current State and Future Directions of Artificial Intelligence in Reclamation

By DOI ChatGPT

https://chatgpt.com/g/g-R099dB6fJ-doi-interior-ai



This article was entirely written by DOIChatGPT (https://doichatgpt.doi.net/) to demonstrate the capabilities of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) for information summarization and content development.

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) has recognized the transformative potential of AI in managing water resources and supporting sustainable practices. Recent history and policy developments include:

Technology Adoption: Reclamation has been exploring AI applications to enhance water management, improve forecasting, and optimize operations. This includes using predictive analytics for water availability and demand forecasting.

Innovation Strategy: Reclamation's Innovation Strategy encourages the adoption of new technologies, including AI, to address challenges in water resource management. The strategy promotes collaboration with other agencies, academic institutions, and private sector partners.

Sustainability Goals: Reclamation's commitment to sustainability aligns with the use of AI to improve environmental monitoring and resource conservation. AI tools are being explored for wildlife tracking and habitat assessment.



www.usbr.gov/research/ks.html

To enhance the delivery of its missions, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) could focus its efforts on several key areas for advancing the use of artificial intelligence (AI):

1. Data Integration and Management

Investing in robust data infrastructure is crucial. Reclamation should focus on integrating various data sources (e.g., hydrological, meteorological, and ecological data) to create comprehensive datasets. This will enable more effective AI applications and improve decision-making processes.

2. Predictive Analytics for Water Management

Enhancing predictive analytics capabilities can help in forecasting water availability, demand, and drought conditions. Investment in machine learning models that analyze historical data can improve resource allocation and operational planning.

3. Automation of Operations

Reclamation could invest in AI-driven automation tools to optimize operations in water delivery systems, including real-time monitoring and control of water flows. This would increase efficiency and reduce human error.

4. Environmental Monitoring and Management

AI can be utilized for monitoring ecosystems and assessing the impacts of water management practices. Investments in AI tools for wildlife tracking, habitat assessment, and environmental impact analysis can enhance conservation efforts.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Tools

Developing AI-driven platforms for stakeholder engagement can facilitate better communication and collaboration with local communities, farmers, and other stakeholders. These tools can help gather feedback and improve transparency in decision-making.

6. Training and Capacity Building

Investing in training programs for staff to enhance their understanding of AI technologies and their applications is essential. Building internal capacity will enable Reclamation to leverage AI effectively and foster innovation.

7. Collaborations and Partnerships

Forming partnerships with academic institutions, private sector companies, and other federal agencies can accelerate AI research and development. Collaborative projects can lead to innovative solutions tailored to Reclamation's specific challenges.

8. Ethical AI Use and Governance

Establishing frameworks for the ethical use of AI, including considerations for data privacy and algorithmic bias, is vital. Investments in governance structures will ensure that AI applications align with Reclamation's mission and values.

By focusing on these areas, the Bureau of Reclamation can effectively advance the use of artificial intelligence to enhance its mission of managing water resources and supporting sustainable practices. These investments will lead to improved operational efficiency, better resource management, and enhanced environmental stewardship.

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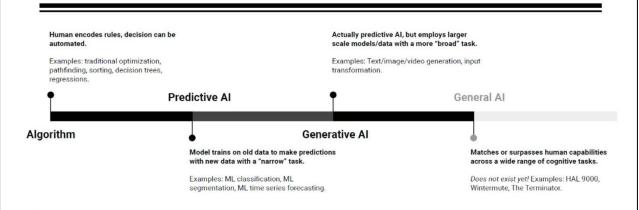
Key Perspectives

A Simple Framework for Understanding and Applying Artificial Intelligence

By Marshall Moutenot, UpstreamTech marshall@upstream.tech

The spectrum of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies is vast, ranging from tried and true algorithms to 'don't-worry-it's-still-science-fiction' Artificial General Intelligence. This vastness makes it challenging to rapidly determine if an AI technology is a suitable solution for a given problem. One might ask:

- "Can I trust a Large Language Model (LLM) to analyze historical weather patterns?"
- "Is this machine learning model reliable enough to detect anomalies in vibration data?"
- "How can I ensure that a predictive forecast model won't just perform well against historical data, but also operate accurately in real-world conditions?"



When viewed through the lens of adaptive evolution – the iterative process by which an intelligence, in this case AI, continuously learns and improves based on its environment – we gain a clearer understanding of where and how a particular AI technology can succeed. By questioning the goals, constraints, and inputs that shape the development of AI models, we can better judge their fitness for specific applications. Let's explore this concept further by examining two opportunities for applying AI in the waterpower sector: LLMs and predictive AI for hydrological forecasting.

At their core, LLMs are a type of Predictive AI model, but they're distinguished by the scale of computational power and the immense amount of data used for learning. When trained, LLMs are measured against their ability to comprehend input (prompts) and produce reasonable and probable output. When used in applications aligned with this objective – such as text transformation and summarization, creative idea seeding, or chatbots, they present a transformative new way to interact with and leverage computers. When used outside of the context of their adaptive evolution, such as retrieving facts, performing mathematics, or automating processes prone to bias, Generative AI models are unfit and present pitfalls.

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HydroForecast, a predictive AI model developed by Upstream Tech, focuses on a very different challenge: forecasting streamflow across diverse timescales. When assessing HydroForecast's deployment in real-world scenarios, operators tend to raise several key concerns:

- Can the model reliably forecast general conditions across a wide range of watersheds?
- How accurate is it during extreme weather events, where precision is most critical?
- Will it perform well under unprecedented conditions, outside the bounds of historical data?

Results from Forecast Rodeo						
	u.S. West	U.S. Southeast	Alabama	Quebec	U.S. Mtn. West	
All Arounder All metrics		•	•	•	•	
Flood Forecaster Highest flow range					NORTH THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	
Quick Draw Shortest forecast horizon						
Eagle Eye Longest forecast horizon						
Straight Shooter Lowest bias		TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY				

PARTICIPANTS















This matrix from Reclamation's Streamflow Forecast Rodeo prize challenge shows the top performing streamflow forecast technologies for predicting different streamflow characteristics..

While this model has proven itself in competition - including a year-long contest sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation, where it outperformed utilities' in-house forecasting teams, public entrants, and government agencies, winning 23 of 25 categories - a demonstration is valuable in building trust, but not sufficient in fully earning it. To gain full confidence, operators must understand the objectives and environment in which learning occurred.

The model is trained across hundreds of basins with diverse hydrological characteristics, and the objective function is finely tuned to balance overall accuracy with the ability to capture critical metrics for practitioners, such as peak timing and volume during extreme weather events. Input selection is grounded in physical scientific principles. Taking this physics-driven, foundational approach results in a model that is accurate in general conditions, robust to nonstationarity, and reliable during extreme weather events.

In engineering school, we joked that hardware is just software petrified in silicon. In much the same way, AI represents "learning" frozen in bytes. Whether we are working with a simple algorithm or something on the path to General AI, understanding the learning process - how a model has adapted and evolved its intelligence - is essential to being both better users and better creators of AI.

Note: Reclamation has engaged UpstreamTech on AI innovation activities. The views shared by the author do not represent Reclamation policy but do reflect perspectives gathered during Reclamation AI innovation activities.

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Innovation in Reclamation

Predictive AI focuses on analyzing historical data to forecast future outcomes or trends. It utilizes statistical models and machine learning algorithms to identify patterns, enabling end-users to anticipate future conditions, such as weather, hydrology, resource needs, wildlife behaviors, or equipment maintenance. Generative AI, on the other hand, creates new content or data based on learned patterns from existing datasets. Generative AI is still emerging, with potential applications being explored. In Reclamation, predictive AI is more commonly applied. Past and near-term focus remains on leveraging predictive capabilities to enhance decision-making and operational efficiency. The following articles highlight current activities in Reclamation that are developing and demonstrating applications of predictive AI.

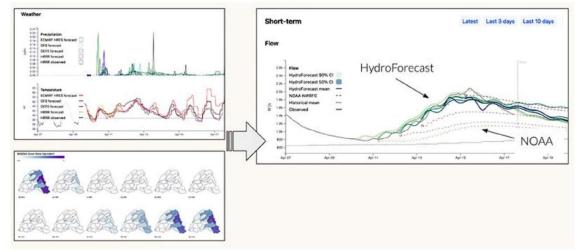
Piloting Machine Learning Inflow Forecasts Across Reclamation

By Lindsay Bearup, Laura Read; Noe Santos, Joel Fenolio, Levi Johnson, Susan Behery & Claudia Leon-Salazar Ibearup@usbr.gov, laura@upstream.tech
Partner(s): Upstream Tech

The Research and Development Office's Facilitated Adoption Program recently funded an activity to pilot machine learning based inflow forecasts across a diverse sample of Reclamation reservoirs. This project continues the demonstration of the top performing technology in Reclamation's Streamflow Forecast Rodeo Prize Competition (2020-2021). The developer of this technology, Upstream Tech, will deploy their Hydroforecast 10-day operational forecasts for

two reservoir locations in each of Reclamation's five regions for the next two years. The AI in this technology learns to represent hydrologic processes by identifying relationships between satellite observations, basin characteristics, meteorological forecasts, and streamflow measurements. HydroForecast uses a novel implementation of a Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) model that divides basins into sub-units in which the LSTM

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Demonstration of the inputs and outputs of the Hydroforecast streamflow forecast model. Forecasts are compared with observations and forecasts from a NOAA River Forecast Center.

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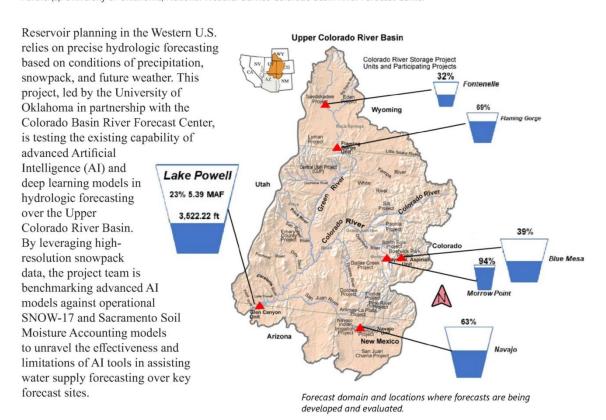
-continued Piloting Machine Learning Inflow Forecasts

predicts flow and routing parameters all within its neural network. The modeling platform is designed to be flexible to assimilate upstream observations and rapidly add/experiment with new inputs. Collaborators in Reclamation's water management groups of Regional and Area Offices will 1) evaluate the forecasts through comparisons with existing operational forecast guidance products, 2) evaluate opportunities to leverage the forecasts in operations decisions, and 3) evaluate potential labor savings from efficiency improvements through modernizing tools and workflows.

Improving the Skill of Reservoir Inflow Forecasts Over the Colorado River Basin Using High-resolution Snow Monitoring Data and Explainable Artificial Intelligence Models

By Sarah Baker, Reclamation Ph.D. & Tiantian Yang Ph.D.

sabaker@usbr.gov, tiantian.yang@ou.edu
Partner(s): University of Oklahoma, National Weather Service Colorado Basin River Forecast Center

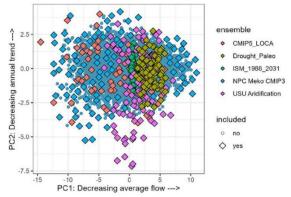


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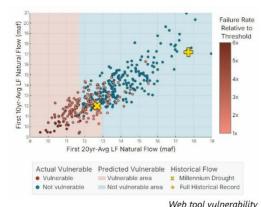
Machine Learning in the Colorado River Basin Post-2026 Operations Exploration Tool (Web Tool)

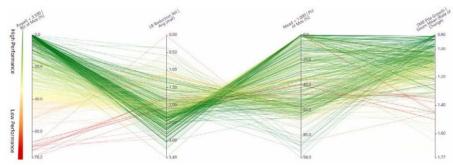
By H.B. Zeff, Rebecca Smith, Nathan Bonham & Alan Butler hzeff@usbr.gov, rebeccasmith@usbr.gov, nbonham@usbr.gov, rabutler@usbr.gov

In support of ongoing planning efforts in the Colorado River Basin, Reclamation's Upper and Lower Basin Regions developed the Web Tool to allow stakeholders and the public to explore operational strategies for Lake Powell and Lake Mead as part of the Post-2026 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process. Multiple ML approaches were used to develop data for the Web Tool, and to analyze the operational strategies within the Web Tool. First, a multi-objective evolutionary algorithm was used to efficiently search for potential operational strategies to seed the Web Tool with ideas for users to start from. Next, MLbased clustering algorithms helped Reclamation select a computationally tractable and representative uncertainty ensemble with 400 members (out of thousands of possibilities) representing a variety of physical and statistical methods of estimating future hydrology. These potential futures were then used to drive a web-based, interactive simulation tool that let stakeholders create and test their own operational strategies. Under the hood, the web tool deploys ML algorithms in real-time to select the most important hydrologic characteristics for each user-generated policy, highlighting the specific conditions that could lead to user-defined adverse outcomes in the future. To date, over 200 registered users have generated over 500 unique operational strategies using the Web Tool.



Kennard Stones sampling of individual streamflow traces from various physically and statistically generated streamflow ensembles creates a space-filling design to improve accuracy of vulnerability analysis.





web tool vulnerability
data illustrating the
two most important
hydrologic characteristics
(average streamflow in
the next ten and next
20 years) that explain
the failure of a sample
reservoir operation
strategy to attain specific
performance objectives
during a 30-year
simulation period.

Hundreds of strategies, created via multi-objective optimization and built-in user creation tools, are shown on a parallel axis plot to show key performance tradeoffs between user-selected performance metrics.

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Machine Learning for Crack Mapping Concrete on Reclamation's Water Control Structures

By Matthew Klein, Ph.D., P.E. mjklein@usbr.gov

One aspect of determining the cause of deterioration and consequently applying the correct repair on a concrete structure is to map the cracks related to the damage. This map pattern is then analyzed to help define the cause of deterioration. Historically, crack mapping has been done by hand and is difficult to get accurate results and tracking. Recently, utilizing uncrewed aircraft system (UAS) and high-resolution camera, a high-accuracy mosaic of the pictures of the concrete surface can be generated and inspected for cracks. Currently, the cracks are drawn in over the mosaic and the process is tedious. However, applying object detection with Machine Learning techniques has the potential of reducing cost by using a computer to identify and mark the crack locations. Engineers at Reclamations Technical Service Center have been exploring Machine Learning applications for crack mapping



since 2019 including investigating third-party vendors and academic institutions for solutions. Some of the challenges to implementing Machine Learning solution for crack mapping the high-resolution UAS data are data security, capital cost, and ensuring that the solution can be accessible long-term for comparison with future inspection data.

Example of manual crack mapping on a high-resolution orthomosaic generated from data collected by UAS.

Machine Learning Applied to Geotechnical Engineering: Liquefaction Triggering Analysis

By Navead Jensen njensen@usbr.gov

Soil liquefaction occurs when soil loses significant strength during or after a seismic event which can lead to reduced soil resistance and potentially catastrophic failure. Liquefaction is a primary concern for structures made up of susceptible soil or structures built on a susceptible soil. A case history data set from the geotechnical engineering community exists which captures different

characteristics of a site that has been subjected to an earthquake, including if there was observed evidence of liquefaction. The case history data set was used to create three machine learning models that predicted the probability of liquefaction in a forward analysis (a neural network, a logistic regression model, and a support vector machine).

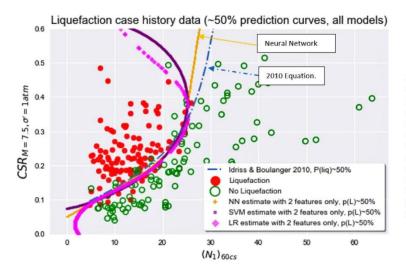
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-continued Liquefaction Triggering Analysis

The models were evaluated against objective metrics and also against a solution that exists within the industry (Idriss & Boulanger, 2010). The neural network machine learning model outperformed the industry solution in all metrics and gave reasonable answers from an engineering perspective. The case history points are plotted

on the figure below along with the solution of the machine learning models and the 2010 equation. This type of effort and analysis is on the rise within the industry and there are a variety of applications that the community is advancing towards to help put "tech" back in geotechnical engineering.



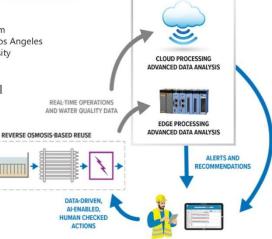
Decision boundary plots for the neural network (NN), support vector machine (SVM), and logistic regression (LR) machine learning models, and the equation from the 2010 Idriss and Boulanger report [1]. All curves based on the two feature inputs of corrected blow count (x axis, measure of soil resistance) and adjusted cyclic stress ratio (y axis, measure of earthquake stress in soil). Circular markers represent case-history sites that liquefied or not after a seismic event.

Data-Driven Fault Detection and Process Control for Potable Reuse with Reverse Osmosis

By Neal Gallagher, Kyle Thompson & Andrew Salveson
ngallagher@usbr.gov, kthompson@carollo.com, asalveson@carollo.com
Partner(s): Carollo Engineers, Inc., Metropolitan Water District, City of Los Angeles
Bureau of Sanitation, Yokogawa Corporation of America, Baylor University

In reverse osmosis (RO) based water reuse, fault detection is based on fixed threshold on single variables, and chemical dosing and chemical cleaning is often implemented based upon schedule and simplicity, not need. Applying advanced supervised machine learning (ML) and nonparametric hypothesis testing to provide adaptive, integrated fault detection and process control optimization with online sensor networks presents an opportunity to save cost, optimize energy usage, reduce down times, and reduce public health risks through improved

reliability. The results of this project include a Guidance Document for ML in Reuse and benchmarking protocols. These outcomes will pave a path for future innovation of ML applications in water purification markets.



Edge- or cloud-based semi-autonomous fault detection & process control.

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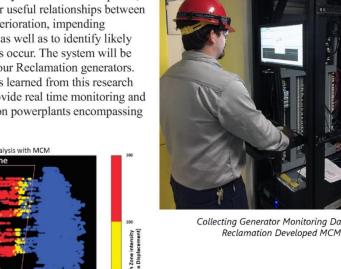
Hydropower Monitoring and Analytics

By James DeHaan

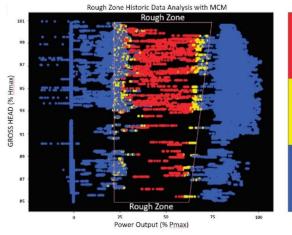
jdehaan@usbr.gov

Partner(s): Power Resources Office, Columbia-Pacific Northwest Region, Lower Colorado Basin Region

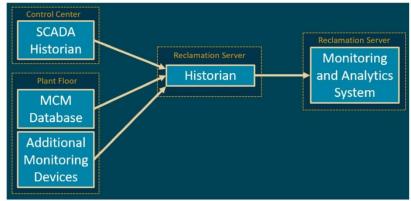
A pilot project is being pursued to demonstrate a commercial predictive Artificial Intelligence (AI) monitoring and analytic system to reduce and prevent failures and guide maintenance at the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) hydroelectric power generation plants. With the data already collected at these plants, this system will identify and monitor useful relationships between multiple data streams to identify deterioration, impending failures, or other operational issues, as well as to identify likely preventative actions when anomalies occur. The system will be evaluated using historic data from four Reclamation generators. The current plan is to use the lessons learned from this research effort to deploy the AI system to provide real time monitoring and analytics initially for ten Reclamation powerplants encompassing 66 generating units.



Collecting Generator Monitoring Data using Reclamation Developed MCM System.



Turbine Rough Zone Analytic



Powerplant Monitoring and Analytics Data Flow.

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Machine Learning for Chemical Savings at Reverse Osmosis Plants

By Saied Delagah & Mark Donovan sdelagah@usbr.gov, mark.donovan@ghd.com Partner(s): GHD, Water Replenishment District

Chemical use for cleaning membranes in reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment facilities can contribute significant costs to the treatment process. Reclamation's Desalination and Water Purification Research Program (DWPR) funded GHD to apply machine learning techniques to optimize clean-in-place chemical usage at RO plants. The techniques analyze data such



as normalized permeate flow and normalized pressure differential to inform application of chemicals and result in less chemical per unit of water produced without sacrificing operational uptime or membrane life. The project was implemented at full scale operational facilities of the Water Replenishment District located in Southern California. The project demonstrated that machine learning can be a useful tool to optimize cleaning frequency of RO system.

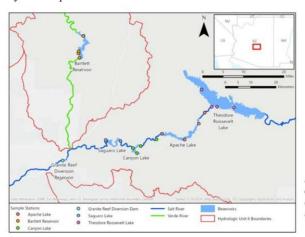
Machine Learning Refines Quagga Habitat Suitability

By Amy Yarnall, Sherri Pucherelli; Thomas Ashley, Yale Passamaneck, Jacque Keele, Annie Quattlebaum, Safra Altman & Todd Swannack

amy.h.yarnall@usace.army.mil, spucherelli@usbr.gov Partner(s): US Army Engineer Research and Development Center

Extensive research has been conducted to prevent the spread of quagga mussels, a costly and damaging invasive species. Notably, several detected introductions failed to establish populations in hypothetically suitable

waterbodies by pH and calcium levels. To better parameterize quagga habitat suitability, we collected ecological data at 20 stations across four invaded and two uninvaded, connected waterbodies in Arizona during 2021-2023. Data were analyzed by gradient boosted machine, an ensemble machine learning algorithm that aggregates iteratively optimized decision trees. Results identified water conditions and plankton taxa that further differentiated quagga-invaded from uninvaded stations, within a system of pH- and calcium-suitable waterbodies.





Collection of water quality samples from Salt River Project Reservoirs.

Map of the Salt River Project, Arizona. Twenty sampling stations are upstream of and within six waterbodies of established (Apache Lake, Canyon Lake, Saguaro Lake, and Granite Reef Diversion Reservoir) and negative (Bartlett Reservoir and Theodore Roosevelt Lake) quagga population statuses.

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Partner Activities

U.S. Geological Survey Harnesses Artificial Intelligence to Accelerate Science

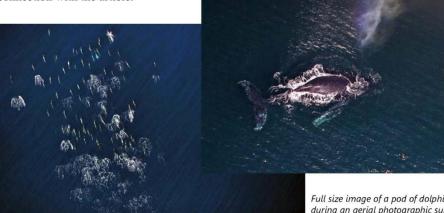
By Janice Gordan janicegordon@usgs.gov

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is an important component of much of the science produced by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the opportunities AI continues to provide will help enhance both the science and operations missions of the agency now and into the future. The USGS is using AI to make predictions or classifications based on input data to inform decision-making for our partners that range from science and discovery to resource management and policy decisions. Examples of USGS use of AI technologies include habitat suitability models, counting marine avian species during aerial surveys for population estimates and in wildlife surveys in areas of offshore wind energy development, processing ground, drone, and



USGS uses AI in autonomous monitoring via cameras at Pacific walrus haulout beaches to send real-time updates to wildlife managers to prevent stampedes from human disturbances.

satellite imagery, water availability and quality assessments, land use change monitoring and mapping, critical minerals surveys, coastal change monitoring, wildland fire fuels and burn probability analysis, and creating intelligent maps with GeoAI. There are other areas where AI could assist USGS scientists in the future, such as with some types of communications, meeting transcription, metadata development, and code development and editing. Motivated by recent advancements and public concerns of AI technologies, the USGS is developing a comprehensive AI strategy in accordance with government policies (i.e., the Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence). The USGS vision is to continue to integrate AI to deliver valuable science for the public good, while maintaining high ethical standards, scientific quality, and integrity. Machine learning assists image processing for these aerial surveys" to make a direct connection with the article.



Zoomed image of a Humpback Whale (Megaptera novaeangliae) and a group of shearwaters feeding in southern California. (Laney White/ USGS Western Ecological Research Center)

Full size image of a pod of dolphins captured during an aerial photographic survey Fall 2018. (USGS Western Ecological Research Center)

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Supporting Resources

Risks & Benefits of Generative Artificial Intelligence at Reclamation

By Alex Bahramzadeh, Ahmad Najee-Ullah abahramzadeh@usbr.gov, anajeeullah@usbr.gov

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming how Reclamation completes our mission with remarkable advancements, but it also presents several notable

risks to our reputation. These risks include:

Privacy and Security:

AI systems rely on extensive data, often including personal and sensitive information. This raises significant privacy concerns that can lead to data breaches, where sensitive information may be exposed or misused.

Bias and Discrimination:

AI algorithms learn from historical data, which can embed biases. If the data used to train AI systems includes biased patterns, the AI may replicate or even exacerbate these biases and lead to unfair results in data output.

Ethical Concerns:

The deployment of AI in decision-making processes introduces ethical challenges. AI systems often operate as "black boxes," where their decision-making processes are not transparent. This lack of transparency can hinder accountability and make it difficult to address errors or injustices.

Dependence on AI:

As businesses become increasingly reliant on AI, there is a growing risk of over-dependence. This could lead to vulnerabilities if AI systems fail or produce erroneous outputs, potentially disrupting critical services and decision-making processes.

Addressing these concerns is essential to ensuring AI continues to benefit Reclamation while mitigating potential risks. Employees are encouraged to explore and test AI tools but MUST NOT upload or input any sensitive or restricted information, data, or materials managed by Reclamation to publicly accessible AI tools or applications.

Neaponization

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On Potential Further Uses of AI Tools

Potential Use Cases for Freely Available AI Tools:

1. Training and Education

- a. Develop realistic training scenarios for government employees using Al-generated content.
- b. Develop instructional content, presentations, or explainer texts on non-sensitive topics like cybersecurity awareness or ethics training.

2. Analysis of Public Data

a. Submit/train Al tools on publicly available datasets, policies, or regulations and ask for summarization or high-level reporting.

3. Problem Solving and Work Assistance

a. Use Al to generate standardized templates for official documents, non-sensitive reports, and memos. Use generative Al to create graphics, posters, or other visual materials for internal or external campaigns

Unacceptable Uses of Freely Available AI Tools:

The following information is prohibited for use in AI tools.

- 1. Personally Identifiable Information
- 2. Controlled Unclassified Information
- 3. Sensitive data relating to internal processes or pre-decisional materials
- 4. Information that is exempt from release under the Freedom of Information Act
- 5. Any data that is not already considered to be available within the public domain

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High-Performance Computing for Artificial Intelligence

By Drew Loney, Ph.D., P.E. & Parwiz Elmjo dloney@usbr.gov, pelmjo@usbr.gov

High-performance computing (HPC) is transforming the field of artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) by providing the necessary computational power to process vast amounts of data and execute complex algorithms. As AI applications become increasingly sophisticated, the demand for faster and more efficient computing resources has grown.

HPC systems, which consist of interconnected processors working in parallel, enable researchers and developers to train deep learning models more quickly and effectively. These systems leverage advanced hardware, such as graphics processing units (GPUs) and tensor processing units (TPUs), specifically designed for parallel processing tasks. This capability allows for the handling of large datasets, making it feasible to develop AI/ML solutions in areas like natural language processing, computer vision, and predictive analytics.

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is working to make HPC resources available for AI/ML activities. The Reclamation Technical Service Center (TSC) in collaboration with the Hydrology and Hydraulics Community of Practice, have established an agreement for low-cost access to USGS HPC resources. The USGS HPC systems have a mix of central processing unit (CPU) and GPU resources to support workflows from physics-based models to AI/ML training. Additional resources are also being explored, such as Google Earth Engine (GEE) and Microsoft Azure, to increase computing resources and support additional workflows. The importance of computing resources for AI/ML is growing in scientific and engineering practice, and Reclamation continues to adapt to meet its water management mission.



The Hovenweep High Performance Computing (HPC) system located at the USGS Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center in Sioux Falls. South Dakota.

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Featured Faces



Navead Jensen
Geotechnical Engineer
Geotechnical Division, Technical Service Center

Navead Jensen is a Geotechnical engineer for the Geotechnical Division at the Technical Service Center. Navead has 19 years of experience performing Geotechnical earthquake engineering analysis with an emphasis on numerical modeling for Reclamation. He authored the "FLAC practical guide" documenting Reclamation's efforts in the use of the software program FLAC for seismic response analysis. More recently his work has included the application of machine learning analysis to the needs of Reclamation and is the co-lead of the Dam Safety funded Machine Learning Working Group. Navead has an M.S. in Science in Civil Engineering from the University of Colorado – Boulder.

Sarah Baker

Civil Engineer Research & Modeling Group, Upper Colorado Basin Region

Sarah Baker is a Team Lead and civil engineer in the Bureau of Reclamation's Upper Colorado Basin Region Research and Modeling Group. She holds a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from the University of Colorado – Boulder. At Reclamation, she supports planning, research, and environmental compliance studies of Colorado River operations. She focuses on mid- to long-term modeling of water management and streamflow forecasting in the Colorado River Basin.





James Dehaan
Senior Electrial Engineer
Hydronower Diagnostics and SCADA Group

Hydropower Diagnostics and SCADA Group, Technical Services Center

James DeHaan is a senior electrical engineer for the Hydropower Technical Services and SCADA Group at the Bureau of Reclamation. He is registered professional engineer and has been with Reclamation for 33 years. His present responsibilities include research and field work in the areas of large rotating machine testing and diagnostics, power apparatus testing and diagnostics, hydro plant monitoring and analytics, and specialized power system instrumentation development. Mr. DeHaan has a B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Dordt University and a M.S. degree in electric power from Iowa State University.



Civil Engineer Lower Colorado Basin Research and Modeling Team

Harrison "HB" Zeff is a civil engineer with the Lower Colorado Basin Research and Modeling Team in Reclamation. Prior to his time with the Reclamation, he spent time in California working on agricultural issues as a research scientist with the University of North Carolina, taught courses at Tubingen University in Germany and spent time as a research fellow at the Property and Environment Research Center in Bozeman, Montana. He holds a Ph.D. and an M.S.E.E. in environmental science and engineering from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and a B.S. in civil and environmental engineering from Pennsylvania State University.



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