



Audio instructions

Welcome to BPA's Webex Meeting!

Note: **Your audio is muted upon entry.**

Audio connection **Preferred choice**

- Use computer audio
- Call me at +1 Phone number
- Call in Call me at
- Don't connect to audio

Note: The incoming call may be listed as **POTENTIAL SPAM**.

Second choice: In the example above, instead select **Call in** and use your phone to call into the webinar. A window will pop-up with your meeting **Call in** information.

Call In

Call in from another application

- Call**
+1-415-XXX-XXX numbers
- Enter**
Access code XXX XXX XXXX #
Attendee ID XXXXXX #

Last choice: Use Computer for Audio. Connect a headset to your computer for best results.

Use to mute and unmute

Use to express emotion

Use to view participant list and chat panel

Agricultural Utility Group Meeting



June 8, 2021

Agenda

- 10:00 – 10:05 Welcome, meeting tips
- 10:05 – 10:10 Safety moment
- 10:10 – 10:15 New content resources on BPA.gov
- 10:15 – 10:30 Possible IM and measure changes
- 10:30 – 11:00 Drought consequences, comments, share outs



Meeting Norms

- Best practice: Have the WebEx meeting call you.
- Press *6 on your phone or mute yourself on the attendee list by clicking the microphone icon next to your name or phone number.
- Use a headset for best results and to prevent reverb.





Safety Moment: Distracted Driving

- **Sending texts or emails:** Increased from 19% to 26% (+37%).
- **Shopping online:** Increased from 9% to 18% (+100%).
- **Checking social media:** Increased from 13% to 20% (+54%).
- **Taking videos or pictures:** Increased from 10% to 19% (+90%)





Safety Moment – Distracted Driving

- Set smartphones to "Do Not Disturb."
- Use voice commands (available in newer cars) to control infotainment, navigation and portable devices—rather than touchscreens.
- Build communication and break times into your work schedule so you (and your employees or co-workers) don't feel pressured to eat or respond to calls and texts while driving.





Safety Moment – Distracted Driving

- Appoint a passenger to be your “designated texter.”
- If you have to take a call or read a text, always pull over first and park your car in a safe place.



New Content on bpa.gov

- **Nozzle Sizing:** Troy Peters demonstrates Washington State University's nozzle calculator and explains how to correctly size sprinkler nozzles for efficient irrigation and healthy crops.
- **Irrigation Scheduling:** Troy Peters describes how to maximize irrigation efficiency by applying the exact amount of water needed to optimize soil moisture levels.
- **Why Do Pumps Wear Out?** BPA's Dick Stroh explains the different types of irrigation pumps, and how wear and tear from regular use cause them to wear out over time.



Implementation Manual Timeline

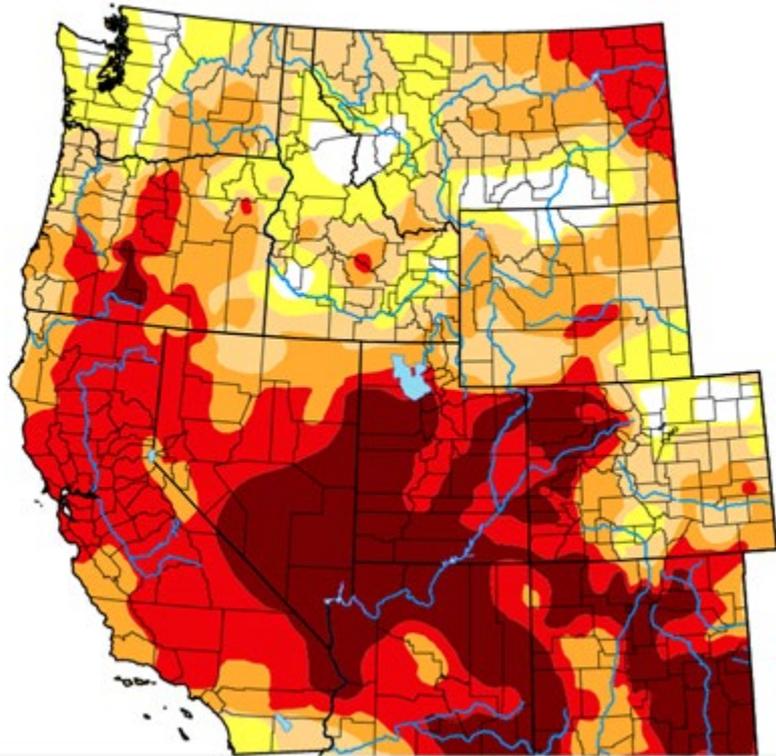
- Working now on October 2021.
- Will move on to rate period IM.
- April 2022 for rate period IM due to BEETS release.



Potential Implementation Manual Changes

- As a result of the RTF meeting in March, the irrigation hardware payments will change in the Rate Period IM.
- Potential savings and payment changes.
- Will keep same refnos
- Are modest payment increases helpful? Administrative burden? One more change to track? Difficult to update templates?





Map released: Thurs. May 6, 2021

Data valid: May 4, 2021 at 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity:

-  None
-  D0 (Abnormally Dry)
-  D1 (Moderate Drought)
-  D2 (Severe Drought)
-  D3 (Extreme Drought)
-  D4 (Exceptional Drought)
-  No Data

Author(s):

David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying **text summary** for forecast statements.*

Map Download



Drought

- Much of Pacific NW in drought status.
- Long-term trends not good.
- Will snowmelt make it into irrigation systems?
- Some crops already planted before water restrictions.
- Potential fire risk



Drought

- Water supplies and policies vary across the region.
- Round Robin: How are you affected?



Irrigation Water Management Strategies for Drought

Strategies for Drought

Irrigation Water Management Strategies for Drought

R. Troy Peters and Maria I. Zamora-Re

A drought is forecast! My irrigation water supply will be cut back! What do I do? This is never good news. However, there are a few things you can do to minimize the impact of irrigation water shortages and limit the damage.

Crop Water Use and Response to Water Stress

To make good decisions on how to limit the impact of irrigation water shortages it is first important to understand how crops use water, and how they respond to water stress.

Crop water use changes drastically throughout the season!

This is due to both the changing day lengths, weather, and crop maturity. Figure 1 shows some typical variations in crop water use. If the same irrigation schedule is followed all season, then water will be inefficiently used.



Figure 1. Crop water use changes drastically throughout the season.

20-30% cutbacks often don't hurt as much.

As seen in Figure 2, yield increases with additional applied water, but as a crop nears full irrigation the yield response per unit of additional water applied decreases until additional water does not increase yield. Most crops have yield response curves that are very similar. Because of this 20-30% cutbacks in applied water usually only result in relatively small yield losses. However, after that the yield losses are large. In very arid regions some irrigation water must be applied before any yield at all is possible. This leads to optimal planting strategies that are discussed below in the "farm less land" section.

Stress during the vegetative growth stage.

Try to avoid water stress during flowering, or yield formation. Conversely, water stress during the vegetative growth stages, or during end-of-season ripening often has the lowest effect on yield loss (Steduto et al., 2012). Because water stress during flowering and yield formation causes the greatest yield losses, it is often best to save the available water supplies for these times of crop development. Unfortunately these can often coincide with the times of maximum water use of the crops.

Troy Peters and
Maria I. Zamora-Re



Thank you!

