

2007



第十六屆

# 水利工程研討會

論文集

The 16th International Conference on Hydraulics Engineering



中國土木工程學會



國立聯合大學理工學院

## 水源保育與回饋業務系統之發展構想與展望

# The Development Conception and Future about the System for Water Resources Conservation and Compensation

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### 摘要

水資源是一種有限的資源，水資源在開發之後，必須做好水源保育的工作，以確保水資源的長久利用及永續發展。自來水水質水量保護區的劃設是為了保護國家整體水資源，禁止在保護區一切貽害水質水量之行為，惟居住在保護區內的居民為了確保全國民眾之用水品質，犧牲了自身土地可能的使用及開發。目前全國共計 107 處自來水水質水量保護區，總面積約為台灣本島之 1/4，為落實「受益者付費，受限者得償」的精神，立法院於民國 93 年 6 月修正通過自來水法，使水源保育與回饋費取得法源，經濟部水利署為辦理自來水水質水量保護區水源保育與回饋費徵收及回饋作業，已研擬相關作業方式及配套措施，於 95 年 1 月起開徵水源保育與回饋費，並於 96 年開始執行各保護區之回饋計畫。本文的重點說明經濟部水利署如何透過如何運用資料倉儲、地理資訊系統、網路服務等技術，將整個徵收作業及回饋作業資訊化，以達到系統化的管理模式，節省作業成本，宣導並落實政府之政策推動。

**關鍵詞：**水源保育、回饋、自來水水質水量保護區

### Abstract

Water is a kind of limited resource that should be protected to be sustainable use. In order to protect water resource, the government delimited the Water Source Quality and Quantity Protection Area, and prohibits people from damage water source. People who live in the protection area only are forced to sacrifice their land development for quality of water. In order to compensate them for the loss, Water Resources Agency established a system for Water Resources Conservation and Compensation that based on the regulations of the Water Supply Act. Water Resources Agency has made many strategies to carry out the policy of "pay for the use and compensate for restriction"; for example, The Water Resources Conservation and Compensation Fee were being imposed from January 2006, and all of the compensation projects will be executed from 2007. This study integrated the technology of Data Warehouse, Geographic Information System and Network Services to make the government policy workable.

**Keywords:** water resources, compensation, Water Source Quality and Quantity Protection Area.

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