



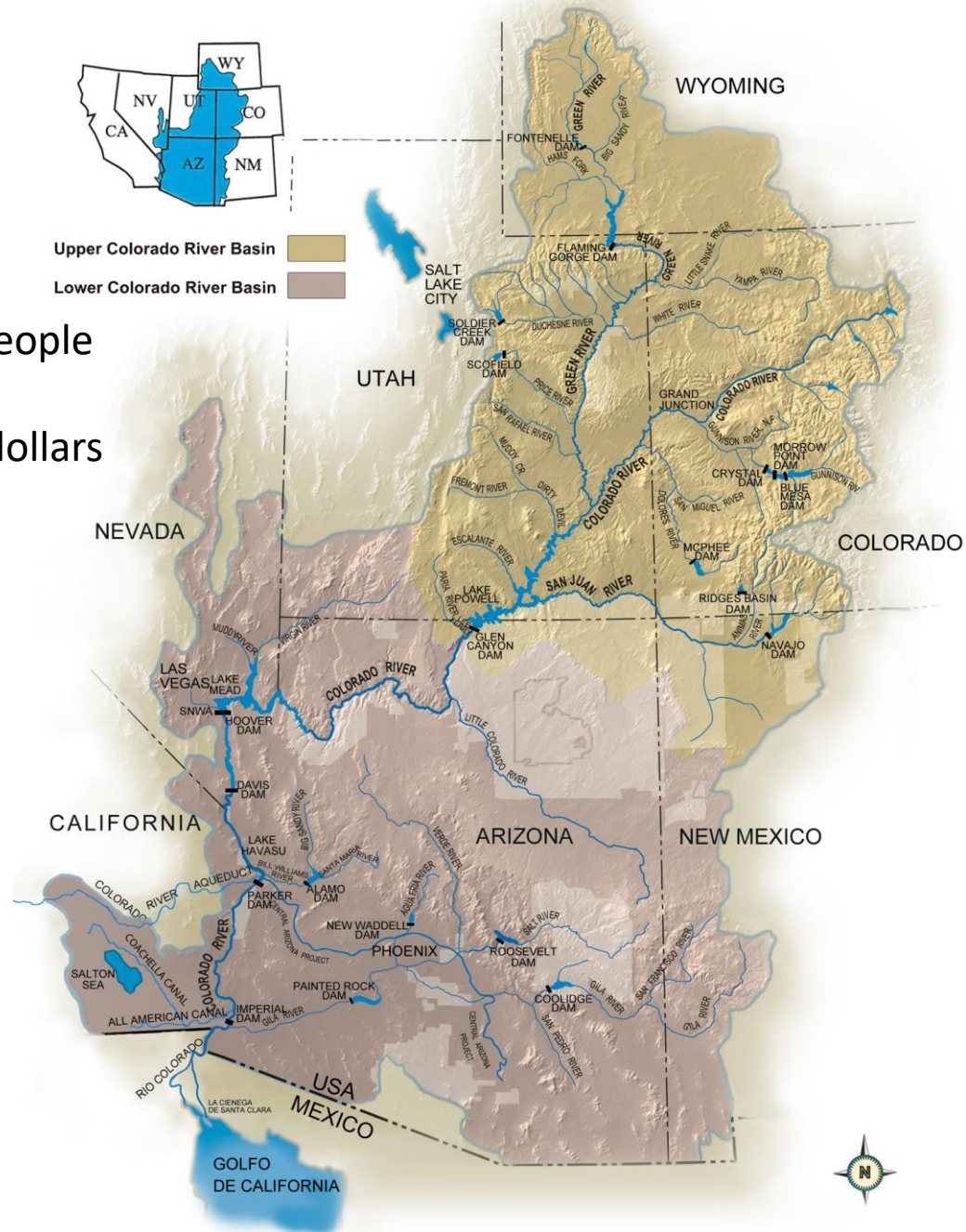
Agenda

1. Definition of Colorado River Basin States
2. Current Situation of the water shortage
3. Consequences of not taking action
4. Possible Solution to get new water to the river
5. What you can do to get this going

Provides water for 40 million people

Irrigation for 10s of billions of dollars
of food production

1.4 trillion of GDP





Current Situation:

Lake Mead 8.4 T Capacity - As of April 14 – 32.46%, 2.72 T

Lake Powell 7.9 T Capacity – As of April 15 – 23.15% 1.83 T

Total: 16.3 T capacity but only contain 4.6 T - 28% full or 72% empty

To get to 50% capacity, need $(8.15 - 4.6)/2 = 3.5$ trillions gals

- Climatologists think this change is permanent.
- Current agreement signed in 2023 runs out at the end of 2026.

- Bureau of Reclamation introduced Reclamation published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in January 2026 with four potential action alternatives for post-2026 operations. No new water – only conservation and cutbacks.
- 18,000 public comments – mostly negative.
- Danger is **dead pool status** for both Glen Canyon and Hoover Dams.
- Oct. 1 is deadline for States to agree. Not likely. April 24 Upper Basin Commission

Consequences: Quite severe

- Massive cutbacks in water supply as high as 58% for Arizona and 46% for Nevada.
- Up to \$3 trillion lower GDP by 2060 – agriculture, farming, loss of irrigation, population and housing construction decreases at least in all the lower basin states – CA , AZ, NV

- Arizona employment loss of 8% by 2060
- Direct water rationing all over the Southwest
- Physical danger to Glen Canyon Dam – 3500 feet (at 3526, April 14)

https://www.tucsonsentinel.com/local/report/032626_feds_colorado_river/federal-plan-divide-drought-stricken-colorado-river-water-brings-flood-pushback/

https://tucson.com/news/local/environment/article_047eed63-5a0e-475a-a5e6-8d7c75c07722.html

https://tucson.com/news/local/subscriber/article_021abff0-179c-47e7-9a37-2a7663c4e6a3.html

<https://library.cap-az.com/documents/public-information/Economic-Impact-to-CAP.pdf>

<https://www.moabtimes.com/articles/the-situation-is-dire-lake-powell-is-heading-for-a-record-low-as-colorado-river-states-remain-deadlocked/>

<https://cwcb.colorado.gov/colorado-river-basin>



"BIG INCH" PIPELINE STATIONS	
1 Longview, Texas	15 Batesville (Hendricksburg), Indiana
2 Atlanta, Texas	16 Lebanon, Ohio
3 Hope, Arkansas	17 Five Points (Circleville), Ohio
4 Donaldson, Arkansas	18 Somerset (Crockettsville), Ohio
5 Little Rock, Arkansas	19 Summerfield (Glenhazel), Ohio
6 Bald Knob, Arkansas	20 Wind Ridge, Pennsylvania
7 Walnut Ridge (Eggs), Arkansas	21 Uniontown (Connellsville), Pennsylvania
8 Polard (Fagus), Missouri	22 Rockwood, Pennsylvania
9-a Oren, Missouri	23 Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
9-b Gale, Missouri	24 Marietta, Pennsylvania
10 Lick Creek, Illinois	25 Eagle (Phoenixville), Pennsylvania
11 Norris City, Illinois	26 Landersville, New Jersey
12 Oakland City (Princeton), Indiana	27 Linden, New Jersey
13 French Lick, Indiana	
14 Seymour, Indiana	
* Station site only	
LITTLE "BIG INCH" PIPELINE STATIONS**	
B Beaumont, Texas	E Custer, Louisiana
C Newton, Texas	F El Dorado, Arkansas
D Mans, Louisiana	G Fordyce, Arkansas
** Little "Big Inch" Pipeline Stations from Little Rock, Arkansas through Linden, NJ, coincide with stations on the "Big Inch" Pipeline	
PUMPING STATIONS	24" CRUDE PIPELINE
STORAGE TANK FARMS	20" PRODUCTS PIPELINE



Capacities:

Los Angeles Aqueduct	--	5,340 gals/sec	1913, 1965	338 miles
Catskills Aqueduct	-	7,000 gals/sec	1917	92 miles
Colorado River Aqueduct	–	12,000 gals/sec	1939 (NIB-RFC)	242 miles
All-American Canal	--	15,000 gals/sec	1942 (NIB-RFC)	82 miles
California Aqueduct	–	98,250 gals/sec	1968	444 miles
Central Arizona Project	--	14,460 gals/sec	1993	336 miles
Coachella Canal	--	9,750 gals/sec	1949 (NIB-RFC)	123 miles
Atchafalaya River	–	1,590,000 gals/sec on 4/14/2026 (long term average is 1,400,000 gals/sec)		

Proposal – build 50,000 gals/sec aqueduct, just 3.5% of long term average of Atchafalaya River

Need 3.5 T gals to get to 50% capacity, 86,400 secs in a day, 50,000 gals/sec = 4.32 B/day

$3.5 \text{ T} / 4.32 \text{ B} = 810 \text{ days} = 2.2 \text{ years to 50\% capacity}$

Why not desalination plants? Too small, need a lot of them, very expensive, still need aqueduct

(Sorek, Israel: desalination plant A 640,000 m³/day – 1,960 gals/sec 2013

desalination plant B 672,000 m³/day – 2,058 gals/sec) 2024(?)

Would need 25 of these large desalination plants to get to 50,000 gals/sec

ca aqueduct

PlacesData Layers

South Bay Aqueduct

California 94551

California Aqueduct Vista Point

Scenic spot in Stanislaus County, California

Sunol Aqueduct

California 94536

California aqueduct bikeway

Hiking area in Alameda County, California

California Aqueduct

21232 Mervel Ave, Los Banos, CA 93635

Mokelumne Aqueduct

California 95219

Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct

California 95377

California Aqueduct

California

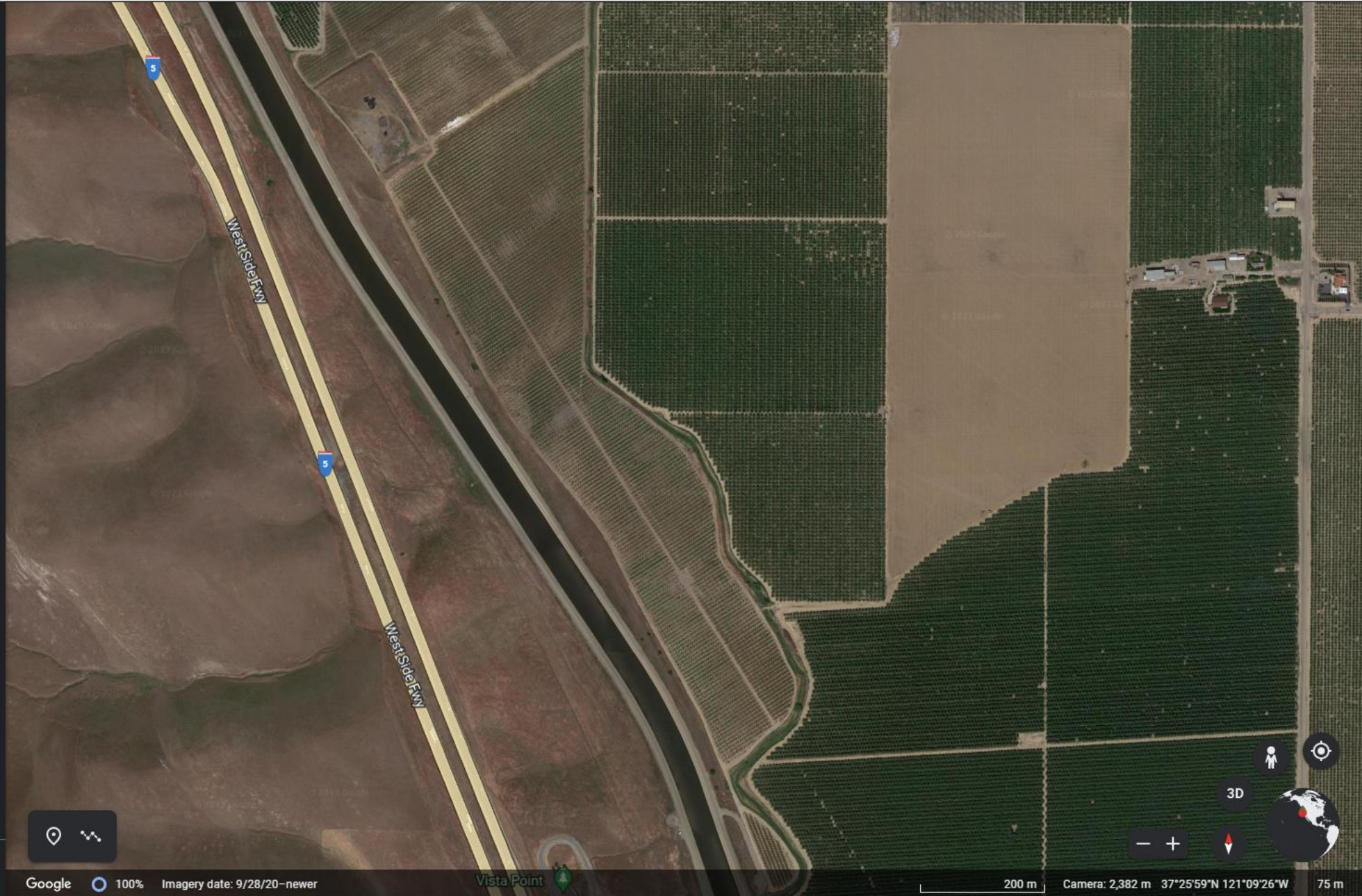
Governor Edmund G Brown Californi...

California

Aqueduct Park

Park in Modesto, California

Showing results 1 - 10



Cost:

1. 48,500 miles interstate highway - \$634 billion (2024) = \$13 million per mile
1,200 mile aqueduct x 13 million/mile = ~\$13.2 billion
2. Colorado River Aqueduct – open channel, tunnels, siphons, pipes
242 miles \$220 million in 1931 dollars = \$4.5 billion in 2024 dollars
 $1200/242 = 5.7 \times 4.5 = \25.7 billion
3. Central Arizona Project – 336 miles, ~\$14 billion in 2024 dollars
4. California Aqueduct – 446 miles, ~18 billion in 2024 dollars

Google is investing \$40 billion in three new West Texas/Panhandle data centers.
Meta is building a \$10 billion campus in Northeast El Paso.

What can you do?

1. All Congressional Representatives for the Colorado Basin States need to sign on as co-sponsors to HR5356.
2. Those Representatives in combination with other political leaders need to use the Army Corps of Engineers expertise to make ASAP an actual detailed plan on how build such a water conveyance system.

Similar to San Francisco Waterfront Coastal Flood Study – 218 pages, seawall reconstruction.

Backup Slides

To lift 3.5 trillion gallons of water 3500 feet requires 38 billion KWHrs of electricity at 100% efficiency.

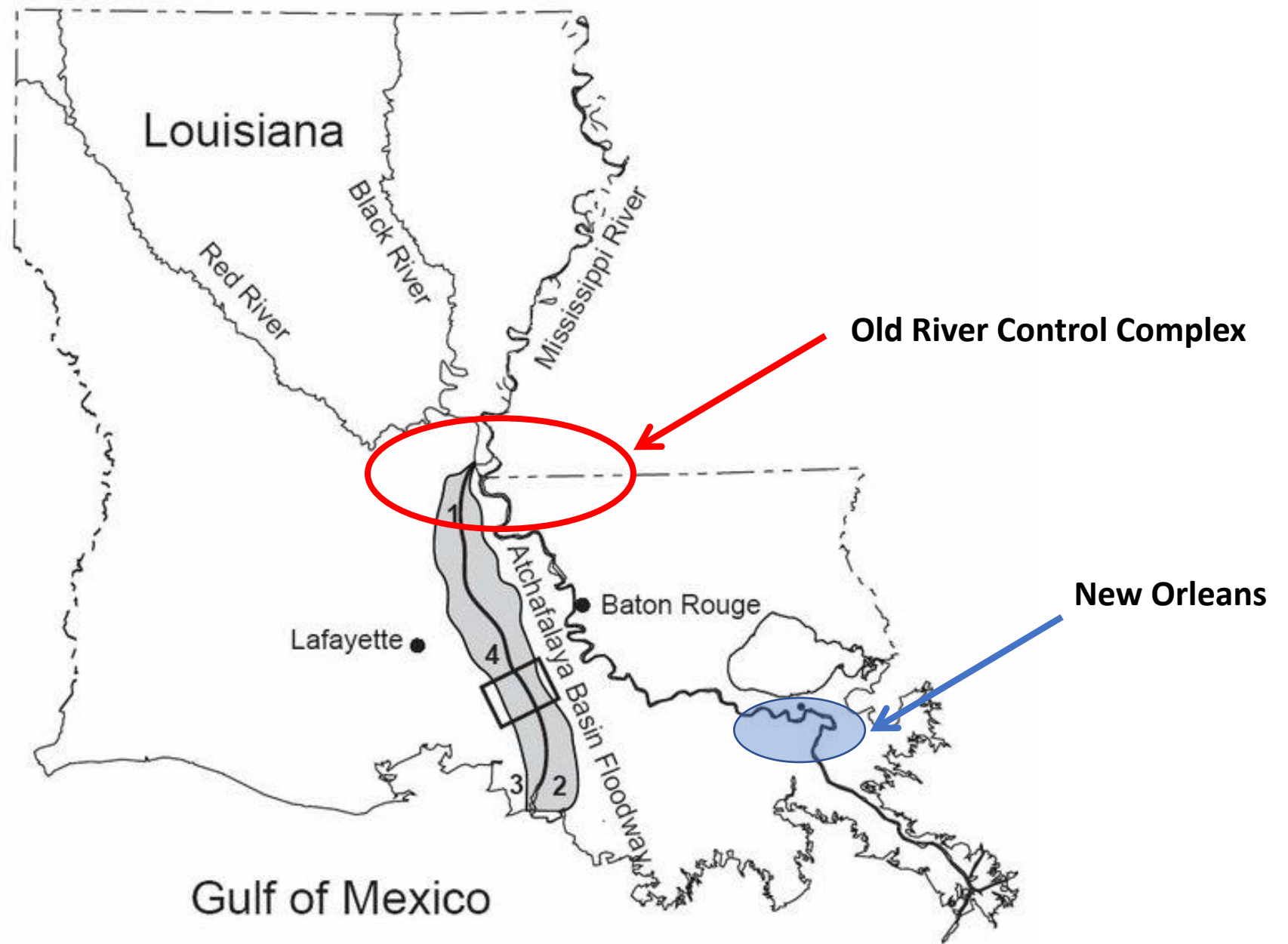
At 80% efficiency, need $38/.8 = 48$ billion KWHrs

USA uses 4 trillion KWHrs per year

$48 \text{ billion} / 2.2 = 22 \text{ billion KWHrs per year}$ (0.5 % annual USA usage)

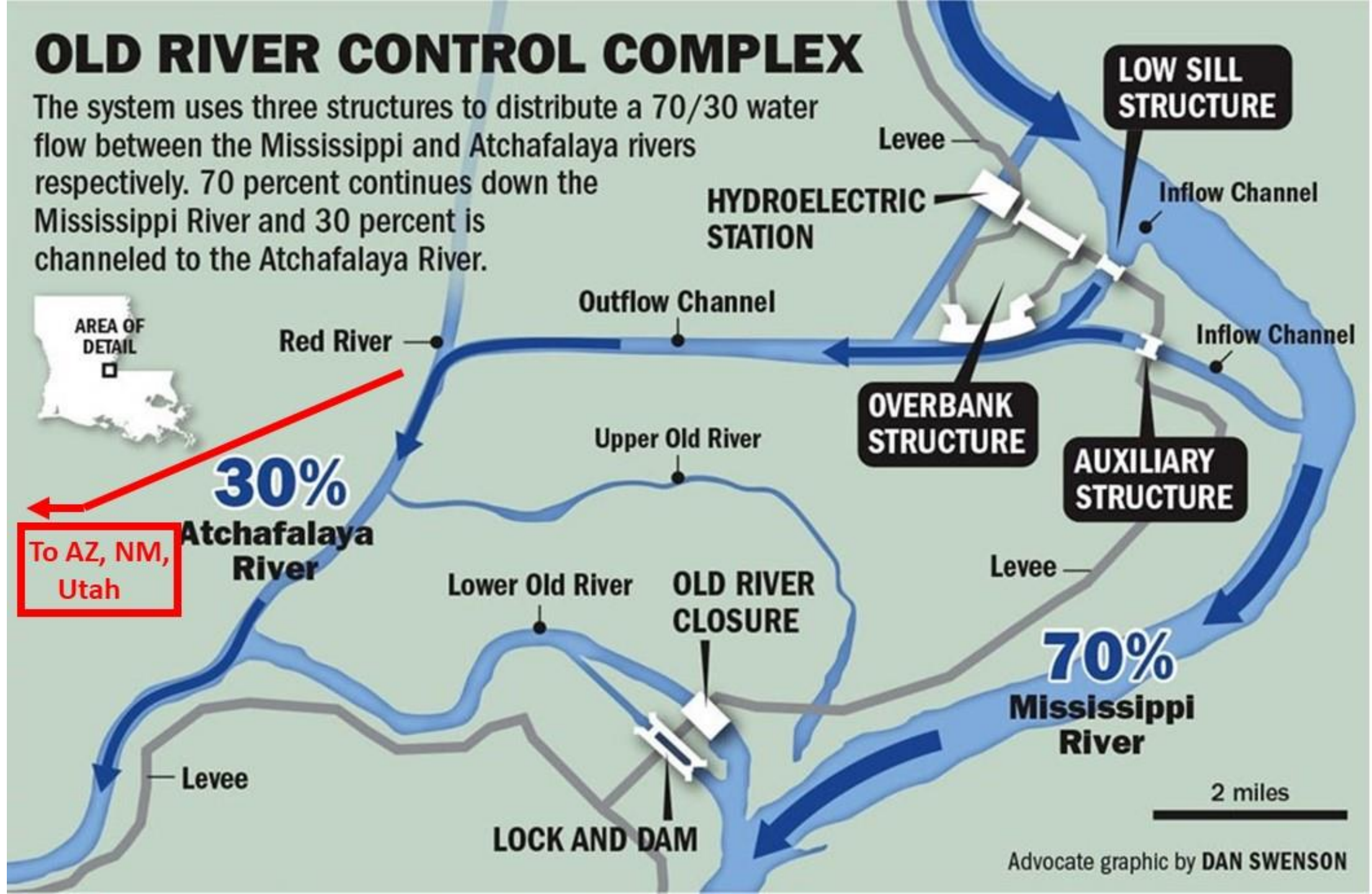
Get back >80% when water comes back down at Glen Canyon and Hoover Dams





OLD RIVER CONTROL COMPLEX

The system uses three structures to distribute a 70/30 water flow between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers respectively. 70 percent continues down the Mississippi River and 30 percent is channeled to the Atchafalaya River.



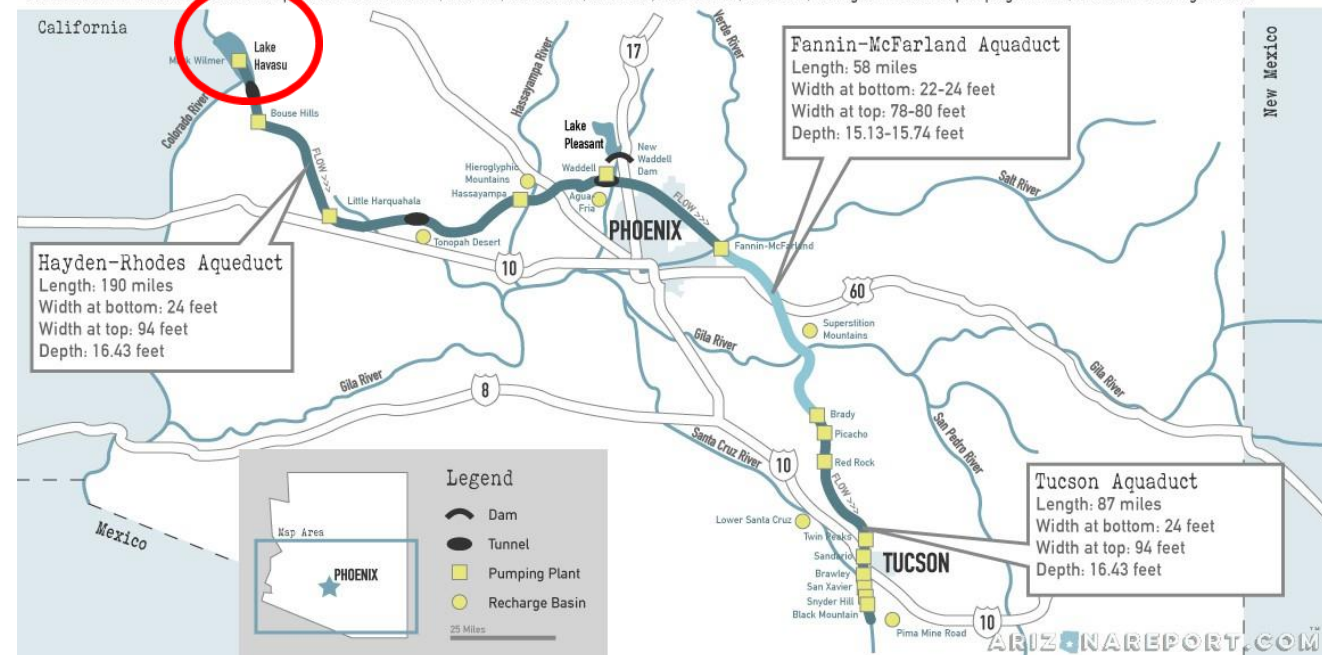


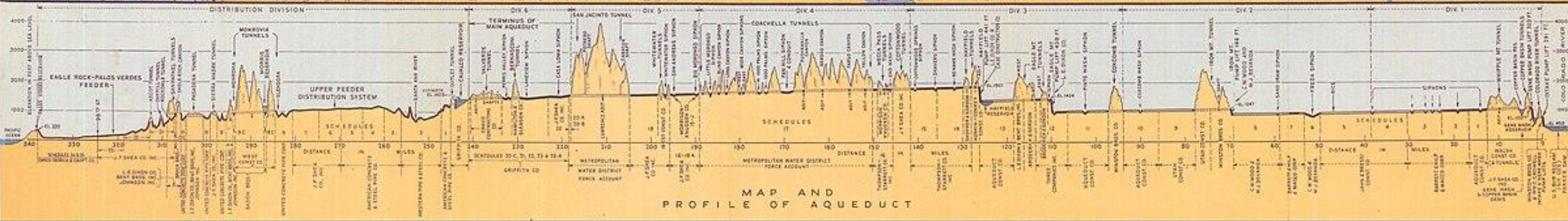
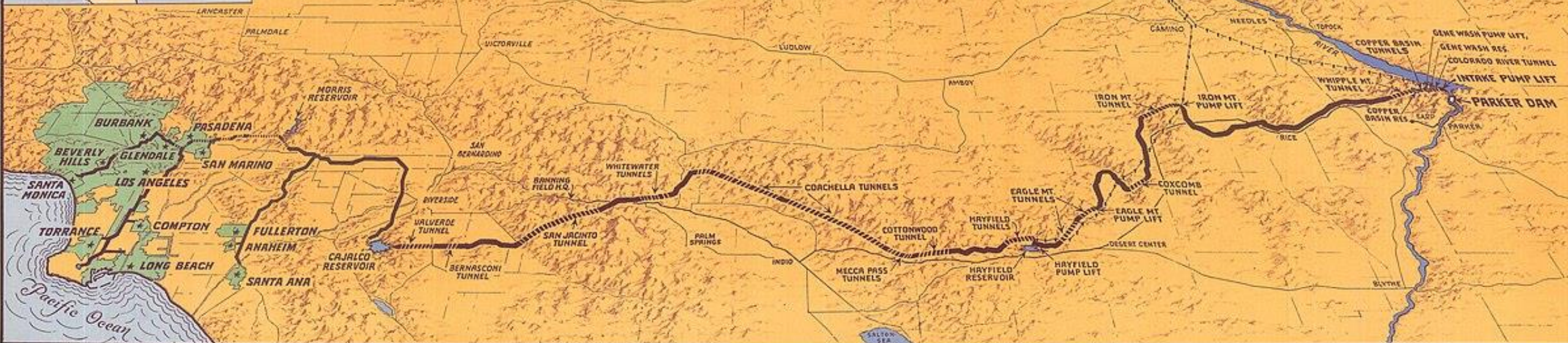
Colorado River Aqueduct



Central Arizona Project (CAP) Canal Map

Construction began on the CAP canal in 1973 and took 20 years to reach substantial completion. The canal diverts Colorado River water and extends 336 miles through the Sonoran Desert from Lake Havasu to Tucson. Water travels uphill from Lake Havasu (elev. 447') to Phoenix (elev. 1500') and Tucson (elev. 2389') through a network of pumping stations, tunnels and storage basins.

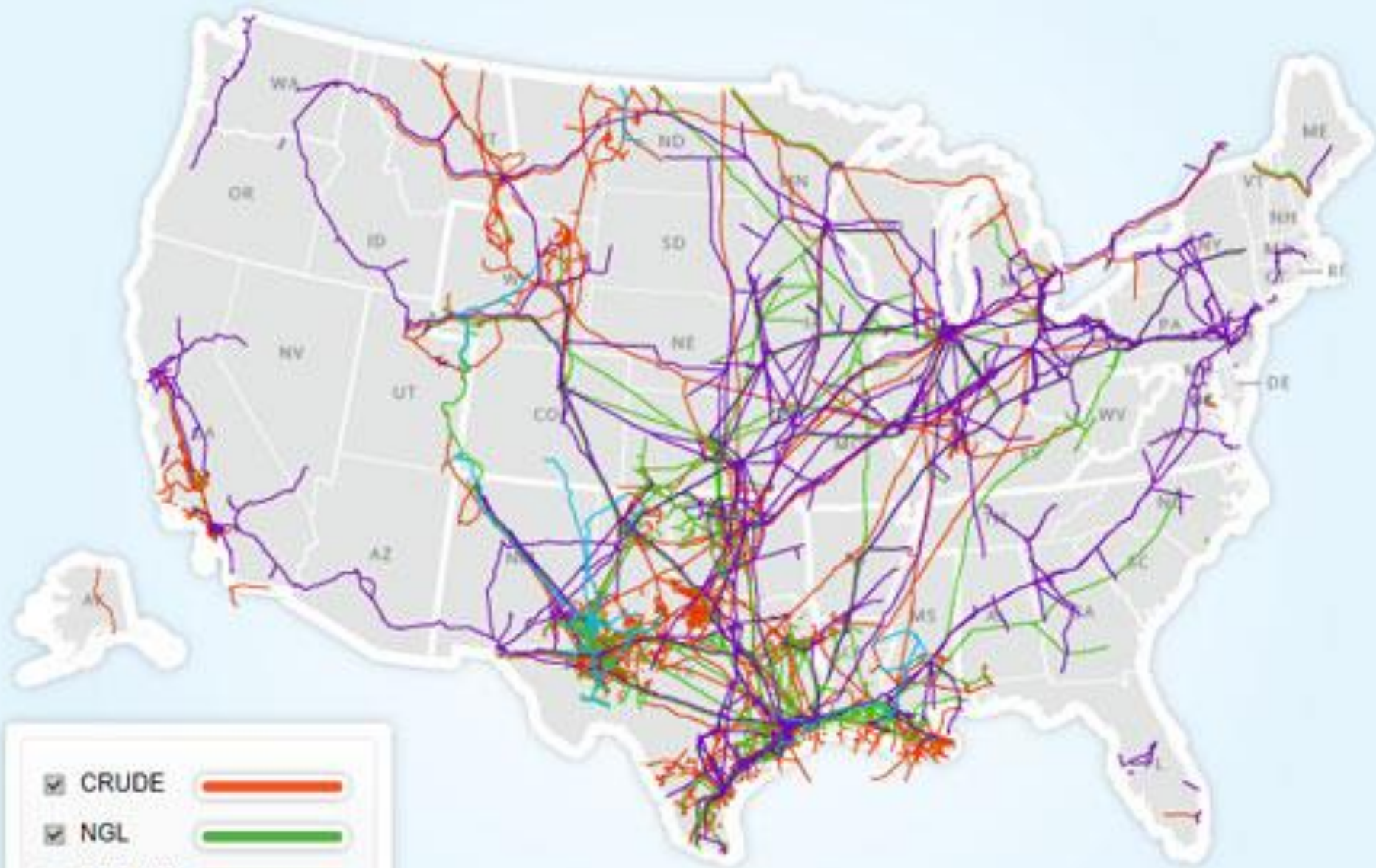












>190,000 miles of liquid petroleum pipelines



