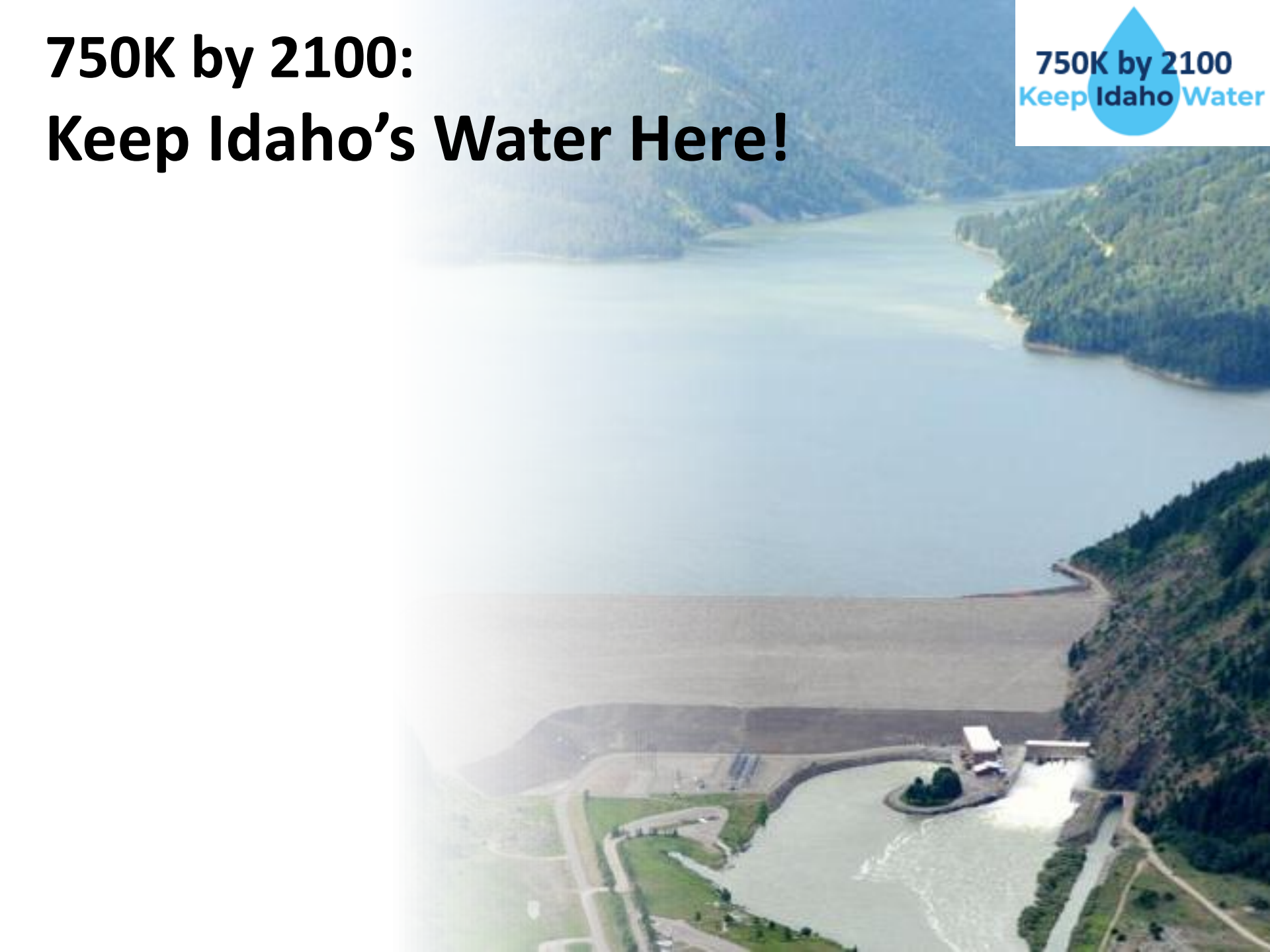
750K by 2100:
Keep Idaho's Water Here!



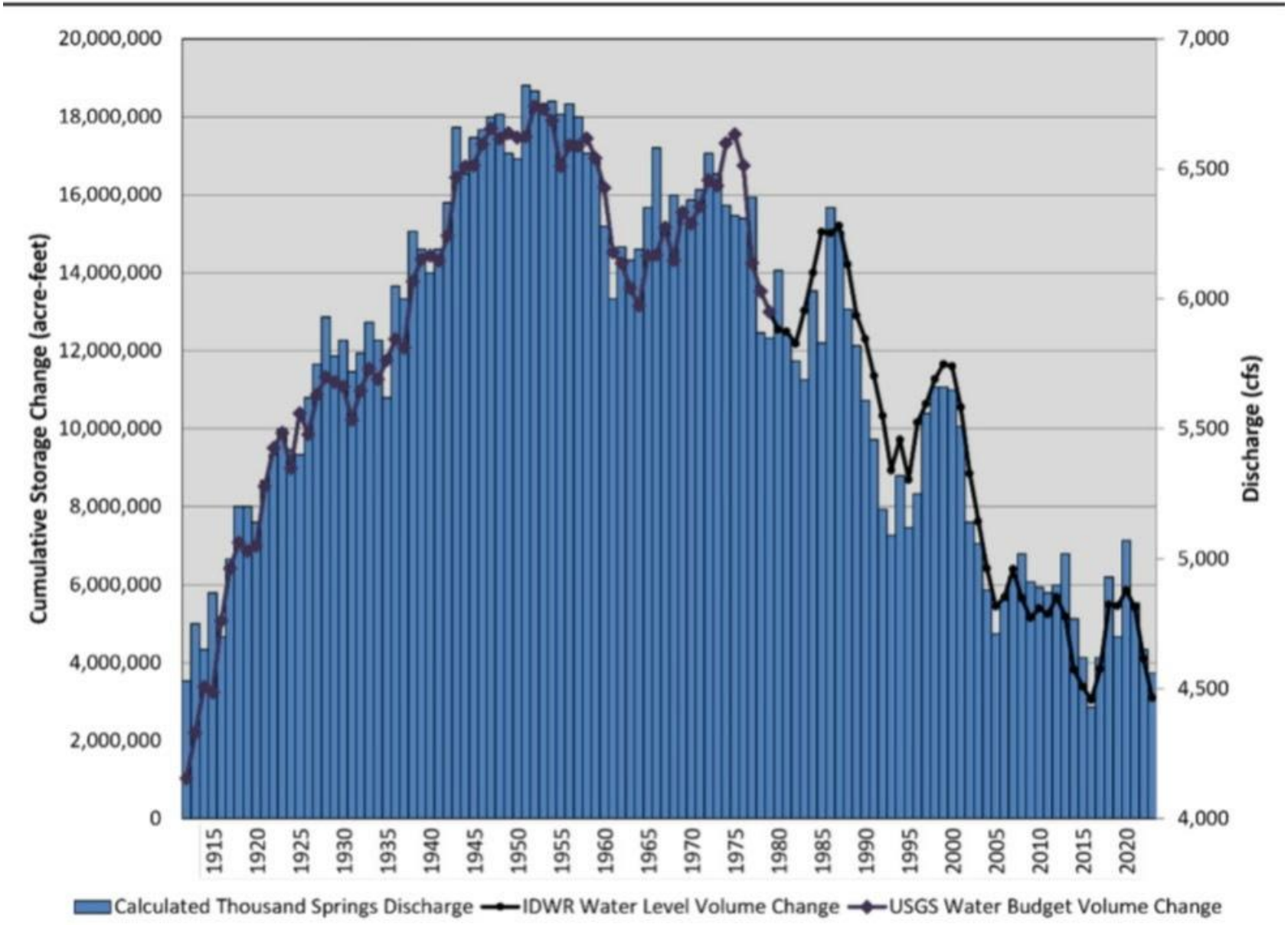


Figure 2: ESPA storage volume change (black line) and discharge from the Thousand Springs complex (blue bars) from 1912-2023.

Idaho irrigates roughly 3.2 – 3.4 million acres today.

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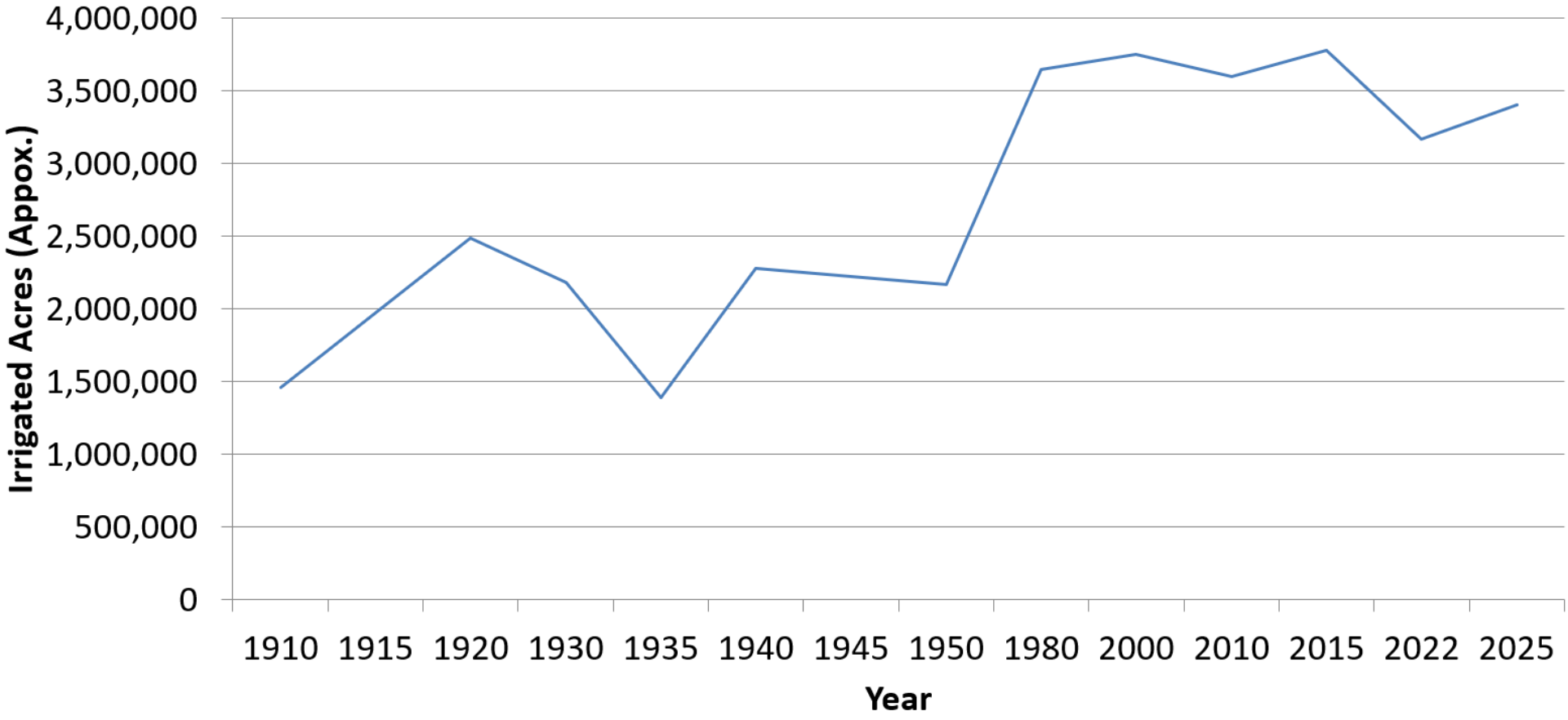
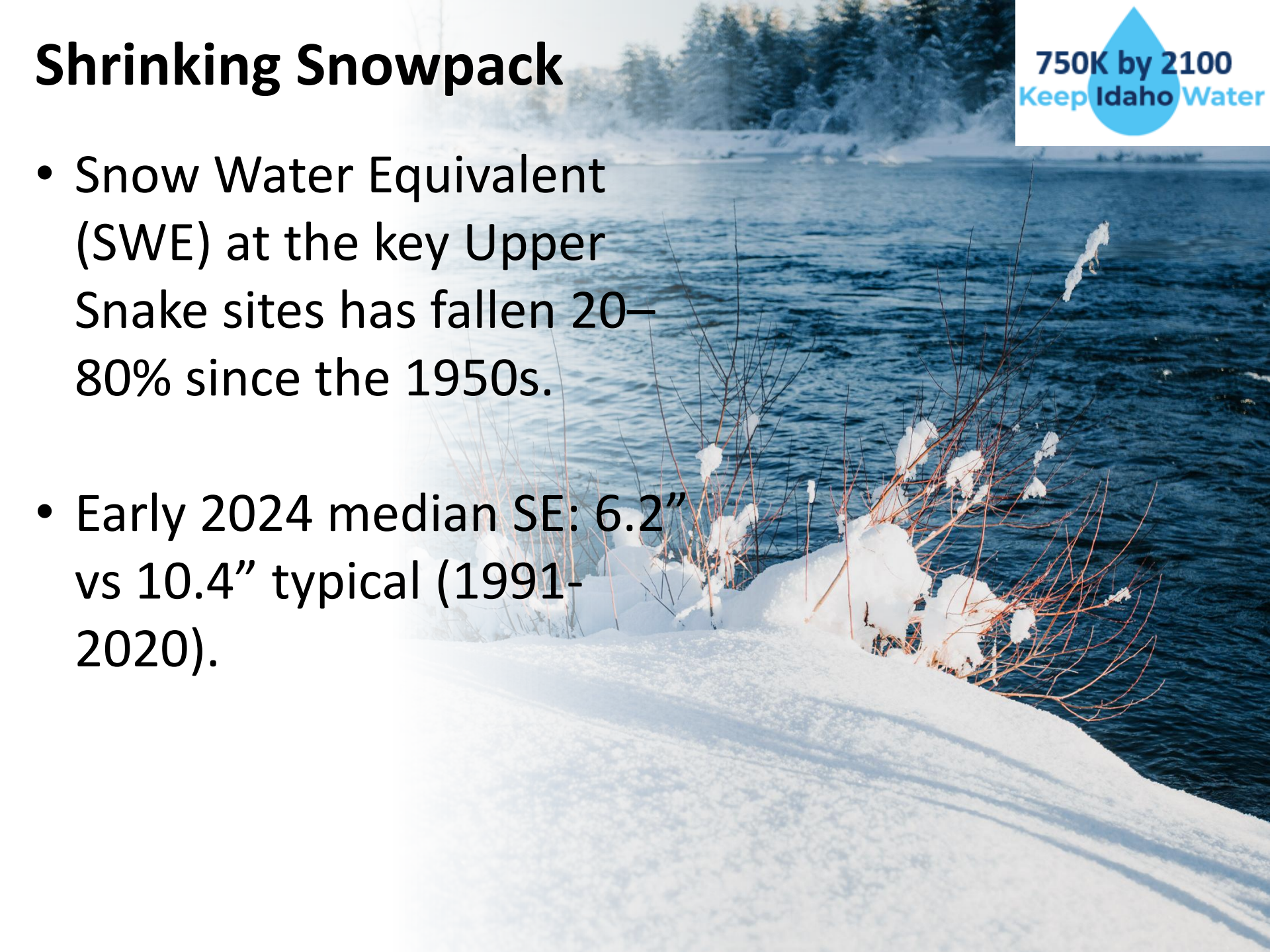


Shrinking Snowpack

- Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) at the key Upper Snake sites has fallen 20–80% since the 1950s.

- Early 2024 median SE: 6.2” vs 10.4” typical (1991-2020).



Hotter Summer, Warmer Winters

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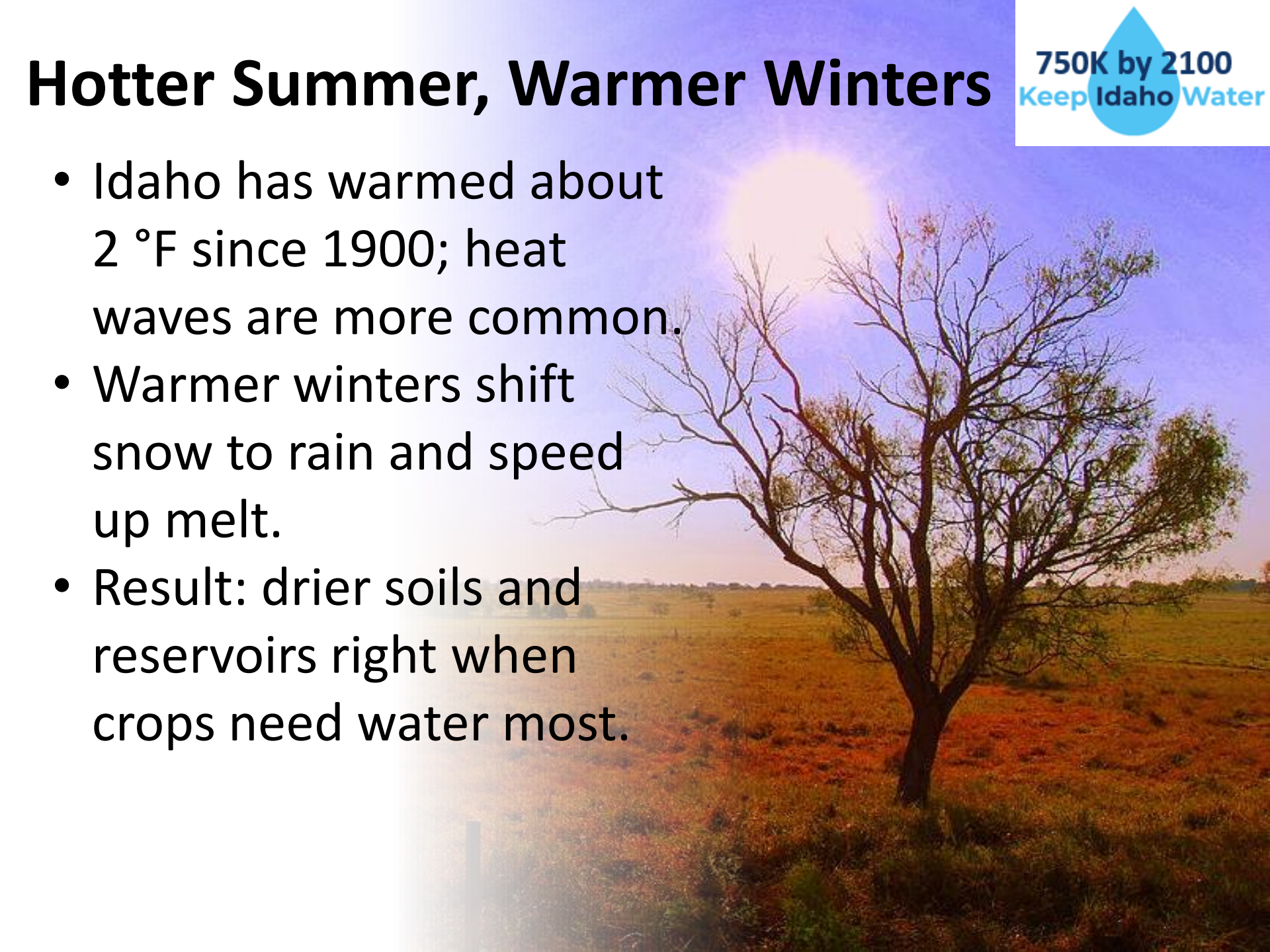
- Idaho has warmed about 2 °F since 1900; heat waves are more common.
- Warmer winters shift snow to rain and speed up melt.
- Result: drier soils and reservoirs right when crops need water most.



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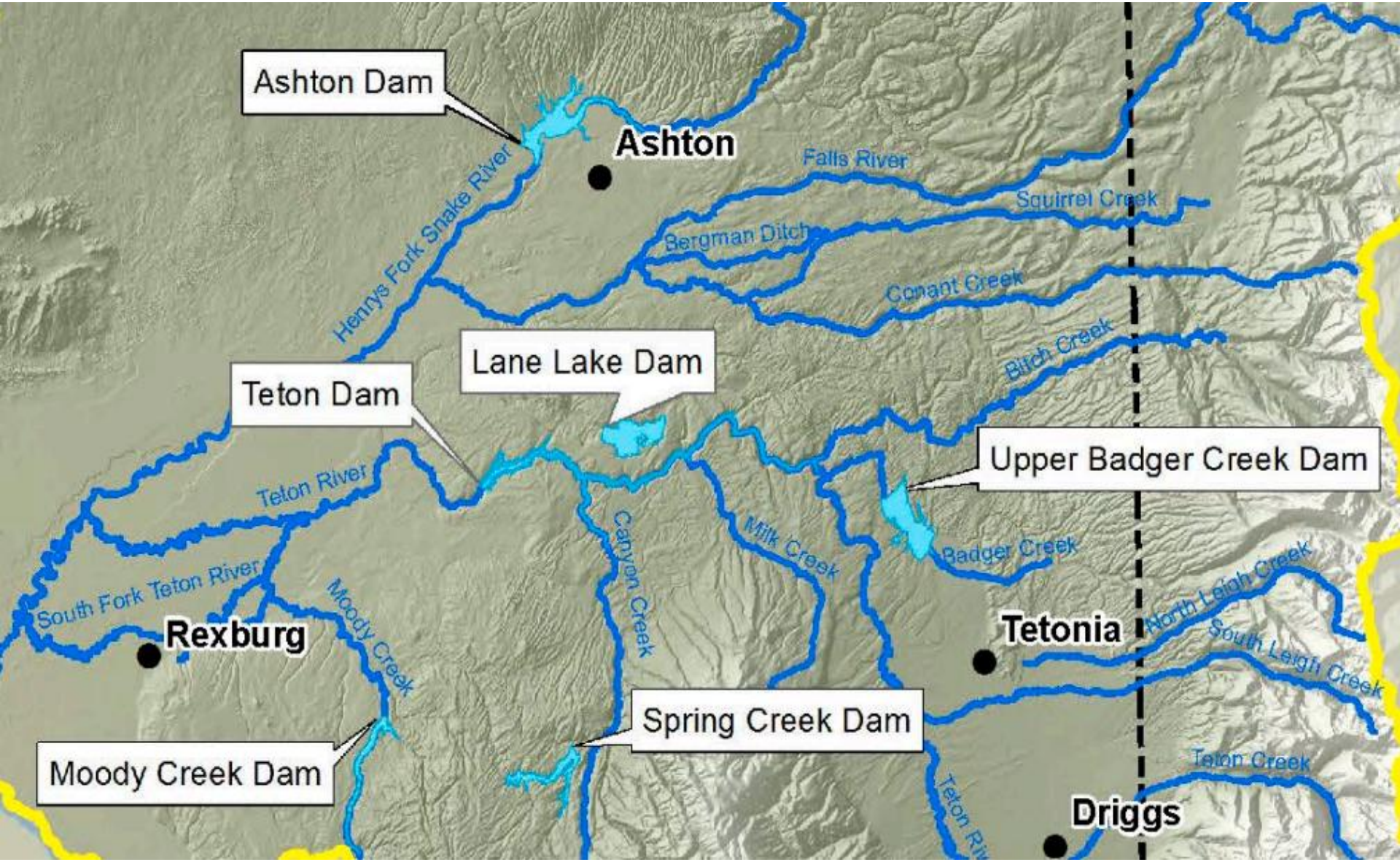

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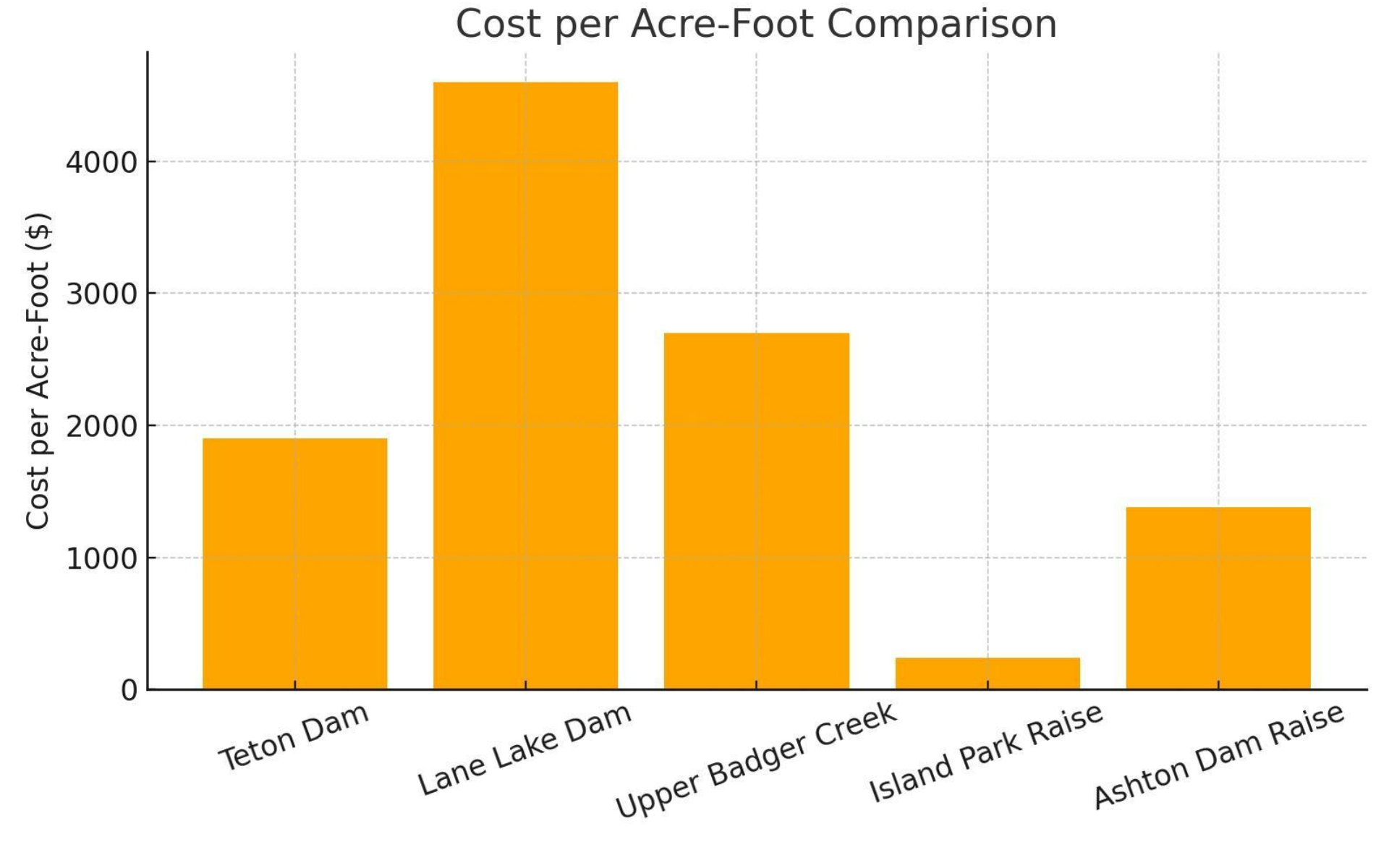
Keep Idaho Water



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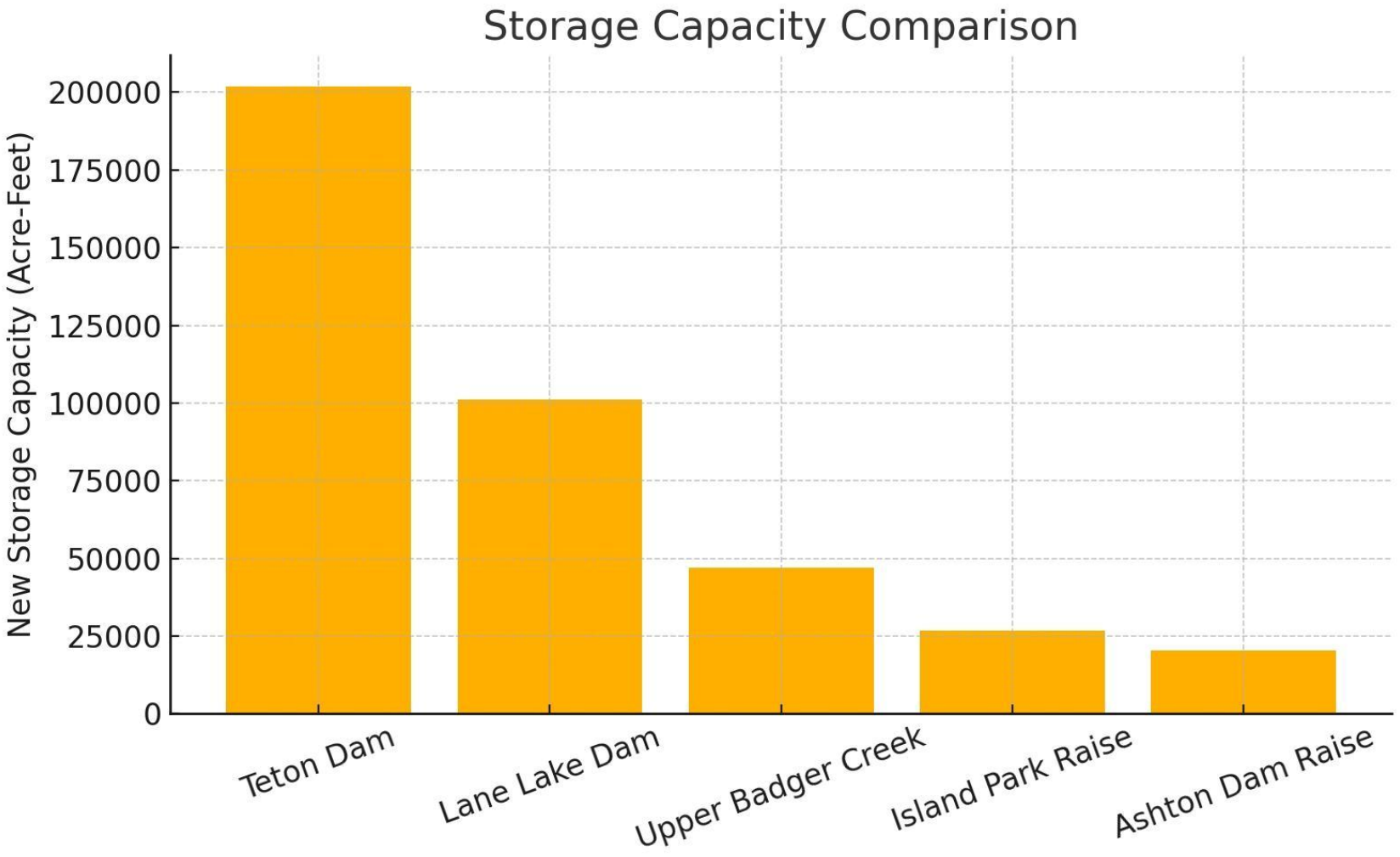

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"While local water users recognize there are **significant environmental and social issues** with the Teton Dam alternative that may prove insurmountable, they also note that the development of this reservoir could be valuable if a **critical water supply shortage** would have severe impacts on the economy of the region in the future. **The water users and the State** support retaining this option for future study should the **water supply outlook change** over the course of time."

Henrys Fork Basin Study Final Report Produced in partnership with the State of Idaho Water Resource Board, January 2015

What SJM101 Does for Idaho

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SJM101 (Senate Joint Memorial 101) is not a law — it's a *formal request* passed by the Idaho Legislature urging the federal government and state agencies to study, plan, and consider new or expanded water storage projects for Idaho.

www.KeepIdahoWater.com

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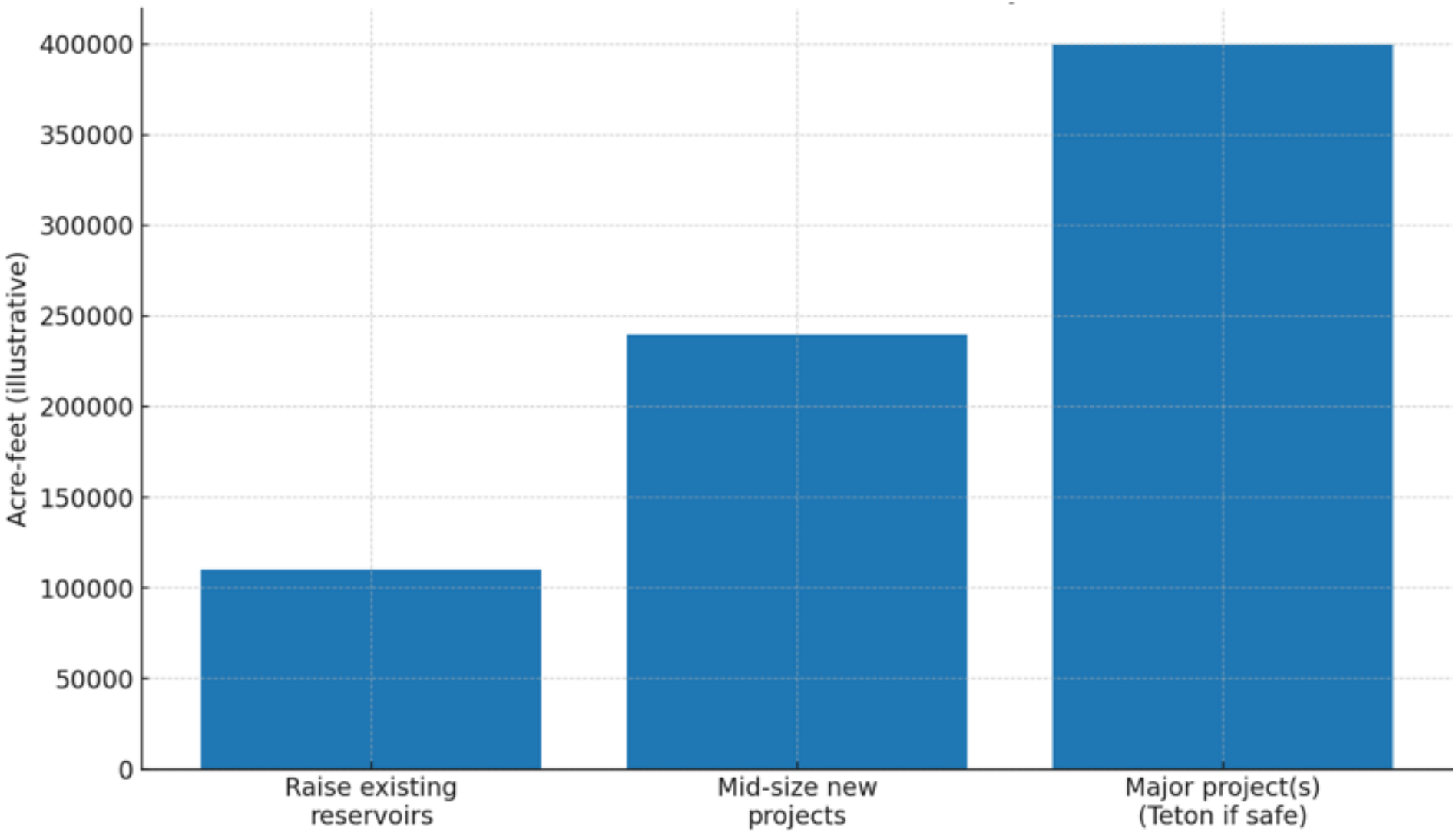

What does success Look Like?

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1. Completion of updated basin study within the next 2-3 years.
2. Identification and prioritization of viable projects based on these studies.
3. Initiation of regulatory processes and securing of necessary funding within 5 years. (Private/Public)
4. Commencement of at least one major storage project within 10 years. Minor projects within 6 years.
5. Fill the pipeline – 750K by 2100.
6. Observable improvements in water availability, agricultural production, drought resilience, economic stability, and ecosystem health.

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Extra slides if needed.

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New Dams Built Since 1990 – Western U.S.

California

Diamond Valley Lake (1995–1999) – Riverside County
Capacity: ~800,000 acre-feet
Los Vaqueros Reservoir Dam (1994–1998) – Contra Costa County
Capacity: ~100,000 acre-feet (original), expanded later

Utah

Upper Diamond Fork System (completed 2004) – Utah County

Colorado

Chimney Hollow Reservoir Dam (Under Construction, 2022–2025) – Larimer County
Expected capacity: ~90,000 acre-feet
Currently the largest dam project underway in the Western U.S.