

North American Water and Power Alliance XXI Act

To bring a vast untapped source of water for the agricultural, industrial, and municipal needs to the Great American Desert area of North America, and construct such a system of water management as will be of great benefit to all three nations, the United States, Canada, and Mexico;

To relieve the continuing, long-term spread of drought and desertification in the western half of the North American continent, and the exhaustion of long-utilized supplies of water needed for human habitation and activity, by providing increased water supplies for irrigation, navigation, recreation, and commercial uses;

To begin steps toward the construction of a 21st-Century version of the continental water management plan called the North American Water and Power Alliance, studied by a United States Senate Select Committee under Senator Frank Moss of Utah, in order to secure the livelihoods of the peoples of the continent through ample supply of freshwater, regulation of flooding, and new navigation systems;

To form new sources of public credit through the

development and future completion of the NAWAPA XXI plan; and for these purposes:

To create a Congressionally authorized body, “North American Power and Water Alliance XXI Authority,” with the authority to design the most efficient means of utilizing excess rainfall in Alaska, British Columbia, and Yukon, through a Rocky Mountain Reservoir System, for the primary purpose of agricultural use in the U.S. Southwest and Northern Mexico, and for the additional purposes of improving the navigability and providing for the flood control of River Basins involved in a continental water management plan; to provide for greening and forestation of arid regions of the Great American Desert, and the proper use of marginal lands in all lands encompassed by the NAWAPA XXI continental water management plan.

1. Treaty Agreements and Formation of Authority

This Act provides that during a period of 12 months following its enactment:

a) A new engineering and feasibility study of the continental water infrastructure scheme known as the North American Water and Power Alliance, improving on the original feasibility studies of this continental project done in 1964 by the Parsons Engineering Company and other engineering firms, shall be carried out; and

b) negotiation will be conducted by the Department of State and the Department of Interior, with the neighbor nation of Canada, with the goal of a joint credit and cooperation agreement by the United States and Canada for the building of NAWAPA XXI over a period of 20 to 30 years.

This Act provides that within no more than 12 months after its enactment, an authority shall be created under the terms of the Act, entitled the North American Water and Power Alliance XXI Authority, whose purpose is to organize the construction of the continental NAWAPA XXI water management scheme. This Authority shall be overseen by a Board of 9 commissioners, at least 5 of whom shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, including one representative of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and one representative of the Bureau of

Reclamation, and one representative of the State of Alaska. On the assumption that the negotiation of a credit and cooperation agreement between the United States and Canada has been successful, 4 commissioners shall be appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada, of whom 1 shall represent the province of British Columbia.

2. Powers Requisite To Design

The Authority, in coordination with said treaty agreement with Canada, shall design the most efficient means of transferring 22%, or 72 MAFY, of runoff water from Alaska, British Columbia, and Yukon to the U.S. Southwest and Mexico, for the long-term needs of agriculture, industry; and 22% of Mackenzie Basin water to serve Canadian prairies and a barge canal from British Columbia to Lake Superior, and designed in such a way as to make use of continental topographical characteristics for gravity flow in order to generate a surplus of hydroelectric power where possible.

And for this purpose, the Authority shall be authorized to study the transfer of water from Pacific watersheds to the Yukon River Basin, and from the Yukon River Basin to the B.C. Pacific watershed, into the Fraser River Basin, to the Columbia Basin, to the Great Basin, to the Colorado Basin, into the Rio Grande Basin, and the California Water Resources Basin.

And for this purpose, the Authority shall be given access to satellite data from relevant government agencies for the determination of optimal route of transfer, and all other scientific information necessary in order to devise and design a plan with facilities sufficient to transfer up to 22%, or 72 MAFY, from rivers in Alaska, Yukon, and British Columbia, through the Rocky Mountains into the United States.

And for this purpose, the said facilities and any other system components shall be designed with the most advanced technologies in mind, with regard to the machines used, as in tunneling, dam construction, and canals, as well as the materials to be used in all system components, using the most advanced methods of construction and implementation.

And for this purpose, the Authority shall design a control system which will use the utmost diagnostic and other technology available to forecast and monitor flows and levels in all proposed reservoirs, canals, and tunnel systems in final design, capable of centrally con-

trolling deliveries of water in coordination with the system, and all facilities under its control, for year-round steady delivery of water, as the amounts are agreed upon by the U.S. and Canada according to the final treaty agreements and water allotments between States and Provinces.

And for this purpose, resources shall be allocated for the design phase, such that the final design phase will take no longer than 12 months, unless the Board submits problem areas whose physical challenges require an extension of design for an additional 6 months, after which time, another extension must be requested by the Board.

3. Powers Requisite to Pre-Construction Manufacturing and Infrastructure

The Authority shall have the power to call upon government agencies of both Governments to obtain reports on present capacity of both economies; to determine needed components from industry; and, as they become certain, on the design and quantities of needed material, to deliberate with agencies in order to effect a rapid employment program toward the preparation phases of construction, such as supply lines and manufacturing facilities which will be required in the U.S.;

The Authority shall have the power to arrange contracts for specific industrial production as the magnitudes and types of material production and machine production are clear and will be ready upon the implementation, for the pre-construction of needed components by industries;

The Authority shall have the power to plan and construct supply lines of highways, rail, and navigation canals necessary for construction of dams, tunnels, and other components, and contract those rail lines which are required.

The Authority shall have the power to coordinate labor training with the needs of the project, and such programs will be started immediately after the treaty agreements are completed in consultation with the Authority, after no longer than 2 months of initial design, and all sectors of labor training shall be employed including heavy machinery, general machine tool design, hydropower generation, etc.

The directors of the Authority are hereby directed to report to Congress their recommendations not later than June 30th 2013, for the unified development of

the continental management system and its requirements.

4. Powers Requisite to Construction

The Authority shall have the power to construct such dams and reservoirs, in the river basins determined for the transfer of water from Alaska, Yukon, and British Columbia into the United States and Northern Mexico; and the construction of tunnels, canals, and reservoirs necessary to distribute the collected water in the most effective way, as determined by the agreed-upon design and treaty agreement.

The Authority shall have the power to construct dams and reservoirs, in any river basin required to affect the delivery of water to the Prairie Provinces, simultaneously affecting water supply to maintain a barge canal between Lake Superior and British Columbia, and to construct a navigation and irrigation system through North and South Dakota, also fashioned to control destructive floodwaters in the Mississippi and Missouri drainage basins;

The Authority shall have the power to acquire or construct powerhouses, power structures, transmission lines, navigation projects, and incidental works in all the above river basins, and to unite the various power installations into one or more systems by transmission lines.

5. Powers Requisite to Financing

The Authority shall be capitalized by an initial investment of the United States Treasury in the amount of \$10 billion, which shall consist of a special issue of Treasury securities; and by the Government of Canada Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$10 billion.

The Authority shall be authorized, over a period of 5 years following its establishment, to issue NAWAPA XXI Authority Bonds under the guarantee of the United States Treasury, combined with NAWAPA XXI Authority Bonds under the guarantee of the Government of Canada Treasury, up to an amount not to exceed \$400 billion, and for a maturity not to exceed 50 years, paying an interest rate to be set by the Board of Commissioners in consultation with the Treasury.

The Authority shall be authorized, during a second period of 10 years following, to issue additional NAWAPA XXI Authority Bonds under the guarantee of the United States Treasury, combined with NAWAPA XXI Authority Bonds under the guarantee of the Gov-

ernment of Canada Treasury, up to an amount not to exceed \$400 billion, and for a maturity not to exceed 50 years, paying an interest rate to be set by the Board of Commissioners in consultation with the Treasury.

For the issuance and sale of these bonds, the Authority may be assisted by a National Bank of the United States, created for the purpose of combining public Federal credit and private investment capital for purposes of funding important projects such as NAWAPA XXI. It may also be assisted, during the period of creation of that National Bank of the United States, by Federal Reserve purchases of its bonds in the course of Federal Reserve open market operations.

The Authority shall be authorized to tender and let contracts for construction and servicing of the hundreds of water, power, and rail transportation projects necessary to build NAWAPA XXI, to U.S., Canadian, Mexican, and international companies. At least 70% of the contracting by the Authority shall be done with companies the majority of whose operations are in the United States, Canada, or Mexico.

The Authority may also contract directly with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and AmeriCorps for construction of projects, preparation of sites, and development of national parks and recreation areas associated with NAWAPA XXI facilities.

The Authority shall also be empowered to purchase bond issuances by states of the United States, whether new issues or existing bonded debt or a combination of both, for purposes of allowing states to participate in construction of NAWAPA XXI, and to carry out their other important infrastructure projects.

In order to service its equity capital and bonded debt, the Authority shall have the full use of all revenues from a) the sale of electric power generated at its hydropower, nuclear, or other facilities in excess of that power necessary for the operation of its water management projects; b) the sale of water for irrigation, industrial use, or urban use; and c) transit fees on its navigation canals.

The Authority's revenues are estimated to be roughly equal to the costs of construction of NAWAPA XXI, over a period considered of 30 years. This estimate is based on the most recent cost study, done in 2008 at the Economics Department of San Jose State University, of implementing the original 1960s NAWAPA plan, today. This Act contemplates the construction of NAWAPA XXI over a period as short as 15-20 years due to the great urgency of need for its very

large addition of water, for the increase of food growing and maintenance of an expanding population, and urgency of its contribution to rebuilding the economies of the North American nations.

Beginning 2 years after enactment of this Act, the United States Treasury and the Government of Canada Treasury shall provide quarterly to the Authority, from any Federal tax revenues the two countries shall be receiving from economic activity associated with the Authority's projects, additional revenue which will assist the Authority in servicing its equity capital and bonded debt.

6. Powers Requisite to Operation

The Authority is hereby directed, in the operation of any dam or reservoir in its possession and control, to regulate stream flow for the purposes of maintaining the delivery of runoff water for irrigation in the U.S. Southwest and Northern Mexico, and for promoting navigation and controlling floods.

The Authority shall operate out of the central control system so designed and constructed, and is authorized to manage all contracts for the delivery of water, and operate the control system to regulate the deliveries of water to maintain steady delivery as a whole, according to the forecasting and monitoring system established, and is authorized to make the needed adjustments to the system as are found necessary to achieve steady and sufficient deliveries of water as agreed upon.

The Authority is empowered to construct, lease, purchase, or authorize the construction of additional aqueducts or irrigation systems from the main systems constructed for water storage and delivery in order to connect to new users in the river basins in which the project's main reservoirs and canals are constructed.

For the purpose of maximizing the usefulness of runoff waters of the continent for agriculture, the management division of the control center is hereby authorized to maintain a division of the control center in collaboration with government agencies for most effective use of agricultural water, and to engage in forestry and agriculture programs which give incentive to sale of water for specific purposes, including, but not limited to:

- a) Coordinating with agencies to promote water use for forestation and maximum greenery in areas where drought or flood damage is a problem, or where potential agricultural land could benefit from specific types of plants to best

repair the land and to encourage increased yield of crops.

b) Investigating methods of maximizing evapotranspiration in areas around reservoirs in order to increase the usefulness of water delivered to each basin, and for this purpose, contracting with commercial producers for the production of such plants and materials as are necessary for these programs of experimentation and land-covering for greening the arid regions.

c) Arranging with farmers and farm organizations for large-scale practical use of methods of land-cover programs for the directed use of water to encourage preferred climate trends, in particular in arid regions, to encourage accelerated greening, and to study planting methods for this purpose. Scientific institutions which study the effect of moisture in arid regions toward effecting changes in local climate and weather patterns, will collaborate in planning specific types of land-cover for specific regions in which water is sold, to direct the desired changes in precipitation, and moisture levels.

(d) Cooperating with national, state, district, or county experimental stations or demonstration farms, with farmers, landowners, and associations of farmers or landowners, for the employment of new forms of plant engineering for the purposes of climate control and increasing evaporation, and prevention of soil erosion, in the Great Basin, Colorado Basin, Rio Grande Basin, California River Basin, and Nelson River Basin.

The Board is authorized to provide and operate facilities for the generation of electric energy in order to avoid the waste of water power, beyond the needed delivery of 22%, or 72 MAFY, to the United States and Mexico, and 22% of Mackenzie Basin and other water to Canada, as well as pumping requirements; and therefore, to transmit and market such power, and thereby, so far as may be practicable, to assist in liquidating the cost or aid in the maintenance of the projects of the Authority.

It is the policy of the Governments of the United States and Canada, so far as practical, to distribute and sell the surplus power generated to increase industrial development of remote areas of the continent where development is constrained. The Authority is empowered to construct, lease, purchase, or authorize the construction of transmission lines within transmission distance

from the place where generated, and to interconnect with other systems.

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada shall, from time to time, as the work provided for in this Act, recommend to Congress and to the Canadian Parliament such legislation as they deem proper to carry out the general purposes stated in this Act, and for the especial purpose of bringing about in said river basins and adjoining territory in conformity with the general purposes of 1) the maximum amount of farmland restored and brought into development; 2) the maximum amount of food and agricultural production; 3) the maximum development of the Pacific, Fraser, Mackenzie, Nelson, Mississippi, Missouri, Hudson, and St. Lawrence River Basins for navigation purposes; 4) the maximum generation of electric power consistent with irrigation requirements, flood control and navigation; 5) the proper use of marginal lands; 6) the proper method of agricultural development, greening and reforestation of all lands in said drainage basins suitable for these purposes, and 7) affecting the economic development of the peoples of the North American Continent.

NAWAPA 1964



Released on Thanksgiving 2011, the LPAC-TV documentary "NAWAPA 1964" is the true story of the fight for the North American Water and Power Alliance. Spanning the 1960s and early '70s, it is told through the words of Utah Senator Frank Moss. The 56-minute video, using extensive original film footage and documents, presents the astonishing mobilization for NAWAPA, which came near to being realized, until the assassination of President Kennedy, the Vietnam War, and the 1968 Jacobin reaction, killed it

... until now.

<http://larouchepac.com/nawapa1964>