

diversion could be accomplished by a high dam at a site on the Kootenai River below Troy, Montana, or by a gravity system of canals and tunnels from the proposed Libby reservoir. The water would be diverted over the Bull River-Lake Creek saddle.

No detailed studies or cost estimates have been made for such a plan. The economics of such a diversion would be highly questionable because of the expensive and long conveyance works associated with the scheme and similar power losses as those referred to under the Pend Oreille diversion plan.

Water from the Columbia River Basin cannot be transported in small quantities economically over a long distance. Any large scale diversion, however, would affect the power outputs at all existing and potential power developments downstream in Canada as well as the United States. In addition, with the high degree of regulation that would be available at the proposed Libby reservoir, and the possibility of Canadian diversions of the Kootenay River possible under the terms of the proposed Columbia River Treaty, it is doubtful that any large supply of surplus water would be available for export from the Kootenai River to other river basins in the United States.

## II. Schemes for Diversion of Water Into The Columbia River Basin

### 1. Shuswap River Diversion to Okanagan Lake

It has been estimated that eventually there would be a deficiency of over 350,000 acre-feet of water to meet irrigation requirements in the Okanagan Basin. A very attractive scheme is available for obtaining supplemental irrigation water from the Shuswap River in the Fraser River basin. This scheme would consist partly of a small diversion structure on the Shuswap River near Enderly, B.C., and an excavated channel