The Los Angeles Aqueduct is a water conveyance system maintained and operated by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power—the largest publicly owned utility in the nation. The last Los Angeles Aqueduct, constructed in 1913, transfers 345 cubic miles from the Owens Valley to the terminus in the Tujunga Wash north of Los Angeles. Historically designed as a gravity feed conduit that promotes electrical power, the original Aqueduct feed has a legacy of public use for both water and electricity. Today, it carries 0.645 billion cubic feet of water at 150 feet above sea level, serving 55% of Southern California, with a capacity of which can be supplied to 75,000,000 people.

There are several projects undertaken to deliver a combined average of 1.58 billion gallons of water to Los Angeles in a day, requiring a 45-mile-auger well service area with more than 3,000 miles of aqueducts.

The original aqueduct constructed in 1913 begins at the Owens River intake located centrally in Owens Valley and continues 212 miles across mountains and desert to its terminus at the “California” located at the north side of the Middle Fork Tehachapi Mountains near the 36.5° and 119° and in the Tehachapi Mountains. The second aqueduct state's of the Human Resources: point above Owens Valley, locally providing the original 100 years 16 miles of the aqueduct. It is impervious to such that enables the last stopped, which produces electricity through a gravity feed system, the second aqueduct required supplemental energy to pump water for export. The combined manipulation of water on ground up to many miles of brick and sandstone islands, a series of masonry conduits, have been required to control and keep any miles of steel and concrete pipe. Right service movements for utility service and smaller movements are located within cities limits. Both aqueducts have been for 90 years respectively.

The primary source of water for the aqueduct system is annual rainfall capturing runoff from the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada that drains into the larger water sources; and one percent is from recycled sources. About 72% of this water is for residential use; 25% is for commercial and government use; and 3% is for industrial use. The remaining 0.645 billion cubic feet of water from the Lake Water Project combined with water from the Los Angeles Aqueduct. Heat energy that the higher quality and best-tasting water comes from the desert Santa Monica Mountains.

The Los Angeles Aqueduct may no longer be the exclusive municipal water supply for the city—but it continues to be the symbolic source of its drinking water.

About the project:

There is no one way to tell this story. It is all told on audio tours along U.S. Route 395 through Owens Valley, California, through the environmental, social, and political history of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The tour highlights various impacts the divided water conveyance infrastructure has on the unique Owens Valley, from the landscape of the aqueduct's origins. Routes of the aqueduct will be filled with compelling perspectives and commentary through the voices of scholars, biologists, artists, satirical, environmentalists, editors, LADWP employees, and residents from both Los Angeles and the Owens Valley.

Designed as a low, 30-minute radio program, it takes place to field at the cultural, past, present, and possible future of Los Angeles and Owens Valley—centered around the conceptual and localized water history. The tour highlights the historic nature of drinking water for the Los Angeles area and its conflicts with the complex relationship of these two regions through an innovative audio program that explores history and impacts of water use for the future. It is designed to provide a way to step back and reflect on the process, the politics, the environmental challenges, and the future of water in洛杉矶 Valley.

How to experience the tour:

There is no climate, no location-specific, but rather it moves through time illuminating specific issues, events, and histories. The tour itself is not location-specific, but rather it moves through time illuminating specific issues, events, and histories.

How to travel the tour:

• Download and burn a CD (requires two CDs for entire program) or upload the tour to your mobile device.
• Radio interviews, field recordings, music, and archival audio that educates the listener while experiencing scenic Owens Valley landscape firsthand along U.S. Route 395. Optionally, the program may be experienced online. Optionally the program may be experienced online at threestonesradio.org.

Facts & Figures:

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Footnotes: