

consumption of water, and urbanization and industrialization of various sections of the country. The most critical areas of municipal and industrial water supply shortages over the next 35 years are considered to be in the Texas Gulf area and the southern California area.

It is estimated that approximately 8 million acre-feet of municipal and industrial water storage in projects could be constructed by the year 1975, assuming no budgetary or appropriation restrictions. Provision of 8 million acre-feet of water supply storage in Corps of Engineers projects by the year 1975 would require the construction of multiple-purpose projects, including projects currently under construction, having a total cost of approximately \$3 billion. Of this amount, it is estimated that approximately \$400 million would be chargeable to municipal and industrial water supply. If budget and appropriation actions permit full funding of the above projects and these projects are selected for construction in the order now considered optimum, the estimated portion of future expenditures allocable to municipal and industrial water supply follows:

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Millions of dollars</i>
1968 (prior to) -----	117.5
1968 -----	34.4
1969 -----	36.7
1970 -----	34.1
1971 -----	33.9
1972 -----	39.2
1973 -----	36.8
1974 -----	37.4
1975 -----	30.0

Department of the Interior: Bureau of Reclamation

A. NATURE AND COMPOSITION OF PUBLIC WORK OR FACILITY

The role of the Bureau of Reclamation is one of planning and constructing multiple-purpose water resource developments involving such functions as irrigation, hydroelectric power, municipal and industrial water, flood control, navigation, fish and wildlife, recreation, and water quality control. These relate, generally within the Western States, to the construction of multipurpose dams and reservoirs to regulate riverflows and of the necessary conveyance facilities. Municipal and industrial water supplies are usually developed as a part of a multipurpose project, but a few projects where municipal and industrial water was by far the greatest purpose have been constructed.

The water so produced by the investment of funds appropriated by the Congress is sold to the communities on an acre-foot basis. Needs and requirements for such water are determined after close cooperation with the local entities. Such items as population growth, per capita use, water quality, future industrial growth, and alternative sources of supply are considered.

Because of the nature of large multipurpose dams and reservoirs, it is obvious that they have long economic lives, generally well in excess of 100 years. In the case of conveyance canals and associated features, their lives are somewhat less but still usually in excess of 50 years.

As of June 30, 1965, the Bureau of Reclamation had 44 projects, either authorized, under construction, or constructed, that included the function of municipal and industrial water supply. Table III