

Secretary UDALL. The amount of land that would be taken is about 15,000 acres, which is about two-thirds of the reservation. They would like to have possibly 5,000 additional acres to keep their reservation of substantial size. I think this can be worked out on the basis of our discussions yesterday with all parties concerned.

That, Mr. Chairman, completes my statement.

(The unread portion of Secretary Udall's statement follows:)

WATER AVAILABLE THROUGH WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Our proposals for the Colorado River Basin Project include measures which we consider will obtain the greatest water salvage practicable along the lower Colorado River. These comprise:

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Annual water salvage (acre-feet)</i>
River channelization (underway)-----	190, 000
Senator Wash Reservoir (completed)-----	170, 000
Ground water recovery-----	220, 000
Phreatophyte eradication-----	100, 000
Total -----	680, 000

Extensive canal lining already has been installed in the Central Arizona area and is continuing. Highly efficient irrigation practices are in use. Urban waste from Tucson and Phoenix is being reused for agriculture or is being returned to recharge round water. Watershed treatment practices are common over much of the Salt River watershed. We are confident that there are no major opportunities for water salvage in Arizona that are not now being developed.

Insofar as the Lower Basin is concerned, we believe that our proposals for water salvage along the lower Colorado River, together with advanced conservation practices already under way, constitute the maximum practicable contribution that water salvage can make to the solution of Colorado River water shortages.

The major known opportunities for future salvage of water in the Upper Basin are through the adoption of more efficient irrigation practices. While the Bureau has not made a detailed survey of these possibilities, it is known that opportunities exist. In the report of the Engineering Advisory Committee to the Upper Colorado River Compact Commission dated November 29, 1948, the average annual total consumptive uses at the sites of use were estimated to be about 1,923,000 acre-feet. Of this amount, a total of about 315,000 acre-feet annually was identified as consumptive use from noncropped areas located adjacent to irrigated cropped lands. As the future demands for water in the Upper Basin become more acute, a considerable percentage of this use by noncropped areas could be salvaged for use on cropped lands or for other beneficial purposes.

DESALTING

The Bureau of Reclamation, assisted by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Office of Saline Water, has just completed a reconnaissance appraisal of the potential for augmenting the runoff of the Colorado River by desalting sea water as requested and financed by the Congress in action on the 1968 Public Works appropriation bill. As the Committee knows, a related study (due to be completed this summer) is being made by the United States and Mexico under the chairmanship of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Data developed in the course of this international study was, of course, available to the Bureau of Reclamation.

The two studies indicate that, as the technology continues to develop, desalting is one of the potential methods of supplementing Lower Basin water that merits careful consideration.

We expect, of course, that the proposed National Water Commission will review these potentials as they consider the problems of the Colorado. Commissioner Dominy is prepared to provide the Committee with detailed information about this reconnaissance study.