

Mr. ASPINALL. I wish to state that some members of the committee disagree with the Secretary on the flow of the Colorado River. With respect to the chart shown a few minutes ago, it is the only one that has shown a continuous downward trend. The other rivers show an up-and-down flow record. The Colorado has never been able to come back to any extent. But that is neither here nor there.

I want to thank you for having Mr. Riter give that information. I want the members of the committee to understand that these spills are due almost entirely to the assumed inclusion of the 1906-1922 runoff period. In order that the members understand the relationship between the inclusion of the 1906-1922 period and the water supply for the central Arizona project, let me point out that the Bureau shows that the average spill equals 35 percent of the total central Arizona project water supply, and that, under 2030 conditions, the average spills exceeds the total amount of water supplied to central Arizona project from the Colorado River.

I would like to have someone from the Secretary's staff explain this peculiar situation.

Secretary UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could include that answer also. It is related to the questions you asked earlier.

Mr. ASPINALL. I think it is very important.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Secretary, you will furnish that?

Secretary UDALL. Yes, indeed.

Mr. ASPINALL. In other words, it would appear that most of the water from the central Arizona project is supplied from reservoir spills which would not be available if we adopt a period of runoff beginning in 1922, when we entered into the Colorado River Compact. (The material referred to follows:)

Basically, the Colorado River water supply for the Central Arizona Project will come from two sources: (1) regulated releases from Glen Canyon Dam and (2) spills from Glen Canyon Dam into the Lower Basin. Referring to the water supply analysis for the Central Arizona Project summarized in the table on page 96 of the March 1967 record of hearings on H.R. 3300 and similar bills, the breakdown of the estimated CAP water supply between these two sources is as follows:

[In thousands of acre-feet]

Source	1975	1990	2000	2030
Regulated release.....	1,650	1,020	730	284
Upper basin spills.....	0	235	296	392
Total ¹	1,650	1,255	1,026	676

¹ With aqueduct capacity of 2,500 cubic feet per second.

Spills from the Upper Basin would serve other uses than CAP water supply. An approximate accounting of the Upper Basin spills shown on the referenced table is as follows:

[In thousands of acre-feet]

Use	1975	1990	2000	2030
CAP water supply.....	0	235	296	392
California water supply.....	247	287	254	164
Unused Arizona entitlement ¹	247	283	232	146
Increased evaporation from Lake Mead.....	126	119	103	153
Spill to Mexico.....	653	269	148	158
Total.....	1,273	1,193	1,033	1,013

¹ Available to Arizona with a larger aqueduct than 2,500 cubic feet per second. If aqueduct is limited to 2,500 cubic feet per second, essentially all of this water would be additional spills to Mexico.