

Project in 1975. It is interesting to note that the proportion of the Central Arizona Project water supply that is expected to be salvaged from Upper Basin reservoir spills is anticipated to increase in subsequent years as follows :

60-YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGE CAP WATER SUPPLY FROM UPPER BASIN SPILLS

[In acre-feet]

Year	Upper basin spill	Less Lake Mead spill	Recovered spill	Total water supplied CAP from Colorado River	Percent of total supplied from recovered spill
1975-----	1,273,000	653,000	620,000	1,759,000	35
1990-----	1,193,000	269,000	924,000	1,231,000	75
2000-----	1,033,000	148,000	885,000	1,011,000	88
2030-----	1,013,000	158,000	855,000	1,673,000	100

¹ The danger of depending upon the recovery of such hypothetical spills is partially recognized in the footnote of the table, which states: "Although the average yield under the year 2030 condition would be 723,000 acre-feet, the assured yield would be less than 1/2 of this figure * * *."

The Secretary in his statement mentioned that the Bureau of Reclamation in response to my request had estimated the average annual virgin runoff at Lee Ferry on the basis of the 1906-67 records and had found it to be 14,963,000 acre-feet instead of 15,063,000 acre-feet for the period 1906-1965, a reduction of 0.7 percent. The 0.7 percent, although algebraically correct, is misleading unless other factors are taken into consideration. When considered as an effect upon the annual average, it cannot be spread as 6.2 million acre-feet over the entire 62-year period, but only over the 15 years since 1952 because the Upper Basin reservoirs could logically be expected to refill in 1952, if they were ever to fill again. The critical difference would then be 400,000 acre-feet over 15 years instead of 100,000 acre-feet over 60 or 62 years. The important point, however, is that either the 400,000 or the 100,000 acre-feet would, in reality, constitute a serious item in the Central Arizona Project water supply.

I mentioned a moment ago that water remaining to be developed in the Upper Basin will be put to use at rates much more rapidly than those assumed by the Department in its studies. Certainly I believe that I have a sound foundation for assuming that the Department has a major inconsistency in its assumptions pertaining to future stream depletions in the Upper Colorado River Basin. In the Senate Committee report on S. 1004 the Department shows Upper Basin depletions as follows:

Year:	Depletion (acre-feet)
1975-----	4,220,000
1990-----	5,100,000
2000-----	5,430,000
2030-----	5,800,000

According to records submitted to the Senate Committee and to which the four Upper Division States and Upper Colorado River Commission agreed, present and imminent stream depletions in the Upper Basin States amount to 4,392 acre-feet distributed as follows:

[In thousands of acre-feet]

State	Present depletion	Authorized Federal projects	State total
Arizona-----	11		11
Colorado-----	1,786	516	2,302
New Mexico-----	145	444	589
Utah-----	579	365	944
Wyoming-----	267	279	546
Total-----			4,392

To the above total must be added 100,000 acre-feet for municipal and industrial water contracts from Navajo Reservoir in New Mexico; (three contracts to use 51,550 acre-feet of this 100,000 acre-feet are now before this Committee) 20,000 acre-feet for the Unitah Unit of the Central Utah Project and 102,000