TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN DEPLETIONS

[In thousands of acre-feet]

	Arizona	Colorado	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Present Authorized Federal projects Probable future Proposed authorizations, H.R. 3300	11 39	1,786 482 346 378	145 444 140 34	579 365 122	267 279 71	2,788 1,604 758 425
Total	50	2,992	763	1,066	617	5, 575

TABLE III.—COMPUTED COMPACT ALLOTMENTS BASED ON VARIOUS ASSUMED WATER SUPPLIES

[In thousands of acre-feet]

	Arizona	Colorado	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming	Total
7,500,000 acre-feet available	- 50	3, 855	838	1,714	1, 043	1 7, 500
	- 50	3, 234	703	1,438	875	2 6, 300
	- 50	2, 872	624	1,277	777	3 5, 600
	- 50	2, 976	647	1,322	805	4 5, 800

The Secretary, as part of his testimony, included a table purporting to show basic differences in projection of Upper Basin stream depletions using a table of comparison of the Tipton depletions with those assumed by his Department. I wish to point out that the table is not complete. The Tipton report also included studies of the Bureau of Reclamation's assumptions of Upper Basin stream depletions in about half of its operation analyses. The Tipton report used projection of depletions as estimated in 1965. Delays in assumed date of construction of the Central Arizona Project and other reclamation projects would necessarily change these rates of assumed depletions if they were to be made today or as of 1970, for example. The same changing conditions would also affect assumptions of the Department. The Bureau of Reclamation's depletions do not include uses of water by all five Upper Basin projects included for authorization in this legislation.

The three million acre-foot difference between the Bureau's and States' stream depletion estimates includes some 650,000 to 700,000 acre-feet already committed to use in mainstream developments and about 400,000 acre-feet for the five Colorado projects. The rates assumed for depletions by the Central Utah and Navajo Indian Irrigation projects were questioned even though those projects are currently under construction. The fact that they may be completed by 1975–1980 or 1985 is not the real issue. If their rate of construction is slower than earlier anticipated, so will be the rate of construction of other reclamation projects. The Secretary has already extended the time of delivery of Central Arizona Project water several years to 1979. The time element, then becomes only relative. The assumptions with regard to physical factors still remain valid even if modified

by a change in time of their application.

We have reached the stage in the Colorado River Basin where we are rapidly developing the last increments of the available water supply. Under these conditions, the risks of over development of the water, or of over estimating the supply and causing serious injury to existing and potential economies become compounded. Certainly anyone would have to agree that during the early 1950s, approximately 15 years ago, when the Colorado River Storage Project was being considering by the Congress, the risks of over estimating the available water supply were minor compared with the adverse effects that could result today. This is true because in the 1950s the Upper Basin States were consuming only 2 to 2½ million acre-feet of water per year contrasted with 4.6 million acre-feet that are and will be consumed by presently constructed and authorized projects. In other words, the amount of water remaining to be developed was much greater in the 1950s that it is today. It is more important today than ever before to avoid the risks associated with possible inaccuracies or over estimation from stream

Based on full compact amount being available.
Amount from Tipton report limited by historic flow and 7,500,000 acre-foot Lee Ferry delivery.
Amount from Tipton report limited by historic flow and 8,250,000 acre-foot Lee Ferry delivery.
Amount available as estimated by U.S Bureau of Reclamation.