Mr. DOMINY. Yes; Arizona's share of Hoover revenues, based on this 17.6 percent, would be $78,056,000 by the year 2029.

The Parker-Davis share going to Arizona would be $46,668,000. The portion of the Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest intertie revenues that would be available to Arizona would be $41,600,000, for a subtotal of $166,324,000.

That compares with an irrigation assistance required in excess of the irrigators' repayment of $242,525,000. So there would still be considerable assistance required from the municipal and industrial water rates and from the prepaid power proposal.

Mr. UDALL. Will the gentleman yield for clarification?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Dominy said Arizona's share of Hoover was 17.6 percent. If you add Parker-Davis and give a total figure, the Arizona share of the revenues from Hoover-Parker-Davis, as I understand, is 23 percent.

Mr. DOMINY. That is the weighted average. That is where I got my figure a moment ago; the 23 percent. Arizona takes 50 percent of Davis power.

Mr. JOHNSON. The above amount plus your estimate of surplus revenues from the proposed thermal powerplant and the Arizona-Nevada portion of the Pacific Southwest intertie will amount to enough money to eliminate the need for most of the small assessment against the central Arizona project service area proposed by you in the administration bill presented during the 1967 Senate hearings.

Mr. DOMINY. The way H.R. 14834 reads, as near as we can interpret it, and if that were to be followed, I think you are quite right. It could mean that the ad valorem tax would not be needed nor would there be need for a $56 water rate. It probably would be possible to get back closer to the $50 water that was originally considered for M. & I. purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON. How does the proposal in the California bill H.R. 14834 and 14835, as outlined above, compare with the boulder Canyon Project Act, whereby California was denied any use of Hoover power revenues to assist in repayment of the All-American Canal or the Metropolitan Water District's Colorado River aqueduct?

Mr. DOMINY. I think in order to consider that in all equity, one must understand that Hoover Dam supplies the regulation and creates a water supply that was not there without the regulation and does so practically for nothing. There is a very small, nominal charge of 25 cents an acre-foot, I believe, that the Metropolitan Water District pays.

It is true, however, that the full cost of Hoover is being repaid from the power revenues.

This has been a good project for the Nation and the people who are using it are paying for it. There is no issue about it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is it the Department of the Interior's intention that the central Arizona project water users continue to pay the same rates after payout of the central Arizona project in order to contribute money to the development fund for augmentation?

Mr. DOMINY. Certainly if the development fund is established, this would be the case. Absent a development fund, you might not be able to justify continuing those rates. That is the point I made the other day.