

Mr. DOMINY. For the Pacific Southwest, based on the projections to 1990.

Mr. HOSMER. You are going to have to transmit this through how many States?

Mr. DOMINY. This is just for the Southwest. This is Southern California, Arizona, and Nevada. We are already interconnected and of course, we will have the interties in, too. We think these can be phased in.

Mr. HOSMER. You have not transmission facilities to take a block of power like this now?

Mr. DOMINY. We will have. We will have to keep increasing it.

Mr. HOSMER. This is going to be a real computer problem.

Mr. DOMINY. Right.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is about as much as I have to say in connection with saline water and weather modification that I do hope will come along, because we will need that, too, all that we can get into the basin.

There is one other matter. At this particular point I would ask that the letter the Secretary wrote to the American Public Power Association be made a part of the record.

Is there objection?

(No response.)

Mr. JOHNSON. It is so ordered.

(The material referred to follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1967.

Mr. ALEX RADIN,
General Manager, American Public Power Association,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ALEX: Your letter of June 30 inquired as to whether the Department intends to follow the preference clause in marketing prepaid power and energy from the Page plant surplus to Central Arizona Project needs.

Presumably, your inquiry arises because of reports you may have heard regarding what Deputy Solicitor Weinberg advised the Senate Interior Committee during the markup of S. 1004. The Deputy Solicitor said that under the language of the bill, there was a question as to whether the preference clause would be applicable as a matter of law. He went on to advise the Committee, in effect, that in the absence of a contrary instruction in the bill itself or in the legislative history, the Department would observe the command of the preference clause regardless of its technical applicability. I am glad to confirm that position.

We plan, of course, to acquire only enough generating capacity to utilize fully and dependably the capacity of the Granite Reef Aqueduct during those years when adequate water supplies are available. This will mean, of course, that from time to time during those years when the water supplies are inadequate to utilize fully the canal's capacity that some power and energy will be surplus to the project needs. We plan to negotiate power banking arrangements with the utilities in the area to maximize the amount of this thermal capacity which will be used for project pumping purposes. With these arrangements, the output of the prepaid thermal capacity will be substantially committed to project pumping prior to 1990.

After 1990, if nothing is done to increase the supply of water in the river (personally, I am confident that some form of augmentation of the river's flows will occur), the amount of surplus power and energy available will begin to increase gradually. Because this power and energy will be available intermittently when water is not available for pumping, we have concluded that it could best be utilized in close coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation's existing hydroelectric power plants and its extensive transmission system. This conclusion led us to say in the Department's Summary Report of February 1967, page 14, as follows:

"Even though the central Arizona area would be the large commercial load area closest to the power plant, the commercial power production of the plant would not necessarily serve this area alone. The power output of the thermal plant could be integrated with the power production of Reclamation's inter-