85TH CONGRESS 2d Session }	SENATE	{DOCUMENT No. 101	
FINANCIAL COLORAD AND P	AND ECONOMIC O RIVER STORAGE ARTICIPATING PRO	ANALYSIS PROJECT DJECTS	
	A STUDY PREPARED BY THE		
DEPART B	UNITED STATES	TERIOR N	:
Ма	y 21, 1958.—Ordered to be prin	ited	
25927	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON : 1958		ı
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### S. Res. 302

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, May 21, 1958.

Resolved, That a study entitled "Financial and Economic Analysis, Colorado River Storage Project and Participating Projects, February 1958", prepared by the Department of the Interior, be printed with illustrations as a Senate document, and that two thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON, Secretary. EMERY L. FRAZIER, Chief Clerk. By

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### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1958.

### Hon. RICHARD M. NIXON, President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: With my letter of December 30, 1957, I transmitted to you the first annual report on the status of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects as required by section 6 of the authorizing act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

The preliminary repayment studies, referred to in that letter, have been completed and a copy of the study entitled "Financial and Economic Analysis, Colorado River Storage Project and Participating Projects, February 1958," is transmitted herewith for the information of the Congress.

This analysis is intended to be used as a reference and guide by those having responsibility for carrying out the water resource development program in the Upper Colorado River Basin.

With construction just starting on initially scheduled units, this first analysis is based largely on planning estimates with such refinements as are possible in a few instances from detailed preconstruction estimates and from bids on construction work. The analysis will be reviewed and revised periodically as detailed investigations and construction of the development progress, and as new data becomes available.

Sincerely yours,

FRED A. SEATON, Secretary of the Interior.

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# CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Water compact and treaty obligations	1
Division of water	1
Storage requirement	2
Project plan	2
Colorado River storage project	3
Glen Canvon unit	3
Flaming Gorge unit	4
Navajo unit	4
Curecanti unit	4
Transmission division	5
Participating projects	5
Paonia project	6
Pine River project extension	6
Smith Fork project	-6
Floride project	- Č
Silt project	6
Hammond project	7
Central Utah project (initial phase)	7
Emery County project	7
Seedskadee project	8
Lyman project	8
La Barge project	8
Project costs and construction schedule	9
Cost estimates	9
Construction costs	9
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs	9
Summary	9
Construction schedule	12
Water supply	12
Streamflows	12
Stream depletions	18
Beplacement storage	13
Reservoir operations	14
Power production and marketing	15
Power market area and requirements	15
Power production	17
Power rates	18
Summary of procedures for economic and financial analysis	18
Benefit-nost analysis	20
Benefits	20
Irrigation benefit	20
Power benefits	21
Municipal and industrial water benefits	21
Flood-control benefits	22
Fish and wildlife benefits	22
Recreational benefits	22
Other benefite	22
Average annual equivalent costs.	22
Determination of costs	22
Storage-project costs assigned to participating projects	23
Benefit-cost summary	23

¥

CONTENTS

Cost allocations	<b></b>
Derivation of storage project cost allocations	
Method of allocation	
Separable and joint costs	
Justifiable irrigation expenditure	
Benefits	
Alternative single-purpose costs	
Justifiable power expenditure	
Justifiable flood-control expenditure	
Results of allocations—storage project and participating proje	cts
Project repayment	
Upper Colorado River Basin fund	
Summary of costs and repayment	

### TABLES

Summary of irrigation and power data—Colorado River storage project	8
and participating projects.	Ť
	11
Babedule of construction and advance planning—Colorado River storage	
project and participating projects faces p.	12
Average annual flows for 1914-45 period	12
Protected depletions	13
Terimated active storage canacities in fiscal year 2062	14
Expected operation of Glen Canyon Reservoir during initial filling period.	15
Additional power and energy requirements	15
Fatimated energy deliverable to load centers from powerplants—Colorado	
River storage project and Central Utah project	17
Benefit-cost comparison for Colorado River storage project and participat-	
ing projects (100-year period of analysis) faces p.	21
Benefit-cost comparison for Colorado River storage project and participat-	~ .
ing projects (50-year period of analysis) faces p.	21
Determination of separable and remaining joint costs-Colorado River	~ •
storage project	26
Excess annual benefits of initial participating projects and projection for	~ -
future water-consuming projects	27
Estimated cost of single-purpose storage alternative—Colorado River	
storage project	28
Derivation of cost allocations—Colorado River storage project	29
Summary of allocated costs-Colorado River storage project and par-	01
ticipating projects	-91
Summary of cost allocations and repayment—Colorado River storage proj-	• •
ect and participating projects	34
Repayment schedule of authorized storage-project units and power features	
of the Central Utah project and establishment of revenues available to	24
assist in irrigation repayment of participating projects	04
Repayment schedule for irrigation costs of participating projects in	94
Colorado	04
Repayment schedule for irrigation costs of participating projects in	24
New Mexico	24
Repayment schedule for irrigation costs of participating projects in Otali- faces p.	94
Repayment schedule for irrigation costs of participating projects in	24
Wyoming and Eden project	04
Bummary repayment schedule—authorized storage project units and	94
participating projects including Eden project	01

1

1

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### FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

### **Colorado River Storage Project and Participating Projects**

### INTRODUCTION

An extensive program for the development of water resources in the Upper Colorado River Basin was initiated by the act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105). Authorized for construction were four initial units of the Colorado River storage project on the main river or its larger tributaries, primarily for river regulation and power production. Also authorized were 11 participating projects for irrigation and other related purposes, including the partially constructed Paonia project in Colorado. The entire development is linked financially through the Upper Colorado River Basin fund which was established by the act. The largely constructed Eden project in Wyoming was also made a participant in the basin fund.

The economic and financial analysis reported in this volume is intended to be used as a reference and guide by the Bureau of Reclamation and others having responsibility in carrying out the authorized development program in the Upper Colorado River Basin. With construction just starting on initially scheduled units, this first report is based largely on planning estimates with such refinements as are possible in a few instances from detailed preconstruction estimates and from bids on construction work. The report will be revised periodically as progress is made in detailed investigations and construction and as new data become available.

The estimates of power production at the authorized storage units involve assumptions on the future depletion upstream from these units and resultant regulated annual releases. Utilization of any of the assumptions underlying the basic water supply studies does not carry with it any actual or implied finding of legal restrictions or limitations.

### WATER COMPACT AND TREATY OBLIGATIONS

### DIVISION OF WATER

Water of the Colorado River was divided between the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins by the Colorado River compact, which was signed in 1922 by a commissioner of each of the seven States of the river basin and by a representative of the United States and which was subsequently approved by the Congress and the President of the United States. The dividing point on the river between the upper and lower basins is at Lee Ferry near the northern border of Arizona below the mouth of the Paria River. Among other things, the compact apportions to the upper basin the beneficial consumptive

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use of 7,500,000 acre-feet of water per annum. The compact provides also that

The States of the upper division will not cause the flow of the river at Lee Ferry to be depleted below an aggregate of 75 million acre-feet for any period of 10 consecutive years \* \* \*

The compact prescribes the manner in which waters of the Colorado River system may be made available to Mexico under any water rights recognized by the United States. The Mexican Treaty of 1945 provides basically for an annual delivery by the United States to Mexico of 1,500,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water. Of the many provisions in the Colorado River compact and the Mexican Treaty concerning the use of the water of the Colorado River system, those briefed above are of particular importance to the program now being initiated in the upper basin.

Water allocated to the upper basin by the Colorado River compact was further apportioned to the individual States of the upper basin by the Upper Colorado River Basin compact which was signed in 1948. Under the terms of this compact Arizona is permitted to consume 50,000 acre-feet of water annually from the upper Colorado River system and the remaining water allocated to the upper basin is apportioned to other States in the following percentages.

			Percent		1			Percent
Colorado	 	1	51.75	Utal		 	 	23.00
New Mexico.	 	1	11.25	Ŵvo	ming_	 	 	14.00
	 	1				 	 	

The upper-basin compact created the Upper Colorado River Commission, an interstate administrative agency. The commission consists of a representative of each of the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, and the Federal Government.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENT

The flow of the Colorado River is extremely erratic, historical flow varying from 4,400,000 to 22,000,000 acre-feet annually at Lee Ferry. The extreme drought of recent years has accentuated the problems of river regulation and use. In prolonged dry periods there is not enough flow to permit the upper basin to consume its apportioned water and at the same time to meet its obligations to the lower basin and to Mexico. In wetter periods, however, flows are more than sufficient for these purposes. Large holdover storage reservoirs are thus needed to provide additional water when needed for compact fulfillment during prolonged periods of drought. Favorable opportunities for such reservoirs are provided by the deep canyons of the Colorado River and its principal tributaries in the upper basin.

Further information on the water-supply situation is presented later in this report.

### PROJECT PLAN

A plan for the Colorado River storage project and an initial group of participating projects has been formulated by the Bureau of Reclamation in cooperation with other Federal agencies and with the States of the Upper Colorado River Basin. The project report prepared in 1950 and a supplemental report prepared in 1953 were printed as House Document No. 364, 83d Congress, 2d session. Reports on the participating projects in the initial group, supplemental to the 1950 report, were also completed in 1950 and 1951. Since its introduction in the 1950 report, the project plan has been subject to modifications as shown in the 1953 supplement, in the authorizing act, and in definite plan studies.

### COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

The various dams and reservoirs of the Colorado River storage project will regulate the flow of the river, thus permitting an expansion of irrigation and other water use in the upper basin within the limits of the Colorado River compact. In most instances powerplants and switchyards will be installed at the dams and transmission lines will be provided to transmit the power to load centers. Facilities will be provided as appropriate for recreation and to mitigate losses of, and improve conditions for, the propagation of fish and wildlife. Minor flood control and other benefits, largely unevaluated at present, are anticipated from the storage project.

The Colorado River storage project as outlined in the 1950 report included 10 storage units. Four of these were authorized for construction by the act of April 11, 1956. It is anticipated that additional units will be authorized as they become needed. The four authorized units are the Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, Navajo, and Curecanti. Together they will provide about 34,670,000 acre-feet of reservoir capacity and about 1,167,000 kilowatts of installed generating capacity. More than three-fourths of both capacities will be provided by the Glen Canyon unit alone.

Brief descriptions of the four authorized units and their common transmission system appear below. Data on reservoir and powerplant capacities and stream depletions are summarized in the table on page 8.

#### Glen Canyon unit

Glen Canyon Dam will be on the Colorado River in northern Arizona, about 13 miles downstream from the Utah-Arizona State line and 16 miles upstream from Lee Ferry. It is the only one of the authorized dams that will be on the Colorado River proper.

Glen Canyon Dam will be a gravity arch concrete structure that will rise 700 feet above its foundation and 573 feet above the river. It will have a crest length of 1,500 feet. The dam will be the fourth highest in the world and second in height only to Hoover Dam in the United States. The reservoir will have a capacity of 28,040,000 acre-feet. When full, it will cover about 163,000 acres and will extend 186 miles up the Colorado River, nearly to the mouth of Green River, and 71 miles upstream on the tributary San Juan River. About 6,535,000 acre-feet of the reservoir capacity will be inactive and will be useful for sediment accumulation, to protect fish, and to provide the power head at the dam. A powerplant and switchyard will be constructed at the dam. The powerplant will include 8 generating units with a total installed capacity of 900,000 kilowatts. An access road and a bridge across the canyon about 900 feet downstream from the dam site will be constructed to Federal highway standards.

Measures will be taken to protect the Rainbow Bridge National Monument at one of the side bays of the Glen Canyon Reservoir.

### Flaming Gorge unit

Flaming Gorge Dam will be on the Green River, a major tributary of the Colorado, in northeastern Utah about 6 miles south and 20 miles west of the corner common to Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado. The dam will be a concrete thin-arch structure rising about 495 feet above its foundation and about 445 feet above the river. It will have a crest length of 1,270 feet. The reservoir will have a total capacity of about 3,930,000 acre-feet and an area of about 42,000 acres. It will extend upstream 93 miles, nearly to the town of Green River, Wyo. About 330,000 acre-feet of the reservoir capacity will be inactive. The powerplant at the dam will consist of 3 generating units with a total installed capacity of 108,000 kilowatts. A switchyard will be constructed nearby.

### Navaho unit

Navaho Dam will be constructed on the San Juan River in New Mexico about 34 miles east of Farmington. The dam will be an earth-fill structure about 385 feet high above the river and nearly 3,800 feet long at the crest. Navaho Reservoir will provide water for the Navaho Indian irrigation project, when that project is authorized and constructed, and also will provide water directly or indirectly for other potential projects in New Mexico. The reservoir will have a total capacity of 1,700,000 acre-feet and an inactive capacity of 672,000 acre-feet, of which about 70,000 acre-feet will be dead storage. The reservoir when full will inundate 15,300 acres and will extend approximately 34 miles up the San Juan River. Although the outlet works are such that a powerplant could be installed at a later date, no powerplant is included in the present plan. Recreational facilities will be provided at the reservoir.

### Curecanti unit

The Curecanti unit will develop storage and power possibilities along part or all of a 40-mile stretch of a deep canyon section of the Gunnison River above the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument and below the town of Gunnison, Colo. In order to prevent the inundation of land near the town, the authorizing legislation provides that—

**T** \* \* \* the Curecanti Dam (now called Blue Mesa Dam) shall be constructed to a height which will impound not less than 940,000 acre-feet of water or will create a reservoir of such greater capacity as can be obtained by a high waterline located at 7,520 feet above mean sea level. \* \* \*

The act also requires that construction shall not be undertaken until further engineering and economic investigations have been made and until the Secretary of the Interior has certified to the Congress and the President that in his judgment the benefits of the unit will exceed its costs.

Bureau of Reclamation reconnaissance studies indicate that a favorable plan, consistent with the authorizing act, would include a series of four dams, reservoirs, powerplants, and switchyards. The developments in order moving downstream would be known as the Blue Mesa, Narrow Gauge, Morrow Point, and Crystal. Collectively, the reservoirs would have a capacity of about 1 million acre-feet. The powerplant, with an installed generating capacity of about 159,000 kilowatts, would develop a maximum of about 940 feet of static power head. The Blue Mesa Dam, located 30 miles downstream from Gunnison, would be the largest of the series in the Curecanti unit. It would be an earth-fill structure about 350 feet high above its foundation and about 820 feet long at its crest. The reservoir would have a capacity of about 940,000 acre-feet at a high-water elevation of 7,520 feet. About 200,000 acre-feet of the reservoir capacity would be inactive. The active capacity would provide the principal seasonal river regulation for the unit powerplants. Recreational facilities would be provided at the reservoir.

Investigation and planning of the Curecanti unit are continuing in more detailed scope as required by the authorizing act.

### Transmission division

The authorizing act of April 11, 1956, provides that project powerplants and transmission facilities shall be operated in conjunction with other Federal powerplants, present and potential, so as to produce the greatest practicable amount of power and energy that can be sold at firm power and energy rates. To carry out the provisions of the law, a high voltage transmission and grid will be constructed to interconnect the plants of the authorized units of the storage project and to effect interconnection with other existing Federal powerplants and utility systems in the area.

The transmission division includes the high-voltage lines from storage unit switchyards to substations at major load centers and points of interconnection and the substations at those points. Facilities of the transmission division will be extended as necessary to provide interconnections with future units of the storage project and with Other Federal plants and to provide for interconnection of future participating project transmission lines with the high-voltage grid. The extent and location of the high-voltage transmission grid will depend on the market area requirements for project power, the desires of power users to purchase project power, points of interconnection with other systems, and the final allotments of power to various users.

### PARTICIPATING PROJECTS

Participating projects are those which will consume water of the upper Colorado River system for irrigation and other purposes and which will require assistance from power revenues of the storage project in the repayment of irrigation costs. An initial group of 11 participating projects was authorized by the act of April 11, 1956. These include the Paonia, Smith Fork, Florida, and Silt projects in Colorado; the Pine River extension in Colorado and New Mexico; the Hammond project in New Mexico; the central Utah project (initial phase) and Emery County project in Utah; and the Seedskadee, La Barge, and Lyman projects in Wyoming. The projects combined will provide water for a total of about 365,100 acres, including about 132,800 acres of full service land and about 232,300 acres of supplemental service land.

Brief descriptions of the 11 initial participating projects appear below. Data on irrigable area, reservoir storage capacity, and water supply are summarized in the table on page 8.

# Paonia project

The Paonia project on the North Fork of the Gunnison River in west-central Colorado was partially constructed under the authorizing act of June 25, 1947. It was reauthorized by the act of April 11, 1956 and the entire development was linked with the basin fund as a partici-pating project. The project will provide water to 2,200 acres of fullservice land and 13,100 acres of supplemental-service land. It will provide incidental benefits to fish and wildlife, recreation, and flood

The Fire Mountain Canal was enlarged and partially extended under the initial authorization. Work yet to be accomplished under the 1956 reauthorization includes construction of the Paonia Reservoir on Muddy Creek to a capacity of 21,000 acre-feet, further extension of the Fire Mountain Canal, and rehabilitation of critical sections of the previously enlarged canal.

# Pine River project extension

An extension will be constructed to the existing Pine River project, located in southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico about 20 miles east of Durango, Colo. The extension will provide irrigation water for about 15,200 acres of full-service land, of which about 1,940 scree are within the Pine River Indian irrigation project. The extension will hvolve enlargement and extension of eight canels and ditches diverting from Pine River, a new diversion dam, and several small distribution laterals,

# Smith Fork project

The Smith Fork project will be constructed in west-central Colorado along the Smith Fork of Gunnison River near Crawford. It will provide water for about 2,300 acres of full-service land and 8,200 acres of supplemental-service land. Recreational opportunities also will be provided. Construction features will include the Crawford Reservoir with 14,000 acre-feet of capacity, a diversion dam, feeder

### Florida project

The Florida project will be constructed in southwestern Colorado on the Florida River. It will provide a full supply of water for about 6,300 acres of land and a supplemental supply for about 12,700 acres. Construction features will include the Lemon Reservoir with a capacity of about 28,000 acreffeet, a diversion dam, and distribution and drainage systems. An existing canal also will be enlarged. Operation of the project also will provide flood control and some enhancement of fish and wildlife values in the area.

## Silt project

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The silt project will provide water for about 1,900 acres of full-service land and 5,400 acres of supplemental service land between Rifle and Elk Creeks in west-central Colorado. The project also will enhance fish and wildlife values in the area. Construction features will include the Rifle Gap Reservoir of 10,000-acre-foot capacity, a pumping plant, diversion dam and feeder canal, and laterals and drains. Some existing works will be rehabilitated.

### Hammond project

The Hammond project in northwestern New Mexico will divert San Juan River water for irrigation of about 4,000 acres of full-service land along the river in the vicinity of Farmington and Bloomfield. Principal features of the development will be a diversion dam, distribution canal, pumping plant, and lateral and drainage systems.

### Central Utah project (initial phase)

The central Utah project (initial phase) will be an extensive undertaking to develop water resources of the Uinta Basin, a segment of the Colorado River Basin in northeastern Utah. Part of the developed water will be conveyed westward for use in the Bonneville Basin in central Utah and the remainder will be used in the Uinta Basin. Reservoirs with a total capacity of about 1,663,000 acre-feet will make water available for about 28,600 acres of full-service land and about 131,800 acres of supplemental-service land. Four project powerplants will have a combined installed capacity of 61,000 kilowatts. Approximately 48,800 acre-feet of water will be provided annually for municipal, industrial and miscellaneous uses. The project will provide recreational benefits and will have value in flood and sediment control.

The potential Strawberry aqueduct will intercept flows of Rock Creek and streams west of Rock Creek. It will convey the water to the existing Strawberry Reservoir on Strawberry River which will be enlarged through donstruction of Soldier Creek Dam downstream from the present dam. The existing outlet tunnel from the reservoir will be enlarged. This tunnel conveys water westward through the Wasatch Mountain divide to the Bonneville Basin. In descending the west slope of the Wasatch Mountains, the water will pass through a series of four powerplants. In the Bonneville Basin the water will be used in an area extending from Salt Lake City south 80 miles to Nephi. Part of the use will be effected by exchanges involving the waters of Utah Lake, Provo River, and other streams. These exchanges will require construction of Bates Dam on Provo River. Hobble Creek Dam on Little Hobble Creek, and the Front Dam near Salt Lake City. Transmission lines will be constructed to serve local market areas and to interconnect with the main grid transmission system.

New project works to provide water for replacement and expanded irrigation and municipal use in the Uinta Basin will include Hanna Reservoir on the north fork of the Duchesne River, Starvation Reservoir on Strawberry River with a feeder canal from the Duchesne River, the Upalco Reservoir off-stream from Lake Fork River, the Stanaker Reservoir with feeder canal from Ashley Creek, and a service canal (Vernal unit), and Tyzack Reservoir on Brush Creek.

#### Emery County project

The Emery County project will be in the headwaters of the San Rafael River in east-central Utah. It will provide irrigation water for about 3,600 acres of full-service land and 20,500 acres of supplemental-service land and will provide for recreational opportunities. Joes Valley Reservoir with a total capacity of 57,000 acre-feet, a diversion dam, canal, laterals, and drains will be the principal features of the project.

### Seedskadee project

The Seedskadee' project will be constructed in southwestern Wyoming along the Green River below the authorized La Barge project. Principal works under the present tentative plan include a diversion dam on the river, conveyance canals, pumps, and distribution laterals. Such works will provide an irrigation water supply for about 60,700 acres of full-service land.

Modifications of the plan to provide storage and fish and wildlife facilities are being investigated. As the studies are still incomplete, however, the modifications are not included in the project data used in this report.

### Lyman project

The Lyman project will be constructed in southwestern Wyoming along Blacks Fork of the Green River near the Wyoming-Utah boundary. It will supplement the irrigation water supply for about 40,600 acres of land. Bridger Reservoir will be constructed on Willow Creek to a capacity of 43,000 acre-feet. Other features will include feeder canals to the reservoir, return canals to distribute the reservoir releases, improvement of the Willow Creek channel, drainage, and improvement of the existing irrigation system.

### La Barge project

The La Barge project will divert water directly from the Green River in southwestern Wyoming to provide irrigation water for about 8,000 acres of full-service land. Project works will include a diversion dam, conveyance canal, distribution laterals, and drains.

Summary of irrigation and power data: Colorado River storage project and participating projects

	<u> </u>						
· ·	] Ir	rigablo ar	68	) 	Instelled	Average water	annusl supply
Units and projects	Full- sorvice land	Supple- mental service land	Total	voir atorage capacity	power- plant capacity	Increase in usable irrigation supply	Increase in stream depletion
BTORAOE UNITS Glan Canyon	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acre-feet 28, (140, 000 3, 990, 000 1, 700, 000 1, 000, 000	K"llowatis 900, 000 108, 000	Acte-feet	Acre-feet 576,000 62,000 39,000 14,000
Subtotal				34, 670, 000	1, 167, 000		691,000
PARTICIPATING PROJECTS							
Paonia, Colo. Pino River extension, Colorado and New Moxico. Smith Fork, Colo	2,200 15,200 2,300 1,900 1,900 1,900 28,000 13,600 40,700 	13, 100 8, 200 12, 700 5, 400 131, 800 20, 500 40, 600	15, 300 16, 200 10, 500 19, 000 7, 800 4, 000 180, 400 24, 100 60, 700 40, 600 8, 000	21,000 14,000 23,000 10,000 	61,000	20, 100 45, 450 13, 650 23, 200 10, 100 18, 400 1175, 200 32, 400 225, 600 24, 300	9,800 28,306 7,500 5,800 9,300 189,400 15,600 110,400 14,200
Subtotal	132, 800	232, 800	865, 100	1,881,000	61,000	621, 100	403, 100
Total	132, 800	282, 300	365, 100	80, 501, 000	1, 228, 000	621, 100	1, 094, 100

<sup>1</sup> In addition, an average of 48,800 here-feet annually will be made available for municipal, industrial, and miscellaneous uses under the initial phase of the central Utah project.

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### PROJECT COSTS AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

### COST ESTIMATES

### Construction costs

The total construction cost of the 4 initial units and transmission division of the Colorado River storage project and the 11 initial participating projects, including costs of past and future investigations, is estimated at \$992,174,000. Of the total, \$677,382,000 represents the cost of the storage units and transmission division and \$314,792,000 the cost of the participating projects. The cost estimate is the latest official estimate of the Bureau of Reclamation and cooperating agencies. It is based generally on the price level of January 1957 except that bid prices were used where available and actual costs of past investigations and construction were used. Since the location of facilities in the transmission division has not been definitely determined, the construction cost of such facilities was estimated on the basis of an average of about \$135 per kilowatt of installed powerplant generating capacity. The cost estimates will be revised periodically to include costs of completed work, changes in estimates resulting from future modifications in plans, and latest available data including bid prices.

### Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs

Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs are estimated at \$7,729,000 annually, including \$6,282,000 for the storage units and transmission division and \$1,447,000 for the participating projects. The operation and maintenance costs were estimated at price levels of the 3-year period 1954-56 and the replacement costs were based on current construction cost estimates. The estimates shown above, which were used in the repayment analysis, include replacement costs computed at 2% percent interest over a 100-year period.

#### Summary

The table on the following page summarizes construction costs and annual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for each storage unit, the transmission division, and each participating project. For convenience in the economic and financial analysis in later sections of the report, the table also itemizes expenditures through June 30, 1957, the costs used as a basis for the benefit-cost analysis, and the costs to be allocated.

		1				Cos	is through	) Jame 30,	1957				Cost		
	Total	Total	Expended for investigations					En	pended for	construc	tion	}	base for benefit- cost	Costs to be allo- cated	Annual oper- stion.
Units and projects	construc- tion costs 1	contrib- uted funds <sup>2</sup>	From recla- mation fund	From Colo- rado River devel- opment fund	From Upper Colo- rado River Basin fund	From Total contrib- costs of inted past funds investi- gations		Con- struc- tion appro- pristion	From Upper Colo- rado Blzer Basin fund	From contrib- uted funds -	Total costs of past con- struc- tion	Total costs through June 30, 1957_	analysis (col. 2 minus sum of cols 3, 4, $\delta$ , and 6)	(col. 2 minus sum of cols. 3 and 5)	mainte- nance, and replace- ment oosts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(18)	0.0	(15)	(16)
STORAGE DNITS															
Glen Canyon Flaming Gorge Navajo Curecanți	325, 704 66, 591 42, 579 84, 963	2, 295	, 344 60 6 103	615 86 39 97	94	60	1, 019 146 45 294		5, 378 597 221	494	5,872 597 221	6, 891 743 266 294	322, 450 66, 445 42, 534 84, 669	322, 794 66, 505 42, 540 84, 866	2, 736 406 24 749
Subtotal	677, 382	2, 295	563	937	94	60	1,654	}	6, 234	494	38 6.728	8, 382	157, 395 673, 493	157, 445 674, 150	2, 867 6, 282
PARTICIPATING PROJECTS	[======	[====== [		╞════ ╎	)===== 						)======= 				
Paonia, Colo Pine River extension, Colorado	7, 813		8	49	185		242	1, 997		·	1, 997	2,239	7, 571	7, 764	23
and New Mexico. Smith Fork, Colo Florida, Colo Silt, Colo Hammond, N. Mer	5,539 3,533 7,433 3,548 2,441		54 29 12 55 63	58 72 22 17 8	48 16 65 13 107		155 117 99 85 178					155 117 99 85 178	5, 384 3, 416 7, 364 3, 463 2, 263	5, 486 8, 461 7, 411 3, 531 2, 433	21 12 16 12 12 18
Central Utah (initial phase) Utah Emery County, Utah Seedskadee, Wyo	235, 850 9, 913 25, 470	62 1	273 13 41	1,068 18 410	306 10 259	62 1	1, 709 42 710					1, 709 42 710	\$ 228, 391 9, 871 24, 760	234, 720 9, 894 25, 060	1, 040 40 183

# Summary of project costs: Colorado River storage projects and participating projects [In thousands of dollars]

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COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

Ly La	man, Wyo Barge, Wyo	11, <b>43</b> 6 1, 816	;	52 21	6G 65	1		113 86					113 86	11, 828	11, 376 1, 751	62 20
	Subtotal	314, 792	63	621	1,842	1,010	63	3, 536	t, 997			1,997	6, 533	305, 506	312, 887	1, 447
0700	Total	992, 174	2, 358	1, 184	2, 779	L, 104	123	5, 190	1,997	6, 234	494	8, 725	13, 915	978, 999	987, 037	7, 729

<sup>1</sup> Based on January 1957 price level except that bid prices were used where available and actual costs of past investigation and construction were used. <sup>2</sup> Contributed funds, some of which have been expended to date, include \$60,000 from city of Los Apgeles for investigation. O Glen Canyon Dam site; 51,635,000 from State of Arizona and \$600,000 from Bureau of Public Roads for improvement of Glen Canyon bridge and access road to meet Federal highway standards; and \$63,000 from the State of Utah and private groups for investigation of the central Utah and Emery County projects. ġ ŵ

<sup>3</sup> Operation and maintenance costs are based on 1954-56 price levels and replacement costs on current prices. Figures shown include replacement costs at 2+ percent interest for use in the repayment analysis. <sup>4</sup> Includes \$207,000 for recreational facilities at Navajo unit. <sup>5</sup> Includes \$25,000 for recreational facilities at Currecenti unit. <sup>6</sup> Includes \$35,760,000 for construction of certain central Utah project features to ultimate phase capacity.

### CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Expenditures by the Bureau of Reclamation for advance planning and construction of the authorized storage units and participating projects are tentatively programed as shown in the schedule on the following page. Construction already has been started on the principal features of the Colorado River storage project, except those of the Curecanti unit. The first participating projects programed are the Paonia, Hammond, and Seedskadee projects and the Vernal unit of the central Utah project, all of which are scheduled for the start of construction in fiscal year 1961.

The advance planning and construction schedule has been followed in the economic and financial analysis discussed later in this report. The program as now outlined could be substantially modified, however, as actual progress will be determined by congressional appropriations. It will be desirable for work on the storage project to follow the general rate established by contracts now in force and to be awarded in fiscal year 1958. Any slowdown in the rate established would increase costs of interest during construction and in the case of the Glen Canyon and Flaming Gorge units would delay availability of power revenues to assist in repayment of irrigation costs.

### WATER SUPPLY

Water supplies available for development by authorized units of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects have been estimated on the basis of recorded flows, with consideration given to downstream uses and past and anticipated upstream depletions. It is not within the scope of this report to summarize the water-supply studies made for each participating project. A brief summary of the water supply available to the Upper Colorado River Basin and units of the storage project is presented in the following paragraphs, however, in view of the importance of water supply as related to project power production and revenues.

### STREAMFLOWS

Three terms are commonly used to define flows of the Colorado River. Historical flows are those which have actually occurred. Virgin flows are the estimated flows which would have occurred without man-made depletions. Present modified flows are those which would have occurred in the past had the present level of development and depletions been in full effect.

Average annual historical and present modified flows at units of the storage project have been estimated as shown in the following table.

#### Average annual flows for 1914-1945 period 1

#### [Iu acro-feet]

Unit	Historical flow	Present modi- fied flow
Glon Canyon.	13, 763, 000	13, 064, 000
Flaming Gorge.	1, 636, 000	1, 615, 000
Navaho.	1, 200, 000	1, 244, 000
Ourecanti (Morrow Point Dam site).	1, 270, 000	1, 270, 000

<sup>1</sup> Period adopted in negotiations for the Upper Colorado River Basin compact as representative of longitmo flow conditions.

			× ,			• .	· .									•	-				
			- ,				Col	Schedule of Lorado River St	construction corage project (Unit	and advance ; and particip \$1,000)	maing projects			· · ·							
Units and projects	Estimated total	Total to June 30, 1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 _	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	C0
torage units Glen Canvon	325.704	6.891	24.624	29,669	48,460	56,600	55,600	43,860	29,806	28,056	12,138			4 5-19			-				
Flaming Gorge	66.591	743	2.200	2,567	6,995	10,075	12,135	13,935	10,928	7,013		•									
Revelo	2/42.372	266	906	26	20	1,700	9,500	13,200	10,000	6,754					•			•		•	
Curecenti	3/84,511	-294	- 69	107	35		. 0	0	0	2,400	4,765	8,000	7,300	7.990 州	7.350	13,400	11,242	9,084	8,200	5,275	
fransmission division	157,545	188	110	205	1,885	7,700	22,730	28,000	35,942	23,000	17,785	6,400	1,400	1,600	1,700	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,300	
Subtotel	676,723	8,382	27,909	<u>32,574</u>	57,395	76,075	99,965	98,995	86,676	56,223	34,688	14,400	đ,700	9,590	_ 9,050	1 <b>3,4</b> 00		11,384	9,800	6,575	
articipating projects Paonia, Colo.	7,813	2,239	62		0	500	1,665	2,336	1,011			<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	म्बद्धाः हो स्व	· · · · · ·						
Pine River extension, Colo. and K. Mex.	5,539	155	127	9	6	٥	. 0	510	1,147	2,000	1,585	•									
Smith Fork, Colo.	3,533	Ц7	87	2	o	0	0	737	1,091	1,347	152					· .					
Fiorida, Colo.	7,433	99	84	<b>8</b> 1	6	0	· 0	0	0	0		1,700	2,400	2,313							
Silt, Colo.	3,548	85	57	28	7	0	0	٥	0	0	1,000	1,773	598								
Hemmond, N. Meg.	2,441	178	104	2	٥	500	1,100	557													
Central Utah, Utah	235,850	1,709	448	250	318	968	2,570	2,437	2,849	6,066	7,347	<u>11,428</u>	12,286	<u>13,941 2</u>	15,965	21,967	23,613	21,534	9,744	9,330	3
(Vernal unit)	(6,956)	(432)	(100)	٥	0	(500)	(2,100)	(2,100)	(1,000)	(.300)	(300)	(124)			•	•					
Derry County, Utab	9,913	42	24	52	81	68	0	0	0	0	1,186	3,200	3,253	2,005							
Seedakadee, Wyo.	25,470	710	346	74		500	1,180	2,989	4,307	4,713	4,928	2,355	1,852	1,136	380						
Lyman, Wyo:	<u>т</u> л, <b>ч</b> 36 т	- 113 · · ·	<b></b>	124	178***	81			1,248	2,191	3,683	2,758	10			د ماینوند مندو و د	Max" r an anaighte ann				
LaBarge, Wyo.	1,816	86	5 ·	18	80	. 46	0	Q	0	0	· _ 0	<u>693</u>		<u>188</u>							
Subtotal	314,792	5,533	1,358	640	676	2,663	6,515	9,566	11,653	16,623	20,633	23,997	21,829	19,583	<u>16,345</u>	21,967	23,613	21,534	9 <b>,</b> 744	9,330	7
Total	991,515	13,915	29,267	· 33,214	58,071	78,738	106,480 ~	108,561	98,329	72,846	55,321	38,307	30,529	29,173	25,395 .	37,367	. 36,855	32,618	19,544	15,905	1

3/ Does not include \$452,000 for recreational facilities.

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At a point 15 miles below Glen Canyon Dam site, the Paria River contributes an average of about 25,000 acre-feet annually to the Colorado River, but the flow is erratic from year to year. For all practical purposes the flow at Glen Canyon approximates the flow at Lee Ferry, 16 miles downstream, the dividing point on the river between the upper and lower basins. The average annual virgin flow at Lee Ferry over the 1914-45 period is estimated at about 15,640,000 acre-feet.

### STREAM DEPLETIONS

Annual man-made depletions in the Upper Colorado River Basin from existing developments and developments authorized prior to 1949, the year the Upper Colorado River Basin compact became effective, are estimated to average about 2,550,000 acre-feet. A number of years will be required for full development of projects authorized prior to 1949. The 2,550,000-acre-foot depletion is therefore used in this report as also applying to fiscal year 1963, when initial operation of the storage project is scheduled and is also referred to as the present depletion. On the basis of the annual depletion of 2.550,000 acre-feet, the upper basin is utilizing only about one-third of the consumptive use apportioned to it by the Colorado River compact.

As a basis for evaluating the Colorado River storage project and participating projects; a projection was made of future stream depletions estimated to occur in the upper basin during the 100-year period from fiscal year 1963 through fiscal year 2062. It was estimated that the depletions by 2062 would total about 6,191,000 acre-feet annually, consisting of 2,550,000 acre-feet from existing developments, 691,000 acre-feet from evaporation from the authorized storage units, and 2,950,000 acre-feet from new projects including the authorized participating projects and other future Federal and non-Federal developments. The 2,950,000-acre-foot depletion from new projects expressed as a weighted average amount over the 100-year period approximates 1,800,000 acre-feet, a figure used hereinafter in the project economic analysis. Assumed average depletions are summarized in the table below.

### Projected depletions 1

In thousand acr	e-feet]
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Fiscol year	Depletion from existing and new projects in upper basin	Average evaporation losses from storage units <sup>2</sup>	Total
1963	2, 550	Nogligible	2, 550
	3, 150	891	3, 841
	4, 750	691	5, 441
	5, 500	691	6, 191

 Based on averages for runoff period 1914 to 1945, inclusive.
Estimated average stream depictions due to evaporation from Gien Canyon, Flaming Gorge, Navaho. and Curceanti storage units.

### REPLACEMENT STORAGE

The holdover reservoirs in the Upper Colorado River Basin are designed to impound water in years of high runoff and release such water during prolonged dry periods to permit the upper basin to

increase its uses and still meet its compact obligations for flows at Lee Ferry for the benefit of the lower basin and Mexico.

The estimated total active storage capacity available in fiscal year 2062 in the four authorized units after sediment encroachment is shown in the following table. This available capacity may be appropriately referred to as replacement storage capacity since it will be used, among other things, to replace to the lower basin an appropriate part of the natural streamflow consumed upstream in the upper basin during prolonged drouth periods.

### Estimated active storage capacities in fiscal year 2082

[In thousand acre-feet]

Ūnit	Fiscal year of	Initial active active storage	Sediment dep of fiscal	osition to end year 2062	Remaining active storage capacity in
	initial storage	capacity	In dead stor- age capacity	In active stor- age capacity	fiscal year 2062
Glen Canyon Flaming Gorge Navaho I Ourecanti	1963 1964 1964 1969	21, 505 3, 600 1, 028 720	5, 260 70 250 10	4, 190 130 80 20	17, 325 8, 470 948 700
Total		26, 853	5, 590	4, 410	22, 443

I The storage capacity at the Navaho unit may be needed ultimately by the potential Navaho irrigation project and other local developments and hence may not be available to meet compact obligations. This situation will be reviewed when the Navaho irrigation project is authorized.

#### RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Two studies were made of the coordinated operation of the four authorized units of the storage project. The first was an initial reservoir filling study to bring the reservoirs to power operating levels and to roughly determine power production potentialities to March 31, 1971. The second was a more detailed study covering coordinated reservoir operations to estimate annual power production after March 31, 1971.

The initial filling study was based on average streamflow conditions for the 32-year period 1914-45. The average flow was progressively modified throughout the filling period in accordance with the projected schedule of upstream depletions. Allowances were made for reservoir evaporation and for increases in storage at upstream reservoirs. Each reservoir was first filled to the minimum power operating level in order that power generation might be obtained as early as practicable. Thereafter additional storage was progressively accumulated at all reservoirs from available storable supplies. The filling study indiactes that Glen Canyon, the first reservoir scheduled for completion, would start filling at the beginning of fiscal year 1963. All the reservoirs would fill to reasonable operating levels by March 31, 1971, and the major part of the system power output at the three storage units would then be attained. An annual summary of the initial filling operation for the Glen Canyon Reservoir with allowance for filling of the storage project upstream reservoirs is shown on the following page.

The post-filling reservoir operation study was based on several repetitions of a runoff cycle similar to the 32-year runoff period 1914 to 1945. Data corresponding to the 32 years in sequence were inserted in the study for fiscal year 1971 through fiscal year 2002 and the process was repeated for each 32 years thereafter with proper adjustments for increased depletions. Annual releases for system energy generation were made in varying amounts in accordance with normal operating and forecast procedures. The monthly pattern of releases for energy generation followed the pattern of energy requirements estimated for 1980 in the project power market area.<sup>1</sup> Additional releases made in anticipation of later spills were also utilized in the generation of energy.

### Expected operation of Glen Canyon Reservoir during initial filling period

	1914-45 average	Aðjustmer upstrei	nts for new im uses				Total stor-
Year boginning Apr. 13	annual present modified flow at Glen Can- yon Dam	Increase in consump- tive use including reservoir evapora- tion	Increase in storage at upstream reservoirs	Assumed Inflow to Olon Cun- you Res- ervoir	Lossea	Rolease from Glen Canyou Reservoir	age in Glen Canyon Reservoir at end of year
1961 1962 1963 1964 1964 1964 1966 1967 1968 1967 1968 1969 1969 1970	18. 1 18. 1 13. 1 13. 1 13. 1 13. 1 13. 1 13. 1 13. 1 13. 1 13. 1	0.1 .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7	0.2 .6 .7 .7 .6 .5 .4	13. 1 13. 0 12. 8 12. 4 12. 2 12. 2 12. 0 12. 0 12. 0 12. 0	0.1 22 33 4 4 .5 5 .5	13. 1 11. 5 8. 7 8. 8 9. 0 10. 4 10. 4 10. 4	0 1.5 5.5 8.9 11.9 14.7 15.9 17.0 18.1 19.1

[In million acre-feet]

<sup>1</sup> Annual summary is based on years beginning Apr. 1 when Lake Mead and Glen Canyon Reservoir will normally be at lowest stage.

### POWER PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

### FOWER MARKET AREA AND REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Power Commission is currently making a power market survey for the Colorado River storage project. The market area covered by the survey is shown on the map on the following page.

It is estimated that in addition to capacity and generation from existing and scheduled plans in the market area, not including scheduled plants of the Colorado River storage project, about 3,659,000 kilowatts of generating capacity and 14,313 million kilowatt-hours of generation will be needed by 1970 to meet new power requirements throughout the market area. The estimated additional requirements for 1970 and 1980 are summarized below.

Additional	power	and	energy	requi	rement	8
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Division		19	70	19	80
number	Principal State	Thousand kllowatts	Million kilowatt- hours	Thousand kllowatts	Million kilowatt- hours
I II IV V VI	Nevada	228 954 930 1, 146 194 201	I, 247 2, 871 4, 612 4, 708 674 201	500 2, 806 1, 881 2, 538 478 496	2, 783 11, 770 9, 942 12, 134 2, 170 1, 802
	Total	3, 659	14, 313	8, 699	40, 601

<sup>1</sup> Pattern of energy requirements was taken from preliminary data for a power market survey that is being made by the Federal Power Commission for the Colorado River storage project.



16

### POWER PRODUCTION

Powerplants are presently planned at 3 of the 4 authorized units of the Colorado River storage project and at the central Utah participating project. The total installed generating capacity will be 1,228,000 kilowatts, with the installed capacity at each powerplant as tabulated on page 8. With allowances made for peak-load transmission losses, an estimated 1,109,000 kilowatts of power can be delivered to load centers.

Future power production has been estimated on the basis of coordinated reservoir operation studies as previously discussed. In accordance with the operation studies, power production will commence at the beginning of fiscal year 1965 at the Glen Canyon and Flaming Gorge units, in fiscal year 1970 at the Curecanti unit, and in fiscal year 1974 at the central Utah project. All powerplants will be completed and in full production by about the end of fiscal year 1985. The schedule of estimated energy deliverable to load centers is shown in the table below.

Estimated	energy	deliverable to	load	centers	from	power	planis-	·Colorado	River
		storage pro	ject a	ind Cent	ral U	'lah pro	oject		

	Colorado	River stors	age project	Central		Total			
Fiscal year	Glen Canyon	Flaming Gorge	Cure- cantl	Utah project	Firm	Nonfirm	Total		
1966	2,835 3,032 3,450 3,952 4,079 4,066 5,303 4,534 3,412 4,825 4,397 3,674	315 263 300 295 401 480 540 529 402 360 497 440 388	241 294 782 804 718 866 792 776	236 360 360 1362 362 303	1, 500 2, 950 3, 200 3, 750 4, 250 4, 250 4, 250 5, 700 5, 550 4, 850 5, 400 5, 200 4, 850	1, 650 400 550 500 550 650 650 650 650 1, 150 550 0 1, 150 550 0 1, 150 350	3, 15( 3, 350 3, 750 4, 450 4, 450 4, 800 4, 800 6, 850 6, 850 6, 850 6, 850 6, 850 6, 500 5, 200		

[In million kilowatt-hours]

<sup>1</sup> Annual amounts of energy from the central Utah project are assumed to remain constant after 2001. <sup>3</sup> For the Colorado River storage project, the annual amounts of energy after 2021 are assumed to be con-stant and equal to the 20-year average obtained by continuing the study from the year 2022 through 2041.

The average annual energy deliverable to load centers, adjusted to account for time-value considerations in determining the average equivalent energy over a 100-year period after each plant is in full production, is 5,920 million kilowatt-hours. This includes 5,558 million kilowatt-hours for the units of the Colorado River storage project and 362 million kilowatt-hours for the central Utah project. The average annual equivalent capacity for a 100-year period when adjusted in the same manner as the energy is 1,095,000 kilowatts, including 1,036,000 kilowatts for the storage project and 59,000 kilowatts for the central Utah project.

During the filling period, firm energy for each year is considered to be all the energy that can be utilized within the monthly load pattern to meet the annual load growth estimated for the power market area by the Federal Power Commission. Beginning with the post-filling operation of the reservoirs, annual firm energy has been

#### COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

determined for each subsequent 10-year period to be the average annual generation for each period within the monthly load pattern estimated by the Federal Power Commission. Data from the study indicate that the installed capacity of 1,228,000 kilowatts is required in the initial decades to market power and energy at the estimated load factor for the market area of the study. When stream depletions increase in later years, project power could be marketed at lowerload factors than the area load factor. Marketing the power initially at the load factor for the area and later at lowerload factors will result in utilizing the project plants most effectively to supply the requirements of the area when operated in conjunction with other power systems.

Preliminary data from the power market survey indicate that project-produced power and energy can be readily absorbed in the market area as it becomes available from the project powerplants. The estimated requirement by 1970 for 3,659,000 kilowatts of new generating capacity and 14,313 million kilowatt-hours of generation can only be partially satisfied by the 1,109,000 kilowatts of capacity and 6,850 million kilowatt-hours of energy deliverable to load centers from the authorized units of the Colorado River storage project and the central Utah participating project.

#### POWER RATES

As shown in the preliminary repayment study on page 48, an average rate of 6 mills per kilowatt-hour for firm energy and 2.5 mills per kilowatt-hour for nonfirm energy will provide sufficient revenues to repay all reimbursable power costs and additional revenues to assist in repayment of irrigation costs as required by the authorizing legislation. Definite rate schedules for firm and nonfirm power and energy will be developed in accordance with departmental policy and marketing criteria when costs are more firmly established and a need for such schedules exists.

SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES FOR ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Procedures adopted for the economic and financial analysis of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects are consistent with present policies of the Bureau of Reclamation and with the provisions of the project authorizing act of April 11, 1956. Salient information concerning the procedures is listed below.

(1) Analyses were made of the storage project units and participating projects in the following combinations:

(a) The four storage units were analyzed separately and jointly for benefit-cost comparisons and jointly for cost allocations and repayment.

(b) The 11 participating projects were each analyzed separately.

(c) The 4 storage units and 11 participating projects were analyzed jointly to show the overall expenditure and repayment requirements.

(2) Construction cost estimates are the latest official estimates of the Bureau of Reclamation and cooperating agencies and are based on the January 1957 price level except that bid prices are used where available and actual costs of past investigations and construction are included.

(3) Operation and maintenance cost estimates are based on 1954-56 price levels. Replacement costs are based on current construction cost estimates.

(4) A 100-year period is used in the benefit-cost and cost-allocation analyses.

(5) Water supply, power production, and related studies are based on the assumption that average annual stream depletions from projects in the upper basin will increase from an average of 2,550,000 acre-feet at present to an average of 5,500,000 acre-feet by the end of the 100-year period from fiscal year 1963 through fiscal year 2062. In addition depletions due to evaporation losses from the 4 authorized storage units are estimated to average 691,000 acre-feet at the end of the 100-year period.

(6) Benefits for use in the benefit-cost and cost-allocation analyses are determined for all project purposes in accordance with existing procedures of the Bureau of Reclamation. Irrigation benefits are evaluated as direct, indirect, and public and are based on anticipated agricultural conditions without and with the development. Benefits from power and municipal and industrial water are based on the cost of the most economical single-purpose alternative that is likely to be developed in the absence of the project and that would provide benefits comparable to those of the project. Flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits are evaluated by the Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service, respectively.

(7) A 2½-percent interest rate is used in the benefit-cost and costallocation analyses, except that an interest rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  percent for private financing is used in estimating alternative power costs and annual power benefits,

(8) Taxes are included in the estimated cost of the most economical alternative for project power in evaluating power benefits. Accordingly an amount equal to the taxes is included in the cost of project power in benefit-cost comparisons. No provision for payment of a tax equivalent is made in power repayment studies.

(9) All costs of past investigations and construction costs paid from contributed funds are excluded from the benefit-cost analysis. Contributed funds and expenditures from the Colorado River development fund are excluded from the cost allocation and repayment analyses.

(10) In the benefit-cost analysis a share of the cost of the storage project is apportioned to irrigation and other water-consuming uses initiated subsequent to 1949, the year the Upper Colorado River Basin compact became effective.

(11) Costs are allocated by the separable cost-remaining benefits method except that only separable costs are allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife.

(12) Repayment of all reinbursable costs of units and participating projects is based on a 50-year period following completion of each unit, project, or separable feature thereof, with appropriate development periods in the case of irrigation. The exceptions to this are in the repayment of the Paonia and Eden projects for which repayment periods of 68 and 60 years, respectively, have been authorized. The costs allocated to flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife are nonreimbursable. Irrigation costs are repayable without interest. Costs allocated to power and municipal and industrial use, including interest during construction, are repayable with interest. In this study an interest rate of 2% percent is used in the repayment calculations in all instances where costs are repayable with interest. This rate has been officially determined in the manner prescribed by law as applicable to the Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, and Navaho units. An official determination of rates applicable to the Curecanti unit and to participating projects has not yet been made.

(13) Average rates of 6 mills per kilowatt-hour for firm energy and 2.5 mills per kilowatt-hour for nonfirm energy are used in this analysis. These rates are estimated to be required to return enough revenue to pay, under the provisions of the authorizing act, the following construction costs in addition to the annual operating costs:

(a) Costs allocated to power with interest.

(b) Storage unit costs allocated to irrigation without interest.

(c) Costs of participating projects that are allocated to irrigation and that are beyond the repayment ability of the irrigators, without interest.

(14) Anticipated revenue collections from conservancy-type districts are included as participating project revenues.

### BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

The economic desirability of developing the Colorado River storage project and participating projects was measured by a comparison of anticipated benefits from a national standpoint and the Federal costs of development. Both benefits and costs were converted to average annual equivalent values at 2½ percent interest over a 100-year period beginning with the initial operation of each individual storage unit and participating project.

### BENEFITS

The benefit-cost comparisons were based on consideration of all benefits from the authorized developments that could be evaluated in monetary terms, including substantial benefits from irrigation and power and smaller amounts of benefits from municipal and industrial water, flood control, fish and wildlife conservation, recreation, and other project services.

### Irrigation benefits

Irrigation benefits are estimated to average \$15,464,000 annually over the 100-year period of analysis. About \$6,712,000 represents storage benefits assignable to future participating projects, and about \$8,752,000 represents benefits estimated for the 11 initial participating projects.

The irrigation benefit used in the cost allocation of the storage project is \$9 million annually. This estimate is the sum of the \$6,712,000 for future participating projects and \$2,288,000 representing the value of regulatory storage to the 11 participating projects.

Benefit-cost comparison	for Colorado River Storag	so project and participating projects
(50-year pe	riod of analysis with 2 1/	2 percent interest rate)

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· ·					Ben	efit-cost com (50-	parison for year period	Colorado H of analys: (Un	tiver Stor is with 2 nit-11.00	age projec 1/2 percen 10)	t and part t interest	icipating rate)	projects					<u> </u>			<u></u>
				Economic	costai																
	·	Investm	ent		57 - R.		ATENUAL														
	Construc- tion costs exclusive of contrib-	Interest during			infual operation,	Assigned . annual	foregone because	Total	<u></u>				Annual	benefits		Fish		<u> </u>			
	uted funds and costs of past inves-	construc- tion at 2 1/2	Tet ol	Arnual equiva- lent	name, and replace-	costs of replace- ment storage-	of public power invest- ment	annual equiva- lent costs	Direct	Irrigati Indirect	.on2/ Public	Total	Power	and industrial water	Flood control	and wild- life	Recrea- tion	Sediman- tation control	Total	Benefit-c Direct benefits	ost ratios Total benefits
Units and projects	tigations	percent	TOULL	Of COCAL	228						-		· .						26 997		1.3.1
orage units 3/ Glen Canyon Flaming Gorge	453,189	32,866 4,796 2,103	486,055 82,026	17,137 2,892 1,584	39994 550 25	· · ·	6,885 824	28,016 4,266 1,609				3,930 1,170 4/1,400	31,957 3,559		· 31		130 86		4,729 1,561 5,981		1.1:1 1.0:1 1.0:1
Navajo Cumosanti	100 540	1.694	105.234	3,710	<b>1969</b>		1,216	5,895				212	5,683			_	216	<u> </u>	48,158		1.2:1
Subtotal	673,493	4,759	718,252	25,323	5,538		8,925	<u>39,786</u>				2/0,712	41,177								
rticinating projects												677			2	4	3		680	1,1:1	. 2.2:1
Paonia, Colo.	7,571	289	7,860	277	<b>23</b>	20		320	335	336		0/1			-	-	-				
Pine River extension,			-					270	21.1	207	124	575				-2			573	.9:1	2.1:1
Colo. and N. Mex.	5,384	359	5,743	202	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			153	110	45		155					3		158	.7:1	1.01
Smith Fork, Colo.	3,416	141	3,557	227	16	26		312	178	134	45	357			6	6			309	.0:1 8-1	1 1.1
Florida, Colo.	7,334	بهلې ا	7,040	127	12	12		151	114	76	17	207				2			207	.0.1	1 9.1
Slit, Golo.	3,403 0,260	بكر⊥. حك	2,777	42 (42	· - 18	18		118	102	93	32	227							~~(	• 7 • 4	/
HARMOND, N. HOX.	2,203	02	(2, , 2)										· · · ·		95	,	1.28	2	8.70/	.6:1	.8:1
-bace) Hab	6/228 201	11.38/	239.775	8.454	1.040	378	502	10,374	2,165	1,255	909	4,329	2,423	1,437	85	-1	420	2	, ion	.8:1	1.1:1
Prese County Utah	0 871	207	10,168	359	LO LO	- 32	-	431	282	123	42	447		•		-10	- UL		1.759	.5:1	1.3:1
Sandekadan Mara	21. 760	1.230	25,990	916	183	220		1,319	694	721	354	1,769				-10			391	.6:1	.8:1
Laman Man	11,323	475	11,798	416	62			478	281		37	395	•			-4			233	.8:1	2.1:1
LUTIONIE WYCH WERTONIE					20	28		111	84	104	45	233						2		6.1	1.0:1
Subtotal	305,506	14.733	320,239	11,291	1,447	806	502	14,015	4,589	3,171	1,605	9.302	<u> </u>	1,457	121		698	2	61.955		1.1:1
	078-000	59 1.92	1.038.491	36.614	6.985	806	9,308	53,832	4,589	3,171	1,605	16,077	42,812	1,45/	14		090	<u> </u>			

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Total978;97937.672LU38,69120.0140.7020007.5021/Retinated at \$2 per scre-foot of increased stream depletion.2/No adjustment made for development period.3/Costs of Transmission division have been prorated among the units of the storage project.4/Benefits from the Navajo Indian irrigation project have been assigned to the Navajo unit in the proportion4/Benefits from the Navajo Reservoir bears to the total cost of the Navajo project including Navajo Reservoir.5/Storage benefits assignable to future participating projects.6/Encludes \$5,750,000 for construction of certain Central Utah project features to ultimate phase capacity.

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INTERIOR - - RECLAMATION, SLC. UTAH

Benefit-cost comparison for Colorado River Storage	project and participating projects
(100-year period of analysis with 2 1/2	percent interest rate)
(Up1+R1_000)	•

INTERIOR -- RECLAMATION. SLC. UTAH

						•			(Unit31.	<u>xxx) (vxx</u>		· · ·									
				Scone	mic costa																
		Inves	taent		Annual		Amual										•				
ويحادث الاحتجاب بالارد البري بالانتهام فالمتحي والمنا المتوادي بالمحادث الماري بالماري المراد المراد	Construc-			<i>*</i>	орета-	•	tax					~ <b>\</b> .		•							
	tion costs		وردواليريل مشتجها منتزه وال	<b>Şeştiş</b> a	-tion,		revenues	-													
	exclusive	Interest			mainte-	Assigned	foregone					-				_					
	of contrib-	during		<u>نې</u>	nance,	annual	because	Total						Annual bene	110						
	uted funds	construc-	•	Annuél	and	costs of	of public	annual						Municipal		Fish					
	and costs of	tion_at		equ <b>iva</b> -	replace-	replace-	power	equiva-			2/			and		and	-	Sedimen-		Benelit-C	ost ratios
	past inves-	2 1/2	•	lent 💀	ment	ment ,	, invest∽	lent		Inti	gation 4/		_	industria	F1000	vild-	Recrea-	tation		Direct	Total
Units and projects	tigations	percent	Total	of total	costs	storage_/	ment	costs	Direct	Indirect	Public	<u>Total</u>	Power	vater	control	<u>11fe</u>	<u>tion</u>	control	Total	benefits	benefits
Storage units 3/						····															
Glen Canyon	453,189	32,866	486,055	13,275	L 893		6,775	24,943			•	3,930	31,216						35,140		1.411
Flaming Gorge	77,230	L,796	82,026	5,210	<u>, 590</u> .		819	3,646				170 ولر	3,510						4,600		1.3:1
Navajo	42,534	2,403	937, بلبا	1,227	25		•	1,252				£¥1,400			31		130		1,501		1.2:1
Curecanti	100,510	և_69կ	105,234	2,874	1,027		1,215	5,116		<u> </u>		212	5,663				86		5,875		<u>_1.1;1</u>
Subtotal	673,493	Lub. 759	718,252	19,616	6,535		8,806	34,957	·	~		2/6,712	40,389				216		47,262	<u> </u>	
Participating projects																					
Pagnia, Colo.	7.571	289	7.860	. 215	23	20		258	318	322		640			2	4	3		64,9	1.3:1	2.5:1
Pine River extension.																					
Colo, and N. Mex.	5.384	359	5.743	157	21	56		234	216	183	110	509	•	·		-2			507	.911	2.2:1
Smith Fork, Colo.	3.116	161	3.557	97	- 12	16		125	107	43		150					3		153	.9:1	1.2:1
Florida, Colo.	7.334	314	7.648	209.1	16	26		251	170	128	43	341			6	6			353	<b>.7:</b> 1	1.4:1
Silt, Colo.	3.463	131	3.597	\$ <b>9</b> 8.	12	12	*	122	109	73	. 16	198				2			200	.9:1	1.6:1
Hammond, N. Max.	2,263	. 62	2.325	Sta .	. 18	18	,	100	91	83	28	202							202	.9:1	2.011
Central Utah (initial					·.							6.2									
phase), Utah	<b>9</b> /228,391	11,384	239.775	6,565	1,040	378	502	8,469	2,063	1,196	866	L,125	2,423	1,437	85		<b>426</b>	2	8,500	.811	1.0:1
Emery County, Utah	9,871	297	10,168	278	- 40	32		350	269	117	<u>цо</u>	426				-1	48		473	.9:1	1.3:1
Seedskadee, Wyo.	24,760	1.230	25,990	710	183	220		1,113	615	639	313	1,567				-10			1,557	.5:1	1.4:1
Lynan, Wyo.	11,323	475	11,798	322	62			384	277	75	36	388	*			-4			384	.7:1	1.0:1
La Barge, Wyo.	1,730	48	1,778	<b>3</b> .9	50	28		97	74	_ 22 _	<u>_</u>	506							206	8:1	2.1.1
Subtotal	305,506	14,733	320,239	8 8 8	1,447	806	502	11,503	4,309	2 951	1,492	8,752	2,423	1,437	. 93	-5	482	2	13,184	.8.1	1.1:1
Total	978,999	59-492	1,038,491	28.36L-	7,982	806	9,308	46 460	4,309	2,951	1,492	7/15.44	42,812	1,437	124	-5	698	2	60,446		1.3:1
1/ Retineted at \$2 per	acrestont of i	percented at	tream deplat	then fit																	

1/ Estimated at \$2 per acre-foot of increased stream depletion.
2/ Adjusted for development period.
3/ Costs of Transmission division have been prorated among the units of the storage project.
1/ Benefits from the Navajo Indian irrigation project have been assigned to the Navajo unit in the proportion that the cost of the Navajo Reservoir bears to the total cost of the Navajo project

in the proportion that the cost of the Mavajo heservoir bears to the total cost of the Mavajo project including Navajo Reservoir. 5/ Storage benefits ascignable to future participating projects. 6/ Excludes \$5,750,000 for construction of certain Central Utah project features to ultimate phase capacity. 1/ Includes storage benefit of \$6,712,000 for future projects and \$2,288,000 included in the benefits of the 11 participating projects.

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The irrigation benefit from participating projects includes direct, indirect, and public benefits. About \$4,309,000 of the total represents direct benefits, measured by the increase in net farm income that will be realized, with project development. Approximately \$2,951,000 represents indirect benefits, measured by the increased profits of businesses handling, processing, and marketing products from the developments and of enterprises supplying goods and services to project farms. The remaining \$1,492,000 will be of a public nature realized from the increase or improvement in community facilities and services and stabilization of the local and regional economy.

Benefits from irrigation were evaluated on the basis of average long-term projected price levels.

### Power benefits

Total power benefits for the storage project and participating projects are estimated at an average of \$42,812,000 annually. These benefits are taken as the average annual value of the total estimated cost of obtaining equivalent power from the most economical alternative source likely to be developed in the absence of the storage project and participating projects. Steam-electric plans constructed and operated by private utilities are considered to be the most likely alternative source. The private plants and necessary transmission lines would be located throughout the market area so as to provide the most economical means of serving the load centers with the necessary power. The plants generally would be large, modern, three-unit installations having a high efficiency and being strategically located with respect to fuel supply. The average cost of alternative steamelectric power and energy delivered to representative load centers throughout the market area is estimated to be \$24.50 a year per kilowatt of dependable capacity (including \$8.50 per year for taxes) and 2.7 mills per kilowatt-hour for energy. The average annual benefits as shown above result from applying these unit costs to the average annual equivalent amounts of capacity and energy estimated at 1,095,000 kilowatts and 5,920 million kilowatt-hours for the storage project and central Utah project.

The total cost of the most economical alternative source of equivalent power or power benefits for the Colorado River storage project is estimated at \$40,389,000 annually as shown under "Cost allocations." The total cost of the most economical alternative source of equivalent power or power benefits for the central Utah project is estimated at \$2,423,000 annually.

### Municipal and industrial water benefits

Benefits from municipal and industrial water in present evaluations are confined to those that will result from the central Utah project and are estimated to average \$1,437,000 annually. This estimate is based on the average annual equivalent cost of obtaining a comparable water supply from the most economical alternative single-purpose means of development.

### Flood-control benefits

Preliminary appraisals by the Corps of Engineers indicate that the reduction in flood damage that will result from operation of the authorized project developments will average \$124,000 annually. The benefits are equal to the different between the flood damage that is expected to occur with and without the project. The corps will further evaluate flood-control benefits in connection with definite plan studies.

### Fish and wildlife benefits

Effects of participating projects on fish and wildlife resources, both beneficial and adverse, have been partially evaluated by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The total adverse effects for the projects studied were found to exceed the total benefits by an average of \$5,000 annually. No evaluation, however, has been made of the effects of the storage units on fish and wildlife. The example of Lake Mead suggests that the net benefits of the large storage reservoirs may be substantial. Further evaluation of fish and wildlife benefits will be made as a part of pre-construction surveys.

### Recreational benefits

The National Park Service estimates the recreational benefits of the authorized projects and units studied to date at \$698,000 annually. The estimate is generally based on the service's judgment that annual benefits of the specific (Federal and non-Federal) recreational facilities included in preliminary plans are at least equal to the annual equivalent cost of constructing, operating, and maintaining the facilities and that a like benefit value will accrue from the recreational use of dams and reservoirs. The evaluation of recreational benefits will be continued in predomstruction surveys.

### Other benefits

A number of minor benefits in addition to those mentioned may be expected from project development. The only one so far evaluated is a sediment control benefit in connection with a potential reservoir of the central Utah project which, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will have a value of \$2,000 annually in preventing sedimentation of Indian irrigation canals.

### AVERAGE ANNUAL EQUIVALENT COSTS

### Determination of costs

For comparison with the average annual benefits, an estimate was made of the average annual equivalent Federal cost of development. This cost includes the Federal investment amortized over the 100-year period of analysis at 2½ percent interest and annual operation, maintenance, and replacement costs. Construction costs used in the benefit-cost analysis do not include past investigation costs since these do not bear on the advisability of future expenditures. Also they do not include contributed funds for the Glen Canyon bridge and highway nor costs of constructing certain central Utah project features to ultimate phase capacity since no evaluations have been made of benefits from such expenditures. Interest on expenditures during the construction period is added to construction costs. An amount equivalent to taxes on an alternative private power development is also included as an economic cost of developments involving power production. Also included for participating projects is each project's pro rata share of the cost of regulatory facilities of the Colorado River storage project for reasons explained below.

### Storage project costs assigned to participating projects

Reservoirs of the Colorado River storage project, as explained under "Water Supply," will provide replacement water for the lower basin and Mexico in prolonged drought periods in order to permit continued expansion of water-consuming uses in the upper basin. A portion of the cost of the storage reservoirs may therefore appropriately be assigned to the water-consuming uses of participating projects in the benefit-cost analysis. Under the authorized repayment plan, however, all of the reimbursable storage costs will be rapaid from power revenues.

Since the amount of replacement storage required is a direct function of increases in stream depletion, it is equitable to assign the allocated costs of replacement storage to each participating project in proportion to the amount of stream depletion that it will cause. In a later section of this report, a total cost of \$122,086,000 on a present worth basis for units of the storage project is allocated to irrigation. This allocation, prorated to an average increase in consumptive use of 1,800,000 acre-feet annually over the 100-year period of analysis, amounts to about \$70 per acre-foot. On an annual equivalent basis it is about \$2 per acre-foot of depletion.

### BENEFIT-COST SUMMARY

Benefit-cost comparisons have been made for each unit of the Colorado River storage project, the combined storage units, each participating project, and for the storage project and participating projects combined. Comparisons have been made for a 100-year period of analysis in accordance with Bureau of Reclamation policy and for a 50-year period in response to requests from the Bureau of the Budget. For both periods of analysis comparisons have been made for total benefits (direct, indirect, and public) and where possible for direct benefits only. Results of the comparisons are shown in the tables facing page 21.

The benefit-cost analysis for the 100-year period, with consideration given to all the benefits, is believed to be the most equitable measure of economic justification. Use of the 100-year period of study is more realistic than a 50-year period since the major features have been designed and are being constructed to last well beyond 100 years. Recognition of all benefits is desirable because direct benefits do not fully measure the significance of the project. Operation of the storage units and participating projects will be interrelated in stream regulation, power production, and power transmission. Consequently, the benefits of storage are recognized in the analysis of the participating projects, and a corresponding assignment of costs for stream depletion is made as discussed above. Because of the interdependence of storage works and local facilities for use of water, a benefit-cost ratio for an individual storage unit or participating project is necessarily arbitrary and is less significant than a ratio of total benefits to total costs for the authorized features.

In the analysis for the 100-year period and with consideration given to all the anticipated benefits, the Colorado River storage project and participating projects combined have benefits in excess of costs and each individual storage unit and participating project has benefits equal to or greater than the costs. The overall project benefit-cost ratio is 1.3 to 1.

#### COST ALLOCATIONS

Preliminary allocations have been made of the estimated costs of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects as a basis for determining reimbursable costs by purposes and for making repayment studies. Costs of the four units of the storage project have been allocated as a single project cost and have been apportioned to irrigation and other water-consuming uses, power, flood control, and recreation. Costs of each participating project have been separately allocated to the same purposes as the storage project costs and also on some instances to municipal and industrial water and to fish and wildlife. The allocations are of necessity preliminary in nature since they are based on estimated costs and project plans that may be modified in definite plan studies.

Procedures used in allocations of the storage project costs are discussed in the following sections and the resulting allocations are summarized in the table on page 29. Allocations of cost of participating projects also are summarized in the table on pages 30 and 31. Procedures used in making the participating project allocations are similar to those for the storage project.

### DERIVATION OF STORAGE PROJECT COST ALLOCATIONS

Storage project costs used as a basis for the allocations include construction costs, interest during construction, and operation, maintenance, and replacement costs. Costs of past investigations financed from the reimbursable Reclamation and Upper Colorado River Basin funds were included in the construction costs, but those financed from the nonreimbursable Colorado River development fund and contributed funds were excluded. Also excluded were costs of construction financed from contributed funds.

### Method of allocation

Only separable costs of recreational facilities were allocated to recreation. Remaining costs were then allocated to irrigation, power, and flood control by the separable cost-remaining benefits method. Under this method the separable costs of each purpose were allocated to that purpose and the sum of the separable costs for all purposes was subtracted from the total project costs to obtain remaining joint costs. The remaining joint costs were then allocated to the various project purposes in proportion to the remaining benefits of the purposes in excess of their separable costs. Thus the total allocation to each purpose is equal to or greater than the separable cost of including that purpose in the project and is not more than either the benefits or the cost of the most economical single-purpose alternative. Under this method the costs of facilities serving more than one purpose are allocated to the various purposes in a manner that permits each purpose to share in the economy of the multiple-purpose development.

In the allocation procedure all benefits and costs including interest during construction were converted to present values at the beginning of the 100-year period of analysis at an interest rate of 2½ percent. The total allocations made on this basis were then converted to appropriate capital and annual amounts. The amount of interest during construction was then converted to reflect a 2%-percent rate to determine the amount of interest during construction to be reimbursed.

### Separable and joint costs

The separable costs for each purpose of the multiple-purpose project are defined as the difference between the cost of the multiplepurpose project and the cost of the project with the purpose omitted. Thus the separable costs for each purpose include the costs of those project facilities used solely by that purpose plus the difference in costs of the joint use facilities that would change in size or design with the purpose omitted. Separable costs were determined by assuming each purpose in turn as the last purpose added to the multiple-purpose project. The remaining joint costs are the total project costs less the sum of the separable costs for the various purposes. The estimated separable costs of power, irrigation, flood control, and recreation for the four units of the storage project and the remaining joint costs for the project are shown in the following table.

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Determination of separable and remaining joint costs-Colorado River storage project

[In thousands of dollars]

		Interest		Annual costs	
Unit and item	Construc- tion costs <sup>1</sup>	during construc- tion at 234 percent	Operation and main- tenance costs	Replace- ment costs	Total
		Multiple	B-purpose pro	ject cost	
Glen Canyon	\$322, 794	\$27, 898	\$1,648	\$1, 179	\$2, 827
Dam and reservoir	- 204,666	17, 676	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 135	2, 253
Flaming Goreo	66, 505	4, 562	233	185	418
Dam and reservoir	49, 618	8, 421	66	10	76
Powerplants and switchyords	16,887	2 403	107	1/2	25
Dam and reservoir	42, 333	2,403	l ið	9	25
Recreational facilities	207				778
Ourecanti	- 84,866	4,051	380	391	78
Dam and reservoir	40,807	1,904	348	350	698
Recreational facilities	452				
Transmission division	157, 445	5, 845	884	1,605	2, 489
Total	674, 150	44, 759	3, 166	8, 369	6, 535
<u>؛</u>	M	ultiple-purpo	se project wit	h power omli	tod
Glen Canyon Dam and Reservoir	\$195,000	\$16,471	\$482	\$41 10	\$528 68
Navaho- Dam and Reservoir	- 42, 333	2, 403	16	9	25
Recreational facilities	207	878	19	10	22
Recreational facilities	452				
Total Separable power costs	300, 992 873, 168	22, 602 22, 157	- 508 2, 598	70 3, 299	638 5, 897
	Mu	tiple-purpose	project with	irrigation on	nitted
Glen Oanyon Flaming Gorge	<b>\$322, 794</b> 66, 503	\$27, 898	\$1, 648	\$1, 179 185	\$2, 827 418
Ourceanti.	84, 860 	4,051 5,845	385 884	891 1,605	776 2, 489
Total. Separable irrigation costs <sup>2</sup>		42, 356 3 2, 403	3, 150 16	<b>3, 3</b> 60 9	6, 510 25
	Mu	ltiple-purpose	project with	recreation or	nitted
Glen Canyon	\$322,79	\$27, 898	\$1, 648	\$1, 179	\$2, 827
Fileming Gorge	42.33	3 2,402	16	100	28
Ourecantl	84,41	4 4,051	385	391	776
Transmission division.	] 157,44	5 5,840	884	1,608	2,48
Total	673, 49	1 44,759	3, 166	3, 369	6, 534
			Recapitulati	on.	l
4 11 sem (das				1	
Total costa	\$674,15	0 \$44,75	\$3,166	\$3, 369	\$8, 53
Less total separable costs	410,10	0 24,58	2,014	3, 808	5,92
Demolping foint costs	1 258.00	0 1 20.194	9 I DD2	10 01	1 014

<sup>1</sup> Excludes nonreimbursable costs of past investigation paid from Colorado River development fund and contributed lunds. Also excludes money contributed for construction. <sup>3</sup> Includes flood-control costs on San Juan River and therefore considered as a dual cost in cost-allocation table.

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### Justifiable irrigation expenditure

The justifiable irrigation expenditure for the Colorado River storage project is limited to the maximum benefits that could be attributed to the storage water replacement function or the costs of the most economical alternative single-purpose replacement storage, whichever is the lesser. The alternative single-purpose costs were found to be substantially less than the benefits and thus were taken as the justifiable expenditure. Both the benefits and the alternative costs are discussed in the following sections.

Benefits.—The maximum benefits that could be attributed to the water replacement function of the storage project are taken as the benefits in excess of local construction and operating costs of future water-consuming projects in the upper basin over the 100-year period of analysis. Consideration was given only to the benefits and costs associated with irrigation, municipal, and industrial use. The excess of the benefits over costs for the 100-year period was estimated by projection of the excess benefits anticipated for the 11 initial participating projects. The projections were made on the basis of the average value of excess benefits per acre-foot of stream depletion. In order to arrive at a conservative estimate, however, the excess benefit value determined for the initial participating projects was slightly lowered when related to other future projects. Also the computations were based on the weighted average increase in stream depletions of 1,800,000 acre-feet over the 100-year period rather than the projected total increase of 2,950,000 acre-feet by the end of the period. Derivation of the excess benefits is summarized in the following table.

Excess	annual	benefils	of	initial	participating	projects	and	projection	for	future
				waler-	consuming pro	ojects 1				

[In thousands]

Participating projects	Annual bonefits	Annual costs	Annual benefits in excess of costs	Increased annual stream depletion (acre-fect)	A verage excess benefits per acre- foot of stream depletion
Paonla	\$640 509 150 341 198 202 5, 562 428 1, 567 388 206	\$236 178 110 221 111 84 5, 317 208 893 384 09	\$404 331 40 120 87 118 245 128 674 4 137	10 28 8 13 6 9 189 189 189 189 110 0 14	\$40 12 5 9 15 13 13 1 8 6 0 10
Subtotal. Total projected average including future projects for 100-year period.	10, 189	7, 901	2, 288 9, 000	403 1, 800	G 5

<sup>4</sup> Includes only those benefits associated with irrigation, municipal, and industrial water.

As shown in the table, the estimate of total excess benefits for the 100-year period of analysis amounts to an average of \$9 million annually. The present worth of this annual amount over a 100-year period at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent interest is about \$330 million.

Alternative single-purpose costs.—The alternative single-purpose irrigation costs of the Colorado River Storage project were estimated

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### COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

as the costs of providing replacement storage for irrigation and other upstream water-consuming uses equivalent to that at the Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, Curecanti, and Navajo units.

After allowances are made for sediment deposition to year 2062 and minimum operating levels for power production, the multiple-purpose reservoirs at Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, Curecanti, and Navajo units will have about 22,443,000 acre-feet of active storage capacity. The single-purpose alternative must have an equivalent amount of active storage capacity, without any specific reservation of dead storage to maintain a minimum power pool, after making allowances for evaporation losses and sediment deposition to year 2062. The lowest cost single-purpose alternative was found to consist of the Cross Mountain, Flaming Gorge, Dewey, and Navajo Reservoirs. To assure the initial filling of such alternative reservoirs during the present period of incomplete water use in the Colorado River Basin, they would need to be constructed under the same schedule as the authorized multiple-purpose reservoirs.

The lowest cost single-purpose replacement storage alternative was selected by reconnaissance analyses using available data on the various large reservoir sites in the upper basin. The estimated capacities and construction costs of the selected alternative system of reservoirs are shown in the table on the following page.

### Justifiable power expenditure

The justifiable expenditure for power is taken as the cost of the most economical single-purpose alternative power development described on page 29. As previously explained, this same cost is taken as a measure of the project power benefit. The total annual costs of the alternative development were estimated on the basis of private financing including taxes and interest at the rate of 6½ percent. The estimated costs are summarized below.

	! : !	Item	Average annual equivalant of total cost	Present worth
Cost excluding taxes Taxes			\$31, 583, 000 8, 806, 000	\$1, 156, 380, 000 322, 423, 000
Total	;		40, 389, 000	1, 478, 803, 000

<sup>1</sup> Computed over a 100-year period with interest at rate of 214 percent.

Estimated cost of single-purpose storage alternative-Colorado River storage project

			-			
		Cross Mountain Dam and Reservoir	Flaming Gorge Dam and Reser- voir	Dewey Dam and Reservoir	Navajo Dam and Reservoir	Total
Initial active storage caped Active capacity remaining Construction cost Interest during construction Net investment by year of Annual operation, mat	hty In year 2062 mpleted ntenance, and	5, 200, 000 5, 160, 000 \$20, 205, 000 1, 139, 000 21, 404, 000	3, 930, 000 3, 730, 000 \$48, 446, 000 3, 246, 000 \$1, 692, 000	9, 500, 000 8, 000, 000 \$92, 850, 000 7, 389, 000 99, 739, 000	1, 028, 000 948, 000 \$49, 833, 000 2, 403, 000 44, 736, 000	19, 658, 000 17, 838, 000 \$203, 394, 000 14, 177, 000 217, 571, 000
replacement costs	n, maintenance,	104,000	77,000	193,000	25,000	899, 000
and replacement costs Present worth of total cost		3, 808, 000 25, 212, 000	2, 819, 000 54, 511, 000	7, 066, 000 108, 805, 000	915,000 45,651,000	14, 608, 000 232, 179, 000

<sup>1</sup> Computed at an interest rate of 21/2 percent.

### Justifiable flood-control, expenditure

Flood control benefits, as estimated by the Corps of Engineers, were used as the justifiable flood-control expenditure. These have been evaluated only for the Navaho unit and are estimated at \$1,135,000 as the present worth of \$31,000 annually over 100 years at 2½ percent interest. No estimate was made of the cost of the cheapest alternative means of providing flood control for consideration as the justifiable flood-control expenditure as the cost of such an alternative would far exceed the anticipated flood-control benefits.

### RESULTS OF ALLOCATIONS-STORAGE PROJECT AND PARTICIPATING PROJECTS

A summary of the derivation of the allocations made for the storage project is shown in the following table. Results of the allocations made for the storage project and for the participating projects are summarized on pages 30 and 31.

#### Derivation of cost allocations-Colorado River storage project 1 (separable costsremaining benefits method)

#### [In thousands of dollars]

_						· ·	
		Irriga- tion	Power	Flood control	Subtotal	Rec- rea- tion	Total
	د						
1,	Benofits 1	330,000	1,478,803	1,135	1, 809, 938		
2.	Alternative single-purpose cost 3	232, 179	1,478,803	0			
З.	Justifiable expenditure	232, 179	1, 478, 803	1, 135	1, 712, 117		
4.	Initially separable costs *		933, 651		933, 651	659	934, 310
	(a) Construction costs		373, 158		373, 158	659	373, 817
	(o) Interest during construction		22, 157		22,157		22, 157
	(c) Operation, maintenance, and re-		012 019		018 019		01 6 019
	(d) Taxas foregono		200, 813		200,910		210, 913
6	Remaining bonalis balars dual agets	092 170	545 159	1 135	779 466		322, 423
8	Allocated dual costs 4	45 422	013, 102	229	45 851		45 651
υ.	(a) Construction costs	42 121		212	42, 333		42 333
	(b) Interest during construction	2,391		12	2,403		2,403
	(c) Operation, maintonanco, and re-	,			_,		
	placement costs	910		5	915		915
7.	Remaining bonofits	186, 757	545, 152	906	732, 815		
8.	Allocated joint costs	76, 664	223, 979		300, 643		300, 643
	(a) Construction costs	65, 790	192, 210		258,000		258,000
	(o) Interest during construction	5, 151	15,048		20, 199		20, 199
	(c) Operation, maintenance, and re-	# 702	10 701		00.444		00 444
0	Total allocation 1	100,000	1 167 820	220	22,444	850	1 22, 999
ψ.	(a) Construction costs	107 011	1,107,000	248	472 401	A50	674 160
	(b) Interest during construction	7 542	37 205	12	44 750	000	44 760
	(c) Operation, maintenance, and re-	1,010	01,200		11,100		13,100
	placement costs	6.633	232.634	5	239.272		239.272
	(d) Taxes foregone		322, 423		322, 423		322, 423
10.	Construction costs;				,		
	(a) Excluding interest during con-						
	struction	107, 011	565, 368	212	673, 491	659	674, 150
	(b) Including interest during con-		000 000			1	<b>710 000</b>
	struction at 21/2 percent	116, 463	002, 573	224	718,250	059	718, 909
	(c) including remubursable interest			1			
	cont	107 011	600 977	919	717 400	650	718 050
11	Annual operation invintenance and re-	107, 911	008,277	212	117,400	0.08	110,000
	nlacement costs			4			
	(a) Based on 214 percent	181	6, 354	0	6, 535		6, 535
	(b) Based on 21% percent	174	6,108	Ŏ	6, 282		6,282
	(-,		-,	1	-,		.,

<sup>1</sup> No cost has been allocated to fish and wildlife because studies of this function have not been completed.
<sup>2</sup> Present worth of annual becoffs over 100 years at 21/5 percent interest.
<sup>3</sup> Include construction costs with exception of expenditures from contributed funds and Colorado River Development Fund, interest during construction at 21/2 porcent, operation, maintenance, and replacement costs, and taxes foregone when appropriate. Figures for operation, maintenance, and replacement costs and taxes foregone are present values computed for a 100-year period at 21/2 percent.

### Summary of allocated costs 1-Colorado River storage project and participating projects

[In thousands of dollars]

Storage project and participating projects	Irrigation	Power	Municipal and indus- trial water	Flood control	Subtotal	Recreation	Fish and wildlife <sup>2</sup>	Other	Total
Storage project:	4105-011	#T#K 240	1	8010	<b>6673 401</b>	\$659			\$674.150
Construction costs	\$107,911	3000,005		3414	43 909	<b>\$050</b>			43, 909
Reimbursable interest during construction		6 109	<b></b>		6 253				6, 282
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs	1/4	0,100			0, 202				
Participating projects:					4				
Paonia, Colo.	7 654		i	72	7 756	8			7,764
Construction costs					22	ī			23
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs	**				-	[ -			
Pine River extension, Colorado and New Mexico:	5 486				5, 486				5,486
Construction costs	21				21				21
Operation, maintenance, and repracement costs	, ***								
Smith Fork, Colo.:	3 437		1		3.437	24		<b></b>	3, 461
Construction maintenance and conlocoment costs	12				12				12
Uperation, mantenance, and replacement costs									
Fiorida, Color:	7 234			125	7.359		\$52		7, 411
Consumption maintenance and replacement costs					16				16
Operation, maintenance, and reparcement costs			1						
Bill, Colo	3, 531				3, 531				3, 531
Operation maintenance and replacement costs	12				12				12
Hommond N. Mex '					1				
Construction costs	2,433				2, 433				2, 433
Operation maintenance, and replacement costs	18				18				18
Control Litah (initial phase). Etah						1			
Construction costs	131, 242	49,048	\$44, 419	2, 232	226, 941	1, 552	477	3 \$5,750	234, 720
Reimbursable interest during construction		3,062	2,456		5, 518				5, 515
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs,	240	490	53		753	187	70		1,040
Emery County, Utah:		1			1			1	0.004
Construction costs	9,704				9,704	190			9, 594
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs					25	10			-10
Seedskadee, Wyo.:	Í	ł	ł –	ſ	0.000	Í	j	í í	95,060
Construction costs	25,060				25,060		]		20,000
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs	183				153		·		100
Lyman, Wyo.:		1			11.070			1	11 376
Construction costs	11, 376				11, 3/0				11,010
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs	62				02				05
LaBarge, Wyo.:		1			1 751	1	t	1 1	1 751
Construction costs	1,751				1, 751				1, 101
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs	20				20				~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

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COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

Subtotal, participating projects: Construction costs. Reimbursable interest during construction	206, 938	49, 048 3, 062	44, 419 2, 456	2, 429	304, 834 5, 518	1, 774	529	5, 750	312, 887 5, 518
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs.	631	490	53		1, 174	203	70		1, 447
Reimbursable interest during construction	316, 849	614, 416 46, 971	44, 419 2, 456	2, 641	978, 325 49, 427	2, 433	529	5, 750	987, 037 49, 427
Operation, maintenance, and replacement costs	805	6, 598	53		7,456	203	70		7, 729

<sup>1</sup>Allocated construction costs exclude expenditures from contributed funds and Colo-rado River Development Fund. Interest during construction and replacement costs are based on interest at rate of 2% percent.

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<sup>2</sup> The fish and wildlife allocation is incomplete because no appraisal of fish and wildlife benefits from the storage project has been made and benefits from the participating proj-ects have been only partially evaluated. <sup>3</sup> Estimated cost of constructing certain features to ultimate phase capacity.

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### COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

### PROJECT REPAYMENT

A repayment analysis of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects has been made to demonstrate how repayment of reimbursable donstruction costs of the project, including interest during construction, can be accomplished in accordance with the provisions of the authorizing legislation. Costs allocated to recreation and to fish and wildlife are made nonreimbursable by the authorizing act. Costs allocated to flood control are also nonreimbursable. Costs allocated to irrigation, power, and municipal and industrial water use, which represent more than 99 percent of the project cost after deductions are made for contributed funds and nonreimbursable investigation expenditures, are reimbursable.

Reimbursable costs except as noted below will be repaid in a period of not more than 50 years from the date of completion of the respective storage units, participating projects, or separable features thereof, following in the case of irrigation a suitable development period of not more than 10 years. Irrigation-water users will repay in accordance with their estimated ability for a period of 50 years except as otherwise provided by separate authorization acts for the Eden and Paonia projects. Project repayment contracts will be executed with conservancy-type districts which have the capacity to levy assessments upon all taxable real property located within their boundaries to assist in paying project costs. Municipal and industrial water users will repay with interest at 2% percent the full cost allocated to municipal and industrial water. Power will be sold at rates at which all costs allocated to power will be repaid with interest at 2% percent and revenues will be provided to assist in the repayment of irrigation costs.

### UPPER COLORADO RIVER BASIN FUND

All revenues collected in the operation of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects will be credited to and disbursed from the Upper Colorado River Basin fund as provided by the project authorizing act. | Accounting records for the basin fund will be maintained to show (1) source of revenue and (2) the application of total revenues received into the fund. Surplus revenues in the basin fund, as defined in section 5 (e) of the act of April 11, 1956, will be used to repay irrigation costs of participating projects that are beyond the repayment ability of the project irrigators. Surplus revenues remaining in the basin fund from participating projects will be apportioned to the State in which such participating project is located and surplus revenues from the storage units will be apportioned by States as shown below.

	Percent		Percent
Colorado	46, 0	Wyoming	15.5
Utah	21.5	New Mexico	17, 0

In accordance with the foregoing procedures, disbursements from the basin fund for the storage project or for participating projects will be made generally in the following order:

(1) Payment of operation, maintenance, replacement, and emergency costs for project facilities. (2) Payment of interest on the unpaid balance of construction costs allocated to power and municipal and industrial water.(3) Repayment of reimbursable construction costs.

### SUMMARY OF COSTS AND REPAYMENT

Tentative construction cost allocations and estimated repayment under the procedures previously discussed are summarized in the table facing page 34. Following that summary six different repayment schedules are presented. The first (p. 35) is a repayment schedule for all power costs, including those of the storage project and central Utah project, and for irrigation costs of the storage project. It shows how power revenues will repay all reimbursable costs of the storage project and power costs of the central Utah project and establishes revenues available to assist in the repayment of irrigation costs of participating projects. The next four schedules (pp. 36 to 39) demonstrate repayment of irrigation costs of participating projects segregated by the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, respectively. The last schedule is a summary of power, municipal and industrial water, and irrigation repayment for all authorized units of the storage project and all participating projects, as well as the Eden project in Wyoming.

The repayment tables and schedules indicate that all costs allocated to power for both the storage project and participating projects. amounting to \$661,387,000 including interest during construction, can be repaid with interest within a period of 50 years following completion of each of the separable power features. Power costs according to present schedules would be fully repaid in year 2008. Costs of the storage units allocated to irrigation, amounting to \$107,911,000, would be repaid from power revenues in 5 years or in the 43d year (2012) following completion of the irrigation investment at the different units. Costs allocated to municipal and industrial water, amounting to \$46,875,000 including interest during construction, would be repaid with interest in 50 years following completion of appurtenant facilities. The municipal and industrial water development is presently scheduled in three blocks with repayment being completed in years 2014, 2023, and 2031. Costs of the 11 participating projects and the Eden project allocated to irrigation, totaling \$217,129,000 plus \$5,750,000 allocated to the ultimate phase of the central Utah project, would be repaid within a 50-year period following the development periods, except that authorized periods of 68 years and 60 years would be used for the Paonia and Eden projects, respectively. The last payment would be made in year 2049, the 90th year of the combined operation of all storage units, the participating projects, and Eden project. The irrigation repayment would be made by the irrigators and from power revenues and conservancy district taxes as illustrated in the summary table. In repayment studies for participating projects, drafts on power revenues in the basin fund at no time exceeded scheduled revenues apportioned to the State in which the respective projects are located. Repayment of reimbursable project costs was accomplished prior to the dates on which final payments are due and interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing costs, to the extent practicable, were paid concurrently.

### COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

Summary of cost allocations and repayment—Colorado River storage project and participating projects

[In the	usands of dolla	rs]		
Item	Allocated construction costs of storago units and participating projects	Reimburs- able interest during con- struction for storage units and participating projects	Eden project construc- tion costs	Total re- paymont for storage units, par- ticipating projects, and Eden project
Reimbursable costs: Irrigation From water users From power revenues From conservancy districts Power Municipal and industrial use Uitimate phase, central Utah project	316, 849 614, 416 44, 419 5, 750	46, 971 2, 456	8, 191	325, 040 (31, 012) (284, 985) (8, 443) 061, 387 40, 875 5, 750
Nonreimbursable costs: Flood control Recreation Fish and wildlife Subtotal	2, 641 2, 641 2, 433 529 5, 603 987, 037			
Plus expenditures from Colorado River devel- opment fund Contributed funds Total project costs Earned surplus through 2049	2, 779 2, 358 992, 174 775, 528			

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			Cr	oss revenue Prom		Operation.		Electric	Interest on unpaid			<u>Allowable</u>	Power revenues used to repay	gation plant of storage project	Unpaid balance of	Allowable unpaid balance of	Emaining net power revenues of Central	Res	aining na	et power	revenues o	2	Total power rovenies available	
Year of Fiscal study year	<u>Deliverab</u>	le energy Nonfirm	From firm energy at 6 mills a krhr.	at 2.5 mills a kwhr.	Total	and replacement costs 1	Net power	plant in service at and of year	power invest- ment at 2/7/8%	Repayment of power investment	Unpaid balance of power investment 13	unpaid balance of power <u>investment</u>	irrigation investment of storage project	in service at end of year 16	irrigation investment of storage project 17	irrigation investment of storage project 18	Utah projett apportioned to Utah 19	Colorado Colorado 461 20	ULAN 21.55 21	New New Mexico 175 22	Vycming 15.5% 23	Total	for irrigation repayment <u>assistance</u> 25	Iei of stu 26
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,500 2,950 3,200 3,750 4,250 4,250	1,650 400 550 500 500 500	9,000 17,700 19,200 22,500 25,500 25,500	4,125 1,000 1,375 1,250 1,375 1,625	13,12 18,70 20,57 23,79 24,99 26,87 27,12	5 3,780 0 5,104 5 5,187 0 5,205 5 5,539 5 5,539	9,345 13,596 15,388 18,563 19,745 21,336 21,586	201,043 378,820 501,087 506,155 506,155 537,408 537,408	5,780 10,789 14,233 14,335 14,335 14,214 14,951 14,770	3,565 2,807 1,165 4,228 5,531 6,383 6,806	201,043 375,255 494,715 498,618 499,390 520,112 513,729 506,913	201,04,3 378,820 501,087 506,155 537,408 537,408 537,408		63,158 105,279 105,279 105,279 105,279 105,279	63,158 105,279 105,279 105,279 105,279	63,158 105,279 105,279 105,279 105,279 107,911								ц 1 1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,700	1,150	34,200	2,675	37.07	6,050 6,459 6,470 6,470 6,470 6,772	31,025 30,625 30,605 30,333 30,303	622,604 625,654 647,987 650,187 651,787 653,387 654,987 656,587 658,187	14,086 16,048 15,717 15,931 15,203 14,815 14,005	16,939 14,577 14,888 14,402 14,723 15,100 15,488 15,887 16,298	558,208 546,681 554,126 541,924 528,801 515,301 501,413 487,126 472,428	622,604, 625,654, 647,987 650,187 651,787 653,387 654,987 656,587 656,187												20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
22 1761 23 822 24 63 25 84 26 85 27 86 28 87 29 88 30 89 31 90	5,550	550	33,300	1,375	34,67	5	27,903	659,787 660,787 661,387	13,582 13,217 12,823 12,407 11,961 11,951 11,031 10,546 10,047	14,321 14,686 15,080 15,496 15,942 16,400 16,872 17,357 17,356	459,707 446,021 431,541 416,045 400,103 383,703 366,831 349,474 331,618	659,737 660,787 661,367		2										
32     1991       33     92       34     93       35     94       36     95       37     96       38     97       39     98       40     99	5,550 4,850	- 550	33,300 29,100	1,375	34,67 29,10	0	27,903 22,328		9,534 9,006 8,623 8,229 7,824 7,407 6,978 6,536 6,082	18,569 13,322 13,705 14,504 14,504 14,921 15,350 15,792 16,246	313,249 299,927 286,222 272,123 257,619 242,698 227,348 211,556 195,310													おおというかったよ
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51 10 52 2011 53 12 54 13 55 14 56 15 57 16 58 17 59 18 60 19	5,400	1,150 800	32,400 31,200	2,075	5 <u>35,</u> 2 33,2	75	28,503 26,428					661,387 460,344 282,567 160,300 155,232 155,232 123,979	28,503 28,503 1,650		<u>30,155</u> 1,650 0	107,911 44,753 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 2,632 0	1,675	11,398 11,386 k	5,327 5,322	4,212 4,208	3,841 3,837	24,778 24,753	24,7778 26,428	2555555555
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Includes \$5,750,000 allocated to ultimate phase.

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	of Fiscal stady year 1 2	project units and Central Utah project	To intercet	To power invest- ment	invest- ment of storage project units	Appor- tioned to States	In service at end of year	Unpaid balance	Ailon- able uppaid balance 10	In service at end of year 11	Unnaid Unnaid balance 12	lant Allow- able upmid balance	pal sod indos- trial water 1h	To interes	pal any indus- trial invest it ment 16	- Ir 307 t- at 6 1	industri rice and Unpe asr bala	<u>ial plan</u> A ald u ance b B	nt 1100- able mpeid wience 19	Total	from irri- gators	From Conser- vency District tax 72	From Gentra Utah t projec power	l Frem storage t project pomer		rticipating No I Uppaid T balance	Allow Allow able umpais below	d Tot	 हर बो बर कुक्ट व्य	In ervice t and f year	Project pla Unpaid balance	nt Allowit unpete balanc		From Store proje al powe	<u>Utsh</u> uge set W <b>Power</b>	2011년 1911 1911 1
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1	16 75 17 76 18 77 19 78	30,605 30,333 30,383	15,717 15,911 15,520 15, <b>8</b> 03	14,688 14,402 14,773 15,100			647,987 650,187 651,787 653,387	594,126 524,525 528,801 515,301	617 987 650,187 651,787 653,387				1,73	1,291 1,275 1,262 1,262	հ22 հ38 հ51 հ65		14,1 13,9 13,1	906 1155 990		54 557 5%	- 393 1,06 1,15 1,15					144,19 143,63 143,63 143,04 172,14	116, j	32, 32, 32, 73 32,	150 92 862 94 603 94 612 95	17,448 17,648 19,648	050,576 837,379 873,209	925,11 917,14 919,64 919,64 951,24	5 8 8			
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_	90 2019 Total	23,203 2,126,502	441,890	661,387	137,911	23,203 912,111	661, 387 661, 387			107 911 107 911			1,701 135,078	12,165	16,675	<u>هر</u> کر	875 875	0		1.76	1,612	120	1.675 61,915	120,549	222 800	1,706	12,57	2,00,0	<u>1</u>	-	1,705	12,975	- 75	73.55	<u> </u>	100

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