

# Church Asks Udall Stand On Proposal

## Los Angeles' Request For Gem State Water Results in Warning

WASHINGTON — Senator Frank Church has asked the Administration to define its position on the Los Angeles proposal to divert Idaho water to Southern California.

Church wrote Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, not only warning he would use his position on the Senate Interior Committee to block any such proposal, but also citing the need to get on with Idaho's river-development program. Church wrote:

"Naturally, all of us in Idaho are determined to protect and preserve our water resource. It is both our life and our future.

### Opposes Proposal

"As the senior senator from Idaho, serving on the Senate Interior Committee, you will understand that I would never countenance any move to divert Idaho water to another state.

"Whatever the ambitions of the State of California, we are fortunate that the role of the federal government in Idaho has always been that of a provider of water.

"I have yet to meet an Idaho farmer who has lost a bucketful of water to the federal government. But legion is the number of Idaho farmers to whom water is regularly supplied from federal reclamation projects.

"There remains the risk, of course, that other states will covet unappropriated water, wherever it can be found.

### Serves as Reminder

"The Los Angeles proposal should serve to remind us of the urgency for getting on with such pending projects, sponsored by your department, as the Burns Creek Dam, Teton Dam, and the Guffey plan to bring life to the Mountain Home desert.

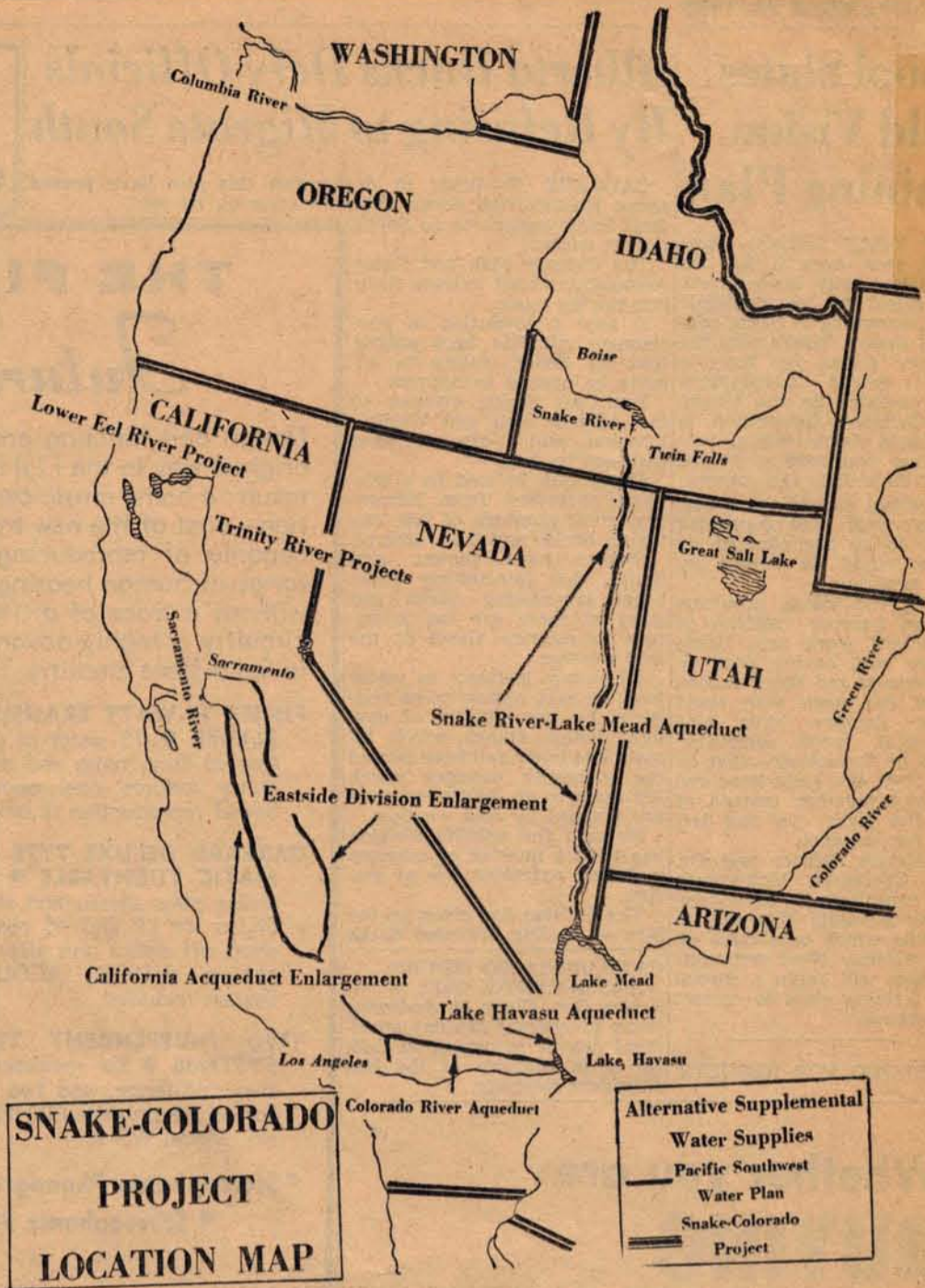
### Idaho Water in Idaho

All of these would fully utilize Idaho Water in Idaho.

"We have discussed these projects many times, and I commend your steady and constructive support for them.

"It is inevitable that the sponsors of this most recent California scheme will seek to involve the federal government in their plans.

"For this reason, I make the request that you issue a definite statement of the Administration's position respecting this Los Angeles proposal to divert Idaho water to Southern California."



**MAP SHOWS** proposed Snake River-Lake Mead aqueduct to carry water to southern California in a plan proposed by Los Angeles. It is offered as an alternative to diversion of northern California water, shown at left. Water would be lifted 3000 feet from Snake, and travel by gravity flow to Lake Mead.

## Los Angeles Plan Detailed

# Snake Water's Top Quality Cited

Cited in the Los Angeles plan for using 2.4 million acre-feet of Snake River water is the assertion its quality is superior to Colorado River water.

Southern California would get additional Colorado River water under the Southwest water plan, proposed by the Interior Department.

The superior quality conclusion is based on water-analysis data included in the 22-page description of the plan, a copy of which was received by Gov. Robert E. Smylie.

The report says the Snake plan would reduce the cost of the initial parts of the Southwest plan, proposed by the Interior Department, and permit accomplishment of all its objectives.

It estimates cost of \$1.4 billion to carry Snake River water 519 miles, compared to \$2.2 billion for moving the same amount from Northern California.

### 3000 Feet in 80 Miles

Water would be held behind a low dam at Thousand Springs, below Twin Falls.

Seven pumps would lift it 3000 feet, to the 6000-foot level, in 80 miles.

From there, says the report, gravity flow would carry it 360 miles through a lined canal to the Barclay Reservoir in Nevada.

From there, it would drop 80 miles through six power plants to Lake Mead.

From Lake Mead, water would be carried to Lake Havasu, in Southern California.

The plan says it would develop additional power at the Hoover and Davis power plants.

The plan estimates the water would develop \$60.1 million worth of power a year, (10.18 billion kilowatt hours), about the same amount estimated for the cost of lifting it from the Snake to the 6000-foot level.

### Plenty of Power

It suggests plenty of power would be available for that purpose from coal-fed steam-generating plants.

The plan estimates a rate of 6 mills per kilowatt hour.

The plan includes paying \$14.6 million a year power reparations to existing and proposed power plants along the Snake

ing reparations, is \$83.7 million, compared to \$104.7 million estimated for the Northern to Southern California transfer.

Construction is proposed in two stages, the first of seven years, to provide 1.25 million acre-feet per year storage capacity, and the second of five years to bring it to 2.5 million.

### Seepage Loss

The added 100,000 is included as expected seepage loss. Says the report:

"The additional high-quality Snake River supply in the lower Colorado River will also reduce salinity problems which would benefit all current and future projects diverting water from the river, at or below Lake Mead, both in the United States and Mexico."

The report says the Pacific Southwest plan proposes to de-

velop a million additional acre-feet through conservation projects on the Colorado River to curb seepage and transpiration.

Water from Northern California would be stored in reservoirs on the Trinity and Eel Rivers, and carried 240 miles to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

From there it would be conveyed 300 miles into the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley through proposed enlargement of the California aqueduct and the eastside division of the Central Valley project.

Half, or 1.2 million acre-feet, would stay in Southern California, and the other 1.2 million feet would flow through a new aqueduct to Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border.

The 1.2 million acre-feet going to Los Angeles would replace the same amount the city now gets through the Colorado River Aqueduct.

## Medical Services