

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, in our projects, is there any place now—take the Missouri River or the Columbia River developments or the Central Valley's developments, the matter has been worked out well with the private utilities, I think, in all three areas. But the Government does have control of this particular generating facility that generates the first dollars into the projects, you might say. What they do with the power is sell the power and work out an agreement with the private facilities and public agencies. I think it has worked out very well. I do not think it has harmed anything, and the utilities in those areas are now using all the power and a good portion of it is marketed.

Mr. SAYLOR. Has the gentleman from California ever heard what happened to public utilities in the Tennessee Valley area?

Mr. JOHNSON. That was an act of Congress. I was not here at the time but I think it has helped the area greatly and I think it is one of the finest examples of putting water to use for the people and conserving and developing resources.

Mr. SAYLOR. Right now it might be of interest to my colleague to know that the water development produces 3 percent of the power produced by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. JOHNSON. They are now utilizing their other resources and I think within the Four Corners area, it accomplished the same thing. I do not say that private utilities would be put out of business. They would probably take and market this power and do a very good job of it. But I do not think we just have to turn over all of our resources to somebody else to develop.

Now, there is a great controversy right within this committee, but that is just my personal opinion. Anybody else may have his own.

But I do think if we are ever going to augment this river if we do it through a desalinization program, it is going to be very expensive and certainly the power should be a contributor to the development.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, in that connection, there will be an awful job absorbing a block of power of this size. One comes in in 1990 for 2,900,000, in 2000, 1,299,000 and in 2010, another 2,900,000 mill kilowatts in one block. That is a tremendous amount of power and there is nothing that will receive something from marketing that power. This is an additional problem. But it is so far off, I did not want to get into it.

Mr. JOHNSON. It might be too far off, because we are going to gain a lot of knowledge on what is put together out there now. If Bolsa Island does what the figures show it could, if private power and public power and the public agencies, the metropolitan water district, Federal Government and a couple of Federal agencies, contribute a little—

Mr. HOSMER. These developments will have to be factored into both public and private systems.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would say through new techniques in long-distance transmission, there has not been any power developed that has not been used. We do not have any surplus power in the United States. If you want to increase the use, all you have to do is make the rate low and the power will be used. I do not want to say we live in—

Mr. DOMINY. The projected generation from the first dual purpose plant, incidentally, is only 1 year's load growth for the Pacific Southwest.

Mr. HOSMER. For where?