

**STATEMENT OF ALEX RADIN, GENERAL MANAGER, AMERICAN
PUBLIC POWER ASSOCIATION**

Mr. RADIN. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement. There are references in my prepared statement to two projects in Alaska which we mistakenly thought were under consideration by the committee today, and they are not.

With your permission, I can run through this statement very quickly.

Mr. JONES. Proceed as you wish, sir.

Mr. RADIN. My name is Alex Radin. I am general manager of the American Public Power Association, a national trade organization which represents more than 1,400 municipal and other local publicly owned electric utilities in 46 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Our offices are located at 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

I appear here today to express APPA support of authorization of five proposed hydroelectric projects: Petit Jean and White Oak, in Arkansas; Lake Grace and Takatz Creek, in Alaska, and Salem Church in Virginia.

Electricity demands in the Nation are doubling every 8 to 10 years. Local publicly owned electric utilities are experiencing an even faster growth rate, and have a responsibility to their consumer-owners to meet these demands with adequate, reliable, and low-cost power. More than 400 of the municipal and other local publicly owned utilities purchase all or part of their power supply from Federal power marketing agencies, and consequently our association has a substantial interest in Federal power projects.

IMPORTANCE OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Along with a growing demand for electricity, there has been an increasing nationwide concern for reliable electric service and environmental improvements associated with the supply of electric power. From the standpoint of these criteria, hydroelectric power is unique in its ability to aid system stability and in the fact that it does not contribute to air or water pollution.

The Northeast blackout of November 1965, alerted the Nation to the danger of widespread power failures. This event and subsequent outages in other sections of the country prompted the Federal Power Commission to produce a lengthy report pertaining to prevention of blackouts and to suggest legislation to aid in prevention of blackouts.

In its November 1966 interim report on the Northeast blackout, the FPC reported:

Systems which had access to hydroelectric power were among the first to restore service on November 9.

The Bonneville Power Administration, reporting to the Senate Commerce Committee on the subject of the blackout, noted:

Our primary source is hydroelectric generation rather than stem, and is less vulnerable to system disturbance.

Hydroelectric power can be started quickly and is susceptible to rapid changes in output. In this way, it can aid system continuity and reduce the length of any outage.