

factors Congress established in the allocation formula for the land and water conservation fund assures them funds which may be adequate to meet their needs.

The more populous States, however, have already enacted bond issues which greatly exceed the revenues which they can expect to receive from all Federal grant programs combined. Thus, these States will depend heavily upon bonded indebtedness for capital investment and upon general taxation for operation and maintenance costs.

C. TREND OF CAPITAL OUTLAYS

1. TREND AND FEDERAL-STATE PROPORTIONS

Annual capital outlays for outdoor recreation have been increasing at a rapidly accelerating pace since 1946 (see table 2). Between 1951 and 1960, Federal capital investments increased over two and one-half times. State expenditures increased 59 percent during the period. The actual change of Federal expenses was from \$69.8 million in 1951 to \$194.2 million in 1960. For State expenditure, actual change was from \$117.4 million in 1951 to \$186.6 million in 1960. From 1960 to 1964, Federal expenditures escalated million, an increase of 45 percent in 4 years.

The rapid increase in expenditures for outdoor recreation was lated primarily by a greatly increased public demand for recreation opportunities. Attendance figures at State and Federal recreation areas jumped from 419.9 million in 1960 to 623.5 million in 1964. Other contributing factors were the backlog of maintenance which had accumulated during the Second World War and the increasing land, labor, and materials.

2. SOURCES OF FINANCING

Financing of capital outlays for recreation facilities on Federal State lands traditionally has been primarily by appropriations taxes. However, there is a strong trend toward financing outlays from special funds at the Federal level and from grant and bond issues at the State level.

The Federal Government also receives special gifts of land and money for recreation from States and other governmental individuals and organizations. The major recipient, the National Park Service, has received \$14.5 million in such gifts since 1960. Figures on gifts to other agencies are not available.

In September 1964, Congress created the land and water conservation fund. Three Federal outdoor recreation agencies, the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, have since been dependent upon the fund for acquisition of land for outdoor recreation purposes and to protect and manage species of wildlife.

The land and water conservation fund also makes grants available to the States and their political subdivisions for the purchase, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation areas. However, no outdoor recreation acquisition or development projects