

financed through the grant-in-aid program by the close of fiscal year 1965.

The open space program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development also has been made available grants-in-aid to States as well as their political subdivisions for the acquisition of land and the development of facilities. Aimed primarily at cities, however, the program has been little used by States agencies.

During the past 6 years, 10 States have issued bonds with a value of \$430.8 million to finance outdoor recreation facilities. In 1960, New York led the parade of recent major efforts by enacting a \$75 million bond issue. In 1961, New Jersey followed with \$60 million and Wisconsin with \$50 million. In 1963, Connecticut issued \$3 million in recreation bonds; Pennsylvania \$70 million. In 1964, California topped the list with a \$150 million issue followed by Washington with \$10 million, Rhode Island with \$5 million, and Massachusetts with \$3.3 million. In 1965, Kentucky floated a \$4.5 million bond issue.

D. NEEDS AND PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL OUTLAYS

1. CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Federal and State Governments expect to invest approximately \$11 billion for outdoor recreation during the decade 1966 through 1975. The States will spend \$3.4 billion of their own funds and \$1 billion in land and water conservation fund grants. See table 3 for the annual estimated expenditures.

Investments are needed to improve existing State and Federal recreation areas to accommodate more intensive use and to develop new areas.

Expanding public demand for outdoor recreation, growth of the Nation's population, the rising standard of living, and increasing amounts of leisure time are the principal factors creating pressures for additional recreation facilities. During the period 1960 through 1976, the U.S. population is expected to increase by 50 percent. The demand for camping will increase between 89 and 149 percent; the demand for swimming will grow between 76 and 90 percent; and the demand for picnicking will expand from 50 to 67 percent.

2. SOURCES OF FINANCING

The Federal Government will fund its capital outlays from the land and water conservation fund and from general taxation.

Acquisition of recreation lands and water by the National Park Service and the Forest Service and by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including acquisitions to protect endangered species of wildlife, are expected to be financed from the land and water conservation fund. In any one year, 40 percent of the proceeds ordinarily would be devoted to Federal acquisition programs. However, the fund act authorizes the President to recommend that the Federal portion be as much as 55 percent or as little as 25 percent in any one year during the first 5 years of the program, which began January 1, 1965. Because the act also authorizes Congress to advance a total of \$480 million