for Federal acquisition and State grants-in-aid during the 8-year period beginning in fiscal year 1968, substantial funds during the next few years could be made available for such Federal land acquisition if Congress wishes. Rapidly escalating price of recreation lands during the last few years suggests that such advances of funds at an early date may be wise and prudent investments. The schedule indicated by table 3 includes accelerated advance appropriations.

Acquisition of recreation lands around multiple-purpose reservoirs built by the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Tennessee Valley Authority are generally financed from general appropriations. Under the terms of the Federal Water Projects Recreation Act, enacted in 1965, full recreation development will be provided on most reservoirs only if non-Federal public bodies agree to operate and maintain the facilities and to repay to the Federal Government one-half the separable costs attributable to outdoor recreation.

Payments to the Treasury from the land and water conservation fund under provisions of section 6(a)(2) of the Conservation Fund Act may be made to help offset Federal costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement at projects which are not cost-shared by local public bodies.

Because State or local government bodies may elect to pledge revenues from entrance fees and other user charges to pay their share of the costs of recreation features, half of the directly identifiable costs attributable to outdoor recreation on many Federal multiple-purpose water projects are expected to be paid in the future by the visitors to such projects.

Construction of recreation facilities for Federal agencies generally will be financed from general taxation. However, facilities constructed at multiple-purpose reservoirs will be subject to the same cost-sharing requirements as will recreation land acquisitions.

The States generally are expected to finance most of their land and water acquisition from direct tax funds, matched by Federal grants-in-aid from the land and water conservation fund, from the open space program, and from the Greenspan program. Federal grant programs are expected to provide only 10 to 15 percent of the estimated annual investment needed to develop the necessary non-Federal public facilities. Many States will issue bonds to acquire the initial capital necessary, then repay the funds from tax revenues.