

must be formed and that community facilities and services must be provided in close coordination with the various stages through which an oil shale industry must pass before achieving its maximum growth.

The known deposits of the Green River Formation cover vast areas of southwestern Wyoming. The withdrawal of the federal lands over this formation has, of course, prevented the development of oil shale up until this time. The most recent withdrawal of lands from sodium leasing and further mining location will also serve to prohibit development unless these withdrawal orders are rescinded at the same time as the Department of the Interior announces its final leasing regulations. Wyoming, of course, would be strongly opposed to a continued withdrawal of these lands after the 90 days that Secretary Udall has announced for his regulation publication timetable. To further bar the staking of mining claims on oil shale lands will greatly inhibit the future development of Wyoming's many mineral resources in this area.

Wyoming recognizes the great significance of water in the proper development of its oil shale reserves. In this regard it asks that Congress give full attention to the possible demands on the waters of the Upper Colorado River system. Such demands should, of course, be projected to 1980 and beyond for we are led to believe that significant lead time will be required before full commercial production of oil shale is to be realized. Wyoming will vigorously request that its share of the Upper Colorado River water apportioned to it under the Upper Colorado River Compact be protected for such future mineral development needs.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, let me say that Wyoming stands foursquare behind the immediate development of an oil shale and associated minerals industry. My state asks only that it be given a fair opportunity to show its good faith in the future planning by all levels of government for this industry. We stand ready to coordinate and to cooperate with any and all government authorities. I would hope that such proper planning followed by development will now proceed without delay.

Thank you.

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STATEMENT OF HON. CALVIN L. RAMPTON, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF UTAH

Prior commitments have made it impossible for me to personally appear at this hearing and I appreciate the opportunity of presenting this statement through Senator Frank E. Moss.

We are making available for lease to private industry our State owned deposits of oil shale and will continue to do so. We believe that the demand for energy will be such that conventional oil and gas resources will not meet our needs during the 1970's. Consideration of economic and national defense indicate need for development of a domestic, synthetic fuel program. We believe the program recently announced by Secretary of Interior could be a vital first step. We urge that the program be implemented to allow private industry to develop both the state owned and the federally owned oil shale reserves.

We believe that the blocking up program announced as part of the Secretary's oil shale program should include the right of the State of Utah to exchange on an equal value basis scattered oil shale lands for blocks of federal land. The State then in turn could make these blocked lands available for development by private enterprise.

At present, The Secretary has also suspended action on Indemnity Selection applications of the State of Utah. We believe the Secretary should permit the State to acquire oil shale lands from the Government pursuant to these selections.

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STATEMENT BY HON. WALLACE F. BENNETT, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

OIL SHALE—A GREAT POTENTIAL

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I would like to thank the Committee for this opportunity to present my views to this distinguished committee as it begins hearings on the Federal oil shale program and policies.

It has been my privilege to testify before this Committee before regarding Oil Shale and to explain my views on this very important subject which has so