

Mr. JONES. This is true.

The CHAIRMAN. There are many new problems of engineering and technology when you are prospecting in deep water. Also, offshore from Alaska you are dealing with real problems of extreme tides, ocean currents, and so on.

I just pose this question. I do not know the answer, but it would seem to me there is some relationship, although the problems are different. We are dealing with problems, and we are dealing with the requirement of additional expenditures, and that is why I raise the question about the 5-percent figure.

Mr. JONES. Just as I have pointed out that the royalty payments on oil from shale would enter into the total economic picture, so today the royalty payments on offshore oil enter into the economics there. These two are reflected in any bid prices for the lands.

I find myself a little bit at a loss as to how to pursue this comparison, though, because I could just as well extend it to sand and gravel or other minerals that are mined in much the same way that oil shale would be mined, and here the 5-percent royalty has been the traditional level for this kind of extraction industry.

So you can make this kind of comparison with a lot of things that are more nearly like the extraction of oil shale from the ground and by the same techniques.

Senator ALLOTT. Mr. Chairman, could I comment on this just very briefly? I think it would be well to have the staff prepare a more inclusive statement than I have found here just in a moment. I think that where the recovery of minerals from the ground is, and the mining is a significant factor, that the lower royalty has been utilized as opposed to the 12½ percent or 16 percent.

I was looking here at title 30 of the United States Code, section 262, relating to sodium. I think we ought to have the staff get these other minerals.

The CHAIRMAN. I think this is a very important point because it is hard to remember that varying applications apply under the Mineral Leasing Act, as it relates to the Outer Continental Shelf. We will have this prepared.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Minerals subject to leasing under act of Feb. 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and under the Acquired Lands Act of Aug. 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 351-359)

	Royalty rate	Statute citation
Oil and gas (competitive).....	As fixed in lease with 12½ percent minimum.	Sec. 17 M.L.A. (41 Stat. 437, 60 Stat. 950; 30 U.S.C. 181).
Oil and gas (noncompetitive).....	12½ percent.	Do.
Coal.....	As fixed in lease. 5 cents per ton minimum.	30 U.S.C. 207.
Potash.....	Not less than 2 percent of gross value at point of shipment.	44 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 282.
Sodium.....	do.	41 Stat. 443, 45 Stat. 1019; 30 U.S.C. 262.
Phosphate.....	do.	41 Stat. 440; 30 U.S.C. 213.
Sulfur.....	Fixed in lease. No minimum established.	44 Stat. 301.
Oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen and bituminous rock.	Fixed in lease. No minimum.	30 U.S.C. 241.
Outer Continental Shelf.....	Not less than 12½ percent.	