

90 percent. And 58,000 daily barrels, measured by stream day barrels on a calendar day basis, would correct the number by 2,000 barrels per day.

The funds already expended by TOSCO and its associates in furtherance of this commercial production venture provide some indication of its magnitude. TOSCO has, itself, expended more than \$21.5 million. In addition, approximately \$26 million has been spent by its associates. Of the total of approximately \$47.5 million, approximately \$23.5 million has been devoted to acquisition of reserves, principally to those susceptible of immediate commercial development and capable of producing more than 200,000 daily barrels for over 25 years. The remaining funds have been expended to carry the technology to its present state of readiness.

The mining, retorting, and related technologies which have thus been proved and will be commercially applied are, by agreement, under the sole control of TOSCO as exclusive licensor. As licensor, TOSCO has embarked upon a free and open licensing policy under which it will make all or any part of the technology available to bona fide licensees under terms reasonable and customary in the trade.

Such a free and open licensing policy is consistent with the widespread practice of the petroleum industry, a practice which experience has shown stimulates competition, production, and revenues.

Nor is TOSCO alone in the field of technology. The committee has had the benefit today of the views of the Union Oil Co. of California and is surely aware of Union's sizable contribution. In addition, there is the work of the Bureau of Mines through its various research facilities, and more recently, of the group of companies associated together under the management of Mobil Oil Co. at the former Bureau of Mines facility at Anvil Points in Rifle, Colo. Some, and perhaps all, of these efforts in above-ground processing technology will undoubtedly prove not only successful but sufficiently attractive to permit industrial application.

The development of technology for processing the material "in place" today, as they have mentioned, has become unclear due to reports of the presence of other minerals as well as because of formidable technical problems. However, as a nation, we have learned to expect that we will develop technology to meet our needs. Suitable methods for *in situ* processing in at least some of the deposits will likely ultimately be developed.

As Senator Allott said yesterday, there are places that have been found in the basin where, in fact, when 1,400 continuous feet of high quality material has been recorded, the depth at the bottom of the shaft is 2,200 feet below the surface.

Since by far the more overwhelming percentage of the oil is found in these deep places, and they lie at the center of the basin, and by far the overwhelming percentage of the contained oil lies in the public domain, which is also found principally at the center of the basin, TOSCO estimates that approximately 65 percent of the acreage containing approximately 84 percent of the oil in place is in the public domain and the Naval Reserve properties.

Against this background of fact, I would like to turn to the question with which the committee is primarily concerned, the matter of the