Mr. KNOTT. We would be glad to supply that. Just one quick passing example. We had 115 acres of land near Portland, Oreg.—a Federal Communications field office. That was exchanged for city property adjoining the Federal building, which houses the Bonneville Power Administration in Portland. This was land that was needed, not only for motor pool operations, but for the future expansion of the building. We are trying to use properties where we can effect these exchanges rather than make other dispositions.

(The following information was later furnished for the record:)

Value of nine real property exchanges during fiscal year 1967—$3.4 million.

We have exchanged properties outside of forest preserves for privately owned properties within the boundaries of the preserves that the Department—the Forest Service—wanted to acquire. This has also been true with respect to lands administered by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

We continue to stress the disposal of surplus property by sale in order to—

(1) Return its full cash value to the Treasury;
(2) Reduce maintenance costs; and
(3) Return property to the local tax tolls and to the civilian economy as a source of jobs and payrolls in local communities.

During the fiscal year 1967 GSA sold a total of 406 real properties valued at $39½ million. Prices obtained from the sale of this surplus real property totaled $46 million. In the first 4 months of the current fiscal year, sales have totaled $30.2 million.

The preceding fiscal year disposals totaled $125 million, for an all-time high. But, our annual sales levels depend on the mix of properties, rather than the number of properties, and the value of the available properties.

A large portion of the surplus property disposed of each year is conveyed at price discounts for public non-Federal uses. Under existing procedures, prior to public sale, State and local governmental agencies and eligible nonprofit organizations are given notice by the GSA of the possible availability of surplus real property for disposal for health, education, park and recreation, historic monument, wildlife conservation, and public airport purposes, without charge or at price discounts, and afforded the opportunity of submitting a plan for the acquisition and use of the property. During the first 4 months of fiscal year 1968, 51 surplus real properties have been conveyed for public uses. Federal investments in these properties amounted to $79 million.

Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (Public Law 88-587, approved September 3, 1964) a fund was established to assist in providing moneys for the planning, acquisition, and development of lands for park and other outdoor recreation uses, including matching grants-in-aid to States for these purposes. Receipts from surplus real property sales are deposited in and form the bulk of the fund.

Turning to another subject, during fiscal year 1967, in a number of large cities, contracts for the maintenance, repair, and overhaul of electric typewriters and certain other office machines were awarded to local companies. Previously, only services by manufacturers had been made avaialble by GSA for Government-wide use. The results of this shift in contractual base have demonstrated sufficient savings to