

easements" through purchase and lease-back or sell-back of land with appropriate use restrictions.

I sincerely hope that when these bills come before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which Committee I am senior Republican member, they will receive rapid and forceful approval, in order that there will be a favorable law at the earliest possible moment. This is especially pressing because it is likely that the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be the only source from which the estimated \$43 million needed to complete the acquisitions at Point Reyes National Seashore, and the anywhere from \$50 to \$200 million needed to finance the proposed Redwood National Park, will come.

Senator KUCHEL. And, in addition, some comments I had the pleasure of making in the Sierra Club Monthly Bulletin and some comments I made in the Senate last year on this general subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, all of that will be included.
(The documents referred to follow.)

[From the Congressional Record, Jan. 19, 1967]

A PROPOSAL TO FINANCE AMERICA'S CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to cause the revenues realized under the Outer Continental Shelf Act of 1953, the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and the Potash Leasing Act of 1927 and 1948, to be deposited in the land and water conservation fund to the extent that such revenues would otherwise be treated as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury.

The land and water conservation fund was set up by Congress to finance park and recreation areas, seashores, wilderness areas, and wildlife refuges. During the last several years Congress has authorized the creation of an enormous number of national parks, seashores, and recreation areas in all parts of the country. America's population is not going to get smaller; it will grow and continue to grow. Recreational facilities must be developed now to meet that growth. Our generation owes future generations the opportunity to share in the great outdoor heritage of our Nation.

Parks cost money—money to acquire property, money to develop the areas, money to maintain and expand existing facilities.

There is a large and growing gap between the cost of protecting our natural heritage for future generations and the money available in the land and water conservation fund. Unless this conservation gap is closed, much of the magnificent park legislation which has passed through Congress in the past few years may stand on the statute books as an unfulfilled dream.

If we are to preserve treasures like the Point Reyes National Seashore, the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Assateague Island, the Cape Cod National Seashore, and the proposed Redwood National Park, funds must be available to fulfill these noble and farsighted plans.

When Congress authorizes a national recreation facility we now wait several years before funds for land acquisition become available. It is wrong to allow land speculators to take advantage of those years of delay and to reap large profits at the expense of the public. On the other hand, it is unfair to tell the owners of property within proposed recreation areas, "You can't sell your land, and it may be several years until the Government has the money available to buy your land from you."

There is a source of money which would enable us to complete a truly great recreation and park system for all Americans. Portions of receipts of the Bureau of Land Management from the leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf and from certain other mineral leases now go into the General Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. These receipts average about \$100 million annually. They have exceeded \$300 million in a single year.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a tabulation of the Outer Continental Shelf receipts and the Mineral Leasing Act receipts, which have gone into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts in each of the last 10 years, be printed in the Record at this point.