In addition, the Administration has programs now pending before the Congress which would total $160 million. This amount includes only $60 million for the Redwood National Park. If one completes the authorizations with and without ceilings in addition to those now pending, approximately $478 million would be required for the Park Service alone.

The Forest Service operates under a different program requirement than that of the Park Service. Additions to Forest Service land are authorized under the Weeks Act. If their recommendations for purchase are approved by the Forest Reservations Commission, they have completed the requirements of authorization and require appropriations for purchase. The Forest Service has estimated, however, that in a 10-year period the acquisition of lands primarily for recreation would approximate $310 million.

The Bureau of Sports, Fisheries and Wildlife shares in the Fund only by acquiring land for endangered species or to meet special recreation needs. Their general estimate for a projected period of 5 years approximate $15 million.

To provide for a means of meeting this significant demand for outdoor recreation resources the Chairman of this Committee has introduced S. 1401 for himself, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Kuchel, and Mr. Nelsen, to amend Title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund of 1965 for the purpose of augmenting the revenues accruing to the Fund.

At the present time the Fund receives revenue from three sources: (1) proceeds from fees received by the Federal agencies at installations they administer; (2) all proceeds from the disposal of surplus real property and related property under the Federal Property and Related Services Act of 1949; (3) the refundable portion of the fuel and special gasoline used in motorboats; (4) advance appropriations, beginning with the third full fiscal year to average not more than $60 million for each fiscal year.

S. 1401 would increase these revenues by adding: (1) the unearmarked monies now deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920; (2) the unearmarked receipts from the National Forests which are now deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury; (3) the receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953. These additions would accrue to the Fund for a specific period extending from July 1, 1968 and concluding on June 30, 1973.

The annual receipts from these sources of revenue would approximate between $16 and $19 million from the Mineral Leasing Act, approximately $450 million from the Outer Continental Shelf, and approximately $88 million from the National Forests receipts. The Department of the Interior has indicated in its report that according to their studies the total local and state needs for the next 10 years are estimated to be about $3.6 billion. The same report suggests that the Land and Water Conservation Fund be established at a ceiling of $200 million annually for the next 5 years. They conclude that if their recommendations are agreed to by the Congress that some $540 million would need to be found from additional sources.

It would appear, Mr. Chairman, that we are almost back where we started in our attempts to relieve the backlog. We would prefer S. 1401 without the ceiling limitation of $200 million annually. If the limit becomes incorporated into the Statute and budgetary restrictions are eased over the next few years, in order to raise this ceiling another amendment would be required. It appears to us that it would be more prudent to continue with the original concept of the Fund. As the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 stands at present, all monies must be appropriated from the Fund by the usual appropriations procedure. If the Appropriations Committees determine that it is not in keeping with the total public interest to appropriate all the revenues accruing to the Fund in a particular year and the Congress agrees with this decision, no undue hardship has resulted. Also, under the stipulation of the Statute, if all monies are not appropriated within a two-year period they are returned to the Treasury.

In Short, S. 1401 takes into account the significant need not yet met and does not seek to make the restriction of funds in any given year a basic part of the Statute. It would appear to us that S. 1401, as introduced, provides a more flexible vehicle for meeting the problem of funding recreation programs.

We should like to call special attention to the addition of Section 8 to Title I of the basic act as provided by S. 1401. This new section would permit $30 million to be authorized to be appropriated by contract authorization. Mr. Chairman, this has not been a popular procedure with the Congress. While there has been precedent in the case of the Open Spaces provisions of the Housing