

ginia Regional Park Authority plan the acquisition of adjacent areas totaling nearly 5,000 acres for public parks and wildlife refuge; (2) the shoreline of the 20-mile long, fresh-water Occoquan Reservoir on the boundary between Fairfax and Prince William counties, where the Regional Park Authority plans to acquire 3,500 acres as an extension of its present 1,800 acre Bull Run-Occoquan Regional Park; and (3) the Palisades of the Potomac in Arlington and Fairfax counties where the Regional Park Authority hopes to add to its 50-acre Potomac Palisades Regional Park in Arlington and acquire additional acreage in Fairfax County.

I fully recognize that I have pinpointed only one small portion of this vast United States, but it is a dramatic example of the need to preserve open space in our urbanizing areas before it is too late.

The enactment of S-1401 would greatly help to meet this need and would further stimulate increased appropriations of State and local funds to multiply the Federal dollar.

Thank you.

Senator CHURCH. Mr. A. Gene Gazlay of the Michigan Department of Conservation.

**STATEMENT OF A. GENE GAZLAY, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
DIRECTOR, MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, ON
BEHALF OF THE GREAT LAKES COMMISSION**

Mr. GAZLAY. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am A. Gene Gazlay, executive assistant to the director of the Michigan Department of Conservation. I am testifying in behalf of the Great Lakes Commission in support of S. 1401, which would provide additional revenues for the land and water conservation fund.

The Great Lakes Commission is the recommendatory and advisory agency for the eight Great Lakes States on water and related land resources matters, and has a prime interest in conserving and using wisely the resources of the Great Lakes Basin. The commission became operational in 1955 when five of the eight States passed legislation ratifying the Great Lakes compact. Since 1955, the remaining three States have ratified our compact.

At the annual meeting of the Great Lakes Commission, held in Chicago on November 21, 1967, the Great Lakes Commission, on the recommendation of its fisheries and wildlife committee, of which I served as acting chairman, formally adopted a resolution which strongly endorsed S. 1401, which would deposit all revenues from the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Lands Act of 1953 into the land and water conservation fund.

The Great Lakes Commission's wholehearted endorsement of this legislation results from the knowledge that outdoor recreational opportunities are becoming increasingly important needs as our population increases and becomes more urbanized. It is also our belief that the development and acquisition of these vitally important outdoor recreational resources are not keeping up with the population growth or with the increase in leisure time.

The Great Lakes Commission also strongly supports the proposition that was accepted when the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act was being formulated by the Congress—namely, that the State and local governmental units must play the pivotal role in the development of our outdoor recreational resources. For this reason, we recommend that the division of funds continue to be on a 60-percent State-40-per-