

tial funds will be available for development and management of these resources.

When Public Law 88-578 was enacted it was estimated that the fund in 1967 would amount to \$196 million of which \$49 million would come from entrance and user fees. Actual fees collected in 1967 were \$9.4 million, about 20 percent of the estimate. Entrance and user fees had been estimated to comprise \$468 million during the first 10 years of the fund. Yesterday Secretary Udall indicated these sources would amount to \$60 million, about 13 percent of the earlier estimate. This could be interpreted either as a general lack of demand for outdoor recreation or as unwillingness by the public to pay for use of public facilities which have largely been available without fee.

It is unquestioned that high demand exists for outdoor recreation in and around our major metropolitan areas. Mr. Orell will discuss two related items: development of Federal lands and encouragement of recreational development on private lands.

ADVANCE CONTRACTING

Section 1(b) of S. 1401 would authorize advance contracting authority of \$30 million annually for the next 2 years. This is intended to permit administrative agencies to acquire lands within designated areas immediately after such areas are created by Congress.

While this is held out as a potential source of saving to the Government in some instances, it may nevertheless, be unwise to commit funds in advance of appropriations when subsequent circumstances may require our Nation to use them more effectively elsewhere in the public interest.

The current backlog of land acquisitions already authorized by Congress totals \$500 million. It is estimated that Federal land acquisition projects which have or will be considered by this committee during this Congress (redwoods, scenic and wild rivers, scenic trails, and numerous others) could bring this amount to \$1 billion or more.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation last year estimated that at least an additional \$90 million would be necessary to acquire sites for which Congress had authorized \$206 million. The Point Reyes area, for which Congress authorized \$19 million in 1966, was estimated last year to cost \$57 million. A better evaluation of potential costs and more selectivity in proposed sites by the administration and the Congress is absolutely essential.

Advance contractual authority should not be used to obscure the need for a careful review of proposed areas and a thorough investigation of expected costs and public values. We do not recommend approval of this advance contractual authority until the Congress and the administration exhibit some restraint in the creation of recreation areas which continue to reduce the land available for timber production and other uses. Currently the principal restraint has been the appropriations process.

SALE AND LEASE OF LAND AND INTERESTS

Our industry has supported the concept that the Federal Government should acquire or retain only those lands or rights in lands which are needed for essential government purposes. We are becoming con-