adjacent coastal States to be used for roads or public education, and the remaining 62½ percent would be divided among the 50 States, on the basis of population, for public education.

Thus the Long bill and S. 1401 provide for totally different uses of the same money; clearly we cannot have both bills, at least in the form in which they were introduced.

Some idea of the magnitude and importance of what we are talking about can be gained from the following facts:

The funds held in escrow from mineral leasing operations in disputed areas off the coast of Louisiana—the only State off which any substantial production in areas that might be outer shelf areas has taken place—now total approximately $1 billion in round figures.

Thus the State would get some $375 million immediately under Senator Long's bill, plus Louisiana's share under the 62½-percent formula based on population.

In the recent sale of outer shelf leases off California some $603 million was realized in bonuses alone. This is from only 373,000 acres, and thus the average bonus was some $11,000 an acre.

In general, revenues from the outer shelf have been running at something like $500 million a year.

Without objection I will direct that a statistical table of receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf leasing operations from 1955 through 1967 be placed in this hearing record at this point. It shows that a little over $3 billion has accrued.

(The document referred to follows:)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1955 THROUGH 1967; UPDATED THROUGH JAN. 31, 1968

	Bonuses rents 141820	Royalties 142020	Escrow	Total
1955	$142, 404, 630. 48	0	$12, 217, 134. 37	$154, 621, 764. 85
1956	111, 171, 041. 53	$52, 814. 63	26, 518, 518. 78	137, 742, 374. 94
	[1] (57, 434, 228. 69)	[1] (1, 656. 94)	57, 435, 885. 63	
1957	1, 976, 361. 00	232, 342. 31	10, 969, 890. 58	13, 178, 593. 89
1958	2, 630, 090. 41	830, 760. 69	12, 208, 496. 48	15, 669, 347. 58
1959	1, 145, 720. 00	2, 266, 484. 40	20, 418, 121. 35	23, 830, 325. 75
1960	226, 616, 838. 22	2, 839, 980. 97	172, 265, 367. 50	401, 722, 186. 69
1961	1, 716, 161. 23	5, 588, 525. 60	43, 762, 875. 15	51, 067, 561. 98
1962	6, 006, 921. 00	5, 605, 230. 15	498, 586, 287. 97	510, 198, 439. 12
1963	359, 370, 525. 43	7, 443, 921. 55	(229, 540. 465. 57)	137, 273, 981. 41
1964	5, 870, 970. 00	10, 620, 439. 52	135, 904, 544. 80	152, 395, 954. 32
1965	42, 223, 700. 64	11, 246, 201. 92	89, 032, 099. 84	142, 502, 002. 40
1966	161, 893, 155. 47	86, 424, 061. 11	(39, 552, 372. 76)	208, 764, 843. 82
1967	596, 202, 951. 97	41, 107, 770. 26	148, 129, 983. 44	785, 440, 705. 67
Through Jan 31, 1968	204, 629, 546. 95	30, 372, 670. 78	69, 539, 020. 62	304, 541, 238. 35
Total	1, 807, 807, 657. 66	204, 629, 546. 95	1, 027, 895, 388. 18	3, 038, 949, 320. 77

[1] GAO adjustment taken from general fund and placed in escrow.

Note: Does not include California sale of Feb. 6, 1968, of $602,719,621.60 bonus and 1st year rental of $1,089,543.

A review of the floor debate on the bill in the 88th Congress, H.R. 3846, which established the land and water conservation fund, shows that the policy of earmarking or dedicating funds from a specific source to a specific purpose troubles some Senators.

Our committee report on H.R. 3846 lists some seven precedents for the kind of earmarking for which S. 1401 makes provision. Without objection I will direct that this list, found on pages 17 and 18 of Senate Report 1364, 88th Congress, be made a part of this hearing record.