

The resources of the sea must be used, at least in major part, to develop new resources from the sea, in much the same way as revenues from the Federal lands in the interior States are dedicated to the development of other lands in those States.

Finally Louisiana urges this committee to look beyond the current state of ocean development and contemplate the future. The program advocated by Louisiana is vitally necessary to all of our States.

Today the context in which this problem is presented seems only to involve the Gulf States and California but the issues involved far exceed those presented, and proposed to be dealt with, in the pending bills.

All of our coastal areas have a vital stake in the determination of a permanent national policy for the development of the submerged lands—for the development of our ocean frontiers.

Louisiana urges the extension of the existing Federal policy, relative to the lands of the interior, to the submerged lands of our ocean frontier, and as in the case of the interior States, the dedication of a fair share of the proceeds of such development to assisting the States in meeting the demands attendant to such development.

The balance of the proceeds resulting from this development must be reinvested in projects reasonably related to fostering further development of those same areas—again, we say, in much the same manner as proceeds derived from the lands of the interior are so utilized.

We submit the basic principles of equity and fair play viewed in the light of long-established national policy, demand this result. Prudent utilization of the proceeds derived from the development of the areas involved require nothing less.

That is the end of my statement, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Governor. You certainly have very ably articulated the views of your great State of Louisiana.

I first want to call to your attention that the Federal policy of making revenues available under the Mineral Leasing Act to the States applies to States in which the Federal lands are within their State boundaries.

Now I might point out that 15 years ago—there are three of us here today who were on the Senate Interior Committee at that time, Senator Anderson, Senator Kuchel, and myself—we had in mind, frankly, the very problem that is now before us.

I want to call your attention to the provisions of the law relating to the Outer Continental Shelf. Specifically, section 4 provides that the Constitution and law of the United States shall be extended to the Outer Continental Shelf.

Paragraph 2 of the section provides in substance that, absent applicable Federal law, the laws of the adjacent State shall be applicable. Then paragraph 3—and this is very significant—I quote:

The provisions of this section for the adoption of State law as the law of the United States shall never be interpreted as a basis for claiming any interest in or jurisdiction on behalf of any state for any purpose over the seabed and subsoil of the Outer Continental Shelf, or the property and natural resources thereof, or the revenues therefrom.

That is from paragraph 3 of section 4 of the Outer Continental Shelf Act. The June 11, 1953, transcript of the executive session on the bill