

16 April 1965

TO:

**General Counsel**

ROOM NO.

BUILDING

**7-D-01**

**Headquarters**

REMARKS:

*In view of Committee of operations interest*  
**Action for this bulletin has been assigned to you. Please prepare the report required and forward through O/BEAM.**

*Bulletin 65-8*

FROM:

**John M. Clarke - O/BEAM**

ROOM NO.

BUILDING

EXTENSION

STAT **6-E-08**

**Headquarters**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

BULLETIN NO. 65-8

April 12, 1965

TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

SUBJECT: Reports on authorizing legislation

1. Purpose. The Bureau of the Budget has been asked by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations to compile lists of all legislation authorizing appropriations or establishing revolving funds. This Bulletin provides instructions for the submission of material to comply with that request. Certain other material requested by the Committee will be prepared centrally.

2. Reports. On or before April 30 each department or agency is requested to furnish to the Bureau of the Budget the material described in the paragraphs which follow. An original and 3 copies will be required.

3. Authorizations of appropriations. Legislation authorizing the enactment of future appropriations in definite amounts will be reported on the forms provided in the following categories:

a. Authorizations which limit the total amount to be appropriated. This group is to include any appropriation authorizations stated in a total specified amount without reference to fiscal year, or in specific amounts for a limited number of years. Only those authorizations will be reported under which additional appropriations could be enacted after December 31, 1964.

b. Annual authorizations. This group is to include all definite authorizations subject to annual renewal.

c. Authorizations of a continuing nature. In this group will be listed authorizations of appropriations which are stated in a specific amount per year without time limit and without a cumulative dollar limit.

Legislation authorizing appropriations in indefinite amounts (e.g., "such amounts as may be necessary . . .") will not be reported. Legislation authorizing appropriations for revolving funds should be excluded from the lists provided for in this paragraph and included on the list provided for in paragraph 4 below.

4. Legislation establishing revolving funds. All legislation currently in force which established revolving funds will be reported. Amounts authorized (whether or not additional action is required through the appropriation process) should be shown through December 31, 1964. Appropriations enacted through December 31, 1964 should be shown.

5. Permanent appropriations. All appropriations which become available without further action by Congress will be reported, except that trust funds will be excluded.

6. Instructions on reporting. Instructions for the preparation of the required reports are set forth in the attachment to this Bulletin.

7. Negative reports. If no programs of the agency are based on any authorizations of the types to be reported under the terms of this Bulletin, a statement to that effect will be appreciated.

KERMIT CORDON  
Director

Attachment

ATTACHMENT  
Bulletin No. 65-8INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING REPORTS ON AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

1. General instructions. Legal citations listed should be in terms of United States Code references where possible; reference to the Statutes at Large should be used otherwise. The date of enactment of the legislation should accompany the citation. In cases where the original legislation has been amended to provide additional authority for appropriations or to provide additional spending authority, the date of enactment of both the original legislation and the most recent amending legislation will be provided. In cases where the amounts authorized or the date of expiration have been amended since the original enactment, the current amounts or date of expiration should be the ones shown.

Authorizations falling into each of the four categories specified in the Bulletin (paragraphs 3a, 3b, 3c and 4) should be reported on the appropriate form illustrated by the attached exhibits.

Any unusual items which are not made clear by the information called for on the forms should be footnoted and explained.

2. Limited authorizations other than those requiring annual renewal (Exhibit A). Authorizations which limit the total amount to be appropriated (other than annual authorizations) will be reported in the form illustrated by this exhibit. If specific amounts are authorized for specific years, the amounts per year will be identified (column 3). Column 4 will identify amounts of appropriations under the authority which have been enacted up to December 31, 1964 (i.e., through the 88th Congress). Column 5 will show balance of authorization remaining as of December 31, 1964.

3. Authorizations requiring annual renewal (Exhibit B). Annual authorizations will be reported in the form illustrated by this exhibit.

4. Continuing definite authorizations (Exhibit C). Continuing authorizations (those stated in definite annual amounts without cumulative limitations or limits on the number of years) will be reported in the form illustrated by this exhibit.

5. Authorizations of revolving funds (Exhibit D). Legislation establishing revolving funds and authorizing appropriations or providing spending authority for revolving funds should be reported in the form illustrated by this exhibit. If authority for appropriations or spending authority for the fund has been provided by legislation separate from that establishing the fund, the citation and date of such legislation should be identified separately in column 1. In such a case amounts

authorized by such legislation should be separately identified in column 3. The type of authorization should be specified in column 2. The following abbreviations will be used:

"App."-----Authorization of appropriation

"P.D."-----Authorization to expend from  
public debt receipts

"C.D."-----Authorization to expend from  
corporate debt receipts

"C.A."-----Contract authorization

If more than one type of authority is provided to a fund, the amounts of each will be identified separately. Column 3 will include amounts of all authorizations enacted through December 31, 1964. In the case of indefinite authorizations for revolving funds, the word "indefinite" should be entered in column 3. In the case of indefinite debt authorizations the NOA provided column (4 or 5) will report the amount outstanding as of December 31, 1964. Columns 4 and 5 should contain amounts of all other NOA provided through December 31, 1964. Column 7 should ordinarily represent the difference between NOA provided (columns 4 and 5) and amounts paid into the fund (column 6). Column 8 should represent amounts authorized (column 3) less NOA provided (columns 4 and 5).

6. Permanent appropriations. A report listing all permanent appropriations (except trust funds) will be prepared on 8" x 10-1/2" paper. The title of the appropriation and a citation to the legal authority for the appropriation will be listed for each account.

Attachments

LIMITED AUTHORIZATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE REQUIRING ANNUAL RENEWAL  
[NAME OF AGENCY]

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Organization Unit and Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Citation and date</u>	<u>Expiration date</u>	<u>Amount of Authorization</u>	<u>Appropriated to Dec. 31, 1964</u>	<u>Balance of authorization remaining</u>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

EXHIBIT A  
Bulletin No. 65-8

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS:  
AUTHORIZATIONS REQUIRING ANNUAL RENEWAL  
[NAME OF AGENCY]

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Organization Unit and Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Citation and date</u> (1)	<u>Fiscal Year 1965 authorization</u> (2)	<u>Fiscal Year 1965 appropriation</u> (3)
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EXHIBIT B  
Bulletin No. 65-8

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS:  
CONTINUING DEFINITE AUTHORIZATIONS  
[NAME OF AGENCY]

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Organization Unit and Title of Appropriation</u>	<u>Citation and date</u>	<u>Annual amount of authorization</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1965 appropriation</u>
	(1)	(2)	(3)



AUTHORIZATIONS OF REVOLVING FUNDS

[NAME OF AGENCY]

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Organization Unit and Title of Revolving Fund	Citation and date	Type of author- ization	Amount authorized	NOA provided		Paid into the fund	Balance December 31, 1964	
				In appro- piation acts	Outside appro- piation acts		Available (Columns 4+5-6)	Authorized (Columns 3-4-5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

BULLETIN NO. 65-1

August 6, 1964

TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

SUBJECT: Review of current need for periodic and recurring reports required by law

1. Background, purpose and scope. In cooperation with the Congressional Committees on Government Operations, the Bureau of the Budget has initiated from time to time a review of periodic and recurring reports required by statute to be submitted to the Congress. The purposes of these studies have been to identify those reports which no longer are used or needed and to draft appropriate legislation for repealing or modifying these reporting requirements. The last such review was initiated nearly six years ago and resulted in repeal of twenty-six statutory reporting requirements (Public Law 86-533, June 29, 1960, 74 Stat. 245).

Another such review of statutory reporting requirements is being initiated in line with the President's requests to eliminate unnecessary activities and reduce agency reporting requirements. All reports which agencies are required by statute to prepare are to be examined, including not only those required to be submitted to the Congress but also those reports which agencies are required by statute to prepare although they are not submitted to Congress. As in past reviews the effort is being coordinated with the Government Operations Committees.

2. Review procedure. Each executive agency is responsible for reviewing each periodic and recurring report which it is required by law to prepare for submission to the Congress, to another agency of the Government, or to any other designated recipient. In addition, each executive agency is responsible for reviewing any reports which it prepares in completed form for submission by the President as required by law. Reviews need not be made of reports which are submitted to other agencies to be collated or summarized into overall reports required by statute. An analysis form (attached) is to be completed for each report reviewed. Space is provided on the form for information with respect to the origin, usage, and cost of each report and for submitting a recommendation as to its retention, discontinuance, or other action. A limited supply of the analysis form may be obtained from the Bureau of the Budget, Publications Unit, code 128, extension 22333.

The analysis forms need not be prepared for reports which all executive agencies must submit such as those listed on page 2 of House Document No. 273, 88th Congress, Second Session, under the title "By the Head of Each Department," unless their discontinuance or modification is recommended.

Two copies of the completed analysis form for each report are to be furnished to the Bureau of the Budget not later than September 15, 1964, along with the name and telephone number of an agency representative to whom informal inquiries may be directed.

Questions with respect to this review should be referred to James D. Currie, Bureau of the Budget, code 128, extension 22328.

KERMIT GORDON  
Director

Attachment

## ANALYSIS OF REPORT REQUIRED BY STATUTE

Agency \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Report \_\_\_\_\_

Principal Recipient \_\_\_\_\_

Statute Requiring Report \_\_\_\_\_

(GIVE DATE AND U.S. CODE CITATION)

1. Give SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF CONTENT, and the STATUTORY BACKGROUND of report.
2. Give DATES AND FREQUENCY OF SUBMISSION of report.
3. Explain DISTRIBUTION OF REPORT, giving number of recipients by type, i.e., Federal, State or local agencies, professional societies, etc. (Do not submit mailing lists). Include information on how report is used by such recipients, if known. If submitted to the Congress, identify the committees or subcommittees to which it is referred.
4. Describe briefly the PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING REPORT and extent data are collected, recorded or tabulated solely or primarily for the report.

5. State the **EXTENT TO WHICH REPORT OVERLAPS OR DUPLICATES** other reports which you are required by statute to prepare and give statutory citations for such other reports. Also furnish similar information, if known, concerning the extent to which the report overlaps or duplicates reports prepared by other executive agencies.
  
6. (a) Describe **VALUE OF REPORT WITHIN THE AGENCY** and how the need would be met if report were no longer required.  
  
(b) If report is to another executive agency, also give **RECIPIENT'S EVALUATION** of the report and how the need would be met if the report were no longer required.
  
7. Cite **CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS OR DOCUMENTS** in which any portion of report was included or referred to and give any information you have concerning any other congressional use of report during this Congress. If you do not know of any such use during this Congress, state when and how report was last used.
  
8. (a) State and explain basis for **RECOMMENDATION** as to whether report should be (1) continued without change, (2) modified either as to content or frequency of submission, (3) discontinued, or (4) other. If discontinuance or modification is recommended, give **ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVINGS** that would result. Attach sample copy of report unless recommendation is to continue report without change.  
  
(b) If report is to another executive agency and the recommendation is to discontinue or modify the report, give **NAME, OFFICE and TELEPHONE** extension of person in recipient agency to whom informal inquiry may be directed.


EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20503

May 6, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Attention: Legislative Liaison Officer

For your information there is attached a copy of Budget Bureau letter of May 4, 1965, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, transmitting a draft bill, along with explanatory matter, to discontinue or modify certain reports now required by law. An identical letter was forwarded to the President of the Senate. Submission of this proposed legislation resulted from agency response to Bureau Bulletin 65-1, dated August 6, 1964, and to our legislative referral memoranda of December 31, 1964, and March 8, 1965.

  
Phillip S. Hughes  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Attachments

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20503

May 4, 1965

Honorable John W. McCormack  
Speaker of the  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Last year the President directed members of the Cabinet and the heads of executive agencies to eliminate unnecessary publications and reports. To date, 521 existing publications have been eliminated and proposals for 133 new publications have been withdrawn or disapproved. This effort, which has focused attention on numerous small operations in the Government, has resulted in estimated savings totaling nearly \$3 million.

As a part of this continuing cost reduction effort, the Bureau of the Budget has asked executive agencies to review the reports which they are required to prepare by statute. Each such report was reviewed to determine whether it is being used, whether it overlaps or duplicates other reporting requirements or whether it could be simplified or submitted less frequently. As a result of this work and based upon recommendations made by executive agencies, we are transmitting for the consideration of the Congress the enclosed draft bill which would repeal 65 such reporting requirements and modify nine others. An analysis and explanation of each proposal in the draft bill is also enclosed.

Most statutory reporting requirements were intended originally to provide the Congress with detailed and periodic information concerning the operations of the Government and the effectiveness and efficiency of programs being administered by executive agencies. In transmitting this draft bill, it is not our intention to eliminate any reports which continue to be useful. On the contrary, our effort is directed toward eliminating or curtailing only those reports which, because of changed conditions, new legislation or other reasons, no longer appear to be needed or which appear to be more detailed and costly than is necessary under current conditions. Our effort has been coordinated informally with the Committees on Government Operations of the House and Senate.

In 1958 similar draft legislation was transmitted which, after careful review by the Committees on Government Operations in the House and the Senate, was enacted as Public Law 86-533. As a result of this effort, 26 reporting requirements were repealed. A similar proposal in 1954 resulted in repeal of 32 reporting requirements.

We estimate that annual savings of approximately \$100,000 would result if the draft bill were enacted as submitted. While this sum is not large in itself, I believe that no saving is so small that we can afford to neglect it. The President's cost reduction program is built of a multitude of small pieces. Action by the Congress to eliminate or modify statutory reports that have outlived their usefulness would be a logical and highly desirable counterpart to the administrative actions to eliminate unnecessary reports that have been taken by agency heads in response to the President's request. Therefore we strongly recommend favorable consideration of the draft bill.

Sincerely,

(signed) Kermit Gordon

KERMIT GORDON  
Director

Enclosures

NOTE: Identical letter was sent to the President of the Senate



A BILL

To discontinue or modify certain reporting requirements of law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following reporting requirements, which relate to the submission of certain reports to Congress or other Government authority, are hereby repealed, as follows:

REPORTS UNDER EACH EXECUTIVE AGENCY

(1) The annual report to Congress relative to agency activities with respect to the disposal of foreign excess property (63 Stat. 398; 40 U.S.C. 514(d)).

(2) The annual report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the action taken in reviewing certain positions, together with information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous June 30 (65 Stat. 757; 5 U.S.C. 43, note).

(3) The annual report to Congress of the administrative adjustment of tort claims of \$2,500 or less, stating the name of each claimant, the amount claimed, the amount awarded and a brief description of the claim (28 U.S.C. 2673).

REPORTS UNDER TWO OR MORE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

(4) The annual report to the appropriate committees of both Houses of Congress of the number of grants made for support of scientific research, the dollar amount of such grants, and the institutions in which title was

vested to equipment purchased with such funds (72 Stat. 1793; 42 U.S.C. 1893).

(5) The semiannual report to the Congress of purchases and contracts with respect to experimental, developmental, or research work with the name of each contractor, the amount of the contract, and description of the work required (63 Stat. 393; 41 U.S.C. 252(c)).

(6) The annual report to Congress of the number of scientific and professional positions established, the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by each (61 Stat. 715, 5 U.S.C. 1163; 10 U.S.C. 1582).

(7) The quarterly reports to Congress by the Department of the Treasury, Housing and Home Finance Agency, General Services Administration and the annual report to the President and to Congress by the Small Business Administration of progress in liquidating the assets and winding up the affairs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as required by section 106(b) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (67 Stat. 231; 15 U.S.C. 609, note), by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, and by Public Law 87-305, section 5(a) (75 Stat. 666; 15 U.S.C. 639(a)).

(8) The reports to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of a military department of the Department of Defense of a notice of intention to make an interchange of lands which lie within or adjacent to the exterior boundaries of a national forest (70 Stat. 656; 16 U.S.C. 505a).

(9) The annual reports to Congress with respect to the positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (70 Stat. 762; 5 U.S.C. 1105a).

REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(10) The annual report to Congress of activities relating to the Puerto Rico hurricane relief loans (45 Stat. 1067; 70 Stat. 525).

(11) The annual report to Congress of the scope of the conservation reserve program under the Soil Bank Act for the preceding year and the basis for participation in the program in the various States and crop production regions (70 Stat. 194; 7 U.S.C. 1832(c)).

(12) The report of the estimates of national farm housing needs and of progress made toward meeting such needs (63 Stat. 435; 42 U.S.C. 1476(b)).

REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(13) The annual report of the comparison of costs of ship construction or reconditioning in the various shipyards in the United States with recommendations as to how shipyards may compete for work on an equalized basis (76 Stat. 1201; 46 U.S.C. 1123).

(14) The report to the Committees on Public Works of the Senate and House of Representatives on the progress and findings with respect to studies of economic highway geometrics, structures, and desirable weight and size standards for highway vehicles and of the feasibility of uniform State regulations (23 U.S.C. 307(b)).

(15) The quarterly report of contracts entered into, proposed contracts, and general progress with respect to aviation war risk insurance activities (72 Stat. 805; 49 U.S.C. 1539).

(16) The quarterly report of contracts entered into, proposed contracts, and general progress with respect to war risk insurance activities under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (64 Stat. 776; 46 U.S.C. 1291).

(17) The annual report of the names of contractors and sub-contractors for scientific equipment used for communication and navigation and of the names of persons entering into contracts or other arrangements by the terms of which the United States undertakes to pay only for national-defense features, together with the applicable contracts and amounts (49 Stat. 1998; 46 U.S.C. 1155(b)).

(18) The annual report covering each case and the reasons therefor in which an exception is made to the prohibition against payment of an operating-differential subsidy for the operation of a vessel beyond its economic life (49 Stat. 2003; 46 U.S.C. 1175(b)).

#### REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(19) The reports to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the fifteenth day of January, April, July and October of each year with respect to the cost, number, and location of housing units constructed or acquired during the past three months and of those intended to be constructed or acquired during the following three-month period (10 U.S.C. 2681(c)).

(20) The report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the terms of contracts and names of contractors for storage, handling and distribution of liquid fuels (10 U.S.C. 2388(d)).

(21) The report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives showing the amounts paid by the Government for medical care of dependents of active duty members of the uniformed services and the amount of adjustments made after the annual review of such payments (10 U.S.C. 1081).

(22) The annual report to the President and to the Congress on the status of training and the progress made in strengthening the reserve components of the armed forces (10 U.S.C. 279).

(23) The annual report to Congress of all contributions to States for personnel and administrative expenses under approved civil defense plans (50 U.S.C. App. 2286(f)).

(24) The quarterly report to the Congress of contributions to the States for programs or projects approved for civil defense purposes (50 U.S.C. App. 2281(i)).

(25) The semiannual report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Secretary of each military department of options acquired on real property considered suitable and likely to be needed for a military project of his department (10 U.S.C. 2677(c)).

(26) The semiannual report to Congress by the Secretary of each military department of the research and development contracts made during the reporting period including specific information on each contract costing more than \$50,000 (10 U.S.C. 2357).

(27) The annual report to the Congress by the Secretary of each military department of the number of officers above the grade of major or lieutenant commander by grade and age group who are entitled to

incentive pay and the average monthly incentive pay for the preceding six-month period (37 U.S.C. 301(g)).

(28) The annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy of all vessels used for experimental purposes which have been stricken from the Naval Vessel Register (10 U.S.C. 7306(b)).

(29) The annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy of the appropriations for the Navy Department showing the amount appropriated, amount spent, the amount remaining unspent and estimate of probable demands (10 U.S.C. 7217).

(30) The requirement that the Secretary of the Navy shall communicate to Congress all or a portion of the annual report submitted to the Secretary by the Naval Sea Cadet Corps with respect to its proceedings and activities (76 Stat. 534).

(31) The requirement that the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the details of the proposed participation by members of the armed forces under his jurisdiction in international amateur sports competition (10 U.S.C. 717(b)).

(32) The annual report to Congress by the Secretary of each military department on the progress of the flight instruction program (10 U.S.C. 2110(b)).

(33) The annual report to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense on action taken under the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. 461).

(34) The annual report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Army

on the number, categories, and grades of reserve officers (other than in the Medical Corps or Dental Corps) originally appointed in the reserve grade of captain or above (10 U.S.C. 3353(d)).

(35) The annual report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy on the number, categories, and grades of reserve officers (other than in the Medical Corps or Dental Corps) originally appointed in the reserve grade of lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, or captain in the Marine Corps Reserve, or above (10 U.S.C. 5600(a)).

(36) The annual report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Air Force on the number, categories, and grades of the reserve officers (other than medical or dental officers) originally appointed in the reserve grade of captain or above (10 U.S.C. 8353(d)).

(37) The semiannual report to Congress of the purchases and contracts made for experimental, development or research work or made in the interest of the national defense or of industrial mobilization with the name of each contractor, the amount of the contract and a description of the property or services covered (10 U.S.C. 2304(e)).

(38) The quarterly report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy with respect to the production from the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves (10 U.S.C. 7434).

REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

(39) The annual report to Congress on the administration of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act together with related reports made by State boards for vocational education (39 Stat. 936; 20 U.S.C. 28).

(40) The annual report of the receipt and expenditures of money and of the work done in the State under the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act which is required to be submitted by the State board for vocational education to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (39 Stat. 933; 20 U.S.C. 18).

## REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(41) The annual report to the appropriate committees of Congress on the use of the separate fund created for the promotion of the free flow of domestically produced fishery products (68 Stat. 376; 15 U.S.C. 713c-3(f)).

(42) The annual report to Congress with respect to activities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1123; 16 U.S.C. 742h).

(43) The annual report to the Congress giving detailed information with respect to the establishment of fish restoration and management projects and expenditures therefor (64 Stat. 434; 16 U.S.C. 777j).

(44) The annual report to Congress of the activities of, expenditures by and donations to the lignite research laboratory in North Dakota (62 Stat. 85; 30 U.S.C. 403).

(45) The report to Congress of investigations made to determine the effects of domestic sewage, mine, petroleum, and industrial wastes,



erosion silt, and other polluting substances on wildlife (60 Stat. 1080; 16 U.S.C. 665).

(46) The annual report to Congress through the Secretary of the Interior by the tribal business committee, representing the full-blood group of the Ute Indian Tribe, of its activities, expenditures, and progress with respect to the development program to assist in making the tribe and the members self-supporting (68 Stat. 877; 25 U.S.C. 677w).

(47) The annual report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing the amounts of all moneys received and expended in connection with the administration of the outer continental shelf lands (67 Stat. 470; 43 U.S.C. 1343).

(48) The semiannual report to Congress of the negotiation of contracts for the disposals of surface resources giving the name of each purchaser, the appraised value of the material, the amount of the sale, and the reasons for contracting by negotiation rather than competitive bidding after formal advertising (76 Stat. 587; 30 U.S.C. 602).

(49) The annual report to Congress of all agreements entered into with respect to the payment of compensatory royalties for the drainage of oil or gas by wells drilled on lands adjacent to lands owned by the United States (74 Stat. 781; 30 U.S.C. 226(g)).

#### REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(50) The report by the Attorney General to the Congress and the President not less than once each year of the results of surveys of activities of the Government which may affect small business (75 Stat. 666; 15 U.S.C. 639(c)).

## REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(51) The annual report of the Secretary of Labor to Congress of the administration of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from the funds established by the Act (44 Stat. 444; 33 U.S.C. 943).

(52) The annual report to Congress by the Secretary of Labor of the work of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation including a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures and a detailed statement showing receipts of and expenditures from the employees' compensation fund (39 Stat. 749; 5 U.S.C. 784).

## REPORTS UNDER THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(53) The inclusion in the annual report of operations of the postal savings system of the names of post offices receiving deposits, the number of depositors in each and the amount on deposit (39 U.S.C. 5205).

(54) The inclusion in the annual report to the President by the Postmaster General of activities with respect to the Postal Modernization Fund (39 U.S.C. 2332).

## REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(55) The report to the Congress by the President with respect to operations under the Lend-Lease Act (55 Stat. 32; 22 U.S.C. 414(b)).

(56) The report to the Congress by the President not less than once each year on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and on the participation of the United States therein (71 Stat. 453; 22 U.S.C. 2022).

(57) The annual report to Congress by the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation and the Secretary of State of the receipts and expenditures of funds and bequests received and disbursed in connection with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (72 Stat. 273; 22 U.S.C. 287q).

(58) The annual report by the Secretary of State to the Congress and to the President on the condition of the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund and of estimates of appropriations necessary to continue the system in effect (60 Stat. 1024; 22 U.S.C. 1102).

#### REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

(59) The annual report to the Congress of summary and detail information on the operations with respect to the purchase of surety bonds to cover officers and employees of the Federal Government (6 U.S.C. 14(c)).

(60) The annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on the financial condition of the Postal Modernization Fund (39 U.S.C. 2234).

#### REPORT UNDER THE FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

(61) The semiannual report to the appropriate committees of the Congress of the agreements, personnel detail, and evaluation with respect to the participation by members of the armed services in Federal Aviation Agency functions relating to air traffic control (72 Stat. 745; 49 U.S.C. 1343(a)).

#### REPORT UNDER THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

(62) The annual report to Congress of the permits and licenses issued under the Federal Power Act, the parties thereto, the terms prescribed, and money received, together with names and compensation

of persons employed by the Commission (41 Stat. 1065; 46 Stat. 798; 16 U.S.C. 797(d)).

REPORTS UNDER THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

(63) The semiannual report by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of its activities and accomplishments which is submitted to the President for transmittal to the Congress (72 Stat. 432; 42 U.S.C. 2476(a)).

(64) The annual report by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to Congress which sets forth, as of the close of each fiscal year, the number of positions established under section 203(b)(2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended; the name, rate of compensation, and description of qualifications of each incumbent, together with the position title and a statement of the duties and responsibilities of each incumbent; the positions held and the rates of compensation, during the preceding five-year period; and such other information as the Administrator may deem appropriate or which may be required by the Congress or a committee thereof (75 Stat. 791, 42 U.S.C. 2473a).

REPORT UNDER THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

(65) The report at the close of each fiscal year to Congress and the President stating in detail the cases heard by the Board, decisions rendered, the names, salaries, and duties of all its employees and officers, and an account of all moneys disbursed (49 Stat. 451; 29 U.S.C. 153(c)).

Sec. 2. The following reporting requirements, which relate to the submission of certain reports to Congress or other Government authority are hereby modified as follows:

(1) From quarterly to annual submission to Congress by the Secretary of Commerce of a report with respect to all activities or transactions under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 50; 50 U.S.C. App. 1746).

(2) From semiannual to annual submission to the President and to Congress by the Secretary of Commerce of a report with respect to activities under the International Travel Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 130; 22 U.S.C. 2125).

(3) From quarterly to annual submission to Congress by the Secretary of the Air Force of a report of the number of officers in the executive part of the Department of the Air Force and the justification therefor (10 U.S.C. 8031(c)).

(4) From quarterly to semiannual submission to the Senate and the House of Representatives by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of a report with respect to personal property donations to State Surplus Property Agencies and real property disposals to public health and educational institutions (66 Stat. 593; 40 U.S.C. 484(o)).

(5) From semiannual submission through the President to annual submission to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior of a report of the operations of programs to stimulate exploration for minerals within the United States, its territories and possessions together with recommendations regarding the need for such programs (72 Stat. 701; 30 U.S.C. 645).

(6) From semiannual to annual submission to the Congress by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States of a report concerning its operations under the War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1246; 50 U.S.C. App. 2008).

(7) From semiannual to annual submission to the Congress by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States of a report concerning its operations under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 13; 22 U.S.C. 1622(c)).

(8) From semiannual to annual submission to the Congress by the President of a report of each transaction entered into by any agency of the United States Government pursuant to section 302 or 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, together with the basis for determining the probable ultimate net cost to the United States thereunder (64 Stat. 789; 74 Stat. 282; 50 U.S.C. App. 2094(b)).

(9) From semiannual to annual submission to the Congress by the Export-Import Bank of Washington of a report concerning its operations under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 529; 12 U.S.C. 635g).

## ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION

## Section 1

(1) The head of each executive agency responsible for the disposal of foreign excess property is required to submit to the Congress each year a report of his activities under the provisions of Title IV of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. The accounting records of each agency reflect the disposal of foreign excess property as authorized by the act and such records are available for specific inquiries or for audit as may be desired. A summary report of such activities as required by the act does not appear to serve a necessary purpose of the executive branch or of the Congress.

(2) Section 1310 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1952 requires an annual report from each executive department and agency to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the action taken to review all positions created or changed to a higher grade since September 1, 1950, to determine the need for each position and whether it is properly classified. In addition, the report must include information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll on June 30 and their average grade and salary with similar information for the previous June 30. These reports are of no value to the executive branch nor do they appear to provide any information not otherwise available to Congress. The information with respect to the number of employees on the payroll and the average grade and average salary is included in the annual budget for each agency. In addition, the committees concerned can obtain such information from the agencies at any time upon request.

(3) The Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946, as amended, requires the head of each Federal agency to submit to Congress annually a report as to all claims of \$2500 or less paid by it from agency funds. The report must include the name of each claimant, the amount claimed and paid, and a brief description of the claim. Such reports are of no value to preparing agencies and of no known use to Congress. Data relating to each claim are reviewed by the General Accounting Office and are available for review by the Congress whenever such action may be desired.

(4) The head of each agency which is authorized to make grants or contracts for the conduct of basic or applied scientific research is required to make an annual report to the appropriate committees of both Houses of Congress setting forth the number of grants made, the dollar amount and the institutions in which title was vested to equipment purchased with such grant or contract funds. These reports serve no useful purpose in the executive branch and would not appear to serve a useful purpose of the Congress. The information reported can be made available from agency accounting records and whenever a congressional need is expressed.

(5) The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 authorizes the negotiation of purchases or contracts for experimental, developmental or research work or for the manufacture or furnishing of property for experimentation, development, research or test provided that a report of such contracts for each six month period is submitted to the Congress. The report is to contain the name of each contractor, the amount of the contract and a description of the work to be performed under the contract. These reports are of no value to the preparing agencies and do not appear to serve any useful purpose of the Congress.

(6) Title 10, United States Code, Section 1582 and Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended, requires that the head of each department or agency authorized to fix the compensation for positions of professional and scientific personnel shall report to Congress each year on the number of such positions established, the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by each. The information contained in these reports is a matter of record in agency personnel and accounting files and is available at any time in response to congressional inquiry. Annual reporting of such information, however, is not needed by the agencies and the reports do not appear to serve any useful purpose.

(7) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act contains a provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress quarterly on progress in liquidating the assets and winding up the affairs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 abolished the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transferred its "remaining functions" to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and the Secretary of the Treasury. The "remaining functions" by definition in the Reorganization Plan include the statutory requirement to submit a quarterly progress report to Congress. This requirement with respect to the Small Business Administration was superseded on September 26, 1961, by Public Law 87-305 which substituted annual reporting for the quarterly submission requirement. Since the liquidation has been largely accomplished it would appear that the reporting requirement has served its purpose. Unless repealed, however, the statutory provision would require reporting on a quarterly basis until the last dollar is liquidated which may take several years. Information on the progress of liquidation will be included in the annual reports of the agencies concerned as well as in budget submissions. In view of the status of the liquidation such annual reporting would seem sufficient to keep the Congress adequately informed as to further progress.

(8) The Secretary of Agriculture with respect to national forest lands and the Secretary of a military department with respect to lands under his jurisdiction which lie within or adjacent to the exterior boundaries of a national forest are authorized to interchange such lands without



transfer of funds whenever they shall determine that such action will facilitate land management and provide maximum use for authorized purposes. The authorization, however, contains a proviso that no interchange of lands shall become effective until after forty-five days following reports to Congress by the respective Secretaries of notice of intention to make the interchange. We believe the provisions of law which require agency determinations that the transfer would facilitate land management and provide maximum use for authorized purposes give reasonable assurances that such transfers would be handled in the public interest. The required report does not serve any useful purpose and we believe it should be repealed.

(9) The Classification Act of 1949, as amended, established limits on the number of positions to be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule. By Act of July 31, 1956, agencies were required to report to the Congress on an annual basis with respect to the total number of positions established for each grade, and including (1) the name, rate of compensation, and information on the qualifications and duties of each incumbent, (2) the positions held by the incumbent and his rate of compensation during the five years immediately preceding the date of appointment, and (3) such other information as may be appropriate or required by the Congress or by a congressional committee. Exceptions to the reporting requirement are permitted under the statute where public disclosure of such information would be detrimental to the national security. These reports are merely extracts from personnel records maintained by the reporting agencies and their preparation in an annual report does not serve any purpose of the Civil Service Commission or of any other agency. The information included in the report is available on a continuing basis in agency files and can be supplied in response to congressional inquiry. An annual listing of such information does not appear to be justified.

(10) A Hurricane Relief Commission was established by Congress in 1928, provided with funds, and authorized to make loans to individual coffee and cocconut planters and other growers to provide relief from the effects of the Puerto Rican hurricane of September 1928. The legislation included the requirement for an annual report to Congress of lending activity of the Commission. Subsequently this reporting requirement was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. The report has no value in the executive branch. At present, the report is merely a recital of current collection activity on loans originally made by the Commission. The loan balances are largely uncollectible, have been outstanding for more than 35 years, and little activity of any kind can be expected. The report has long since served its purpose of keeping Congress informed of the initial volume of loans, and no reason for its continuation is apparent.

(11) Section 108(c) of the Agricultural Act of 1956 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to report to Congress each year on the scope of the conservation reserve program and the basis for participation in such program in the various States and major crop production regions. No additional conservation reserve contracts have been entered into since 1960, and substantial acreages now remaining under contract will be released each year until the last contracts expire. The report serves no useful purpose in the executive branch and would appear to be unnecessary information for Congress in view of the inclusion of similar information each year in the agency budget.

(12) The Housing Act of 1949 required the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare and submit estimates of national farm housing needs and to submit periodic reports on progress being made toward meeting such needs. A request in the proposed budget for fiscal year 1951 for funds to undertake a survey of farm housing needs was not approved; consequently, no survey has ever been made and no report submitted.

(13) The Merchant Marine Act, 1936, provided that the Secretary of Commerce should make a study and report to Congress as soon as practicable on the relative cost of construction or reconditioning of comparable ocean vessels in shipyards in the various coastal districts of the United States, together with recommendations as to how such shipyards may compete for work on an equalized basis. This provision was amended October 24, 1962, by Public Law 87-877 which required the report to Congress be submitted annually on the first day of July of each year. The report does not serve a useful purpose in the Department of Commerce and would not be prepared except to carry out this statutory reporting requirement.

(14) Title 23, United States Code, Section 307(b) requires the Secretary of Commerce to report from time to time to the Committees on Public Works of the Senate and House of Representatives on the progress and findings with respect to studies of economic highway geometrics, structures, and desirable weight and size standards for highway vehicles and of the feasibility of uniform State regulations. Section 108(k) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 as amended directs the Secretary of Commerce to expedite the conduct of a specific series of tests to determine maximum desirable dimensions and weights for vehicles operated on the Federal-Aid highway systems and to make recommendations to the Congress with respect to such matters not later than January 3, 1961. The report to Congress required by Section 108(k) of the act covered the same information which is called for by Section 307(b) of the Code. Consequently, no report under 307(b) has ever been prepared. Since it is expected that any further report of this nature required by the Congress would be the subject of another specific directive such as contained in Section 108(k), a continuing reporting requirement as contained in Section 307(b) is unnecessary.

(15) Secretary of Commerce is required by Section 1309 of Public Law 85-726 to include in his annual report to Congress a detailed statement of all activities, expenditures and receipts during the year with respect to aviation-war risk insurance activities. In addition, the statute requires that the Secretary make quarterly progress reports with respect to these activities. While the quarterly progress reports contain more detailed information than is included in the annual report, the significant information is largely duplicated in the annual submission. Since the information in the quarterly report is available from agency records if required and a detailed statement of all activities is included in the annual report of the Secretary, continuation of the quarterly progress reports does not seem justified.

(16) Title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, requires the Secretary of Commerce to include in his annual report to Congress a detailed statement of war risk insurance activities, expenditures and receipts during the reporting period and to make quarterly progress reports to Congress with respect to these activities. Though the quarterly progress reports contain information in greater detail than is included in the annual report, the significant information is largely duplicated in the two reports. Experience has shown that the war risk insurance activities do not change sufficiently from quarter to quarter to justify reporting on a quarterly basis. The information reported annually to Congress in the Secretary's report may be supplemented whenever required with available data from agency accounting records.

(17) The Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, provides for a report to be made annually by the Secretary of Commerce with respect to contracts for scientific equipment used for communication and navigation and contracts under which the United States agrees to pay only for national-defense features. No reports have been prepared under this provision since passage of the Renegotiation Act of 1951. Section 102(e) of that act suspended the reporting requirement under Section 505(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

(18) The Secretary of Commerce is required by Section 605(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to report to Congress annually on the cases and reasons therefor in which an exception is made to the prohibition against payment of an operating-differential subsidy for the operation of a vessel beyond its economic life. The data included in the report is available from agency records whenever such information may be desired. Its inclusion, however, in an annual report does not appear to serve any useful purpose.

(19) The Secretary of Defense was authorized to construct or acquire family housing in foreign countries by using a limited amount of foreign currencies acquired as proceeds of United States surplus agricultural commodity sales. A report was required to be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of

Representatives for each three month period giving the cost, number, and location of housing units constructed or acquired during the past three months and of plans for the following period. The Department of Defense surplus commodity family housing program has been completed and the final report of activities was submitted in June 1963. Since further compliance with the reporting provision would involve submission of negative reports the requirement should be repealed.

(20) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to contract for storage, handling, and distribution of liquid fuels for periods not exceeding five years with option to renew for additional periods not exceeding five years to a maximum of twenty years. A report of such contracts including the names of contractors is required to be submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives. These reports are of no value within the Department of Defense and we are not aware of any purpose which they serve of the Congress. The initial report for fiscal year 1959 described seven such contracts, one contract was covered in the fiscal year 1961 report, and all other reports have been negative through fiscal year 1964.

(21) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to contract for medical services, health plans or insurance as he considers appropriate for dependent spouses and children of members of the uniformed services. Such contracts provide for reviews of payments made thereunder and for adjustments as may appear necessary. The Secretary is required to report each year to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives of the amounts paid and adjustments made. The report does not appear to serve any useful purpose and the information is available from agency records whenever required.

(22) The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 provided for an annual report by the Secretary of Defense to be submitted to the President and to Congress with respect to the status of training of each reserve component and the progress made in strengthening the reserve components during the preceding year. The information in this report is largely duplicated in other reports which are required to be submitted to Congress. Material concerning the reserve components is a part of the reports of the military departments which are included in the annual report of the Department of Defense as required by Title 10, United States Code, Section 133(c). That provision also requires a report from the Reserve Forces Policy Board on the reserve programs of the Department of Defense. In view of the duplication of information provided the President and the Congress, continuation of the report required by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 does not appear justified.

(23) A cost-sharing provision of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 authorized the Federal Government to make financial contributions to the States for necessary and essential State and local civil

defense personnel and administrative expenses on the basis of approved plans for the civil defense of the State. A report of such contributions was required by the act to be submitted to the Congress on an annual basis. These reports are not used internally by the agency as the information is provided to agency officials by other means and there is no evidence that they are serving any useful purpose.

(24) The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 authorized financial contributions to the States for approved civil defense programs or projects including the procurement, construction, leasing or renovating of materials and facilities. The contributions are subject to a number of conditions, one of which requires a report to the Congress not less than quarterly of all contributions made pursuant to this authority. This report has no value within the preparing agency since similar information in greater detail is supplied program managers through other means, and we are not aware of any purpose which the report is serving.

(25) The Secretary of each military department is authorized to procure options on real estate which in his judgment is suitable and likely to be required in connection with prospective public works projects of his department. For each semiannual period during which an option is procured under this authority, the Secretary is required to render a report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The number of options procured under this authority has been negligible but the requirement necessitates numerous negative reports by the military departments. The information would be available from agency records whenever required even though the reporting provision were repealed.

(26) The Secretary of each military department is required to report to Congress semiannually on all research and development contracts costing more than \$50,000 entered into during each six month period, the report to include specific information on each contract. These reports are not needed by the military departments and would not be prepared except to meet the statutory requirement. If the reporting requirement were repealed the information would continue to be available from basic records if needed.

(27) In connection with the authorization for incentive pay for hazardous duty involving frequent and regular participation in aerial flight, the Secretary of each military department is required to submit an annual report to Congress. The report is to contain the number of officers by rank and age group above the rank of major or lieutenant commander who were entitled to flight pay, together with the average monthly flight pay authorized to be paid to such officers during the six-month period preceding the report. The reports are of no value within the military departments and since the information can be made available to Congress on specific occasions if the need should arise, the requirement for a periodic report appears unnecessary.

(28) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to strike from the Naval Vessel Register the name of any vessel which an examining board finds to be unfit for service. With approval of the President any such vessel may be used for experimental purposes. The Secretary is required to submit an annual report to Congress of all such vessels used for experimental purposes. An annual listing of total ships is not prepared by the Navy nor has there been a request for this information in the past, and the report of vessels stricken from the register which were used for experimental purpose does not serve any needed purpose. The information concerning such vessels would continue to be available on request if the reporting requirement were repealed.

(29) By Act of May 1, 1820, the Secretary of the Navy was required to report annually to Congress regarding the annual appropriations and as to each head (1) the amount appropriated, (2) amount spent, (3) amount remaining unspent, and (4) estimate of probable demands. This requirement was included in the codification of military laws and is now cited as 10 U.S.C. 7217. The report was a by-product of the central accounting function of the Navy Comptroller. The same data is still available but has not been published since fiscal year 1962. Comparable data is now included in the Treasury Department annual publication titled Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government.

(30) The Naval Sea Cadet Corps was established by Public Law 87-655, September 10, 1962. Included in the authorizing legislation was a provision calling for an annual report of the proceedings and activities of the Corps to be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy who would forward to the Congress all or such portion of the report as he saw fit. The report is not of value in the Department of the Navy and its submission through the Secretary does not serve any useful purpose.

(31) The Secretary of Defense and, for Coast Guard personnel, the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized to permit personnel of the armed forces to train for, attend and participate in international amateur sports competition if the Secretary of State determines that the participation will serve the interests of the United States. At least 30 days before making any commitment under such authority the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury as the case may be is required to furnish to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report setting forth the details of the proposed participation by personnel of the armed forces. These reports contain the statement that the Secretary of State is of the opinion that the interests of the United States would be served by such participation. This reporting requirement should be repealed. The reports are of no value within the executive branch and would not be prepared except for meeting the statutory requirement.

(32) The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized to provide flight instruction programs for units of their respective Reserve Officers' Training Corps. They are also required to report to Congress in January each year on the progress of the flight instruction program so authorized. These reporting requirements should be repealed. Other than their historical value within the agency for which other information is available, the reports do not serve useful purposes in the Department of Defense.

(33) The National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 authorized the Secretary of Defense to determine which excess industrial properties should become a part of the national industrial reserve, to provide terms, conditions, restrictions and reservations for the sale or lease of such property which would guarantee its availability for purposes of national defense, and to establish general policies for the care, utilization and disposition of such property. The Secretary is required to report to the Congress on April 1, of each year of the action taken by the Department of Defense under the act and such other information on the status of the national industrial reserve as will enable Congress to evaluate its administration and need for legislation. We believe the reporting requirement should be repealed. Due to the fact that the plant reserve portion of the national industrial reserve has diminished from over 200 plants in 1949 to a total of 12 at the present time, there is little purpose to be served in continuing to prepare and submit reports on an annual basis.

(34) See paragraph 36.

(35) See paragraph 36.

(36) The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are required to report annually to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the number, categories and grades of reserve officers, other than medical or dental officers, who were originally appointed in the reserve grade of captain or above, lieutenant or above in the Naval reserve. The information contained in these reports is maintained on a continuing basis in agency personnel files and would be available even though the reporting requirement were repealed. Periodic reporting of such information does not appear to serve any useful purpose.

(37) Section 2304 of Title 10, United States Code, provides that purchases of and contracts for property or services shall be by formal advertising but may be negotiated if the circumstances fall within one or more of the seventeen exceptions to formal advertising which are authorized in Section 2304. A report to Congress is required on May 19 and November 19 of each year with respect to any purchases and contracts made by negotiation under two of the seventeen exceptions authorized. These involve situations where the purpose of the purchase or contract is for experimental, development or research work or is made in the

interest of the national defense or of industrial mobilization. For each such exception the report is to include the name of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and a description of the property or services which were procured. Much of the information included in these reports is duplicated in the listing of research and development contracts costing over \$50,000 reported to Congress semiannually as required by Section 2357 of Title 10, United States Code. The reporting of contracts falling within two of the seventeen exceptions authorized by Section 2304 does not appear to be of sufficient value to justify its continuation. Any of the information reported is a matter of record in agency files, is subject to normal audit procedures, and can be supplied upon request.

(38) The Secretary of the Navy, directly or by contract, lease, or otherwise is responsible to explore, prospect, conserve, develop, use, and operate the naval petroleum reserves in his discretion, subject to approval by the President. Within 30 days after the close of each quarter the Secretary is required to report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the production from the naval petroleum reserves during the preceding quarter. This report is not required in the Department of the Navy since the need for this information can be provided by other means. The data contained in the report is maintained on a continuing basis and can be supplied to the Congress upon request.

(39) The Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act requires a report to Congress annually from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with respect to the administration of the act and including reports made by State boards on the administration of the act by the State and the expenditure of money allotted to each State. Since passage of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act in 1917 the programs which it authorized have become generally outmoded, specially during this age of automation. In this connection, passage of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 effected further de-emphasis of the Smith-Hughes Act programs. As a result of these developments the annual reports required by the Smith-Hughes Act are no longer of sufficient value to justify preparation in the manner prescribed. Repeal of this reporting requirement would permit discontinuance of the publication of a vocational education document, the content of which, as presently required by law, is extremely outmoded, and would afford inclusion in the annual report of the Office of Education of a report on all aspects of the current vocational education program, including those authorized under the Smith-Hughes Act and also those under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

(40) Each State board for the administration of the benefits within the State of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act is required to prepare detailed plans for carrying out the program in the State and to submit such plans for the approval of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In addition, the State board is required to make an annual report to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the work done in the State and of the receipts and expenditures of



money under the provisions of the act. The content of these reports, which is prescribed by statute, has become outmoded by the development of vocational education in this automated age and from the effect of the passage of the Vocational Education Act of 1963. The continuation of these reports as prescribed by the Smith-Hughes Act does not seem justified in view of their limited value.

(41) A separate fund, derived from money transferred by the Secretary of Agriculture as a percentage of receipts made available from duties collected under the customs laws on fishery products, is used by the Secretary of the Interior to promote the use and distribution of domestically produced fishery products. The Secretary of the Interior is required to report annually to the appropriate committees of Congress on the use made of this separate fund. The information contained in the report is a valuable documentation of progress in fishery programs with the use of the separate fund. However, its submission in a special report to Congress does not seem warranted in view of its duplication in the annual report of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Inclusion in the latter report is appropriate inasmuch as the separate fund and annually appropriated funds work together in financing Bureau programs. If discontinued as a separate report to Congress, significant savings would be effected and the information would continue to be submitted in the annual report of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

(42) The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 established within the Department of the Interior the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and also the positions of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. The purpose of the act was to maintain and increase public opportunities for recreational use of our fish and wildlife resources and to stimulate the development of the fishery and fish processing industry. The act required the Secretary of the Interior to submit an annual report to Congress on the activities of the Service under the act. The information required by this reporting provision has been included in the Secretary's annual report to the President on the activities of the bureaus and offices of the Department. A copy of this report is submitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress. Preparation of a report as provided by the act would result in a duplication of information for the Congress. Repeal of the reporting provision would eliminate an unnecessary requirement.

(43) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to cooperate with the States with respect to fish restoration and management projects and appropriations are authorized each year for this purpose from taxes imposed on fishing tackle. The Secretary is required to report annually to Congress on the projects established and the expenditures therefor. The information contained in this report is also included in a more comprehensive annual publication covering both Federal aid in fish and in wildlife restoration programs. The only purpose served in

preparing the subject report is to fulfill the statutory requirement and if this requirement were repealed a duplication of reporting would be eliminated.

(44) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to establish, equip and maintain a research laboratory in the lignite consuming region of North Dakota to conduct research and develop uses and market outlets for lignite coal and its products. The Secretary is required to make a report to Congress each year on the activities of, expenditures by, and donations to the laboratory. This report serves no useful purpose within the Department since all the material is included in other reports. Moreover, information in the report duplicates to a considerable extent material available to the Congress in the budget and the Secretary's annual report.

(45) By Act of August 14, 1946, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to make such investigations as he deems necessary to determine the effects of domestic sewage, mine, petroleum and industrial wastes, erosion silt and other polluting substances on wildlife and to make reports to Congress concerning such investigations and of recommendations for alleviating dangerous and undesirable effects of such pollution. The sole report made under this act was submitted in February 1951. The reporting provision should be repealed. It would appear that the Act of August 14, 1946 has been replaced by Public Law 85-624, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, August 12, 1958, in which there is no requirement for a similar report.

(46) The Act of August 27, 1954, provided for the partition and distribution of the assets of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah between the mixed-blood and full-blood members; for the termination of Federal supervision over the trust and restricted property of the mixed-blood members; and for a development program for the full-blood members to assist them in preparing for termination of supervision over their property. The act requires the tribal business committee for the full-blood members to report annually to Congress through the Secretary of the Interior on its activities, expenditures and progress with respect to making the tribe and its members self-supporting. The report has never been submitted to the Congress because of the failure to receive a complete and accurate report from the Ute Indian Tribe. In view of the inability of the Department to receive a proper report from the Tribe, the reporting requirement should be repealed. Other evaluation measures are available to determine the rate and degree of self-sufficiency achieved by the Tribe.

(47) The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act established jurisdiction of the United States over the subsoil and seabed of the Outer Continental Shelf and provided for the administration of the act by the Secretary of the Interior, including the leasing of such lands for oil and gas exploration. The act also requires an annual report be submitted to the Congress detailing the amounts of moneys received and expended in

connection with the administration of the act. This report does not serve any useful purpose in the Department of the Interior and would not be prepared except to meet the statutory requirement. The moneys received and expended in connection with the Outer Continental Shelf activities are accounted for to Congress in the annual budget and the pertinent records are available for information or audit as may be desired.

(48) Public Law 87-689 approved September 25, 1962, directed the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of materials on public lands to the highest bidder after formal advertising. The act also provides the Secretary authority for the negotiation of a contract for disposal of the material under specified circumstances. In addition the act requires a report to Congress on January 1 and July 1 each year with respect to contracts negotiated under certain circumstances, the report to include the name of each purchaser, the appraised value of the material, the amount of the sale, and the reasons for contracting by negotiation rather than by competitive bidding after formal advertising. These reports are of little or no value in the Department of the Interior. The records of transactions with respect to the disposals of material under the act are available for review and audit if desired. Continued preparation of the report, however, does not appear to serve any useful purpose.

(49) The Mineral Leasing Act Revision of 1960, Public Law 86-705, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate agreements under which the United States is compensated for drainage of oil and gas by wells drilled on land adjacent to lands owned by the United States. The Secretary is required to report to Congress annually all such agreements entered into during the previous year. Very few of these agreements are made by the Department and the annual reporting is of no value to the agency and does not appear to serve any useful purpose.

(50) Section 10(c) of the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended, requires the Attorney General to make surveys of any Government activity which may affect small business to determine any factors tending to eliminate competition, create or strengthen monopolies, promote undue concentration of economic power, or otherwise injure small business. Based on such surveys the Attorney General is required to make reports annually to Congress with recommendations as may be appropriate. This reporting activity is concerned primarily with surveys of operations of other governmental agencies and not of operations within the Department of Justice. The report requirement should be discontinued since the activity is dissimilar from the usual law-enforcement litigation work of the Department, distracts energies from that work, and has no immediate value to the Department in connection with its operations.

(51) The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act provides conditions and schedules for payment of compensation to employees or their dependents for disabilities or death suffered while employed in

maritime employment upon the navigable waters of the United States. The Secretary of Labor is required to report to Congress at the beginning of each session on the administration of the act for the previous fiscal year, including a detailed statement of receipts of and expenditures from the funds established in the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of making payments authorized by the Act and for the payment of expenses in respect to its administration. This report does not appear to serve any useful purpose which would justify its standing as a separate reporting requirement of the Congress. When appropriate, the information required by these provisions can be included in the annual report of the Secretary of Labor.

(52) The Secretary of Labor is authorized to administer the Federal Employees' Compensation Act which provides conditions and schedules for the payment of compensation for the disability or death of a Federal employee resulting from personal injury sustained while in the performance of his duty. The Secretary is required by the act to report to Congress at the beginning of each session on the work for the preceding fiscal year including a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures, a detailed statement showing receipts of and expenditures from the employees' compensation fund, and his recommendations for legislation. An annual report of this detail does not appear to serve any worthwhile purpose. The information required by these provisions can be included where appropriate in the annual report of the Secretary of Labor and need not be given the status of a separate report required by Congress.

(53) The Board of Trustees for the Postal Savings System is required to submit a report to Congress each year showing by States and territories the number and names of post offices receiving deposits, the aggregate amount of deposits and withdrawals, the number of depositors in each, total amount standing to the credit of all depositors at end of year, the amount of such deposits at interest, amount of interest received and amount paid, the amount of deposits surrendered for bonds, the number and amount of unclaimed deposits, and information regarding investments by the Board, expenses of operation and other pertinent facts. Of the 34 pages in this report 26 pages are devoted to a listing of the offices receiving postal savings, the number of depositors and the amount on deposit. This information in such detail is of no value to the Post Office Department or to the Board of Trustees for the Postal Savings System nor would it appear to be of any value to Congress or to the public. The exclusion of these itemized data from the annual reporting requirement would remove a major cost factor in the report preparation.

(54) Public Law 85-426, approved May 27, 1958, authorized a Postal Modernization Fund to be established as a separate fund in the Treasury of the United States. The statute required the Postmaster General to include in his annual report to the President a detailed account of his activities with respect to the Postal Modernization Fund. The

Congress did not follow the concept of appropriation of money to a separate fund but instead it has handled this matter in the regular appropriation process. The Postal Modernization Fund, therefore, has never been established and the requirement for an annual report of activities with respect to the Fund should be repealed.

(55) The Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, requires the President to transmit to Congress from time to time but not less frequently than once every ninety days a report of operations under the act. During the war years the reports contained summary information on one of the Government's most dynamic programs. In the immediate post-war years, the reports contained information on lend-lease and reciprocal aid settlements agreements. Recent reports have been increasingly limited to reporting fiscal data, and since 1952 the reports have been submitted on an annual basis. Continuation of the report does not appear justified. The fiscal data included overlap that contained in the "Annual Report of the Treasury on the State of the Finances" and in the report "Foreign Grants and Credits by the United States Government" published by the Department of Commerce. The current and prospective operations arising out of unfinished business under the Lend-Lease Act are not sufficiently important to warrant a periodic report. In the event of significant future developments the Department of State could prepare a report from data which would continue to be available and submit such report to the Congress or make it available to the public as circumstances might warrant.

(56) The International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act of 1957 authorizes the President to appoint representatives of the United States in connection with our participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency. The act also requires the President to submit to Congress not less than once each year a report on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and on the participation therein by the United States. We believe this report is unnecessary and should be discontinued. The information contained in the report is essentially duplicated in other reports submitted to Congress with respect to activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The annual report on the United States participation in the United Nations contains a section on the IAEA, and the annual report on United States contributions to International Organizations also includes material contained in the IAEA report. In addition, similar information is included in the report to Congress by the Atomic Energy Commission on "Major Activities in the Atomic Energy Program." In view of the coverage of the IAEA activities in the above three reports to Congress a separate submission does not appear justified.

(57) The National Commission for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is authorized to accept services and gifts or bequests of money or materials to carry out any of the

purposes of the National Commission. The authorizing legislation also requires that the National Commission and Secretary of State shall submit an annual report to Congress of receipts and expenditures of funds and bequests received and disbursed pursuant to such authority. While this report is not particularly burdensome it does not appear to serve any purpose and should be discontinued. There is very little activity in the gift fund and adequate records are maintained of these transactions as a part of the financial accounts of the agency and can be supplied at any time upon request.

(58) The Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System established by the Act of May 24, 1924, is administered by the Secretary of State who is also responsible for prescribing rules and regulations governing the deposit of voluntary contributions into the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. The Secretary is required by statute to submit annually to the President and to Congress a comparative report showing the condition of the Fund and estimates of appropriations necessary to continue the system in full force. This report has not been prepared since 1959 when its submission to the President was discontinued at his request and following congressional criticism of the volume and duplications in reports sent to Congress. The information in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund report was found to duplicate information prepared in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1951 and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11 which provides instructions for the preparation and submission of annual budget estimates. The information included annually in the Budget of the United States under "Trust Funds" reflects the condition of the Fund and the need for appropriations and makes unnecessary the submission of an additional report as presently required by statute.

(59) Public Law 323, 84th Congress, approved August 9, 1955, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to Congress each year a comprehensive report of operations in connection with the bonding of Government officers and employees. This report was required initially to enable the Congress to determine the results of operations under the Act of August 9, 1955, which authorized agencies to purchase surety bonds to cover officers and employees of the Federal Government. In view of the demonstrated benefits accruing to the Government from the above enactment, there would appear no further purpose served by continuing this report to Congress. The Treasury Department would continue to obtain and compile information deemed necessary to carry out its functions under the statute; however, the accumulation of data in the detail required for the report is no longer justified.

(60) The Postal Modernization Fund authorized by Public Law 85-426, approved May 27, 1958, never became a reality since Congress did not follow this concept with respect to appropriations. However, the authorizing legislation provides for the Secretary of the Treasury to manage the Fund and after consultation with the Postmaster General to report to Congress by the first of January of each year on the condition

of the Fund at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Since no separate fund as such has ever been established in the Treasury, the reporting provision is meaningless and should be repealed.

(61) Public Law 85-726 approved August 23, 1958, directs the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to provide for participation of military personnel in carrying out his functions relating to regulation and protection of air traffic. The Administrator is required to report to the appropriate committees of Congress on a semiannual basis with respect to the extent and effectiveness of military participation in Federal Aviation Agency plans, programs, and projects. The agency's annual report to the President and to Congress also required by statute, contains much of the same information, and the additional submission of semiannual reports on this phase of its activities does not appear justified. If the semiannual reporting requirement were repealed the agency could expand its annual report to include further information regarding military participation as Congress might desire.

(62) The Federal Power Act, as amended, requires the Federal Power Commission to submit to Congress annually a report giving a brief description of preliminary permits and licenses issued for hydroelectric projects, and in each case the parties thereto, the terms prescribed, and the moneys received. Also required to be reported are the names and compensation of persons employed by the Commission. This reporting requirement was established in the 1920 legislation and any purpose which it was intended to serve is no longer meaningful. The report, over 90 pages, is primarily detail, all of which is included in other reports to Congress or is available upon request. Any Member of Congress expressing an interest in an application is furnished a copy of the document constituting the permit or license when issued. Summary data on personnel and on moneys received are included in the annual budget presentation. The report is of no value to the Commission nor is there known any purpose which it is serving.

(63) The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 requires the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress semiannual reports of its activities and accomplishments. The act also requires an annual report from the President of the activities and accomplishments of all agencies of the United States in the fields of aeronautics and space. During the first few years, when the Nation's space programs were in their formative stages, frequent and detailed reports to Congress may have served a useful purpose. At the present time, however, the annual report submitted to the Congress by the President plus the materials prepared for authorization and budgetary hearings and those prepared on subjects of special interest from time to time would seem to be sufficient to meet the information needs of the Congress. Elimination of the NASA semiannual report would reduce the duplication in information presented in formal reports to the Congress, and relieve the agency of the burden and cost of its preparation and submission.

(64) The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended, requires the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to report to Congress at the close of each fiscal year on the number of scientific, engineering and administrative positions established under the Act, the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with the position title and a statement of the duties and responsibilities performed, the positions held by each incumbent and his rates of compensation during the five year period immediately preceding his appointment, and such other information as the Administrator may deem appropriate. The information contained in these reports is a matter of record in agency personnel and accounting files and is available at any time in response to congressional inquiry. Annual reporting of such information, however, is of no value to the agency and the reports do not appear to serve any useful purpose.

(65) The National Labor Relations Act requires the submission to Congress and to the President at the close of each fiscal year a report of cases heard, decisions rendered, the names, salaries, and duties of all its employees and officers, and an account of all moneys disbursed. The report, in three parts, comprises over 250 pages of detail information, much of which is duplicated in the agency's bound volumes of contested decisions issued at 2-3 month intervals. The remaining information included in the report is available from agency records. The report is not of any value within the executive branch and we are not aware of any purpose which it is serving for the Congress.

## Section 2

(1) The Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 was enacted to provide for the orderly sale of war-built United States Government ships to private ship owners. It also provided for charter of such ships under certain conditions and provided for the preservation of the remaining ships in a National Defense Reserve Fleet. Sales authority under the act expired in 1951, but the other provisions have remained in effect. The act also calls for a quarterly report of all activities on transactions under the act. Activity under this program currently and for some time in the past has been minimal and does not justify reporting on a quarterly basis. Incorporation of this material in the annual report of the Maritime Administration should provide the Congress and other interested agencies with sufficient information on this program.

(2) The International Travel Act of 1961 was enacted to encourage foreign residents to visit the United States and to facilitate international travel generally. The act established a United States Travel Service, headed by a Director, in the Department of Commerce and assigned certain duties and responsibilities for carrying out the purpose of the act to be exercised by the Secretary or by him through the Director. A semi-



annual report to the President and the Congress is required of the Secretary with respect to his activities under the act. After three years of submitting reports on a semiannual basis it has become evident that the activity is not of a nature which should justify reporting that frequently. Significant economies would be effected without detriment to the program if the requirement were limited to an annual report.

(3) Section 8031(c) of Title 10, United States Code, provides that not more than 2800 officers of the Air Force may be assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive part of the Department of the Air Force. The Secretary is required to report to Congress quarterly with respect to the number of officers in the executive part of the Department and the justification therefor. These reports are of no value to the Air Force since the information is available from regularly prepared monthly reports if needed. It would not appear that the value of the report to the Congress would justify its preparation on a quarterly basis and we recommend the requirement be changed to an annual submission.

(4) The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes the donation of surplus personal property to State Surplus Property Agencies for distribution to public health and educational institutions and civil defense organizations under section 203(j) and surplus real property disposals to public health and educational institutions under section 203(k) of the act. Section 203(o) requires a quarterly report to the Congress of the acquisition cost of all personal property received by State Surplus Property Agencies and of real property transferred during the preceding quarter in each State, territory and possession. This program has been in operation long enough that quarterly reports have lost their initial significance. Experience has shown that program trends and accomplishments toward administrative goals can be better and more accurately determined on a semiannual basis in the area of surplus property disposals. The need for reporting quarterly can no longer be justified and the change to a semiannual requirement would considerably reduce the man hours involved in report preparation.

(5) Public Law 85-701 approved August 21, 1958, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish and maintain a program for exploration by private industry for minerals and to provide financial assistance on a participating basis. The enactment also provided for the Secretary to submit to the Congress through the President semiannual reports containing a review and evaluation of the operations of the programs authorized together with recommendations for congressional action as desired. It is recommended that the reporting provision be placed on an annual basis instead of semiannual and that submission be by the Secretary directly to the Congress rather than through the President. We believe the semiannual report is more frequent than can be justified for this small program, and submission through the President is unnecessary and complicates the reporting procedure.

(6) See paragraph 7.

(7) The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is required to make reports to the Congress every six months concerning its operations under the War Claims Act of 1948 and of its operations under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. These reports are invaluable primary source documents which are constantly used by Commission staff. However, preparation of these reports on a semiannual basis is not justified in view of the costs involved. Annual issuance of these publications would satisfy the Commission's needs and would result in significant savings in printing, mailing and salary costs.

(8) Section 304(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, requires a semiannual report setting forth the gross amount of each transaction entered into by any agency of the Federal Government and the basis for determining the probable ultimate net cost thereunder. The need for this report on a semiannual basis can no longer be justified. While the report continues to be of value as a record of the condition of the Borrowing Authority Fund, it has generally served its basic need and the frequency of submission could be reduced to an annual report with resulting savings to the Government.

(9) The Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 requires the Export-Import Bank of Washington to submit semiannually to Congress complete and detailed reports of its operations as of June 30 and December 31 each year. The report is a valuable record as a source of historical information and of ready reference regarding the operations of the Bank. During the Bank's early corporate existence the submission to Congress of semiannual reports of its operations may have been needed. However, at the present time, we do not believe the preparation of the report as frequently as twice each year can be justified. Reduction of the frequency of submission to an annual basis would provide savings to the Government without detriment to the purposes which the report serves.

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