

DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED BY
LAW

APRIL 6, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on Government Operations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 899]

The Committee on Government Operations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 899) to provide for the discontinuance of certain reports now required by law, having considered the same, unanimously report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

AMENDMENTS

The committee proposes two amendments to the bill as passed the Senate: An amendment to the text and an amendment to the title.

AMENDMENT TO THE TEXT

The amendment proposed by the committee to the text of the bill strikes out all after the enacting clause and inserts in lieu thereof a substitute text which is contained in the reported bill in italic type. An explanation of this proposed amendment to the text is set forth in this report. (The bill as reported by this committee appears as app. 3, p. 53.)

AMENDMENT TO THE TITLE

The amendment proposed by the committee to the title of the bill is as follows:

Amend the title so as to read:

An act to repeal certain provisions of law requiring the submission of certain reports to Congress, and for other purposes.

The purpose of this proposed amendment to the title is to reflect more accurately the provisions of the amendment proposed by the committee to the text of the bill.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The purpose of this legislation is to eliminate reports required to be made by the executive agencies which reports serve no useful purpose and may involve an unnecessary expense.

The inquiry in this field originated with a letter from the chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations dated August 15, 1957, and addressed to the Bureau of the Budget. The outgrowth of this correspondence was a questionnaire prepared by the Bureau of the Budget and sent to the various executive agencies asking them, among other things, to identify reports to Congress which in their opinion served no useful purpose. The result of this inquiry was the submission of draft legislation containing a list of some 59 reports which the Bureau of the Budget indicated should be discontinued.

The Senate Committee on Government Operations then made an inquiry of the appropriate committees of the Senate requesting their judgment as to the continuance or discontinuance of the 59 reports contained in the draft bill submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. As a result of the replies from the Senate committees, the 59 reports, the discontinuance of which was requested in the Bureau of the Budget bill, were reduced to 44 in number. One further report was added to the remaining 44 and the Senate committee reported these 45 items as S. 899. This bill passed the Senate April 10, 1959, and came to the House Government Operations Committee on April 13, 1959.

The staff of the committee was requested to study each statute containing the relevant reporting requirement, and as far as possible to obtain copies of reports submitted and make such evaluations of these reports as was feasible.

The chairman of the Committee on Government Operations wrote to the chairman of each committee of the House having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the reports specified in S. 899 seeking the opinion and judgment of the respective committees.

The Bureau of the Budget made available to the staff the answers from the executive departments to its questionnaire and cooperated by furnishing copies of such reports as it had available.

A summary of the study of each one of these reports is incorporated herein in the nature of an item-by-item schedule. In addition, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs submitted a list of four reports which it contends serve no useful purpose and should be discontinued. These items have been added by amending the bill so as to include them.

The committee affirms that the purpose of the reporting provision is to afford information to the Congress. Therefore, the utility of these reports to the executive agencies, if relevant at all, is a matter of secondary importance. The committee also affirms that there must have been a significant reason for the submission of each one of these reports, else the requirement would not have been made a matter of statute. It therefore follows that there is presumption for the continuance of each of these reports and that the burden of proof must be sustained by those who would discontinue them. Accordingly, unless it is shown that they are obsolete or that they lack utility, they should be continued.

This principle has guided the judgment of the committee. Furthermore, no evidence that the expense involved in making any one of

these reports is great or disproportionate to its value has been adduced.

In some instances the committee has been impressed with the possible desirability of changes in reporting requirements. For example, appropriate consideration may well be given to amending existing law so as to provide that the Veterans' Administration make its report on dairy products acquired from the Commodity Credit Corporation every 6 months instead of every month. For the benefit of interested congressional committees the nature of such suggested amendments is included in the subtended schedule.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee finds that either there is no present utility, or that the occasion that was the basis for submitting a formal report for the benefit of Congress no longer exists, in respect to the items from the Senate version listed in schedule A and recommends their discontinuance by the approval of the bill as amended. Numbers 16 to 19, inclusive, were added at the request of House committees which state that these reports serve no useful purpose.

The committee finds a continuing need for a number of the reports which would be eliminated by S. 899 as passed by the Senate. The desire for continued reporting in these instances has been expressed by individual members and by committee chairmen. These items are listed in schedule B. The bill as reported will not change the law in respect to these items and thus will continue the reporting requirement.

Schedule C lists items eliminated from the Senate version of S. 899. In these cases, the elimination is because the requirement has already been repealed or because of merger in other legislation with attendant repeal of the law cited in the Senate version; or because of transfer of functions. The appropriate reason for elimination is found in the analysis in the schedule.

An analysis of each reporting requirement under consideration is found in the following schedules. This analysis gives the statutory reference, the subject matter of the report, by whom and to whom made, the frequency of reporting, something of its history and the opinions of interested agencies and committees. Each item concludes with a statement of the committee's recommendation in respect thereto.

SCHEDULE A—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO BE DISCONTINUED

1. The Secretary of State is required to make an annual statement of expenditures from the contingent fund, which is to include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as are settled upon the certificate of the President (act of May 9, 1836, 5 Stat. 25; R.S. 209; 5 U.S.C. 164).

Under this act the Secretaries of certain departments and the Secretary of State were required to submit a statement of expenditures from their "contingent funds." At that time the term "contingent fund" meant appropriated funds other than those for personal services.

By the act of August 26, 1842 (5 Stat. 527) the general sense of the act of 1836 was retained but was expanded to include that for anything furnished, the quantity and price were to be stated and if

services were rendered the nature of such service was to be stated. In addition, disbursing officers were to render precise and analytical accounts and the totals expended were to be reported to the Congress.

When the statutes were revised in 1873 the act of 1842 became section 193 and that portion of the act of 1836 relating wholly to the Secretary of State became section 209. In the United States Code of 1926, section 193 became 5 U.S.C. 104 and section 209 became 5 U.S.C. 164.

On May 29, 1928, the act of 1842 was amended (45 Stat. 986) by repealing the provision for reports in detail while the related law pertaining to the Secretary of State was not repealed. It may have been overlooked at that time.

This report has not been prepared by the Secretary of State as a separate report for many years. The information, which would be contained in this report, is submitted to the Appropriations Committee during the annual presentation of the budget, in an off-the-record session, and satisfied that committee's needs. The Congress has authorized the control and accounting of funds by the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 20); and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 832).

The committee, therefore, recommends that this report to the Congress be discontinued, and that the provision of law requiring the submission of such statements and reports be repealed to the extent of such requirement.

2. Pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 171, 74th Congress, 1st session, June 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 426; 36 U.S.C. 492), entitled "An act authorizing an appropriation to effect a settlement of the remainder due on Pershing Hall, a memorial already erected in Paris, France, to the commander in chief, officers, and men of the expeditionary forces, and for other purposes," the Secretary of the Treasury must submit an itemized report to the Senate and House of Representatives on the first day of each regular session of Congress of expenditures made in pursuance of the act.

The act authorizes that \$482,032.92 of the fund entitled "Recreation fund, Army" created by the War Department Appropriation Act, approved March 4, 1933, be appropriated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the settlement of any indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall Memorial, under the auspices of the American Legion, Inc., provided that legal title to said property be first vested in the Government of the United States.

Section 2 of the act provides:

Any balance remaining after settlement of such indebtedness shall be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury as a special fund to be known as the "Pershing Hall Memorial Fund." The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized (a) to invest and reinvest any part or all of the corpus of this fund so remaining in interest-bearing United States Government bonds and retain custody thereof; and (b) upon request of the American Legion, Inc., the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the National Treasurer of the American Legion, Inc., from time to time any part of the earnings upon the fund for use in the maintenance and/or perpetuation of Pershing Hall.

The report is in the form of a statement of receipts and expenditures, including investment transactions and is also included in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances. The account has a present balance of approximately \$200,000. Cumulative expenditures through June 30, 1958, to the national treasurer, American Legion totaled \$110,149.94 (p. 607 of the 1958 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury).

The report is prepared from records maintained in the Bureau of Accounts and the duplication of reporting is unnecessary. The information is published in the Secretary's annual report.

The committee recommends that this report to the Congress be discontinued, and that section 3 of Public Law 171, 74th Congress, 1st session approved June 28, 1935, be repealed (49 Stat. 426; 36 U.S.C. 492).

3. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 647(b), is required to report to the Congress within 20 days after the receipt of a payment exceeding \$3,000 due the United States in settlement of a claim for damage to property in the Coast Guard service caused by a vessel or floating object or in settlement of a claim for damage cognizable in admiralty in a district court of the United States. Similarly, pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 646(b), the Secretary is required to report to the Congress, within 20 days after the payment of an amount exceeding \$3,000 but not exceeding \$25,000, for damage caused by Coast Guard vessels and for compensation for towage in salvage services. Each report is to include the nature of the claim; the vessel or vessels involved; the amount received; the basis of determination, compromise or settlement; and other pertinent facts. These settlements are made under authority of 14 U.S.C. 647(a), which sets a maximum of \$25,000. All such payments are covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The information contained in this report insofar as receipts are concerned, can be included in the annual budget submission. The Treasury Department on the Bureau of the Budget form, states:

Upon payment of claim, material required is taken from case file and used in letter report. Data is not collected primarily for report but in order to make intelligent decision as to the action to be taken.

The Department also states that the report can be continued without change. The Department reported that during the 1959 fiscal year two claims were collected totaling \$17,777.61.

The House Committee on Armed Services has indicated that similar provisions of law applicable to the three military services serve no useful purpose and may be repealed.

During 1958 a total of \$11,252.15 was paid on 25 claims, which had been negotiated from a total of \$20,173.15 claimed. There were no claims over \$3,000 during this period. All payments of claims made under section 646(a) are paid out of Coast Guard appropriations. Here again the maximum amount which can be settled, under this section, is \$25,000 and all settlements payable in excess of that amount must be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Congress.

Inasmuch as the information is readily available from departmental records the committee recommends that the reporting re-

quirements of sections 647(b) and 646(b) of title 14 of the United States Code be repealed.

4. The 82d Congress passed an act allowing the correction of military records and the payments of claims incident thereto. This act, entitled "An act to amend section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 so as to authorize payment of claims arising from the correction of military or naval records" (Public Law 220, 82d Cong., approved Oct. 25, 1951, and effective from and after Aug. 2, 1946; 65 Stat. 655), 10 U.S.C. 1552(f) provides that—

The Secretary of Defense for the military departments and the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast Guard, shall report to Congress every 6 months on claims paid under this section during the period covered by the report. The report shall include for each claim the name of the claimant, a brief description of the claim, and a statement of the amount paid.

This act recently has been repealed and is now codified as positive law as section 1552(f) of title 10 of the United States Code.

The U.S. Coast Guard paid six claims under this provision of law totaling \$30,822.43 for the period ending December 31, 1958. For the period ending June 30, 1959, six claims were paid totaling approximately \$4,000. The Army paid 62 claims amounting to \$162,551.98; the Navy paid 58 claims amounting to \$108,464.04; and the Air Force paid 63 claims amounting to \$106,457.67 for the period ending December 31, 1958.

These figures are presented to the Appropriations Committees annually by the Department of Defense in its justification of budget estimates relating to the appropriation title claims, Department of Defense. The military departments also submit quarterly reports of total numbers and dollars in connection with budget execution. Totals are available in another report.

The committees of the House of Representatives who are concerned with this matter have indicated that the report is no longer required.

The committee, therefore, recommends that these reports to the Congress be discontinued, and that the provisions of law requiring the submission of such statements and reports be repealed to the extent of such requirement.

5. Section 714 of title 10 of the United States Code, entitled "Reports to Congress on Length of Tours of Duty Outside United States by Members of Army and Air Force" requires that—

The Secretary of Defense shall advise the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on April 1 and October 1 of each year, of the regulations governing the length of tours of duty outside the United States by members of the Army and the Air Force, including any changes in those regulations (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 33).

The Department of Defense states that this information is available in current Army and Air Force regulations which are available to the Congress upon their request. The House Committee on Armed

Services had indicated that this reporting provision may be repealed.

The committee recommends that the report required to be submitted semiannually by 10 U.S.C. 714 be discontinued and that the provision of law requiring the submission of this report be repealed.

6. The Military Public Works Act of 1950 requires the Secretary of Defense to report to the Congress all public works projects for which adequate funds for the completion thereof have not been appropriated. The report is to include any recommendations which the Secretary deems appropriate with respect to the rescission of all, or any portion, of the authority to proceed with any such project (sec. 408(b), Public Law 564, 81st Cong., 2d sess.; 64 Stat. 245).

Titles I, II, and III deal with the specific installations for the three military departments. Title IV contains the general provisions of the act. Section 401 states:

To accomplish the above authorized construction, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, are authorized to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise, without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Section 408(c) exempts projects authorized to be prosecuted by the Department of the Army in the exercise of the civilian functions of the Corps of Engineers from the reporting requirement.

A summary of the information contained in this report is furnished the Congress each year when the annual Department of Defense military construction authorization bill is presented. In addition, since the enactment of Public Law 564, a new procedure, whereby unfinanced military construction authorization is regularly repealed each year, has been enacted (sec. 511, Public Law 161, 84th Cong., 1st sess.; sec. 410, Public Law 968, 84th Cong., 2d sess.; sec. 506, Public Law 85-241, 85th Cong., 1st sess.; sec. 507, Public Law 85-685, 85th Cong., 2d sess.).

The Department of Defense estimates that the annual savings which would result from the discontinuance of this report are \$500.

The committees of Congress concerned with the contents of this report have indicated that it is no longer required.

Therefore, the committee recommends that the reporting provisions of section 408(b) of Public Law 564, 81st Congress, 2d session, be repealed and the report discontinued.

7. The Secretary of the Air Force, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9805, is required to report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives the amounts paid or received in settlement of admiralty claims for damage, towage, and salvage, in an amount over \$3,000 involving vessels under the jurisdiction of the Air Force. The report includes a description of the claim, the names of the vessels involved, a statement of the amount paid or received, the basis of the determination, and other pertinent information.

Settlement or compromise of claims against the United States for damage caused by U.S. vessels or for towage and salvage service rendered to the Air Force are authorized by section 9802 of this title,

which provides for a maximum amount of \$500,000 for settlement or compromise and amounts in excess thereof to be certified to the Congress.

Section 9803 provides for settlement or compromise of admiralty claims by the United States for damages where—

- (1) the claim is—
 - (A) of a kind that is within the admiralty jurisdiction of a district court of the United States; or
 - (B) for damage caused by a vessel or floating object; and
- (2) the amount to be received by the United States is not more than \$500,000.

Amounts received under this section are covered into the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Air Force, under section 9804, is authorized to settle, or compromise, and receive payment of a claim by the United States for salvage services performed by the Department of the Air Force for any vessel. Sums thus received are also covered into the Treasury.

The Air Force reports that no claims were paid during fiscal year 1959 and that receipts during this same year were \$6,098.64, in settlement of two claims.

The Air Force in requesting discontinuance of this report, while indicating that this report does not overlap or duplicate other reports, states:

Claims, records, and ledgers are audited by the Air Force Auditor General and the General Accounting Office makes a post audit of payment vouchers (31 U.S.C. 71). Annual savings is estimated to be \$55 plus the cost of printing the necessary forms.

These records and ledgers should continue to be maintained and this information available to the Congress.

The House Committee on Armed Services had indicated that it has no objection to the discontinuance of these reports and, therefore, the committee recommends that the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 9805, requiring reports to be submitted to the Congress annually and within 20 days after settlement or compromise of claims under sections 9802, 9803, and 9804 be repealed and the reports thereunder be discontinued.

8. The Secretary of the Army, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 4805, is required to make the same reports to Congress as the Secretary of the Air Force is under section 9805. The authorities for settlement or compromise are contained in sections 4802, 4803, and 4804, which except for being extended to the Secretary of the Army are the same as those extended to the Secretary of the Air Force under sections 9802, 9803, and 9804.

There appears to be no indication of duplication or overlap of reports other than the information contained in the annual report is a compilation of the individual reports. The Army states that number of claims paid and the aggregate amount thereof "are included in the budget material submitted to the Congress in the following years." The Army also states, on the Bureau of the Budget questionnaire:

If ever necessary, for the Senate or House to obtain information, the complete file is retained in departmental records

and with the information furnished by the reports, reference to that file would almost invariably have to be made to answer even the simplest question.

These files should continue to be kept and the information available to the Congress.

Upon inquiry, the Army reports that during fiscal year 1959, it paid 39 claims totaling \$93,322.46, and collected in behalf of the United States on 11 claims totaling \$15,638.69. These figures include all claims regardless of amount.

The House Committee on Armed Services indicates that there is no need for the continuation of these reports. Therefore, the committee recommends that the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 4805 requiring the submission of annual reports and reports within 20 days after the settlement or compromise of claims under sections 4802, 4803, and 4804 of said title in behalf of or against the United States be repealed.

9. The Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 requires that the departments shall report annually to the Congress the amounts expended to carry out the provisions of the act (sec. 8 of Public Law 704, 79th Cong., 2d sess., approved Aug. 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 967; 37 U.S.C. 37) entitled "an act to grant to personnel of the Armed Forces equal treatment in the matter of leave, and for other purposes.") This act is applicable to all branches of the military service and to the United States Coast Guard.

These reports of amounts expended have not been made for some time by the military, apparently on a claim of authority by the Bureau of the Budget. Claims made under the statute are paid from current appropriations.

The committees of the House of Representatives indicated no interest in or present day need for these reports of amounts expended; the committee therefore recommends that these reports be discontinued and to accomplish this end that section 8 of 60 Statute 967; 37 U.S.C. 37, be repealed to the extent necessary to discontinue the annual reporting of funds expended under the authority of this act.

10. The Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7624, is required to make the same reports to the Congress concerning the settlement or compromise of admiralty claims as heretofore set out for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Army.

Admiralty claims against the United States are settled or compromised under section 7622, which establishes a maximum amount of \$1 million payable for—

- (1) damage caused by a vessel in the naval service; or
- (2) compensation for towage and salvage service, including contract salvage, rendered to a vessel in the naval service.

Settlements or compromises in excess of \$1 million must be certified to the Congress.

Admiralty claims by the United States have the same maximum of \$1 million and are provided for in section 7623.

The Admiralty Division maintains a "running chronological list of all settlements" and the annual report to Congress is prepared from this list. By letter dated August 4, 1959, the Navy reported

10 DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED BY LAW

to the Congress that for fiscal year 1959 it had paid, under section 7622, a total of \$151,877.66 in settlement of 67 such claims. The total amount of claims was \$179,127.96. Said letter also discloses that under section 7623 there had been collected on 50 claims listed a total of \$269,184.88.

The House Committee on Armed Services has indicated, as with the Air Force and the Army reports, that these reports need not be continued. It is assumed that the records will continue to be maintained by the Admiralty Division and be readily available to the Congress.

The committee recommends that the provisions of section 7624 of title 10 of the United States Code requiring the submission of reports to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives within 20 days and annually of all settlements and compromises made under authority of sections 7622 and 7623 of said title of the code be repealed and that the reports be discontinued.

11. Public Law 440, 77th Congress (56 Stat. 53), entitled, "An act to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes," authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to provide, at a cost not to exceed \$750 million, essential equipment, facilities, and land for the construction of ships and ordnance material incident thereto. This legislation was a wartime measure designed to assist the Secretary of the Navy in the quick buildup of minor combat vessels. Section 4 of said act requires the Secretary to transmit to Congress, at least every 6 months, a full report of all acquisitions of land effected under the authority of this or any subsequent act.

The authority to acquire land under "this" act has expired and no reports are being submitted. However, the provision "any subsequent Act" is still outstanding.

Reporting provisions for land acquisition are included in Public Law 155, 82d Congress (65 Stat. 365) and it appears that the "any subsequent Act" provision of Public Law 440 was overlooked when Public Law 155 was enacted. Sections 601 and 602 of Public Law 155 require the Secretaries of the military departments to come into agreement with the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to real estate transactions by or for the use of military departments where the rent or price is over \$25,000, and to report quarterly all actions where the value is between \$5,000 and \$25,000.

The committee recommends that section 4 of Public Law 440, 77th Congress, 2d session, February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 53) be repealed, and the reports required under that act be discontinued.

12. Title III of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1048; Public Law 785, 80th Cong., 2d sess.), relates to penalty mail. Section 302 of such title III (which title is designated as the Penalty Mail Act of 1948) provides:

The Postmaster General shall report to the Congress and to the Bureau of the Budget within ninety days after the close of each fiscal year the number of envelopes, labels, wrappers, cards, and other articles bearing such penalty indicia procured or accounted for through him during such fiscal year by each executive department and agency, by each independent

establishment, and by each organization and person authorized by law to use the penalty privilege.

The various Government agencies report indicia procurements to the Post Office Department 60 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Post Office Department then consolidates these reports for the Bureau of the Budget and Congress.

This report is a byproduct of necessary reports from the various Government agencies who report indicia procurements to the Post Office Department 60 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Department then consolidates these reports for the Bureau of the Budget and Congress. The Post Office states that—

If such data should be needed at any time it can readily be prepared from records in the Post Office Department.

The House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has stated that this report may be discontinued.

The committee recommends that the provision of Public Law 785, 80th Congress, 2d session, section 302, which requires an annual report from the Postmaster General setting forth the number of articles bearing penalty indicia procured or accounted for through him be repealed and that this report be discontinued.

13. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized by Public No. 313, 61st Congress, 2d session, June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 858; 43 U.S.C. 148) to reserve from appropriation lands within Indian reservations valuable for power or reservoir sites or necessary for use in connection with irrigation projects. Section 13 of said act requires that the Secretary shall report to Congress all reservations made in conformity with the statute.

The Bureau of Land Management in the Department of Interior is responsible for all public land transactions, and prepares 3- by 5-inch cards on all public land transactions as published in the Federal Register. The statistical appendix to the report of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management reports withdrawals and restorations made annually under all acts. Very few reports have been made under this provision during the past 20 years and it appears that Public No. 383 of the 73d Congress, 2d session, June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), which prohibits the allotment in severalty of lands within Indian reservations and provides for the restoration of certain lands to tribal ownership, has made the 1910 provision obsolete.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs indicates that it has no desire to have this report continued. The committee recommends that the report to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 13, Public No. 313, 61st Congress, 2d session, June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 858), be discontinued and that the provision of law requiring the same be repealed to this extent. Savings of \$100 per annum are estimated by the discontinuance of this report.

14. The President under the terms of Public No. 303, 61st Congress, 2d session, June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U.S.C. 143), is authorized to make withdrawals of public lands from settlement, location, sales, or entry and reserve such lands for various public purposes. Section 3 of said act requires that the Secretary of the Interior shall report all

such withdrawals to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of withdrawals.

The Bureau of Land Management states:

This report covers only certain types of withdrawals made pursuant to the act. It does not include withdrawals under other statutes or made pursuant to the authority of the President or his redelegated authority. The report thus has limited coverage and is of little real value. Estimated savings by discontinuance, \$750-\$1,000.

This information is contained in the annual report of the Bureau of Land Management on withdrawals and restorations made during the year by purpose, by State, and by type of mineral.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has no objection to the discontinuance of this report. The committee recommends that the report required by section 3 of Public No. 303, 61st Congress, 2d session, June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 848), be discontinued and that such section 3 be repealed.

15. Under the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to arrange with States or Territories for the education, medical attention, relief of distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1934, as amended (49 Stat. 1458; 25 U.S.C. 452-455), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to contract with any State or political subdivision thereof, or with any State university, college, or school, or with any appropriate State or private corporation, agency, or institution, for the education, medical attention, agricultural assistance, and social welfare, including relief of distress, of Indians in the State. Section 4 of that act requires that the Secretary shall report annually to the Congress any contract or contracts made under that act, and the moneys expended thereunder.

The apparent purpose of this report at the time the authority was given to the Secretary was to inform Congress of the extent to which the authority was exercised. Other authorities, which do not require reports to Congress, now exist for the Secretary to contract with States. The information contained in this report is presently included in budget estimates.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has indicated that it has no objection to the discontinuance of this report.

The committee recommends that section 4 of the act of April 16, 1934, as amended, be repealed so that the report required therein from the Secretary of the Interior informing the Congress of any contract or contracts made under the provisions of said act and the moneys expended thereunder be discontinued.

16. Section 10 of Public No. 383, 73d Congress, 2d session, approved June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 470) authorized the appropriation of \$10 million to establish a revolving fund from which the Secretary of the Interior may make loans to Indian chartered corporations for the purpose of promoting the economic development of Indian tribes and of their members. An annual report to Congress is required on transactions carried out under this authority.

Later acts¹ have supplemented and expanded the loan program without requiring such reports. The reports are purely informational and the data contained in them can be obtained directly from the Department of the Interior, when the need arises.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs believes this report to be unnecessary and requests its discontinuance.

The committee recommends that the report required pursuant to section 10 of Public No. 383, 73d Congress, 2d session, approved June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 470), be discontinued and that the provisions of law requiring the same be repealed.

17. Public Law 812, 77th Congress, 2d session, approved December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 15) provided for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, which was constructed in Schuylkill Haven, Pa. The Secretary of the Interior, operating through the Bureau of Mines, was directed that:

Such laboratory shall be planned as a center for information and assistance in matters pertaining to conserving resources for national defense; to the more efficient mining, preparation, and utilization of anthracite coal; and pertaining to safety, health, and sanitation in mining operations and other matters relating to problems of the anthracite industry.

Section 3 of said act requires that:

The Secretary, acting through the United States Bureau of Mines, shall make a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the activities of, expenditures by, and donations to, the laboratory established under this Act.

This is one of a number of specialized installations of the Department of the Interior. According to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for virtually none of the others is such a report required. Although the reports carry information of value to workers in the field of coal technology, it is believed that the same can readily be obtained by other means if and when needed. The technical data, particularly, are made available to the public through publications of the Bureau of Mines.

The committee recommends that the report required by section 3 of Public Law 812, 77th Congress, 2d session, approved December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 15) be discontinued and that the provision of law requiring the same be repealed.

18. Public Law 835, 80th Congress, 2d session, approved June 29, 1949 (62 Stat. 1108; 43 U.S.C. 385b), authorized appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation for payments to school districts on certain projects during their construction status. Payments for the education of dependents of persons employed on the projects were to be made from any funds available for construction of said projects after a finding by the Secretary that an undue burden is, or will be cast

¹ The Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1968; 25 U.S.C. 506), the act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1250; 25 U.S.C. 473a), the act of May 7, 1948 (62 Stat. 211; 25 U.S.C. 482), and the act of Apr. 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44; 25 U.S.C. 631).

upon the facilities of the public-school districts serving the areas in which construction is being undertaken. Section 2 of said act requires the Secretary of the Interior to report annually to Congress, on or before the 3d day of January on all activities undertaken during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to the provisions of the act, together with such recommendations with respect to problems relating to it as he shall think appropriate.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs indicates that the authority contained in the act has been inoperative for a number of years and will probably so continue. In its opinion the requirement of an annual report is at least semiobsolete and can be dispensed with.

The committee recommends that the annual report required by section 2 of Public Law 835, 80th Congress, 2d session, approved June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1108; 43 U.S.C. 385b), be discontinued and that the law requiring the same be repealed to that extent.

19. The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States was created by the act of October 26, 1949 (Public Law 408, 81st Cong.; 63 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 468), to receive donations of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture, and for related purposes. Its affairs are conducted by a board of not less than nine members. The Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the National Gallery of Art are ex officio members of this Board; the other members are elected by members of the trust. Section 6 of said act requires that "the National Trust shall, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings and activities for the preceding calendar year, including the full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures."

The trust is not supported by Federal appropriations. Although it has a semiofficial connection with the Government through the provision for the three ex officio members named above, the requirement of an annual report is believed to be unnecessary by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The committee recommends that the annual report required by section 6 of Public Law 408, 81st Congress, approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 929; 16 U.S.C. 468e), be discontinued and that the provision of law requiring the same be repealed.

20. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized by Public Law 8, 80th Congress, approved February 28, 1947 (61 Stat. 7; 21 U.S.C. 114d), to cooperate with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in Mexico where he deems such action necessary to protect livestock and related industries of the United States. The Secretary is required to report to Congress every 30 days with respect to activities carried on under this authority.

Mexico was declared free of foot-and-mouth disease December 31, 1954. The reports have been generally negative for the last several years. The present program consists largely of one of inspection, vigilance, maintenance of a standby organization, and equipment to deal with an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The information in the report is required for administrative purposes and would be obtained by the same process even though not furnished to Congress.

There appears to be no present-day need for the continuation of this report on a monthly basis. The activities under this authorization are apparently carried on by the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Secretary in his report for 1958 makes reference to this disease.

The committee recommends that the reporting requirement of Public Law 8, 80th Congress, approved February 28, 1947, which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make reports every 30 days with respect to the activities carried on under the act, be repealed, and the report discontinued.

21. The Secretary of Agriculture is required to make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all of the States, Territories, or possessions receiving benefits under agricultural extension work acts, and also whether the appropriation of any State, Territory, or possession has been withheld; and if so, the reason therefor (sec. 7 of Public Law 83, 83d Cong., June 26, 1953; 67 Stat. 85; 7 U.S.C. 347).

The response to the Bureau of the Budget questionnaire indicates that—

The report is prepared from information contained in State and county annual reports of extension work and from supplementary information submitted by State and county extension workers. No data is collected solely for this report nor is any requested from State and county workers.

The response goes on to state:

Report recommended for discontinuance since there has been administrative determination that the cost is not justified in relation to its known use and to cooperate with recommendations of the Secretary to reduce the number and size of publications and to discontinue publications if at all practicable.

The annual cost of printing this report is estimated at \$300 and the overall cost of preparation is estimated at \$1,200 per year. The information on receipts and expenditures can be submitted to the Congress as part of the budget presentation for this agency of the Department of Agriculture, and thereby be available to the Congress.

The committees of the House of Representatives which would be concerned with this material have indicated no continued need for such report.

The committee recommends that the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative extension work made pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 83, 83d Congress, be discontinued and that the provisions of law requiring said report to Congress be repealed.

22. The act of March 2, 1887, as amended by the act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 671; Public Law 352, 84th Cong.; 7 U.S.C. 361a-361i), authorized funds to assist and support the agricultural experiment stations. The last paragraph of section 7 of such act, as so amended, required that the Secretary of Agriculture make an annual report to the Congress with respect to financial activities under such act.

The report contains a brief description of agricultural research highlights each year and a number of statistical tables providing information on funds available from Federal and non-Federal sources and the amounts of expenditure by State and the objective classification. The report was first required by the Adams Act of 1906 (7 U.S.C. 380).

In addition to being made available to the Congress, copies are distributed directly to State agricultural experiment stations and to members of the technical staff of the State Experiment Stations Division and other personnel of the Agricultural Research Service for reference use in administering Federal-grant funds. Other distribution is made in reply to specific requests. The tabular material which comprises the bulk of the report is used widely by the recipients for reference purposes since it provides data regarding the size, scope, and distribution of program at the State agricultural experiment stations.

The tabular material in this report is furnished by the State agricultural experiment stations. Each State is required at the close of each fiscal year to provide a financial report indicating the receipts and expenditures of Federal-grant funds during the preceding year. Data are abstracted from these reports, put into tabular form, and reproduced in the report to Congress. This information would have to be accumulated and tabulated for administrative use of the staff of the State Experiment Stations Division.

No additional work is required to prepare these data for the report. Although the report has been required for many years, little use is made of it by the committees of the Congress. The tabular data is presented regularly to the Appropriations Committees and is included in the hearings.

The committee recommends that this report to the Congress be discontinued and the provision of law requiring its submission be repealed to that extent.

23. "The National Yeomen F" was federally incorporated by Public No. 676 of the 74th Congress, approved June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1501; 36 U.S.C. 139-139b) for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes. Section 3 of said act requires that "said organization shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance."

The organization was authorized to hold real and personal property in the United States to the amount of \$50,000. The regents of the Smithsonian Institution were authorized to permit said national organization to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion.

No report has ever been submitted to the Smithsonian Institution by the National Yeomen F and records do not indicate that any Federal funds are involved in the operations or activity of this organization.

The committee recommends that the annual report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning the proceedings of the National Yeomen F be discontinued and that the provision of law

requiring its submission and the communication thereof to Congress be repealed.

24. Section 3(d) of the Communications Act Amendments, 1952 (Public Law 554, 82d Cong.; 66 Stat. 712; 47 U.S.C. 154(k)(3)) amended the reporting requirements of the Communications Act of 1934 to include, inter alia, the names of all persons taken into the employment of the Commission during the reporting year along with pertinent biographical data and experience, Commission position held, and compensation paid.

As far as is known this information serves no purpose to the public or to Congress. It is not expected that the deletion of this information from the annual report of the Commission will relieve the Commission from obtaining and making available upon request this data.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has indicated that it has no objection to the discontinuance of this information from the annual report of the Commission.

The committee recommends that the provision of section 4(k) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended by section 3(d) of Public Law 554, 82d Congress, 2d session approved July 16, 1952 (66 Stat. 712; 47 U.S.C. 154(k)(3)), which requires the reporting of all names of all persons taken into the employment of the Commission during the reporting year along with pertinent biographical data and experience, Commission position held, and compensation paid, be repealed to the extent necessary to delete this information from the annual report of the Commission.

25. Section (a)(2) of Public Law 798, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 648; 31 U.S.C. 701(a)(2)), entitled "An act to simplify accounting, facilitate the payment of obligations, and for other purposes", provides for the restoration of funds to accounts from which they have been withdrawn, following the expiration of the period of availability for obligation, where it has been determined that a portion of the unobligated balance withdrawn is required to liquidate obligations and effect adjustments. This section provides further:

That prior thereto the head of the agency concerned shall make such report with respect to each such restoration as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may require, and shall submit such report to the Director, the Comptroller General, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate.

Inquiry indicates that the committees cannot and do not take any action on these reports, which are filed from 6 to 9 months after the adjustments have been made in the accounting records and not prior thereto as required.

The restoration of balances under this provision of law is primarily an internal adjustment of the accounting records of the agency concerned which occur after the end of the fiscal year, when the outstanding balances of certain accounts are transferred after receipt of bills or invoices requiring payment in excess of the amount set aside for that purpose. These are usually caused by unforeseen

18 DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED BY LAW

contingencies, an underestimate of the obligation, or other instances over which the recordkeeping officials have no control. The information is made a part of the agency records and is available when required for audit or other purposes.

The committee recommends that the report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and other officials as required by subsection (a)(2) of the first section of Public Law 798, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 648; 31 U.S.C. 701(a)(2)) be discontinued and that the provision of law requiring the same be repealed.

SCHEDULE B—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO BE RETAINED

1. Annual Reports to the House and Senate Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Appropriations: These reports are made pursuant to section 1310(d) of Public Law 253, 82d Congress, November 1, 1951 (65 Stat. 757), entitled "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952."

Congress took action shortly after the beginning of the Korean conflict to counteract the influences which in past emergencies had resulted in wholesale expansion in the number of Federal jobs and their salary rates. As a first step it approved section 1302 of Public Law 1052, 81st Congress, effective September 1, 1950. This section required the Civil Service Commission, in making appointments, to "make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of personnel" and contained certain other provisions having a braking effect on the too rapid promotion of personnel.

When the rather general language of the statute did not fully serve its purpose, the Congress took more positive action to establish a system of controls on employment and rocketing salary rates. It enacted section 1310 of Public Law 253, 82d Congress, effective upon approval November 1, 1951, popularly known as the Whitten amendment (5 U.S.C. 43, note).

Section 1310(d) provides that each department and agency shall submit a report each year to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and the Appropriation Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives containing information comparing the total number of employees on the payroll, and the average salary and grade of positions, as of June 30 of such year and of the immediately preceding fiscal year.

A review has been made of approximately 50 reports, containing the figures for fiscal years 1957 and 1958, submitted to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, in answer to Chairman Dawson's letter of inquiry, states that the information contained in this report "is still required and should not be discontinued." Therefore, the committee recommends the continuance of this report.

The annual report on actions taken by the White House office on position review and reporting requirements of the Whitten amendment, section 1310(d) of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, during the period July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958, is as follows:

DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED BY LAW 19

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE

- (1) A review of all positions which have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level:
 - (a) Created by new classification position action..... 4
 - (b) Created by classification reallocation action..... 0
 - (c) Created by classification additional identical action..... 0
 - Total..... 4
- (2) Abolishment of all positions which were found to be unnecessary..... 0
- (3) Adjustment in the classification grades which were found to be unnecessary..... 0

	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958
(4) Comparison:		
(a) Total employees on payroll in classified position.....	245 full time.....	252 full time.
(b) Average grade.....	GS 6.7.....	GS 6.7.
(c) Average salary.....	\$5,217 (GS).....	\$6,148 (GS).

SPECIAL PROJECTS

- (1) A review of all positions which have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level:
 - (a) Created by new classification position action..... 6
 - (b) Created by classification reallocation action..... 1
 - (c) Created by classification additional identical action..... 0
 - Total..... 7
- (2) Abolishment of all positions which were found to be necessary..... 35
- (3) Adjustment in the classification grades which were found to be unnecessary..... 0

	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958
(4) Comparison:		
(a) Total employees on payroll in classified position.....	64 full time....	35 full time.
(b) Average grade.....	GS 8.5.....	GS 9.4.
(c) Average salary.....	\$6,219 (GS)....	\$7,742 (GS).

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- (1) A review of all positions which have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level:
 - (a) Created by new classification position action..... 0
 - (b) Created by classification reallocation action..... 0
 - (c) Created by classification additional identical action..... 0
 - Total..... 0
- (2) Abolishment of all positions which were found to be unnecessary..... 0
- (3) Adjustment in the classification grades which were found to be unnecessary..... 0

	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1958
(4) Comparison:		
(a) Total employees on payroll in classified positions....	5 full time.....	5 full time.
(b) Average grade.....	GS 11.6.....	GS 11.6.
(c) Average salary.....	\$8,703 (GS).....	\$9,669 (GS).

2. The quarterly report by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund is made to the Congress pursuant to section 106 of Public Law 163, 83d Congress, July 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 231), entitled "An act to dissolve the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to establish the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes" and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 (effective June 30, 1957 (71 Stat. 647)).

Under the provisions of the RFC Liquidation Act, the RFC continued as an independent agency until June 30, 1954. Thereafter, for further liquidation, the Secretary of the Treasury succeeded to all powers, duties, and authorities previously exercised by the Administrator of RFC.

The Liquidation Act also provided for termination of the Corporation's authority to make loans, effective September 28, 1953, and progress in the liquidation of the lending portfolio is measured from that date.

At the time the RFC liquidation became effective, the assets held or administered by the RFC totaled \$1,760,500,000. In addition, there were outstanding commitments to make or participate in loans which amounted to \$250,500,000. After giving effect to liabilities of \$39,400,000 and reserves of \$461,100,000, the bulk of which consisted of reserves for depreciation of fixed assets, the net Government investment in these programs on September 28, 1953, was \$1,260 million, with a potential additional investment of \$250,500,000 represented by the undisbursed commitments.

When the liquidation of RFC was undertaken, the Corporation held certain assets which would require a protracted period to work out to the best advantage. To retain such assets in RFC would have required continuation of the Corporation. Therefore, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954 was proposed and adopted, effective June 30, 1954. Under this plan, the functions of liquidating certain lending program assets were transferred to agencies conducting continuing programs of similar natures. The transfers were to the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Small Business Administration, and the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Under the provisions of the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, the assets held by RFC on June 30, 1957, were transferred for final liquidation to other Government agencies and the RFC was abolished as of June 30, 1957. In general, the transfers made under the plan were to the Small Business Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the General Services Administration, and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total equity of the U.S. Government as of July 1, 1957, amounted to \$82,834,930. This sum was distributed as follows:

HHFA, lending program.....	\$5, 890, 767
GSA:	
World War II activities.....	13, 513, 039
Smaller War Plants Corporation.....	577, 826
SBA, lending program.....	17, 094, 606
Secretary of the Treasury.....	45, 758, 692

As of June 30, 1959, the Government equity remaining with the Secretary of the Treasury amounted to \$25.3 million.

Though the RFC has been liquidated many millions of dollars still remain from its operation. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration have submitted quarterly reports to the Congress in accordance with the provisions of the RFC Liquidation Act.

The General Services Administration, although making no quarterly reports to the Congress, has submitted quarterly reports to the Treasury. Inasmuch as the liquidation accounts are separately maintained within the General Services Administration, this information could well be included as a separate section of the Administrator's annual report, as the abaca fiber operations are reported.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency received assets from the RFC, both in 1954 and in 1957. The Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration mortgages from RFC were commingled

with those already held by that agency; however, the direct mortgages and Defense Home Corporation notes are maintained and serviced as separate accounts and can be so included in the annual report of that agency. These total \$36,314 million as of June 30, 1959.

The required report is the only collected information on the progress of liquidation and the committee, therefore, recommends the continuance of the report.

3. Under title III: General Provision, of Public Law 301, 79th Congress, 2d session, approved February 18, 1946, the Secretaries of the military departments are required to report annually, on or before January 1, to the Congress the number by rank and age group of officers, above the rank of major or lieutenant commander as the case may be, who are entitled to flight pay and the average monthly flight pay for the preceding 6-month period. This provision of S. 899 is designed to exclude the Secretary of the Treasury from making this report on behalf of the U.S. Coast Guard. There is no similar provision in the bill applicable to the military services in the bill.

By letter dated January 2, 1959, to the House Committee on Armed Services, the Coast Guard reported that for the period from July 1, 1958, to December 31, 1958, a total of 56 officers were assigned to air activities as follows:

15 captains (ages 45 to 53) average monthly flight pay	\$245
41 commanders (ages 38 to 45) average monthly flight pay	235

In response to the Bureau of the Budget's questionnaire the U.S. Coast Guard reports that the information for this report is prepared in the Aviation Division from the contents of other required reports.

Inquiry to the House Committee on Armed Services indicates that the military departments file such report and it is the opinion of that committee that this reporting provision should be continued.

The committee, therefore, recommends that this reporting requirement be continued.

4. Public Law 11, 84th Congress, 1st session, approved March 14, 1955 (69 Stat. 11) is entitled "An act to authorize personnel of the Armed Forces to train for, attend, and participate in the Second Pan-American games, the Seventh Olympic winter games, games of the XVI Olympiad, future Pan-American games and Olympic games and certain other international amateur sports competitions, and for other purposes."

The act allows for the expenditure of funds and the acquisition and utilization of such supplies, materiel, and equipment as necessary to provide training of personnel of the Armed Forces, their attendance at and participation in such games and for training of animals of the Armed Forces for, and their attendance at and participation in, such games.

This act amends, in part, the act of July 1, 1947 (Public Law 159, 80th Cong.; 61 Stat. 243) to read as follows:

That as used in this act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Defense, and, with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as part of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be.

Section 2(b) of the act states:

The Secretary of Defense shall, not later than thirty days prior to the commitment of personnel pursuant to the authority contained in subsection (a)(2) hereof, furnish to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth the details of the proposed participation by personnel of the Armed Forces in international amateur sports competition.

The Department of Defense indicates in response to the Bureau of the Budget questionnaire that prior to the submission of the report to the chairmen of the Armed Services Committees, proposed participation is cleared through the Secretary of State. The approximate time required for the preparation of this report is 30 minutes.

The Department of Defense states to the Bureau of the Budget:

Since the value of this report is unknown to this agency, a determination regarding its discontinuance cannot be made.

The House Committee on Armed Services in response to this committee's letter of inquiry stated that this report should be continued.

The report required by section 2(b) of Public Law 11, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 11) by the enactment of Public Law 85-861 has become section 716(b) of title 10 of the United States Code. The committee recommends its continuance.

5. The Military Construction Authorization Act of the 84th Congress, 2d session (Public Law 968, approved Aug. 3, 1956; 70 Stat. 1016) contains an emergency authorization provision relating to public works projects not otherwise authorized by law, when the cost of the project is not in excess of \$200,000, and for the use of funds available for maintenance and operation to a maximum of \$25,000, subject to specific limitations (secs. 408 (a) and (b)).

Section 408(c) requires that the Secretary of each department shall report in detail semiannually to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section.

The Armed Services Committee in its report on the measure (H. Rept. No. 1890, 84th Cong., 2d sess., p. 23) states:

Section 408 is a new provision in public works authorization bills. The substance of it has been repeated, however, in annual appropriation acts. Under the authority granted by this section the Secretaries of the military departments, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, may make expenditures out of appropriations available for military construction of such amounts as may be necessary for public works which have been determined to be urgently required. The upper limitation of this authority for a particular project is \$200,000. Projects between \$25,000 and \$50,000 must be approved in advance by the Secretary of the military department concerned. Those in excess of \$50,000 must be approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense. Projects which do not exceed \$25,000 may use maintenance and operations funds as distinguished from the military construction funds which must be used for all projects in excess of this amount.

The committee added a subsection (c) to the section as submitted by the Department of Defense so as to require semiannual reports to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House with respect to the exercise of the authorities granted by this section. *In this way the cognizant committees can exercise a wholesome surveillance over authority which, while conceded to be necessary, might be subject to abuse.*

The individual military department reports are transmitted to the Secretary of Defense who forwards the same with a summary to the armed services. The reports follow a format established by the Department of Defense (DOD Inst. 4270.6 of Oct. 10, 1957).

The report under section 408(c) for the period July 1, 1958, to December 31, 1958, was sent to the Armed Services Committees by letter dated April 7, 1959, and the following Department of Defense summary was included.

Department of Defense summary—Report of minor construction

Service	Construction funds		Operation and maintenance funds, \$25,000 or less	Department total		Department grand total
	Over \$25,000	\$25,000 or less		Construction	O. & M.	
Army.....	\$1,565,000	\$15,000	\$6,540,000	\$1,580,000	\$6,540,000	\$8,120,000
Navy.....	1,727,000		5,736,000	1,727,000	5,736,000	7,463,000
Air Force.....	1,597,000	2,441,000	1,449,000	4,038,000	1,449,000	5,487,000
Total, Department of Defense.....	4,889,000	2,456,000	13,725,000	7,345,000	13,725,000	21,070,000

The contention is made that these reports per se are of no value to the military departments and would not be prepared except to meet statutory requirements and that the information reported is available when needed from retained records and summary data are available through normal fiscal and cost procedures. As a matter of proper management, financial data on each project must be recorded by the sponsoring bureaus or agencies as a control against over obligation and/or overexpenditure of the amount authorized. Compilation of these records therefore is required as a management control whether the report is submitted outside of the department or not. The report does not require extensive preparation since the information is assembled from the existing reporting system within the military services. This report contributes to congressional understanding of facilities management and further provides the Congress with a measure of exercise of the authority granted by the statute.

The House Committee on Armed Services has replied to this committee that the reporting requirement should be continued.

Therefore, the committee recommends that the reporting formerly required by section 408(c) of Public Law 968, 84th Congress, 2d session (70 Stat. 1016) now 10 U.S.C. 2674(f), be continued.

6. The Secretaries of the military departments, under the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1954 (Public Law 534, 83d Cong., 2d sess.; 68 Stat. 560) may procure options on real estate, which in their judgment is suitable and likely to be required in connection with prospective public works projects of the military departments and

pay out of funds available to such departments for real estate activities amounts not in excess of 3 percent per annum of the appraised fair market value of the real estate involved as consideration for such options (sec. 501(b)). This section provides that for each semiannual period during which a military department procures any option under the authority of this section a report shall be rendered to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives as to the options procured during such period.

The first sentence of section 501(b) states:

No real estate not in Federal ownership shall be acquired by a military department except as such acquisition is or shall be expressly authorized by law.

The provision for procuring options and reporting thereon follows this restriction. This proviso is now contained in 10 U.S.C. 2677(c).

The securing of options on real estate which is suitable and likely to be required in connection with prospective public works projects of the military departments is, therefore, in the nature of an exception to the restriction.

Normal management procedures would require that the securing of such options be reported from division and district offices to the central office in charge of public works projects. The assembly of such information for the purposes of a report to the Congress would not require extensive preparation, effort, or expense.

Although only negative reports, under this section, have been made in the last 3 years, should options be procured, the reporting of the same to the Congress will serve to assist the Congress in planning for future authorizations of public works projects of the military.

The House Committee on Armed Services has stated that this provision of law should not be repealed.

The committee, therefore, recommends that the requiring of this report should be continued.

7. The Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, may use any vessel stricken from the Naval Vessel Register under section 7304² of title 10 of the United States Code for experimental purposes (10 U.S.C. 7306(a)). Under section 7306(b) the Secretary is required to make an annual report of all vessels used for experimental purposes under this section.

The contention is made that this report is unnecessary because in the Navy's annual budget message to Congress, information is presented on the status of naval vessels which would include those which have been stricken from the Navy register because of their use in experiments. This contention completely overlooks the need for these reports by the Armed Services Committee, which has indicated that this reporting requirement should not be repealed.

The committee recommends, therefore, that this report to the Congress be continued.

² 10 U.S.C. 7304:

"Examination by board; unfit vessels stricken from Naval Vessel Register.

"(a) The Secretary of the Navy shall designate boards of naval officers to examine vessels of the Navy. Each vessel shall be examined by a board at least once every three years, if practicable.

"(b) When a board, in conducting an examination under this section, finds that any vessel is unfit for service or that an unfinished vessel in any naval shipyard cannot be finished without disproportionate expense, it shall submit a written report to the Secretary stating fully the reasons for its opinion. If the Secretary concurs, he shall strike the name of that vessel from the Naval Vessel Register" (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 451).

S. The Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7217, is required to send annually to Congress a report of the appropriations for the Department of the Navy for the preceding fiscal year showing as to each head—

- (1) The amount appropriated;
- (2) The amount spent;
- (3) The amount remaining unspent at the end of the fiscal year; and
- (4) Estimate of probable demands.

This report is composed of statements designed to show the financial activity and condition of the Department of the Navy. It is divided into four basic sections: Fund statements; cost statements; inventory statements; and industrial fund statements. The report is compiled completely from records maintained by the Office of Navy Comptroller and other Navy bureaus and offices. The statements therein are either available directly from such records or are arrived at through consolidation of individual tabulating cards already available. The report serves as a vital management tool and would be maintained regardless of the reporting requirement.

The report itself receives wide distribution in addition to being rendered to the Committees on Armed Services of the Congress. Approximately 400 copies are distributed to Navy activities. Copies are also sent to the General Accounting Office, Library of Congress, Department of the Army, Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense Mobilization, Bureau of the Budget, Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Treasury. This report is used by these recipients mainly as a reference work for information as to Navy financial procedure, operation, and condition.

Although the report does not duplicate other reports submitted to the Congress, there is some overlap of information which is contained in the report submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1311(b), Public Law 663, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 830, 831; 31 U.S.C. 200).

The committee has received a copy of each of these reports for fiscal year 1958, that pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7217 and that pursuant to section 1311 of Public Law 663 approved August 26, 1954. A perusal of these two reports discloses no duplication in form.

The report required by 10 U.S.C. 7217 is an historical document in financial statements of the operations of the Navy. A number of the statements in this publication are required reports to Congress, though not all. It would undoubtedly be printed for historical reference purposes notwithstanding any dispensation to omit its submission to the Congress.

The section 1311 report has different detail and serves an entirely different purpose. It is based on accumulative certifications of the status of subdivisions of funds which, when brought up to the level of an appropriation, becomes the basis of the certification by the Secretary of the Navy to the summary figures. The fact that it must be compiled does serve some administrative purposes if only to alert spending authorities to observe the administrative limitations imposed on them.

The report pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7217 is used constantly as reference material at hearings of the Senate and House of Representatives Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

The committee recommends that this reporting requirement be continued.

9. The Secretary of the Army is required to report every 6 months to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Secretary of Agriculture the amount of dairy products used under the 1954 amendments to the Agricultural Act of 1949. This requirement is set forth in section 202(b) of Public Law 690, 83d Congress, 2d session (68 Stat. 900), which requires the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available dairy products acquired under price-support programs to the Secretary of the Army upon his certification that such products can be utilized as a part of the rations for the military.

The information contained in the report is used by the committees and Secretary of Agriculture for informational purposes in connection with price-support programs. The report itself constitutes a simple, uncomplicated method of obtaining consolidated figures of the excess quantities of dairy products utilized by the Armed Forces, which figures are necessary to obtain reimbursement from the Department of Agriculture pursuant to Public Law 690. This information would have to be collected and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, even if the reporting requirement were removed.

The committee recommends that the reports required by section 202(b) of Public Law 690, 83d Congress, 2d session (68 Stat. 900), be continued.

10. The Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System is required to submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, pursuant to Public Law 268, 61st Congress, 2d session (36 Stat. 814), showing by States and Territories (for the preceding fiscal year) the number and names of post offices receiving deposits, the aggregate amount of deposits made therein, the aggregate amount of withdrawals therefrom, the number of depositors in each, the total amount standing to the credit of all depositors at the conclusion of the year, the amount of such deposits at interest, the amount of interest received thereon, the amount of interest paid thereon, the amount of deposits surrendered by depositors for bonds issued by authority of the act, and the number and amount of unclaimed deposits. It also is required to report the amount invested in Government securities by the trustees, the amount of extra expense of the Post Office Department and the postal service incident to the operation of the postal savings depository system, the amount of work done for the depository system by the Post Office Department and postal service in the transportation of free mail, and all other facts which it may deem pertinent and proper to present.

The report for the operations of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, House Document No. 11, 86th Congress, 1st session, was transmitted to the Congress on January 7, 1959, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The report contains a total of 51 pages of which approximately 41 pages are devoted to listing the offices receiving postal savings deposits, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit (table 6). The Post Office Department indicates that all of the statements contained in the report are byproducts of the accounting system with the excep-

tion of the list of offices, table 6, which is tabulated primarily for the report.

This provision of S. 899 is designed to dispense with the reporting of the information contained in table 6, which action the General Accounting Office has also recommended. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee has reported that it finds no need for the continued reporting of this information.

The committee recommends that the provisions of Public Law 268, 61st Congress, 2d session (36 Stat. 814), which require an annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System be continued. The committee suggests the possible consideration of an amendment which would exclude a listing of the offices receiving postal savings deposits, the number of depositors, and the amount on deposit from the annual reporting requirement.

11. The Secretary of the Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Mines, is 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 (sec. 5, Public Law 732, 79th Cong., 2d sess., Aug. 14, 1946; 60 Stat. 1080). This section requires the Secretary to make report to the Congress of such investigations and of recommendations for alleviating dangerous and undesirable effects of such pollution. The section also sets forth general directions for these investigations.

The reply to the Bureau of the Budget questionnaire indicates that only one report, dated February 28, 1951, had been made under this act. It is recognized that the activities described in this report complement and supplement similar activities carried out by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 466). However, the activities of the Secretary of the Interior under this act are directed to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish and game. The Surgeon General under the Water Pollution Control Act has no such direction.

The savings which would result from the discontinuance of this reporting requirement would be nominal. The committee recommends that this reporting requirement be continued.

12. The Interior Department Appropriation Acts for 1949 and 1950, contained a provision requiring an annual report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of all investments and expenditures made or proposed out of the Colorado River dam fund for the joint use of the project and of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City (Public Law 841, 80th Cong., 2d sess., June 29, 1948; 62 Stat. 1130, Public Law 350, 81st Cong., 1st sess., Oct. 12, 1949; 63 Stat. 784).

Apparently, this report requirement was imposed so that the power allottees, who are actually paying for Hoover Dam, might know what portion of Federal expenditures at Boulder City the Secretary could actually justify as part of the Boulder Canyon project.

The Secretary must still allocate the costs at Boulder City as project or nonproject categories to support the diminution of the obligation to repay advances to the Colorado River dam fund. This same information would have to be developed in order to determine the

proper amount of diminution even though the report were no longer required.

The 85th Congress passed legislation which defederalizes Boulder City. Boulder City Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1726; Public Law 85-900, approved Sept. 2, 1958). The Boulder City Act permits the Secretary to loan moneys to the new city out of the Colorado River dam fund. This provides additional reason for continuing the report so that allocations will be a matter of public record.

Congressman Chet Holifield and Congressman John E. Moss, both of California, have requested that this reporting requirement be continued. The committee, therefore, recommends that this report be continued.

13. By a joint resolution of the Congress in 1928 (Public Res. No. 74, 70th Cong., 2d sess., Dec. 21, 1928; 45 Stat. 1067), the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission was established to assist in the rehabilitation of agriculture of that island. The resolution recites the hurricane of September 13 and 14, 1928, and the resulting damage to the island. The Commission was directed to make an annual report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, giving a complete account of its activities in carrying out the provisions of the resolution (sec. 6).

The report is made in letter form to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate. The response of the Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, to the Bureau of the Budget questionnaire indicates that approximately 1 hour of typist's time is needed to prepare this report from information otherwise available. Said response also states:

The loan balances are largely uncollectible, have been outstanding for nearly 30 years and little activity of any kind can be expected.

The annual report for 1958 is set forth for the information of the Congress:

JANUARY 7, 1959.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The following annual report is made pursuant to the requirement contained in section 6 of Public Resolution 74, 70th Congress, approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067). Jurisdiction over the Puerto Rican hurricane relief loans, authorized by the public resolution, was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 692, 84th Congress, approved July 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 525).

The Puerto Rican hurricane relief loans were originally made by the Hurricane Relief Commission to individual coffee planters, coconut planters, fruit growers, or other agriculturists to provide relief from the effects of the Puerto Rican hurricane of September 1928. The loans ranged from \$50 to \$20,000 and were secured by first or second mortgages, primarily the latter. In the liquidation of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, pursuant to Public Law 276 of the 83d Congress (67 Stat. 584), the Assistant Secretary of Interior requested assistance of the Department of Agriculture in regard to the collection of loans from Puerto Rican hurricane relief loan debtors.

The Department of Agriculture agreed to accept collections for the Secretary of Interior on the remaining 201 loan accounts with unpaid balances of \$108,503.88. The outstanding Puerto Rican hurricane relief loans were reduced to 199 loan accounts with an unpaid balance of \$108,003.88 prior to their transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 692.

The functions with respect to the Puerto Rican hurricane relief loans vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Public Law 692 have been delegated to the Farmers Home Administration. Only \$4,675 has been collected on these loans since these accounts were transferred to the Department. The Farmers Home Administration has authority to compromise, adjust or cancel the indebtedness of borrowers under its general settlement authorities contained in title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

Sincerely yours,

K. L. SCOTT,

Director, Agricultural Credit Services.

The committee recommends the continuance of the reporting requirement but suggests the desirability of a direction to the Secretary of Agriculture to include in his annual report the information contained in this report and also to include in such statement the number of loans compromised, adjusted, or settled.

14. The Agricultural Act of 1956 (sec. 201(a) of Public Law 540, 84th Cong., approved May 28, 1956; 76 Stat. 198) sets forth a mandate to the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of all stocks of agricultural commodities held by it. This action is to be "as rapidly as possible consistent with its existing authority, the operation of the price-support program, and orderly liquidation."

An annual report by the Secretary on his operations under section 201(a) is required, which report shall contain—

- (1) the quantities of surplus commodities on hand;
- (2) the methods of disposition utilized and the quantities disposed of during the preceding 12 months;
- (3) the methods of disposition to be utilized and the estimated quantities that can be disposed of during the succeeding 12 months;
- (4) a detailed program for the expansion of markets for surplus agricultural commodities through marketing and utilization research and improvement of marketing facilities; and
- (5) recommendations for additional legislation necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section.

The cover letter of the report to the Congress dated June 27, 1957, submitted pursuant to the requirement in section 201(b), states that "It covers the fourth item required for inclusion in that report, * * *." No mention is made of the other four items which the statute requires to be included in the report.

This reporting requirement has been a matter of law for just over 3 years. There is no indication that the Congress' need for information in this field of activity has changed. The Secretary of Agriculture in his report for 1958 states:

The Commodity Credit Corporation investment in commodities in inventory and under loan, it is estimated, will approximate \$9.1 billion as of July 1, 1959 (p. 4).

Expenditures of Commodity Credit Corporation for storage, transportation, and interest on these surplus holdings are estimated at over \$1 billion for the 1960 fiscal year. Very little of these expenditures goes to farmers. This tremendous annual cost will likely rise still further unless some fundamental changes are made (p. 5).

The periodic reporting of all of the information and data required by this section of the act is necessary.

The committee therefore recommends that the requirement of annual report from the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to section 201(b) of Public Law 540, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 198) be continued.

15. The Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 171, 81st Cong., 1st sess., approved July 15, 1949; 63 Stat. 436) section 506(b) provides:

The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare and submit to the President and to the Congress estimates of national farm housing needs and reports with respect to the progress being made toward meeting such needs, and correlate and recommend proposals for such executive action or legislation necessary or desirable for the furtherance of the national housing objective and policy established by this act with respect to farm housing, together with such other reports or information as may be required of the Secretary by the President or the Congress.

The argument made for the discontinuance of this report is that 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.

Farm housing loans authorized under title V of this act are administered by the Farmers Home Administration. The loans are made to farm owners to construct and repair farm houses and other essential farm buildings, and for financing other home and farm service building improvements. The loans, repayable over periods up to 30 years, are made only on farms in production on which the operator plans to produce commodities for sale or home use amounting to at least \$400 based on 1944 prices. In addition, the loans can be used to provide necessary wells and pumps for farmstead and household water, but cannot be used to buy land or refinance debts.

The substantive provisions of this section are in force and effect.

There is no indication that the need for this information and report has changed. The Department of Agriculture may, under the provisions of the act, make such a survey and in the absence of the reporting requirement the Congress might not be informed as to the findings and results thereof.

The committee recommends that this report be continued.

16. The Administrator of the Veterans' Administration is required to report monthly to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Secretary of Agriculture the amount of dairy products used under the 1954 amendments to the Agricultural Act of 1949. This requirement is set forth in section 202(a) of Public Law 690, 83d Congress, 2d session (68 Stat. 900), which requires the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available

dairy products under price-support programs to the Administrator upon his certification that such products can be utilized as a part of the rations for the hospitals under his jurisdiction.

The information contained in this report is used by the committees and the Secretary of Agriculture for informational purposes in connection with price-support programs. The data forming the basis of this report are a part of the body of administrative records maintained at field offices of the Veterans' Administration and constitutes a simple, uncomplicated method of obtaining consolidated figures of the excess quantities of dairy products utilized by the Veterans' Administration. These figures are necessary to obtain reimbursement from the Department of Agriculture pursuant to this law and would have to be collected and submitted to the Department of Agriculture even if the report were to be discontinued.

This reporting requirement is the same as that applicable to the military, except for the period of reporting. The reason for this difference in reporting periods is not apparent.

The committee recommends that the reports required of the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration pursuant to section 202(a), Public Law 690, 83d Congress, 2d session (68 Stat. 900) be continued. It suggests the consideration of an amendment to require submission every 6 months instead of monthly.

17. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2357, the Secretary of each military department is required to report to Congress on contracts for research or development, or both, made during each 6-month period ending on January 16 or July 16. The report shall—

- (1) list each of those contracts in which the cost to the United States will be more than \$50,000; and
- (2) contain specific information on each contract described in clause (1) of this section, but may omit any information if the Secretary considers that its disclosure would be detrimental to the national security.

The military departments state that this report is prepared from data collected on Department of Defense form 350 (Individual Procurement Action Report) as transcribed to machine tabulation records. This form is used as a basis for numerous regular and many special procurement reports.

Title 10, United States Code, section 2304(e) requires a report to Congress of all research and development contracts that are entered into by negotiation. Those contracts over \$50,000 which are made through advertising and bid would be the only ones reported under section 2357 which would not be contained in the report under section 2304(e).

The files of the House Committee on Armed Services show that the Navy reported contracts totaling \$487,765,053 for the period July 1, 1958, to December 31, 1958, under section 2357. The committee's files contain a report under section 2304(e) covering contracts negotiated under 2304(a)(11) for the period ending November 19, 1958, totaling approximately \$250,000.

In response to this committee's letter of inquiry, the House Committee on Armed Services stated that this report should not be repealed.

The Navy response to the Bureau of the Budget's questionnaire stated:

This report should be modified to cover all procurements of \$10,000 and over for purposes of research and development. It is felt that a report on such a base would suffice for requirements of both 10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(11) and 10 U.S.C. 2357.

The committee recommends that the reporting requirement of section 2357 of title 10 of the United States Code be continued.

SCHEDULE C—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ALREADY REPEALED,
MERGED, OR TRANSFERRED

1. Public Law 225, 78th Congress, 2d session, approved February 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 10; 38 U.S.C., 1952 ed., sec. 691g), entitled "An Act to provide for mustering-out payments to members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes," is popularly known as the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944. Section 7 of that act provides as follows:

Section 7. Appropriations for the Army and Navy, and the several components thereof, respectively, shall be available for the payments provided by this Act and necessary administrative expenses. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Amounts expended hereunder shall be included in the annual reports to the Congress by the departments concerned.

Section 6(a) of the act defines the principal beneficiaries of the provisions of the act as follows:

(a) The term "member of the Armed Forces" means any member of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard or any of their respective components, and any member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who was discharged under honorable conditions on account of disability.

Until fiscal year 1958 the amounts expended under this act by the Coast Guard were reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report. The Department of the Army has never prepared this report. However, a report was formerly made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the cumulative amounts of mustering-out pay. It was last rendered in October 1951. Such pay was then merged with other pay and allowances and reported until 1952, and then discontinued. If a rare claim were made under this act today rather than the later 1952 act, the pay would not be separately identifiable.

The Department of the Navy reports that the records of the Navy Finance Center indicate that mustering-out payment reports were discontinued as of July 1, 1950.

The reporting and all other provisions of the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 were repealed by paragraph (86) of section 14 of Public Law 85-857 (72 Stat. 1272).

2. Section 14 of the Federal Highway Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 371; Public No. 780, 76th Cong.) required the specified statutory official, in cooperation with State highway departments, to

investigate the service afforded to traffic, population, and lands by all highways in each State and report annually to Congress on the progress made in classifying the highways into groups of roads of similar service importance.

The second sentence (containing the reporting requirements) of section 14 of the Federal Highway Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 871; 23 U.S.C. 20a), as referred to in Senate version, is (according to S. Rept. No. 1928, 85th Cong., which contains the legislative history of the recently enacted codification of title 23 of the United States Code) merged into, amended, or repealed by section 10 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954. Section 10 of the latter act is now carried forward in existing law as section 307 of title 23 of the United States Code.

3. The act authorizing the creation of 10 professional and scientific positions in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Public Law 167, 81st Cong.; 63 Stat. 411) requires the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to submit to the Congress, not later than December 31 of each year, a report setting forth the number of professional and scientific positions established pursuant to the act. The report is to include the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by each. Information which may be detrimental to the national security may be omitted from the report.

S. 899, as passed by the Senate, purported to remove from this report the description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with the statement of the functions performed by each.

These reports were prepared by abstracting the qualifications set forth in standard forms 57 filed with the Civil Service Commission at the time the positions are established, and by preparing brief summaries of the duties. The discontinuance of this information will not remove the requirement of justifying to the Civil Service Commission the positions created and the appointments made thereto.

The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568, July 29, 1958; 72 Stat. 426), terminated the existence of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and transferred its activities and holdings to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (sec. 301(a)).

This act gave the Administrator authority to appoint not more than 260 of the scientific, engineering, and administrative personnel of the Administration without regard to the Classification Act of 1949 (sec. 203(b)(2)).

Reports to the President and the Congress are required by section 206 of this act. There is no specific requirement of reporting on the personnel appointed under section 203(b)(2).

In addition, under section 3 of the act of August 1, 1947, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare also are required to submit reports. The Senate version does not purport to discontinue the reports of these latter officials.

4. Section 7 of the Abaca Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 683, 81st Cong., Aug. 10, 1950, 64 Stat. 437; 50 U.S.C. 546) requires that "within 6 months after the close of each fiscal year a report shall be submitted to the Congress on the activities under this act."

Prior to July 1, 1954, the program was administered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Upon the dissolution of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the program activities were transferred to the General Services Administration.

The report covers such topics as the purpose of the program; acreage; production, sales, and inventory; results of operations, future outlook; and a financial summary. The requiring statute is effective for 10 years from April 1, 1950, expiring on March 31, 1960.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as passed by the Senate, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Item No. 1

SECTION 1310(d) OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952 (65 Stat. 758; Public Law 253, 82d Congress; 5 U.S.C. 43, Note)

(d) From time to time, but at least annually, each executive department and agency shall (1) review all positions which since September 1, 1950, have been created or placed in a higher grade or level of difficulty and responsibility of work or in a higher basic pay level, (2) abolish all such positions which are found to be unnecessary, (3) with respect to such positions which are found to be necessary, make such adjustments as may be appropriate in the classification grades of those positions which are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or in the basic pay levels of those positions which are subject to other pay-fixing authority. [Not later than July 31 of each year each department and agency shall submit a report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives concerning the action taken under this paragraph, 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, and each annual and supplemental budget estimate shall include a statement comparing the average grade and salary provided for in each item of appropriation or fund allowance therein with similar figures reported for the two previous periods.]

Item No. 2

SECTION 106(b) OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LIQUIDATION ACT (67 Stat. 231; 15 U.S.C. 609, Note)

[(b) During such period of time as the Secretary of the Treasury shall be engaged in liquidating the assets and winding up the affairs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, pursuant to section 10 of the

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, he shall make quarterly reports to the Congress setting forth the progress of such liquidation and winding up of affairs.】

Item No. 3

SECTION 209 OF THE REVISED STATUTES (5 U.S.C. 164)

【SEC. 209. The annual statement of expenditures from the contingent fund required to be made by the Secretary of State, must include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as are settled upon the certificate of the President.】

Item No. 4

SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 426; 36 U.S.C. 492)

【SEC. 3. An itemized report shall be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on the first day of each regular session of Congress of expenditures made in pursuance herewith.】

Items No. 5 and 20

MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENT ACT OF 1944 (58 Stat. 10; 38 U.S.C. 691g)

Note: The reporting provision of the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 was repealed by paragraph (86) of section 14 of Public Law 85-857, entitled "An Act to consolidate into one Act all of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes", approved September 2, 1958.

Items No. 6 and 10

SECTION 1552(f) OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

【(f) The Secretary of Defense for the military departments, and the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast Guard, shall report to Congress every six months on claims paid under this section during the period covered by the report. The report shall include for each claim the name of the claimant, a brief description of the claim, and a statement of the amount paid.】

Item No. 7

THE FIRST PROVISIO UNDER THE HEADING "GENERAL PROVISION" IN TITLE III OF THE FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL SURPLUS APPROPRIATIONS RESCISSION ACT, 1946 (60 Stat. 20; 37 U.S.C. 118a-1)

GENERAL PROVISION

The officer and enlisted personnel strengths of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be demobilized at a rate not less than would be necessary to keep within the amounts available for their pay in consequence of the provisions of this Act, unless the President otherwise shall direct.

Effective December 1, 1945, no military or naval personnel shall receive during the remainder of the current fiscal year aviation pay unless the person affected is assigned to duty on air activities prescribed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as requiring regular and frequent participation in aerial flights, or is required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights in order to continue his fitness for his primary technical skill: **[Provided, That in addition, on or before January 1, annually, the Secretaries of War and Navy, respectively, shall certify to the Congress by rank and age group the number of such officers above the rank of major of the Army or lieutenant commander of the Navy, with the average monthly flight pay authorized by law to be paid to such officers during the six-month period preceding the date of the report:]*** *Provided further, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall on or before February 28, 1946, submit to the Congress a joint recommendation for revision of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, including but not restricted to recommendations with respect to increases authorized for flying pay, parachute pay, glider pay, submarine pay, and similar special pay and allowances.*

Item No. 8

SECTION 647(b) OF TITLE 14 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

[(b) Within twenty days after receipt of a payment in a net amount exceeding \$3,000 due the United States pursuant to determination, compromise, or settlement of any claim under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress setting forth the nature of the claim; the vessel or vessels involved; the amount received; the basis of determination, compromise, or settlement; and other pertinent facts. During any war the reports required under this section may omit any fact or facts, disclosure of which, in the opinion of the Secretary, would be prejudicial to the national security.**]**

*Note: Section 205(a) of the Act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 501), provides as follows:

"Sec. 205. (a) The Department of War shall hereafter be designated the Department of the Army, and the title of the Secretary of War shall be changed to Secretary of the Army. Changes shall be made in the titles of other officers and activities of the Department of the Army as the Secretary of the Army may determine."

Items No. 9 and 19

**SECTION 8 OF THE ARMED FORCES LEAVE ACT OF 1946
(60 Stat. 967; 37 U.S.C. 37)**

Sec. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. [Amounts expended hereunder shall be included in the annual reports to the Congress by the Departments concerned.]

Item No. 10

(See Item No. 6)

Item No. 11

**SECTION 714 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE
CHAPTER 41.—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS, ASSIGNMENTS, DETAILS,
AND DUTIES**

Sec.

711. Senior members of Military Staff Committee of United Nations: appointment.

712. Foreign governments: detail to assist.

713. State Department: assignment or detail as couriers and building inspectors.

[714. Reports to Congress on length of tours of duty outside United States by members of Army and Air Force.]

715. Reserve components: detail of members of regular and reserve components to assist.

* * * * *

**[§ 714. Reports to Congress on length of tours of duty outside
United States by members of Army and Air Force**

[The Secretary of Defense shall advise the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on April 1 and October 1 of each year, of the regulations governing the length of tours of duty outside the United States by members of the Army and the Air Force, including any changes in those regulations.]

Item No. 12

**SECTION 2(b) OF THE ACT OF JULY 1, 1947, AS AMENDED*
(69 Stat. 11; 22 U.S.C. 1982(b))**

§ 716. Members of the armed forces: participation in international sports

* * * * *

[(b) At least 30 days before the entry of any members under subsection (a)(2), the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the

*Note: Section 2(b) of the Act of July 1, 1947, as amended (69 Stat. 11; 22 U.S.C. 1982(b)) was repealed by section 36 of Public Law 85-861 entitled "An Act to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the Code", approved September 2, 1958. The provisions of the former section 2(b) of the Act of July 1, 1947, are now contained in section 716(b) of title 10, United States Code.

Treasury, as the case may be, shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the details of the proposed participation.】

Item No. 13

SECTION 408(b) OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES", APPROVED JUNE 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 245)

【(b) The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to make a report to the Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Eighty-second Congress, and at the beginning of the first session of each succeeding Congress, listing all projects for the establishment or development of military, naval, or air-force installations and facilities by the construction, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works which have been authorized by the Congress subsequent to the beginning of the Eightieth Congress and for which adequate funds for the completion thereof have not been appropriated. The report shall include any recommendations which the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate with respect to the rescission of all, or any portion, of the authority to proceed with any such project.】

Item No. 14

SECTION 9805 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE
CHAPTER 951.—MILITARY CLAIMS

Sec.

9801. Definition.

9802. Damage by United States vessels; towage and salvage of United States vessels.

9803. Admiralty claims by United States.

9804. Salvage claims by United States.

【9805. Reports to Congress.】

9806. Settlement or compromise: final and conclusive.

* * * * *

【§ 9805. Reports to Congress

【The Secretary of the Air Force shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 20 days after paying a claim in an amount over \$3,000 under section 9802 of this title, or receiving payment of a claim under section 9803 or 9804 of this title. The report shall include a description of the claim, the names of the vessels involved, a statement of the amount paid or received, the basis of the determination, and other pertinent information. The Secretary shall also report to Congress at each

session all amounts paid or received under those sections during the period covered by the report. However, during a war, the Secretary may omit from a report under this section any information the disclosure of which he believes would prejudice the national security.】

Item No. 15

SECTION 4805 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

CHAPTER 451.—MILITARY CLAIMS

Sec.

4801. Definition.

4802. Damage by United States vessels; towage and salvage of United States vessels.

4803. Admiralty claims by United States.

4804. Salvage claims by United States.

【4805. Reports to Congress.】

4806. Settlement or compromise: final and conclusive.

* * * * *

【§ 4805. Reports to Congress

【The Secretary of the Army shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 20 days after paying a claim in an amount over \$3,000 under section 4802 of this title, or receiving payment of a claim under section 4803 or 4804 of this title. The report shall include a description of the claim, the names of the vessels involved, a statement of the amount paid or received, the basis of the determination, and other pertinent information. The Secretary shall also report to Congress at each session all amounts paid or received under those sections during the period covered by the report. However, during a war, the Secretary may omit from a report under this section any information the disclosure of which he believes would prejudice the national security.】

Item No. 16

SECTION 2357 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

【§ 2357. Contracts: reports to Congress

【The Secretary of each military department shall report to Congress on contracts for research or development, or both, made during each six-month period ending on January 16 or July 16. The report shall—

【(1) list each of those contracts in which the cost to the United States will be more than \$50,000; and

【(2) contain specific information on each contract described in clause (1), but may omit any information if the Secretary considers that its disclosure would be detrimental to the national security.】

Item No. 17

SECTION 408(c) OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES", APPROVED AUGUST 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 1016; 5 U.S.C. 171z-4)*

[(f) The Secretary of each military department shall report in detail every six months to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the administration of this section.]

Item No. 18

PROVISO CONTAINED IN SECTION 501(b) OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS AND FOR THE ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES", APPROVED JULY 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 560)†

[(c) For each six-month period ending on June 30 or December 31, during which he acquires options under subsection (a), the Secretary of each military department shall report those options to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives.]

Item No. 19

(See Item No. 9)

Item No. 20

(See Item No. 5)

*Note: Section 408(c) of such Act of August 3, 1956, was repealed by section 36 of Public Law 85-861 entitled "An Act to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the Code", approved September 2, 1958. The provisions of such section 408(c) are now contained in section 2674(f) of title 10 of the United States Code.

†Note: Such section 501(b) was repealed by section 36 of Public Law 85-861. The effect of the proviso referred to above is continued in the provisions of section 2677(c) of title 10 of the United States Code.

Item No. 21

SECTION 7624 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

CHAPTER 653.—CLAIMS

Sec.

7621. Definitions.

7622. Admiralty claims against the United States.

7623. Admiralty claims by the United States.

7624. Reports to Congress.

7625. Claims against the United States: private property; loss or damage.

* * * * *

[(a) The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 20 days after an amount over \$3,000 is paid by him under section 7622 of this title or is received by him under section 7623. The report shall include a description of the claim, the names of the vessels involved, a statement of the amount paid or received, the basis of the determination, and other pertinent information.

[(b) The Secretary shall report to Congress at each session all claims that have been paid under section 7622 of this title during the period covered by the report.

[(c) During a war the Secretary may omit from a report under this section any information the disclosure of which he believes would prejudice the national security.]

Item No. 22

SECTION 7306(b) OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

§ 7306. Use for experimental purposes

* * * * *

[(b) The Secretary shall make an annual report to Congress of all vessels used for experimental purposes under this section.]

Item No. 23

SECTION 7217 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE**CHAPTER 631.—SECRETARY OF THE NAVY: MISCELLANEOUS POWERS AND DUTIES**

Sec.

- 7201. Guided missiles: research and development, procurement, and construction.
- 7202. Emergency and extraordinary expenses.
- 7203. Scientific investigation and research.
- 7204. Schools near naval activities: financial aid; transportation of dependents.
- 7205. Promotion of health and prevention of accidents.
- 7206. Minor construction and extension of structures.
- 7207. Administration of liberated and occupied areas.
- 7208. Latin American cooperation.
- 7209. Rewards for recovery of missing naval property.
- 7210. Purchase of patents, patent applications, and licenses.
- 7211. Attendance at meetings of technical, professional, or scientific organizations.
- 7212. Employment of outside architects and engineers.
- 7213. Relief of contractors and their employees from losses by enemy action.
- 7214. Apprehension of deserters and prisoners; operation of shore patrols.
- 7215. Naval prisons, prison farms, and prisoners.
- 7216. Collection, preservation, and display of captured flags.
- 【7217. Annual report to Congress: appropriations.】
- 7218. Recognition for accomplishments, special service, and good conduct.
- 7219. Leases of waterfront property from States or municipalities.
- 7220. Gifts for welfare of enlisted members.
- 7221. Acceptance and care of gifts to vessels.
- 7222. Office of Naval Records and History gift fund.
- 7223. Acquisition of land for radio stations and for other purposes.
- 7224. Transportation on naval vessels during wartime.
- 7225. Naval Reserve flag.
- 7226. Naval Reserve yacht pennant.
- 7227. Foreign naval vessels: supplies and services.
- 7228. Merchant vessels: supplies.
- 7229. Purchase of fuel.

* * * * *

§ 7217. Annual report to Congress: appropriations

【The Secretary of the Navy shall send annually to Congress a report of the appropriations for the Department of the Navy for the preceding fiscal year showing as to each head—

- 【(1) the amount appropriated;
- 【(2) the amount spent;
- 【(3) the amount remaining unspent at the end of the fiscal year; and
- 【(4) estimate of probable demands.】

 Item No. 24

SECTION 4 OF THE ACT ENTITLED “AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”, APPROVED FEBRUARY 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 53; Public Law 440, Seventy-seventh Congress)

【SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy from time to time, but not less frequently than once every six months, shall transmit to the Congress a full report of all acquisitions of land effected under authority of this or any subsequent Act.】

Item No. 25

SECOND SENTENCE OF SECTION 202(b) OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED (68 Stat. 900; 72 Stat. 996; 7 U.S.C. 1446a(b))

SEC. 202. (a) * * *

(b) The Commodity Credit Corporation until December 31, 1961, shall make available to the Secretary of the Army, at warehouses where dairy products are stored, such dairy products acquired under price-support programs as the Secretary of the Army or his duly authorized representative certifies can be utilized in order to provide additional butter and cheese and other dairy products as part of the ration (1) of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Coast Guard, (2) in hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, and (3) of cadets and midshipmen at, and other personnel assigned to, the United States Merchant Marine Academy. [The Secretary of the Army shall report every six months to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Secretary of Agriculture the amount of dairy products used under this subsection.]

Item No. 26

SECOND PARAGRAPH OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITORIES FOR DEPOSITING SAVINGS AT INTEREST WITH THE SECURITY OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR REPAYMENT THEREOF, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES", APPROVED JUNE 25, 1910, AS AMENDED (36 Stat. 815; 38 Stat. 716; 39 U.S.C. 751)

The board of trustees shall submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session showing by States and Territories (for the preceding fiscal year) the number [and names] of post-offices receiving deposits, [the aggregate amount of deposits made therein,] the aggregate amount of withdrawals therefrom, [the number of depositors in each,] the total amount standing to the credit of all depositors at the conclusion of the year, the amount of such deposits at interest, the amount of interest received thereon, the amount of interest paid thereon, the amount of deposits surrendered by depositors for bonds issued by authority of this Act, and the number and amount of unclaimed deposits. Also the amount invested in government securities by the trustees, the amount of extra expenses of the Post-Office Department and the postal service incident to the operation of the postal savings depository system, the amount of work done for the savings depository system by the Post-Office Department and postal service in the transportation of free mail,* and all other facts which it may deem pertinent and proper to present.

*Note: The Act of September 23, 1914 (38 Stat. 716), provided that after that date the postal savings system report need not show the amount of work done for that system by the Post Office Department and postal service in the transportation of free mail.

Item No. 27

**SECTION 302 OF THE PENALTY MAIL ACT OF 1948, AS
AMENDED (62 Stat. 1048; 39 U.S.C. 321j)**

【SEC. 302. The Postmaster General shall report to the Congress and to the Bureau of the Budget within ninety days after the close of each fiscal year the number of envelopes, labels, wrappers, cards, and other articles bearing such penalty indicia procured or accounted for through him during such fiscal year by each executive department and agency, by each independent establishment, and by each organization and person authorized by law to use the penalty privilege.】

Item No. 28

**THAT PART OF SECTION 13 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910,
RELATING TO THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF
THE INTERIOR TO RESERVE CERTAIN INDIAN LANDS
VALUABLE FOR POWER OR RESERVOIR SITES OR FOR
IRRIGATION PROJECTS AND HIS REPORTS THEREON (36
Stat. 858; 43 U.S.C. 148)**

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to reserve from location, entry, sale, allotment, or other appropriation any lands within any Indian reservation, valuable for power or reservoir sites, or which may be necessary for use in connection with any irrigation project heretofore or hereafter to be authorized by Congress: *Provided*, That if no irrigation project shall be authorized prior to the opening of any Indian reservation containing such power or reservoir sites the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, reserve such sites pending future legislation by Congress for their disposition【, and he shall report to Congress all reservations made in conformity with this Act】.

Item No. 29

**SECTION 3 OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE
WITHDRAWALS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN CERTAIN CASES",
APPROVED JUNE 25, 1910, AS AMENDED (36 Stat. 848; 43
U.S.C. 143)**

【SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall report all such withdrawals to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of the withdrawals.】

Item No. 30

SECTION 4 OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ARRANGE WITH STATES OR TERRITORIES FOR THE EDUCATION, MEDICAL ATTENTION, RELIEF OF DISTRESS, AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF INDIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES", APPROVED APRIL 16, 1934, AS AMENDED (49 Stat. 1459; 25 U.S.C. 455)

[SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall report annually to the Congress any contract or contracts made under the provisions of this Act, and the moneys expended thereunder.]

Item No. 31

SECTION 5 OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION OF WILD LIFE, FISH, AND GAME, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES", APPROVED MARCH 10, 1934, AS AMENDED (60 Stat. 1081; 16 U.S.C. 665)

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Mines, is 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 the Congress concerning such investigations and of recommendations for alleviating dangerous and undesirable effects of such pollution. These investigations shall include (1) the determination of standards of water quality for the maintenance of wildlife; (2) the study of methods of abating and preventing pollution, including methods for the recovery of useful or marketable products and byproducts of wastes; and (3) the collation and distribution of data on the progress and results of such investigations for the use of Federal, State, municipal, and private agencies, individuals, organizations, or enterprises.

Item No. 32

A PORTION OF TITLE I OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1950, UNDER THE HEADING "BUREAU OF RECLAMATION" AND UNDER THE CAPTION "COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND" (63 Stat. 784; 43 U.S.C. 618p)

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

* * * * *

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,600,000, payable from the Colorado River dam fund, including payments to the Boulder City school district in accord-

ance with the provisions of Public Law 528, approved May 12, 1948: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,662.22 from the unobligated balance of the appropriation for operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities of the Boulder Canyon project contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, may be utilized for additional payments to the Boulder City school district for the school year 1947-1948, to carry out the purposes of said Public Law 528. Said payments for dependents of those employees of the Bureau of Reclamation directly employed in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project shall be deemed a part of the cost of operation and maintenance of said project under section 1(a) of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (Act of July 19, 1940, 54 Stat. 774). Other such payments shall be deemed nonproject costs. [The Secretary shall submit to the Appropriations Committees annually a justification showing all investments and expenditures made or proposed out of the Colorado River dam fund, for the joint use of the project and of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City. In the proportion that such investments and expenditures were or shall be for the use of such other Federal activities and not related to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the project they shall be deemed nonproject investments and expenditures.] The obligation under the provision of section 2 of the said Act to repay to the United States Treasury advances and readvances to the Colorado River dam fund which obligation is made the basis for computation of rates under the provisions of section 1 of said Act, shall be diminished in the amount that nonproject investments or expenditures are or have been made from said fund and the rates computed pursuant to said section 1 of said Act shall reflect such diminution.

Item No. 33

**SECOND SENTENCE OF SECTION 14 OF THE FEDERAL
HIGHWAY ACT OF 1940 (54 Stat. 871; 23 U.S.C. 20a)**

SEC. 14. The Commissioner of Public Roads, in cooperation with the State highway departments of the respective States, is hereby directed to investigate the service afforded to traffic, population, and lands by all highways of each State, as determined by State-wide surveys adequate for the purpose. [Annually a report will be made to the Congress covering the progress made in classifying the highways into groups composed of roads of similar service importance.]*

*Note: According to Senate Report No. 1928, 85th Congress, which contains legislative history on the recently enacted codification of title 23 of the United States Code—Highways—section 14 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1940 set forth above was merged into, amended, or repealed by section 10 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954. Section 10 of the latter Act is now carried forward in existing law as section 307 of title 23 of the United States Code.

Item No. 34

SECTION 6 OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION ENTITLED "JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF PORTO RICO", APPROVED DECEMBER 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1069; 70 Stat. 525)

[SEC. 6. The commission shall make an annual report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, giving a complete account of its activities in carrying out the provisions of this resolution.]*

Item No. 35

SECTION 3 OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO IN THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST", APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1947, AS AMENDED (61 Stat. 8; 21 U.S.C. 114d)

[SEC. 3. Thirty days after the enactment of this Act, and every thirty days thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a report to the Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this Act.]

Item No. 36

SECTION 201(b) OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956 (70 Stat. 198; 7 U.S.C. 1851(b))

(b) The Secretary shall submit to Congress within ninety days after the enactment of this Act detailed programs, with recommendations for any additional legislation needed to carry out such programs, (1) for the disposition of surplus commodities as required by subsection (a) above; (2) for a food stamp plan or similar program for distribution through States (including the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) and local units of Government of future surplus production to needy persons in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, so as to prevent the accumulation of commodities in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation; and (3) for strategic stockpiling of foodstuffs and other agricultural products (A) inside the United States and (B) outside the United States as authorized in section 415 of the Mutual Security

*Note: The Act of July 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 525), transferred duties generally to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Act of 1954. The Secretary shall report annually on his operations under subsection (a) and such reports shall show—

- (1) the quantities of surplus commodities on hand;
- (2) the methods of disposition utilized and the quantities disposed of during the preceding twelve months;
- (3) the methods of disposition to be utilized and the estimated quantities that can be disposed of during the succeeding twelve months;
- [(4) a detailed program for the expansion of markets for surplus agricultural commodities through marketing and utilization research and improvement of marketing facilities;] and
- (5) recommendations for additional legislation necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section.

Item No. 37

SECTION 506(b) OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1949 (63 Stat. 436; 42 U.S.C. 1476(b))

SEC. 506. (a) * * *

[(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare and submit to the President and to the Congress estimates of national farm housing needs and reports with respect to the progress being made toward meeting such needs, and correlate and recommend proposals for such executive action or legislation necessary or desirable for the furtherance of the national housing objective and policy established by this Act with respect to farm housing, together with such other reports or information as may be required of the Secretary by the President or the Congress.]

Item No. 38

SECTION 7 OF THE ACT OF MAY 8, 1914, AS AMENDED (67 Stat. 85; 7 U.S.C. 347)

[SEC. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all of the States, Territories, or possessions receiving the benefits of this Act, and also whether the appropriation of any State, Territory, or possession has been withheld, and, if so, the reason therefor.]

Item No. 39

THE LAST PARAGRAPH OF SECTION 7 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 2, 1887, AS AMENDED (69 Stat. 674; 7 U.S.C. 361g)

【The Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to the Congress during the first regular session of each year of the receipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural experiment stations in all the States under the provisions of this Act and also whether any portion of the appropriation available for allotment to any State has been withheld and if so the reasons therefor.】

Item No. 40

THE FIRST SENTENCE OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 15, 1936, ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL YEOMEN F (49 Stat. 1506; 36 U.S.C. 139b)

SEC. 3. 【That said organization shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance.】 The regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said national organization to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

Item No. 41

SECTION 202(a) OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED (68 Stat. 900; 72 Stat. 996; 7 U.S.C. 1446a(a))

(a) The Commodity Credit Corporation until December 31, 1961, shall make available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at warehouses where dairy products are stored, such dairy products acquired under price-support programs as the Administrator certifies that he requires in order to provide butter and cheese and other dairy products as a part of the ration in hospitals under his jurisdiction. 【The Administrator shall report monthly to the Committees on Agriculture of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Secretary of Agriculture the amount of dairy products used under this subsection.】

Item No. 42

SECTION 7 OF THE ABACÁ PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950 (64 Stat. 437; 50 U.S.C. 546)**[REPORTS**

[SEC. 7. Within six months after the close of each fiscal year a report shall be submitted to the Congress on the activities under this Act.]

Item No. 43

SUBPARAGRAPH (3) OF SECTION 4(k) OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED (66 Stat. 712; 47 U.S.C. 154(k)(3))

[(3) information with respect to all persons taken into the employment of the Commission during the year covered by the report, including names, pertinent biographical data and experience, Commission positions held and compensation paid, together with the names of those persons who have left the employ of the Commission during such year: *Provided*, That the first annual report following the date of enactment of the Communications Act Amendments, 1952, shall contain such information with respect to all persons in the employ of the Commission at the close of the year for which the report is made;]

Item No. 44

SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1947, AS AMENDED (5 U.S.C. 1163)

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics] shall submit to the Congress, not later than December 31 of each year, a report setting forth the number of positions established pursuant to this Act in the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, [and the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,]* during that calendar year, and the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by him. In any instance where the Secretary or the Chairman, respectively, may consider full public report on these items detrimental to the national security, he is authorized to omit such items from his annual report and in lieu thereof, to present such information in executive sessions of such committees of the Senate and House of Representatives as the presiding officers of those bodies shall designate.

*Note: The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, referred to in the text, was terminated by section 301(a) of Public Law 85-568, Title III, July 29, 1958, 72 Stat. 432, and all functions, powers, duties and obligations of the Committee were transferred to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Item No. 45

THAT PART OF PARAGRAPH (2) OF SUBSECTION (a) OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT OF JULY 25, 1956, RELATING TO THE SIMPLIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING AND THE FACILITATION OF THE PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS (70 Stat. 648; 31 U.S.C. 701(a)(2))

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the account for each appropriation available for obligation for a definite period of time shall be closed as follows:

* * * * *

(2) Upon the expiration of the period of availability for obligation, the unobligated balance shall be withdrawn and, if the appropriation was derived in whole or in part from the general fund, shall revert to such fund, but if the appropriation was derived solely from a special or trust fund, shall revert, unless otherwise provided by law, to the fund from which derived: *Provided*, That when it is determined necessary by the head of the agency concerned that a portion of the unobligated balance withdrawn is required to liquidate obligations and effect adjustments, such portion of the unobligated balance may be restored to the appropriate accounts: *Provided further*, That prior thereto the head of the agency concerned shall make such report with respect to each such restoration as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may require, and shall submit such report to the Director, the Comptroller General, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate].

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1.—COPY OF LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN WILLIAM L. DAWSON TO THE CHAIRMEN OF HOUSE COMMITTEES RECEIVING REPORTS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1959.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: During the last session of Congress the Bureau of the Budget asked each of the executive agencies to submit a list of any reports these agencies were required to make to Congress which, in the opinion of the agency, had no present utility.

The Bureau of the Budget screened these replies and sent them, at his request, to Senator McClellan. As a result, the Senator has introduced S. 899, calling for the discontinuance of some 46 reports. A copy of S. 899 is enclosed for your information. In addition, there were 14 other reports which the Bureau of the Budget felt are no longer necessary. A mimeographed description of these reports is enclosed.

My occasion for writing you now is because legislation in the form of S. 899 or similar thereto, may come before the Committee on Government Operations for consideration. Before this committee considers such legislation it hopes to have the judgment of each committee of the House that might be concerned by the proposed discontinuance.

I am, therefore, requesting that you inform me of your attitude toward the continued utility of any of these reports which may fall within the jurisdiction of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM L. DAWSON, *Chairman.*

P.S.—This matter was set forth at some length in the Congressional Record of February 3, 1959, page 1499 through page 1506.

APPENDIX 2.—QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET DIRECTED TO EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Exhibit
Bureau of the Budget
Bulletin No. 58-2

ANALYSIS OF REPORT TO CONGRESS REQUIRED BY STATUTE

Agency ----- Date -----
Title of report -----
Statute requiring report -----

(Give date and U.S.C. citation if available)

1. Give SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF CONTENT, AND, if known, 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.
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 submit to Congress 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 submitted to Congress by other executive agencies.
6. Describe VALUE OF REPORT WITHIN THE AGENCY and how the need would be met if 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 last session. If you do not know of any such use during last session, state when and how report was last used, if known.
8. State and explain basis for RECOMMENDATION as to whether report should be (a) continued without change, (b) modified either as to content or frequency of submission, (c) discontinued, or (d) 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.

APPENDIX 3—S. 899 AS REPORTED BY THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT
OPERATIONS COMMITTEE, APRIL 6, 1960

[S. 899, 86th Cong., 2d sess., (Report No. 1458)]

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT To provide for the discontinuance of certain reports now required by law

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following reports or statements now required by law are hereby discontinued, and all Acts or parts of Acts herein cited as requiring the submission of such reports or statements are hereby repealed to the extent of such requirement:

REPORTS UNDER EACH EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AND INDEPENDENT
ESTABLISHMENT

1. 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).

54 DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED BY LAW

REPORTS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, AND SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2. The quarterly reports to Congress 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) and by Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1957.

REPORT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3. The annual statement of expenditures from the contingent fund, including contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all the missions abroad (R.S. 209; 5 U.S.C. 164).

REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

4. The annual report to Congress of expenditures from the earnings of the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund (49 Stat. 426; 36 U.S.C. 492).

5. The inclusion in the annual report of amount expended under the Mustering Out Payment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 10; 38 U.S.C. 691g).

6. The semiannual report to the Congress of claims paid which became due as the result of the correction of military records of the Coast Guard (40 U.S.C. 1552(f)).

7. The annual report to the Congress of the number by rank and age group of officers of the Coast Guard above the rank of lieutenant commander who are entitled to flight pay and the average monthly flight pay for the preceding six month period (60 Stat. 20; 37 U.S.C. 118a-1).

8. The report to Congress within twenty days after receipt of a payment exceeding \$3,000 due the United States in settlement of a claim for damages to property in the Coast Guard service caused by a vessel or floating object or in settlement of a claim for damage cognizable in admiralty in a district court of the United States (14 U.S.C. 647(b)).

9. Inclusion in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the amounts expended under authority of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 as required by section 8 of that Act (60 Stat. 967; 37 U.S.C. 37).

REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

10. The semiannual report to Congress by the Secretary of Defense of claims paid which became due as the result of the correction of military records (40 U.S.C. 1552(f)).

11. The semiannual report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives of the regulations governing the length of tours of duty outside the United States by members of the Army and Air Force (40 U.S.C. 714).

12. The report of proposed participation by personnel of the Armed Forces in international amateur sports competition (69 Stat. 11; 22 U.S.C. 1982(b)).

13. The report to Congress of all projects for the establishment or development of military, naval, or air force installations and facilities by the construction, installation, or equipment of temporary or

permanent public works which have been authorized by the Congress and for which adequate funds have not been appropriated (64 Stat. 245).

14. The annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Air Force of amounts paid or received in settlement of admiralty claims for damage, towage, and salvage and the report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives within twenty days after paying a claim in an amount over \$2,000 or after receiving payment of a claim (10 U.S.C. 9805).

15. The annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Army of amounts paid or received in settlement of admiralty claims for damage, towage, and salvage and the report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives within twenty days after paying a claim in an amount over \$2,000 or after receiving payment of a claim (10 U.S.C. 4805).

16. 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).

17. The semiannual report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Secretary of each military department of the exercise of authority to expend out of appropriations available for military construction amounts for public works projects not otherwise authorized by law and not exceeding \$200,000 per project (70 Stat. 1016; 5 U.S.C. 171z 4).

18. The semiannual report to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Secretary of each military department of options procured on real estate during the reporting period (68 Stat. 560).

19. Inclusion in the annual report to Congress by each military department of the amounts expended under authority of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 as required by section 8 of that Act (60 Stat. 967; 37 U.S.C. 37).

20. Inclusion in the annual report by each military department of the amounts expended under the Mustering Out Payment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 10; 38 U.S.C. 691g).

21. The annual report to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy of amounts paid or received in settlement of admiralty claims for damage, towage and salvage and the report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 20 days after paying a claim in an amount over \$2,000 or after receiving payment of a claim (10 U.S.C. 7624).

22. 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)).

23. 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).

24. The report to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy not less frequently than once every six months of all land acquired for the construction of ships or the production of ordnance material for ships to be constructed (56 Stat. 53).

25. The report every six months by the Secretary of the Army of the amount of dairy products acquired from the Commodity Credit Corporation and used to provide additional butter and cheese and other dairy products as a part of the ration of the Army, Navy, or Air Force and in hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense (68 Stat. 900; 7 U.S.C. 1446a(b)).

REPORTS UNDER THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

26. 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 (36 Stat. 814; 39 U.S.C. 751).

27. The annual report by the Postmaster General of the number of articles bearing penalty indicia procured or accounted for through him by each executive department and agency, by each independent establishment and by each organization and person authorized by law to use the penalty privilege (62 Stat. 1048; 39 U.S.C. 321j).

REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

28. The report to Congress of the action of the Secretary of the Interior to reserve lands within any Indian reservation valuable for power or reservoir sites or irrigation projects (36 Stat. 858; 43 U.S.C. 148).

29. The report to Congress of all withdrawals of public lands of the United States from settlement, location, sale, or entry (36 Stat. 848; 43 U.S.C. 143).

30. The annual report to Congress of any contract or contracts made under the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1926, and moneys expended thereunder (49 Stat. 1458; 25 U.S.C. 455).

31. 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).

32. The annual report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives justifying and showing all investments and expenditures made or proposed out of the Colorado River dam fund for the joint use of the project and of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City (62 Stat. 1130; 63 Stat. 784; 43 U.S.C. 618p).

REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

33. The annual report to Congress covering the progress made in classifying the highways into groups composed of roads of similar service importance (54 Stat. 871; 23 U.S.C. 20a).

REPORTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

35. The monthly report to Congress with respect to the activities carried on under the authority for cooperation with Mexico in control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (61 Stat. 8; 21 U.S.C. 114d).

26. Inclusion, in the annual report of the Secretary on the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of all stocks of agricultural commodities held by it, of a detailed program for the expansion of markets for surplus agricultural commodities through marketing and utilization research and improvement of marketing facilities (70 Stat. 198; 7 U.S.C. 1851(b)).

27. The report of the estimates of national farm housing needs and of progress made toward meeting such needs (62 Stat. 435; 42 U.S.C. 1476(b)).

28. The annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all States receiving such benefits and as to whether the appropriation of any State has been withheld and if so the reasons therefor (38 Stat. 274; 67 Stat. 85; 7 U.S.C. 247.)

29. The annual report to Congress of the receipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural experiment stations in all States and whether any portion of the appropriation available for allotment to any State has been withheld and if so the reasons therefor (60 Stat. 673; 7 U.S.C. 261g).

REPORT UNDER THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

40. The annual communication to Congress of the report of the National Yeomen F or of such portions of such report as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may deem of national interest and importance (49 Stat. 1506; 36 U.S.C. 129b).

REPORT UNDER THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

41. The monthly report of the amount of dairy products used in Veterans' Administration hospitals which was acquired from the Commodity Credit Corporation (68 Stat. 900; 7 U.S.C. 1446a(a)).

REPORT UNDER THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

42. The annual report to Congress of activities under the Abaca Production Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 427; 50 U.S.C. 546).

REPORT UNDER THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

43. Inclusion in the annual report of information regarding each new employee, including biographical data and experience, Commission positions held and compensation paid, together with the names of employees leaving the employ of the Commission (66 Stat. 712; 47 U.S.C. 154(k)).

REPORT UNDER THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
AERONAUTICS

44. Inclusion in the annual report to Congress on civilian positions established for professional and scientific services of a description of the qualifications of each incumbent together with a statement of functions performed by him (62 Stat. 411; 50 U.S.C. 150).

REPORTS AS TO RESTORATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES OF
APPROPRIATIONS

45. Reports transmitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives as to the amount of each appropriation balance which is restored to an appropriation account upon a determination by the head of the agency concerned of necessity therefor under section 1(a)(2) of the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 648; 31 U.S.C. 701).

That the following provisions of law, which relate to the submission of certain reports to Congress or other Government authority, are hereby repealed, as follows:

(1) Section 209 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 164), relating to a certain statement of expenditures required to be made by the Secretary of State with respect to contingent expenses of certain activities abroad, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 209. The annual statement of expenditures from the contingent fund required to be made by the Secretary of State, must include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as are settled upon the certificate of the President."

(2) Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing an appropriation to effect a settlement of the remainder due on Pershing Hall, a memorial already erected in Paris, France, to the Commander in Chief, officers, and men of the Expeditionary Forces, and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 426; 36 U.S.C. 492), which reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. An itemized report shall be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on the first day of each regular session of Congress of expenditures made in pursuance herewith."

(3)(A) Section 646(b) of title 14 of the United States Code, relating to certain reports to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to certain claims against the United States for damage by Coast Guard vessels, which reads as follows:

"(b) On payment of any claim determined, compromised, or settled under this section at a net amount exceeding \$3,000, but not exceeding \$25,000, payable by the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury within twenty days of payment shall report to the Congress setting forth the nature of the claim, the vessel involved, the amount paid with respect thereto, the basis of the determination, compromise, or settlement, and other pertinent facts. The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress, at each session thereof, all claims which have been paid under this section. During any war the reports required under this section may omit any fact or facts disclosure of which, in the opinion of the Secretary, would be prejudicial to the national security."

(B) Section 647(b) of title 14 of the United States Code, relating to certain reports to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to certain claims of the United States for damage to Coast Guard property, which reads as follows:

"(b) Within twenty days after receipt of a payment in a net amount exceeding \$3,000 due the United States pursuant to determination, compromise, or settlement of any claim under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress setting forth the nature of the claim; the vessel or vessels involved; the amount received; the basis of determination, compromise, or settlement; and other pertinent facts. During any war the reports required under this section may omit any

fact or facts, disclosure of which, in the opinion of the Secretary, would be prejudicial to the national security.”.

(4) Section 1552(f) of title 10 of the United States Code, relating to reports to Congress by the Secretary of Defense with respect to claims incident to correction of military records, which reads as follows:

“(f) The Secretary of Defense for the military departments, and the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast Guard, shall report to Congress every six months on claims paid under this section during the period covered by the report. The report shall include for each claim the name of the claimant, a brief description of the claim, and a statement of the amount paid.”

(5)(A) Section 714 of title 10 of the United States Code, relating to reports to Congress with respect to length of tours of duty outside the United States by members of the Army and Air Force, which reads as follows:

“§ 714. Reports to Congress on length of tours of duty outside United States by members of Army and Air Force

“The Secretary of Defense shall advise the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on April 1 and October 1 of each year, of the regulations governing the length of tours of duty outside the United States by members of the Army and the Air Force, including any changes in those regulations.”.

(B) That part of the analysis of chapter 41 of title 10 of the United States Code which reads as follows:

“714. Reports to Congress on length of tours of duty outside United States by members of Army and Air Force.”.

(6) Section 408(b) of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes”, approved June 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 245), which reads as follows:

“(b) The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to make a report to the Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Eighty-second Congress, and at the beginning of the first session of each succeeding Congress, listing all projects for the establishment or development of military, naval, or air-force installations and facilities by the construction, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works which have been authorized by the Congress subsequent to the beginning of the Eightieth Congress and for which adequate funds for the completion thereof have not been appropriated. The report shall include any recommendations which the Secretary of Defense deems appropriate with respect to the rescission of all, or any portion, of the authority to proceed with any such project.”.

(7)(A) Section 9805 of title 10 of the United States Code, relating to certain reports to Congress by the Secretary of the Air Force with respect to certain claims against and by the United States, which reads as follows:

“§ 9805. Reports to Congress

“The Secretary of the Air Force shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 20 days after paying a claim in an amount over \$3,000 under section 9802 of this title, or receiving payment of a claim under section 9803 or 9804 of this title. The report shall include a description of the claim, the names of the vessels involved, a statement of the amount paid or received, the basis of the determination, and other pertinent information. The Secretary shall also report to Congress at each session all amounts paid or received under those sections during the period covered by the

report. However, during a war, the Secretary may omit from a report under this section any information the disclosure of which he believes would prejudice the national security.”.

(B) That part of the analysis of chapter 951 of title 10 of the United States Code which reads as follows:

“9805. Reports to Congress.”.

(8)(A) Section 4805 of title 10 of the United States Code, relating to certain reports to Congress by the Secretary of the Army with respect to certain claims against and by the United States, which reads as follows:

“§ 4805. Reports to Congress

“The Secretary of the Army shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 20 days after paying a claim in an amount over \$3,000 under section 4802 of this title, or receiving payment of a claim under section 4803 or 4804 of this title. The report shall include a description of the claim, the names of the vessels involved, a statement of the amount paid or received, the basis of the determination, and other pertinent information. The Secretary shall also report to Congress at each session all amounts paid or received under those sections during the period covered by the report. However, during a war, the Secretary may omit from a report under this section any information the disclosure of which he believes would prejudice the national security.”.

(B) That part of the analysis of chapter 451 of title 10 of the United States Code which reads as follows:

“4805. Reports to Congress.”.

(9) The last sentence of section 8 of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended (60 Stat. 967; 37 U.S.C. 37), which reads as follows: “Amounts expended hereunder shall be included in the annual reports to the Congress by the Departments concerned.”.

(10)(A) Section 7624 of title 10 of the United States Code, relating to certain reports to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy with respect to admiralty claims against the United States, which reads as follows:

§ “7624. Reports to Congress

“(a) The Secretary of the Navy shall report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 20 days after an amount over \$3,000 is paid by him under section 7622 of this title or is received by him under section 7623. The report shall include a description of the claim, the names of the vessels involved, a statement of the amount paid or received, the basis of the determination, and other pertinent information.

“(b) The Secretary shall report to Congress at each session all claims that have been paid under section 7622 of this title during the period covered by the report.

“(c) During a war the Secretary may omit from a report under this section any information the disclosure of which he believes would prejudice the national security.”.

(B) That part of the analysis of chapter 653 of title 10 of the United States Code which reads as follows:

“7624. Reports to Congress.”.

(11) Section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes", approved February 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 53; Public Law 440, Seventy-seventh Congress), which reads as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy from time to time, but not less frequently than once every six months, shall transmit to the Congress a full report of all acquisitions of land effected under authority of this or any subsequent Act."

(12) Section 302 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 1048; 39 U.S.C. 321j), which reads as follows:

"SEC. 302. The Postmaster General shall report to the Congress and to the Bureau of the Budget within ninety days after the close of each fiscal year the number of envelopes, labels, wrappers, cards, and other articles bearing such penalty indicia procured or accounted for through him during such fiscal year by each executive department and agency, by each independent establishment, and by each organization and person authorized by law to use the penalty privilege."

(13) That part of section 13 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 858; 43 U.S.C. 148), relating to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to reserve certain Indian lands valuable for power or reservoir sites or for irrigation projects and his reports thereon, which reads as follows: "and he shall report to Congress all reservations made in conformity with this Act".

(14) Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases", approved June 25, 1910, as amended (36 Stat. 848; 43 U.S.C. 143), which reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall report all such withdrawals to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of the withdrawals."

(15) Section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to arrange with States or Territories for the education, medical attention, relief of distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes", approved April 16, 1934, as amended (49 Stat. 1459; 25 U.S.C. 455), which reads as follows:

"SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall report annually to the Congress any contract or contracts made under the provisions of this Act, and the moneys expended thereunder."

(16) The last sentence of section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986; 25 U.S.C. 470), providing for an annual report to Congress of transactions involving loans to Indians, which reads as follows: "A report shall be made annually to Congress of transactions under this authorization."

(17) Section 3 of the Act of December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 15), providing for the establishment of a research laboratory for the utilization of anthracite coal, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. The Secretary, acting through the United States Bureau of Mines, shall make a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session of the activities of, expenditures by, and donations to, the laboratory established under this Act."

(18) Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation for payments to school districts on certain projects during their construction status", approved June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1108; 43 U.S.C. 385b), which reads as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall furnish to the Congress each year, on or before the 3d day of January, a report on all activities undertaken during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to the provisions of this Act, together with such recommendations with respect to problems relating to it as he shall think appropriate."

(19) Section 6 of the Act of October 26, 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 929; 16 U.S.C. 468e), establishing the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 6. The National Trust shall, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings and activities for the preceding calendar year, including the full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures."

(20) Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest", approved February 28, 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 8; 21 U.S.C. 114d), which reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. Thirty days after the enactment of this Act, and every thirty days thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a report to the Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this Act."

(21) Section 7 of the Act of May 8, 1914, as amended (67 Stat. 85; 7 U.S.C. 347), relating to annual reports to Congress with respect to agricultural extension work, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all of the States, Territories, or possessions receiving the benefits of this Act, and also whether the appropriation of any State, Territory, or possession has been withheld, and, if so, the reason therefor."

(22) The last paragraph of section 7 of the Act of March 2, 1887, as amended (69 Stat. 674; 7 U.S.C. 361g), relating to annual reports to Congress with respect to the work of agricultural experiment stations, which reads as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to the Congress during the first regular session of each year of the receipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural experiment stations in all the States under the provisions of this Act and also whether any portion of the appropriation available for allotment to any State has been withheld and if so the reasons therefor."

(23) The first sentence of section 3 of the Act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1506; 36 U.S.C. 139b), establishing The National Yeomen F, which reads: "That said organization shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance."

DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN REPORTS REQUIRED BY LAW 63

(24) *Subparagraph (3) of section 4(k) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (66 Stat. 712; 47 U.S.C. 154(k)(3)), which reads as follows:*

“(3) information with respect to all persons taken into the employment of the Commission during the year covered by the report, including names, pertinent biographical data and experience, Commission positions held and compensation paid, together with the names of those persons who have left the employ of the Commission during such year: Provided, That the first annual report following the date of enactment of the Communications Act Amendments, 1952, shall contain such information with respect to all persons in the employ of the Commission at the close of the year for which the report is made;”

(25) *That part of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of the first section of the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 648; 31 U.S.C. 701(a)(2)), relating to the simplification of Government accounting and the facilitation of the payment of Government obligations, which reads “: Provided further, That prior thereto the head of the agency concerned shall make such report with respect to each such restoration as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may require, and shall submit such report to the Director, the Comptroller General, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate”*.

Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to repeal certain provisions of law requiring the submission of certain reports to Congress, and for other purposes.”

Passed the Senate April 10, 1959.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

