

partment of the Army and all such functions of the Secretary of the Army with respect to or being administered through such Corps are transferred to the Secretary of Natural Resources.

(b) All nonmilitary personnel, property, records, obligations, commitments, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds, which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines are used primarily with respect to any function transferred under the provisions of this section, are transferred to the Department of Natural Resources.

(c) In time of war or such other national emergency as the President determines, he may transfer—

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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ANNUAL REPORT

SEC. 13. The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each calendar year, make a report to the President for submission to the Congress on the activities of the Department during the preceding calendar year.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 14. The provisions of this Act shall be effective after ninety days following its date of enactment.

EXHIBIT 2

S. 886—To REDESIGNATE THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AS THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND To TRANSFER CERTAIN AGENCIES TO AND FROM SUCH DEPARTMENT

(By Wallace D. Bowman, Specialist in Conservation and Natural Resources, Natural Resources Division, October 12, 1967)

S. 886, introduced by Senator Frank E. Moss on February 7, 1967, would establish in one executive department various federal agencies, bureaus and commissions dealing with renewable and nonrenewable resources.

Senator Moss made his case for unification in citing the lack of any federal plan for the development, management and protection of the Nation's resource endowment. He also pointed out that every resource agency is surrounded by competing

(3) Permit the Government to acquire minerals and land for its own material requirements of our industries;

(4) Provide coordinated administration of farflung resource programs,