

resources, and all project plans and reports submitted to the Congress shall contain a discussion by the Secretary of such areas and such resources and the effects of the project on them and his recommendations thereon.

"Sec. 12. The Secretary shall encourage States and local subdivisions thereof to consider, in their comprehensive planning and proposals for financial assistance under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (50 Stat. 917), as amended (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.), the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act (64 Stat. 430), as amended (16 U.S.C. 777 et seq.), the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), and the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), the needs and opportunities for protecting and restoring estuaries in accordance with the purposes of this Act. In approving grants made pursuant to said laws for the acquisition of all or part of an area surrounding an estuary by a State, the Secretary shall establish such terms and conditions as he deems desirable to insure the permanent protection of such area, including a provision that the lands or interests therein shall not be disposed of by sale, lease, donation, or exchange without the prior approval of the Secretary.

such shall be exercised in accordance with a plan that is mutually acceptable to the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior and that is consistent with the purposes of this Act."

Senator RIBICOFF. Senator Kennedy.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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a fractured administrative organization within the executive branch of the Federal Government.

#### RESULTS OF CONFLICTING RESOURCE POLICIES

In a special message to the Congress on natural resources, delivered on February 23, 1961, President Kennedy took note of this fractured organization and of some of its results:

This statement is designed to bring together in one message the widely scattered resource policies of the Federal Government. In the past, these policies have overlapped and often conflicted. Funds were wasted on competing efforts. Widely differing standards were applied to measure the Federal lands and game areas whose preservation is encouraged by another agency—conflicts between private land owners and sportsmen—uncertain responsibility for the watershed and antipollution programs that are vital to our fish and wildlife opportunities.