

the contribution the plan would make in achieving the Nation's economic and social goals. Based on the review, the Council is directed to make such recommendations as it deems desirable in the national interest. Its recommendations, together with copies of the plan and the comments of any Federal agency, Governor, interstate agencies, or U.S. Section of an international commission, will be transmitted to the President for distribution to Congress, and the Governors and legislatures of participating States.

Congress and State legislatures, of course, will retain their usual powers with respect to project authorizations and appropriations.

Arrangements made under the Water Resources Planning Act do not, in themselves, meet all of the coordination problems which arise when several Federal agencies have independent authority to do river basin surveys and planning. The budget process is also used to achieve agreements among the agencies which will permit an orderly approach to planning and funding. Beginning in 1963, the agencies have developed a coordinated schedule of river basin surveys for the succeeding fiscal year; have agreed among themselves on a lead agency for each survey; and have developed their budget requests on the basis of that agreement.

The Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963 also made a substantial contribution to better coordination among Federal agencies.

The Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with other Federal agencies, to inventory the nation's outdoor recreation needs and resources; to prepare a nation-wide plan for meeting national needs, taking into account the plans of other Federal agencies and State and local governments; and to take other actions to assist and promote adequate and coordinated

outdoor recreation programs. culture and interior in areas where the management of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to operate at less than full efficiency. Under that authority almost three million acres were exchanged to consolidate agency holdings and simplify overall Federal administration.

House Report No. 2960, published in 1956 by the Joint Committee on Federal Timber, stimulated an intensive effort to reconcile differences in the timber practices of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This long range effort was undertaken through the Inter-agency Committee on Timber Sales, which made a comprehensive report and recommendations in December, 1960. The Committee was continued in being to carry out the recommendations and to deal with other interagency matters as they arise. More recently BLM and Forest Service made a joint review of their timber sales policies and practices in relation to the policy on user charges.

Other operating problems common to Federal and State land management agencies, such as pest control, weed control, and research, are also handled through interagency committees.