

programs. It will enhance our capability to identify and solve important long-range scientific and technological problems associated with the physical environment. The new Administration will, in consequence, promote a fresh sense of scientific dedication, discovery, and challenge, which are essential if we are to attract scientists and engineers of creativity and talent to Federal employment in this field.

The reorganization plan provides for an Administrator at the head of the Administration, and for a Deputy Administrator, each of whom will be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As authorized by the civil service and other laws and regulations, subordinate officers of the Administration will be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce or be assigned by him from among a corps of commissioned officers. The Administration will perform such functions as the Secretary of Commerce may delegate or otherwise assign to it and will be under his direction and control.

Commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey will become commissioned officers of the Administration and may serve at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce throughout the Administration. The reorganization plan authorizes the President at his discretion to fill the Office of Deputy Administrator by appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the active list of commissioned officers of the Administration.

The reorganization plan transmitted herewith abolishes—and thus excludes from the consolidation mentioned above—the offices of (1) Chief of the Weather Bureau, provided for in the act of October 1, 1890 (15 U.S.C. 312); (2) Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, provided for in the acts of June 4, 1920, and February 16, 1929, as amended (33 U.S.C. 852, 852a); and (3) Deputy Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, provided for in the act of January 19, 1942, as amended (33 U.S.C. 852b).

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1965 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. I have also found and hereby declare that by reason of the reorganizations made by the reorganization plan, it is necessary to include in the plan provisions for the appointment and compensation of the officers of the Administration set forth in section 4 of the reorganization plan. The rate of compensation fixed for each of these officers is that which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive branch of the Government.

In addition to permitting more effective management within the Department of Commerce, the new organization will ultimately produce economies. These economies will be of two types. The first, and probably the most significant, is the savings and avoidance of costs which will result from the sharing of complex and expensive facilities such as satellites, computers, communication systems, aircraft, and ships. These economies will increase in significance as developments in science and technology bring into being still more advanced equipment. Second, integration of the existing headquarters and field organizations will permit more efficient utilization of existing administrative staffs and thereby produce future economies. It is, however, impracticable to specify or itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the reorganization plan.

I recommend that the Congress allow the accompanying reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 13, 1965.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 3 OF 1965

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1965, 30 F.R. 9351, 79 Stat. 1320, which transferred functions of director of lo-

comotive inspection, assistant directors of locomotive inspection, and district inspectors of locomotives to Interstate Commerce Commission, was repealed by Pub. L. 103-272, §7(b), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1379. See sections 20702, 20703, and 21302 of Title 49, Transportation.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 4 OF 1965

Eff. July 27, 1965, 30 F.R. 9353, 79 Stat. 1321, as amended Pub. L. 90-83, §10(c), Sept. 11, 1967, 81 Stat. 224

Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, May 27, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 203, as amended [see 5 U.S.C. 901 et seq.].

ABOLITION OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES, COUNCILS, AND BOARDS

PART I

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

All functions of each of the following-named bodies, together with all functions of the Chairman and of other officers of each thereof, are hereby transferred to the President of the United States:

(a) The National Housing Council, provided for in section 6 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947 (61 Stat. 955) as affected by (i) section 502(a) of the Housing Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1283; 12 U.S.C. 1701c), (ii) section 603 of the Housing Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 440; 12 U.S.C. 1701i) and by (iii) section 615 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 317; 12 U.S.C. 1701i-1).

(b) The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, provided for in section 4 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, 59 Stat. 512, as amended (22 U.S.C. 286b).

(c) The Board of the Foreign Service, provided for in section 211 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 1001 (22 U.S.C. 826) [see 22 U.S.C. 3930].

(d) The Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, provided for in section 212 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 827) [see 22 U.S.C. 3931].

(e) The Civilian-Military Liaison Committee, provided for in section 204 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, 72 Stat. 431, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2474).

SEC. 2. PERFORMANCE OF TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

The President may from time to time make such provisions as he may deem appropriate authorizing the performance of the functions transferred by the provisions of section 1 of this reorganization plan by any other officers of the executive branch of the Government or by any agencies or employees of that branch.

SEC. 3. ABOLITION OF BODIES

(a) Each of the bodies referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of section 1 of this reorganization plan is hereby abolished.

(b) The President shall make or cause to be made such provisions as may be necessary with respect to the winding up of any outstanding affairs of the bodies abolished by the provisions of section 3 of this reorganization plan.

PART II

SECTION 11. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

(a) [Repealed. Pub. L. 90-83, §10(c), Sept. 11, 1967, 81 Stat. 224. Subsection transferred to the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission all functions of the Advisory Council on Group Insurance, provided for in section 12(a) of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 742 (5 U.S.C. 2101(a)) [5 U.S.C. 8713(a)(1)-(3)].

(b) There are hereby transferred to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration all functions of

the Loan Policy Board of the Small Business Administration, provided for in section 4(d) of the Small Business Act, 72 Stat. 385 (15 U.S.C. 633(d)).

(c) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior all functions of the advisory board provided for in section 2(a) of the Act of August 20, 1937, 50 Stat. 732, as amended (16 U.S.C. 832a(a)), commonly referred to as the Bonneville Power Advisory Board.

(d) There are hereby transferred to the Attorney General all functions of the Awards Board provided for in section 3 of the Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955, 69 Stat. 365 (50 U.S.C. 47b).

(e) The transfers made by subsections (a) to (d), inclusive, of this section shall be deemed to include all functions of the Chairman and of other officers of the respective transferor bodies referred to in those subsections. [Subsection repealed by Pub. L. 90-83, §10(c), Sept. 11, 1967, 81 Stat. 224, insofar as applicable to subsection (a) of this section.]

SEC. 12. PERFORMANCE OF TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS

Each officer to whom functions are transferred by the provisions of section 11 of this reorganization plan may from time to time make such provisions as he may deem appropriate authorizing the performance of the functions so transferred to him by his subordinate officers, employees, or agencies. [Section repealed by Pub. L. 90-83, §10(c), Sept. 11, 1967, 81 Stat. 224, insofar as applicable to section 11(a) of this Reorg. Plan.]

SEC. 13. ABOLITIONS

(a) Each of the bodies the functions of which are transferred by the provisions of section 11 of this reorganization plan is hereby abolished. Each officer to whom functions are transferred by those provisions shall make such provisions as may be necessary with respect to the winding up of any outstanding affairs of the body or bodies the functions of which are so transferred to him.

(b) The functions vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the provisions of section 7(b) of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, 75 Stat. 574 (42 U.S.C. [former] 2546(b)), are hereby abolished. [Section repealed by Pub. L. 90-83, §10(c), Sept. 11, 1967, 81 Stat. 224, insofar as applicable to section 11(a) of this Reorg. Plan.]

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1965, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for reorganizations of various committees and other similar bodies.

The strength and vitality of our democracy depends in major part upon the Federal Government's adaptability, on its capacity for fast flexible response to changing needs imposed by changing circumstances. If we are to maintain this capacity, we must have a government that is streamlined and capable of quickly adjusting and readjusting its organization and operating procedures to take up and surmount new challenges.

As government grows more complex and programs increasingly cut across traditional agency lines, we must exercise special care to prevent the continuance of obsolete interagency committees and other coordinating devices which waste time and delay action and the undue proliferation of new committees. Interagency committees are a valuable and often indispensable means for facilitating coordination, but we should be sure that a committee is the most efficient way to accomplish a given task and that it is structured to meet current needs effectively.

At my direction, guidelines for the management of interagency committees have been established. I have recently asked the heads of departments and agencies to give their personal attention to a complete review of all the interagency committees in which their agencies participate to determine which ones might be eliminated, consolidated or otherwise reorganized. We will

take appropriate action to obtain essential improvements in the organization and use of those committees which have been established by the executive branch.

The reorganizations accomplished by the reorganization plan transmitted herewith will enable us to take similar action with respect to a number of committees which have been established by statute. In many instances the statutory provisions creating these committees are very specific as to membership and describe in detail the functions to be performed. These provisions are rarely sufficiently flexible to permit the membership or role of the committees to be accommodated to changing circumstances or to permit their termination when they have outlived their usefulness.

The accompanying reorganization plan will abolish nine statutory committees. In each case the responsibility for providing suitable arrangements to assure effective consultation and coordination is placed in a specific official. Wherever the continuing need for and usefulness of a committee has been demonstrated, I would anticipate the establishment of a successor committee along the general lines of the body now provided by law. Certainly prompt action will be taken to create successor committees to such bodies as the Board of Foreign Service and the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. But we will have the flexibility promptly to make such changes in functions and membership as might be required to eliminate overlapping and duplication and to adjust to the development of new programs and shifts in executive branch responsibilities.

A number of the committees affected by the reorganization plan are advisory to the President or have functions which are closely related to responsibilities already vested in the President. The functions of those committees will be transferred to the President by the reorganization plan. The functions of the others will be transferred to the appropriate individual agency heads.

The management and control of interagency committees have been a matter of growing concern to both the executive branch and the Congress. The taking effect of the reorganization plan will contribute significantly to better management of interagency committees and will assist efforts to simplify and modernize coordinating arrangements within the executive branch.

Executive Order No. 10940 of May 11, 1961, provides for the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is required to consult with that committee on matters of general policy and procedure arising in the administration of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 and to consider certain recommendations of that committee (42 U.S.C. 2546(b)). To require the Secretary by law to consult with a committee established by Executive order is clearly anomalous. The plan abolishes the relevant functions of the Secretary with respect to consulting and considering the recommendations of the President's Committee. The reorganization plan does not otherwise affect the Committee; it has no effect upon Executive Order No. 10940. The statutory authority for the exercise of the functions to be abolished by section 13(b) of the reorganization plan is contained in section 7(b) of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 574).

After investigation I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1965 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

Although the reorganizations provided for in the reorganization plan will not of themselves result in immediate savings, the improvement achieved in administration will in the future allow the performance of the affected functions at lower costs and in a more timely manner than at present. It is, however, impracticable to specify or itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the reorganization plan.

I recommend that the Congress allow the accompanying reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 27, 1965.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 5 OF 1965

Eff. July 27, 1965, 30 F.R. 9355, 79 Stat. 1323

Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, May 27, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 203, as amended [see 5 U.S.C. 901 et seq.].

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SECTION 1. ABOLITION OF COMMITTEES

There are hereby abolished all functions of the (divisional) committees provided for in section 8 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 152; 42 U.S.C. 1867), all functions with respect to the appointment of committees under that section, and all committees now existing under that section. The Director of the National Science Foundation shall make such provisions as he shall deem necessary respecting the winding up of any outstanding affairs of the committees abolished by the section.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY TO DELEGATE

The Director of the National Science Foundation may from time to time make such provisions as he shall deem appropriate authorizing the performance by any other officer, or by any agency or employee, of the National Science Foundation of any of his functions (including functions delegated to him by the National Science Board).

[Amendments by Pub. L. 90-407, July 18, 1968, 82 Stat. 360, intended to continue in effect the existing offices, procedures, and organization of the National Science Foundation as provided by 42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq., part II of Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1962, and Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1965, but on and after July 18, 1968, part II of Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1962, and Reorg. Plan No. 5 of 1965, as being of no force or effect, and nothing in Pub. L. 90-407 as altering or affecting any transfers of functions made by part I of Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1962, see section 16 of Pub. L. 90-407, set out as Continuation of Existing Offices, Procedures, and Organization of the National Science Foundation note under 42 U.S.C. 1862].

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1965, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for certain reorganizations relating to the National Science Foundation.

The plan contains two reorganization measures. First, all committees provided for in section 8 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 would be abolished. That section provides that there shall be a committee for each division of the Foundation, having not less than five members who are appointed by the National Science Board for 2-year terms. Section 8, as affected by section 23(b)(3) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1255), directs each such committee to make recommendations to and advise and consult with the Director of the National Science Foundation with respect to matters relating to the program of its division. Originally the Foundation had three such committees, corresponding to its three divisions. With the growth of the Foundation, five additional divisions have been established; consequently the Foundation, in accordance with the requirements of section 8, now has eight divisional committees. This multiplication in the number of committees has proved cumbersome. For example, three committees are now concerned with scientific personnel and education matters instead of the original one committee, even though one committee is

all that is required to meet the Foundation's needs in this area. The elimination of the various statutory divisional committees will simplify the structure of the Foundation and improve its administration.

The second reorganization measure contained in the accompanying reorganization plan would empower the Director of the National Science Foundation to delegate functions vested in him by law or delegated to him by the National Science Board. The expanding responsibilities of the Foundation and the Director indicate that it is necessary that the Director clearly have such authority.

Upon the taking effect of the reorganization plan, the National Science Foundation will institute such new arrangements, in lieu of the divisional committees now required by law, as it deems appropriate. Such new arrangements may include the establishment of committees under section 6 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 and such other devices for obtaining advice as may be available to the Foundation.

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in the reorganization plan transmitted herewith is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

The reorganization plan will permit more effective management of the affairs of the National Science Foundation. It is, however, impracticable to specify or itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the reorganization plan.

The statutory authority for the exercise of certain functions which would be abolished by section 1 of the reorganization plan is contained in section 8 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 152.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 27, 1965.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1966

Eff. Apr. 22, 1966, 31 F.R. 6187, 80 Stat. 1607

Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, February 10, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 203, as amended [see 5 U.S.C. 901 et seq.].

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF SERVICE

Subject to the provisions of this reorganization plan, the Community Relations Service now existing in the Department of Commerce under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L. No. 88-352, July 2, 1964) [see Short Title note under 42 U.S.C. 2000a] including the office of Director thereof, is hereby transferred to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 2. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

All functions of the Community Relations Service, and all functions of the Director of the Community Relations Service, together with all functions of the Secretary of Commerce and the Department of Commerce with respect thereto, are hereby transferred to the Attorney General.

SEC. 3. INCIDENTAL TRANSFERS

(a) Section 1 hereof shall be deemed to transfer to the Department of Justice the personnel, property, and records of the Community Relations Service and the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds available or to be made available to the Service.

(b) Such further measures and dispositions as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall deem to be necessary in order to effectuate the transfers referred