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BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES  
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

NOV 13 1975

LIBRARY SYSTEM

Exchange Stabilization  
Fund Expenditures For  
Personnel Support

Department of Treasury

ID-76-25

NOV. 6, 1975

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-154506

The Honorable Sam M. Gibbons  
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

In response to your meeting with my representatives on July 24, 1975, and subsequent arrangements with your office, this is our report on expenditures from the Exchange Stabilization Fund for personnel support, including our legal analysis of such use. (See app. II.)

Congress has recognized that Exchange Stabilization Funds can be used for supporting Treasury exchange stabilization and related activities, including participation in international financial institutions. The principal Treasury offices engaged in these tasks are those of the International Affairs and Trade, Energy, and Financial Resource Policy. These offices receive legal and administrative support from staff of the other Treasury offices. (See apps. III and IV.) About 500 of the staff members of these offices are currently paid out of the Stabilization Fund, at a cost of some \$10 million in fiscal year 1975. (See app. I.)

Treasury has developed criteria for determining Exchange Stabilization Fund resources available for personnel support. The criteria generally provide for paying from fund resources personnel involved in international economic and trade matters and staff required to administratively support such efforts. We agree that the criteria, as described in Appendix II, are within the discretion of the Secretary to adopt and that Fund resources may be used for such purposes.

A report on our initial review of the administrative expenses of the Fund for fiscal year 1972, pursuant to Public Law 91-599, was issued on June 20, 1974. We will send you a copy of any future reports we prepare on reviews of the Fund's administrative expenses.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas R. Staebli".

Comptroller General  
of the United States

PERSONNEL IN EXCHANGE STABILIZATION ACTIVITIESBY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) administrative expense obligations totaled \$15.1 million in fiscal year 1975, of which \$10.2 million was for personnel expenses. The following table gives a breakdown of Treasury personnel by funding source and average grades and salaries.

<u>Organization (note a)</u>	<u>ESF</u>			<u>Appropriated</u>		
	<u>Profes-</u> <u>sional</u>	<u>Cleri-</u> <u>cal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Profes-</u> <u>sional</u>	<u>Cleri-</u> <u>cal</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Office of International Affairs:</u>						
Number of personnel	140	116	b/256	-	-	-
Average salary (note c)	24,000	\$10,700	\$17,900	-	-	-
Average grade (note c)	12.8	5.9	9.7	-	-	-
<u>Office of Trade, Energy, and Financial Resources</u>						
<u>Policy Coordination:</u>						
Number of personnel	57	33	90	9	10	19
Average salary (note c)	\$26,800	\$10,700	\$20,900	\$27,100	\$10,400	\$17,800
Average grade (note c)	13.9	6.3	11.1	14.0	6.2	9.8
<u>Support Personnel:</u>						
Number of personnel	-	-	150	-	-	d/481
Average salary (note c)	-	-	\$17,700	-	-	\$18,600
Average grade (note c)	-	-	9.6	-	-	10.0

a/Figures for Office of International Affairs as of July 19, 1975; staffing reports of that date not available for other offices, so we used June 30, except for 11 positions transferred from ESF to appropriated funding on July 19, 1975.

b/Excludes 15 intermittent consultants and 40 summer hires (students).

c/Average grades and salaries (rounded to nearest \$100) for graded personnel only. Excepted and wage-grade personnel included in total are excluded in these calculations.

d/Excludes 20 summer hires (students).

LEGAL ANALYSIS ON USE OF EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUNDRESOURCES FOR PERSONNEL SUPPORT

From its inception in 1934 until the enactment of Public Law 91-599, ESF was not subject to independent audit. Public Law 91-599 amended section 10(b) of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 to allow audit by GAO of administrative expenses of the Fund, and to allow GAO to have necessary information for that purpose, except for information determined by the Secretary to be internationally significant.

As to what can be considered to be administrative expenses of the ESF, besides the immediate expenses of the Fund itself, Congress has recognized that funds can be used for supporting:

"Treasury exchange stabilization and related activities including support for our participation in international financial institutions." H. Rept. 91-1792 (1970).

Specifically, House Report 91-1792, which was the conference report on the bill that became Public Law 91-599, states that the administrative expenses of the Fund:

"\* \* \* cover the expenses of carrying out the stabilization operations and other related international economic activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs (OASIA) of the Treasury as well as legal and administrative support services."

Relying on this legislative history, Treasury considers that Congress has recognized the use of ESF resources as appropriate for OASIA support, activities in connection with Treasury participation in international financial institutions, and legal and administrative support services related to the foregoing. Beyond these specific areas where Congress may be said to have recognized the availability of ESF funds, Treasury applies the criteria, also articulated by Congress in the legislative history of Public Law 91-599, that ESF funds are available for Treasury exchange stabilization and related activities. Under these criteria, Treasury has determined that ESF funding is available for personnel support in:

1. OASIA and the international economic and trade activities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Trade, Energy, and Financial Resources Policy Coordination (OATEF).

2. Other positions in the Office of the Secretary required for direct and full-time support to OASIA and to international economic and trade activities of OATEF.
3. Positions in the Office of the Secretary whose primary functions requiring a majority of worktime are specifically connected with stabilization operations and related activities. The determinations of which positions fall into this category are to be made by the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs and are to be reviewed periodically.
4. Personnel in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration primarily engaged in supporting ESF-supported activities. Where these personnel also perform other duties, reimbursement by ESF may be provided on the basis of allocation of time.

Treasury has also developed some criteria for determining when ESF funding should not be used and has provided for review by the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs in certain cases when an organizational change affects an ESF-funded position. In this connection, Treasury's General Counsel states that the Department recognizes that the use of ESF funding is to be reasonably confined and that the Secretary should exercise his broad authority in this area with restraint and only for the purposes authorized by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

We view Treasury's criteria as generally providing for paying from fund resources personnel involved in international economic and trade matters and staff required to administratively support such efforts. We agree that the criteria, as described above, are within the discretion of the Secretary to adopt and that Fund resources may be used for such purposes.

DIRECT PROGRAM COSTS FUNDED FROM ESFOFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Treasury Department's International Affairs Office was established as the Office of Monetary Research in 1934, the same year as the Gold Reserve Act, and has continued since then to advise the Secretary on world economic, financial, and monetary affairs. The Assistant Secretary for International Affairs has a staff of 256, <sup>1/</sup> all paid from the Stabilization Fund. His immediate office has a staff of 35, which administers the Monetary and Investment Affairs, Developing Nations Finance, and Research and Planning operational groups.

International Monetary and Investment Affairs

The Monetary and Investment Affairs group has a staff of 95, including 6 financial attaches, stationed in Europe and Japan, and related country desk officers in Washington. The group manages U.S. reserve assets and the Stabilization Fund, carries out exchange and gold transactions, and advises the Treasury and the Federal Reserve on exchange policies and other monetary matters.

The group is also responsible for making recommendations on (1) international investment policies, including incentives and disincentives, (2) the activities of multinational corporations, and (3) the flow of funds through international capital markets.

Currently the group is studying the policy implications of the system of floating exchange rates and foreign portfolio investment in the United States as required by the Foreign Investment Study Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-479).

An appropriation of \$3 million was authorized by the act but not requested by the Secretary since he felt it more appropriate to meet such expenses out of the Stabilization Fund.

In addition to the Foreign Investment Study Act, Executive Order 11858 was issued in May 1975 to establish a permanent Committee on Foreign Investment. This Committee, headed by Treasury and assisted by staff from the Monetary and Investment Affairs group, is responsible for monitoring foreign investment in the United States and coordinating U.S. policy concerning it. The order authorizes the Secretary to provide

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<sup>1/</sup>Including 23 temporary personnel working on the study of foreign portfolio investment in the United States required by Public Law 93-479.

ESF financing for expenses incurred by the Secretary of Commerce in his role on the Committee. This authority extends for 1 year. To date, \$100,000 has been advanced to Commerce from ESF. Commerce has advised Treasury that it is asking for a supplemental appropriation and will reimburse ESF when it's approved.

#### Developing Nations Finance

The Developing Nations Finance group has a staff of 68, including attaches in four developing nations (Brazil, Hong Kong, India, and Mexico) and related country desk office support in Washington. The group is responsible for assisting in formulation of national policy toward developing nations relating to bilateral debt-rescheduling negotiations, their capital positions, and international development banks. It also reviews and advises on Export-Import Bank policies, including weekly reviews of all Bank loans of more than \$30 million. More broadly, it participates in U.S. export promotion projects and aims to curb export credit competition worldwide.

#### Research and Planning

The Research and Planning group is responsible for conducting research on the entire range of policy issues of concern to the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs. With a staff of 58, it provides computer services for the International Affairs Office, analyzes and forecasts balance-of-payment positions, and collects data on foreign indebtedness and U.S. potential liabilities under guaranteed and insured private investments overseas. It constructs econometric models and compiles statistics on a wide range of economic subjects of interest to the International Affairs Office. It also contracts out some research projects and advertises for proposals on research of current interest. At present, the group's research includes work on the economic aspects of the Law of the Sea and of oil importation, the effects of floating exchange rates, and the international aspects of inflation and oil price increases.

#### OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRADE, ENERGY, AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES POLICY COORDINATION

The Assistant Secretary for Trade, Energy, and Financial Resources Policy Coordination position was established in June 1974 in response to a series of major world economic changes that took place in the 3 preceding years, including the dollar devaluation, the greatly increased trade role of American agriculture, and the Arab oil embargo leading to steeply higher oil prices. These changes caused the Secretary of the Treasury to believe the Department needed an organization to assess international trade and finance, especially for oil-producing countries.

The result was OATEF, structured along functional lines with a staff of 109 positions. About 85 percent of its costs, those for positions related to international matters, are paid from the Exchange Stabilization Fund. The remaining positions, related to domestic energy matters, are funded by regular appropriations. 1/

The Assistant Secretary for Trade and Energy has an immediate staff of 10, 7 of which are ESF funded.

#### Trade and Raw Materials

This group with a staff of 52 is funded primarily from ESF. 2/ It formulates trade policy on negotiations under the Trade Act of 1974, including the generalized system of preferences for less developed countries, has departmental desk responsibility for the socialized nonmarket countries and for those of the Middle East. It makes studies and helps formulate negotiating positions on nontariff barriers, subsidies, dumping, and tax issues in support of Treasury's general goal of facilitating freer trade.

The group has also closely followed U.S. agricultural trade for its effect on domestic inflation, studied non-energy minerals for their cartel potential, and assisted in formulating oceans policy.

#### Energy Policy

This group assists in formulating Treasury's energy policy for meeting the long-range national goal of reducing oil prices and ensuring adequate supplies. It has a staff of 22, of which 13 (those not related to domestic energy) are paid from ESF. The group analyzes world supplies and production and pricing policies, advises consumer nations on storage and energy alternatives, and arranges consumer-producer meetings on oil pricing and energy policy issues.

#### Financial Resources Policy Coordination

The position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Financial Resources Policy Coordination was established to meet the

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1/When OATEF was formed, all related positions in existing offices were transferred to it. Some of these, mostly those related to domestic energy, had been funded through appropriations, while the others, related to international finance, had been paid from ESF. This funding arrangement was continued under OATEF.

2/One clerical position is funded by regular appropriations.



Secretary's recognized need for a national policy concerning the increasing world demand for capital. This office currently has a staff of 14, of which 8 are ESF financed.

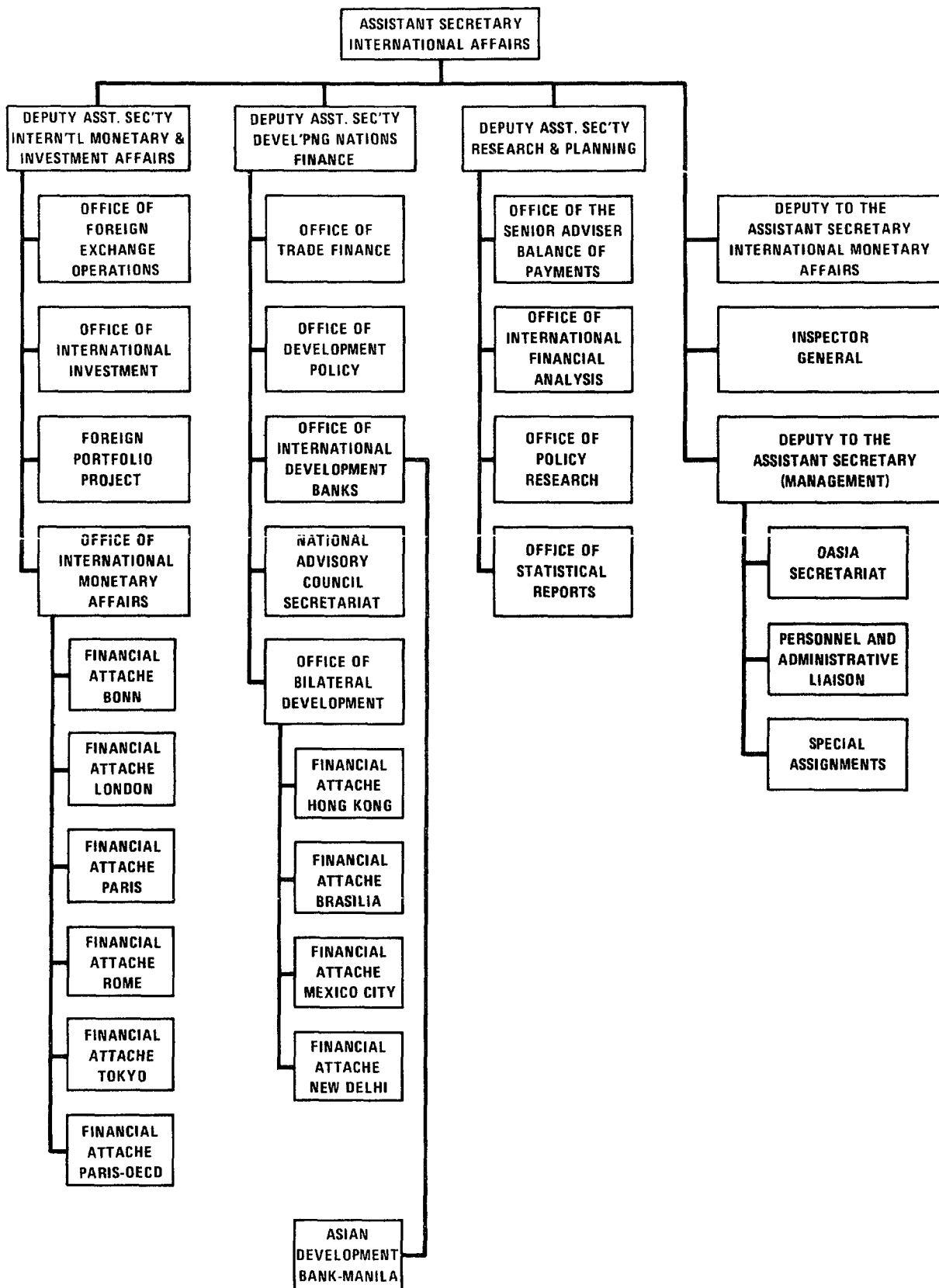
It assesses world capital needs and potential sources of capital and the best ways to facilitate capital flows. It is concerned with the effect of world capital flows on private financial institutions, especially the flow of oil funds from North Africa and the Middle East. It is interested in the financial requirements of U.S. energy development programs and potential resource cartels and in the investment decisions of the oil-producing nations.

The office also concentrates on domestic capital market operations and conducts inquiries into market structure, investment regulations, and the effect of Government borrowing on the domestic capital markets. Legislation which would limit foreign investment in this country is also of concern to the office.

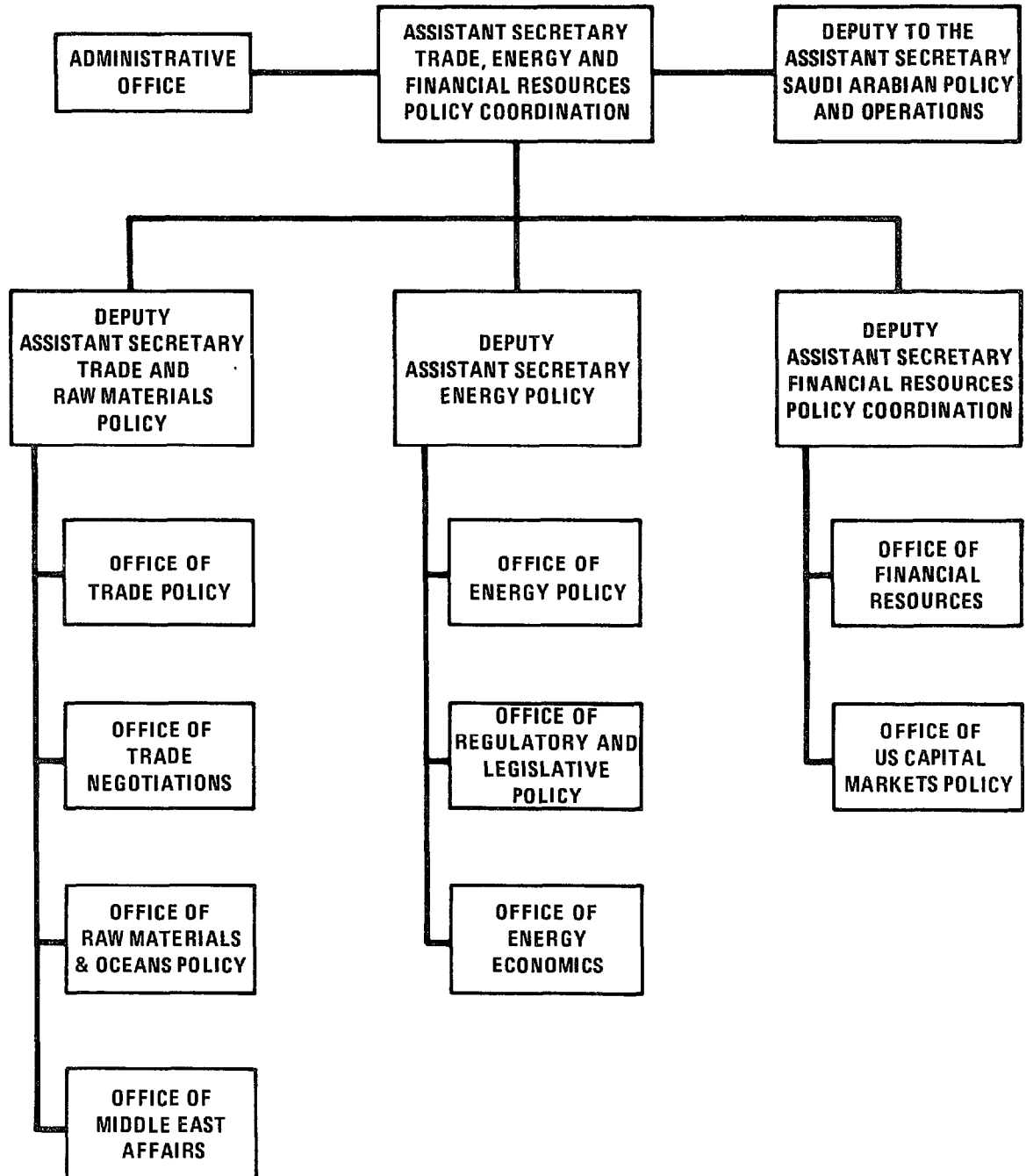
#### Saudi Arabian Policy and Operations

The Office of Saudi Arabian Policy, with a staff of 11 financed from ESF, was formed in recognition of the importance of U.S.-Saudi cooperation in international finance and oil-related activities. It grew out of a joint communique issued by the Secretary of State and Saudi officials in June 1974 that established a Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation. In support of the Commission, which is cochaired by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Saudi Arabian Office coordinates Government agency participation in several technical projects financed by Saudi Arabia to enhance its social and economic development.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR TRADE, ENERGY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES POLICY COORDINATION



SUPPORTING COSTS FUNDED FROM ESF

OASIA and OATEF require the support of other organizations within the Office of the Secretary. Some 27 other departmental activities assist these offices in collecting, reviewing, analyzing, and interpreting financial and economic data and provide such services as messenger, library, printing, custodial, maintenance, fiscal, and personnel administration.

Personnel who directly support OASIA or the international activities of OATEF are paid from ESF. In cases which are not clearcut, Treasury has developed criteria for payment from appropriated funds or from ESF and has made a presumption against ESF funding in the following instances.

1. Positions in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury that primarily carry out supervisory, regulatory, support, or oversight functions over bureaus or similar organizational units of the Treasury established by specific law to carry out responsibilities assigned by such laws and for which administrative support funds are regularly appropriated (e.g., Office of Equal Opportunity Programs).
2. Positions which over the past (using a 4-year base), have been financed with appropriations.
3. Positions where the responsibilities are primarily oriented to domestic financial affairs.
4. Situations where activities undertaken would normally qualify for ESF financing, but where those activities form a subsidiary part of the responsibilities of a position funded from annual appropriations.
5. Positions where the activity's primary mission is not related to the Secretary's responsibility for stabilizing the dollar but which have an incidental financial or economic impact thereon.
6. Positions which would involve moving ESF support into fields or activities heretofore not associated with ESF unless determined by the Secretary of the Treasury as necessary.

The functions and responsibilities of ESF support groups in the Office of the Secretary are outlined below.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Of a total of 30 positions in the Office of the Secretary, 4 are ESF-financed--3 provide messenger service to the Secretary while the fourth provides secretarial assistance. Such limited support services seem reasonable in view of the Secretary's responsibilities for formulating and recommending international financial and tax policy to the President and his responsibilities relating to the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank.

The number of ESF-financed positions in the Office of the Secretary is kept at a minimum due to the presumption against ESF funding for supervisory and oversight positions.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TAX POLICY

ESF-financed activities in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy are broken down into two main groups: the Office of Tax Analysis and the International Tax Counsel. In the past, 13 positions in the Office of Tax Analysis have been ESF-financed. Two have since been transferred to the immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, although their international duties remain the same. There are a total of 67 ESF- and appropriation-financed positions in the Office of Tax Analysis and the immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary. The International Taxation Staff of the Office of Tax Analysis:

1. Analyzes the effect of U.S. and foreign tax laws on foreign investments by Americans and investments in the United States by foreigners and the impact of those tax laws on the U.S. balance of trade and balance of payments.
2. Participates in such international organizations as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to develop policies which would be conducive to increased trade and capital improvements with consequent benefit to the U.S. balance of payments.
3. Negotiates income tax treaties with other Treasury offices and State Department representatives. The objective of bilateral tax treaties is to eliminate double taxation of income from trade and investments and to promote administrative cooperation between the tax authorities of the United States and other countries.

The Office of Management and Organization of the Treasury Department has determined that 1 of the 11 ESF positions in the Office of Tax Analysis is not involved in the above international activities and has recommended a change to appropriation financing. The position is in the process of being changed to appropriation financing. The remaining positions in the Office of Tax Analysis deal with international taxation and are involved full time with international tax matters.

The Office of International Tax Counsel has nine positions funded from ESF. There is no appropriation financing for this office. ESF funding of the positions in this office is justified by the functions performed by the office and their relationship to the international tax activities of the Office of Tax Analysis. The office provides legal and policy advice on international tax matters and assists in developing international tax legislation. The difference between this office and the Office of International Tax Analysis is that the latter deals with the economic aspects of international tax matters while the former is concerned with the legal aspects. Some specific functions performed by this office include:

1. Participation in negotiating international tax treaties and in such international organizations as the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development.
2. Development of policy and legislation concerning international taxation, e.g., American's foreign-source income and foreigner's U.S.-source income. Much of this activity is related to tax reform legislation in which the House Ways and Means Committee is currently involved.
3. Provision of legal expertise on international taxation matters concerning U.S. possessions.

The Treasury Department believes that all responsibilities assigned to this office concern international taxation and have a direct relationship to the balance of payments and stabilization of the exchange value of the dollar.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC POLICY  
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER

Due to the change in Treasury gold regulations this past January, the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations has been terminated. The number of positions were reduced from nine to five and transferred to OASIA effective July 31, 1975. These functions include:

1. Providing statistical data on the private gold market for use by Treasury.

2. Maintaining continuing assessment of the state of the gold market, including direct contact with major dealers and users.
3. Maintaining liaison with the staffs of other agencies concerned with the gold market.
4. Performing duties under regulations relating to the receipt and delivery of gold and silver.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR  
NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

There are presently 21 positions in this office, all ESF funded. The Treasury is a member of the National Security Council, and at the working level, members of this office represent Treasury at Council meetings and on draft position papers and policy options. According to this office, this and other intelligence activities consume approximately 60 percent of its time.

The relationship of National Security Council activities to the Secretary's role in stabilizing the value of the dollar or to OASIA's activities is indirect. The basic purpose of the Council is to advise the President on integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies for national security. Through the Council as one vehicle, Treasury is able to bring to the President's attention international monetary and financial ramifications of proposed national security policies. It is the determination of the Treasury Department that, by providing a vehicle for the consideration of monetary, financial, and trade implications of major national security policy decisions, the role of this office in the National Security Council supports the Secretary's role in carrying out his responsibilities for stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar and related activities.

The office also performs a number of other functions which are directly related to Treasury's efforts to stabilize the exchange value of the dollar. These occupy the remaining 40 percent of the office's time and include:

1. Establishing, with interagency concurrences, the financial standards and criteria to be followed in all credit arrangements under the Foreign Military Sales program and developing credit guarantee guidelines to be followed by private financial institutions participating in the credit guarantee program.
2. Receiving all requests of allied governments for Foreign Military Sales credits and coordinating them with the appropriate Treasury office for concurrence or rejection.

3. Providing Treasury representation on negotiating teams concerned with the terms and conditions of sales of military equipment.
4. Providing Treasury representation on the U.S. delegation negotiating military offset arrangements with West Germany, which are designed to reduce current net dollar expenditures abroad.
5. Representing Treasury in the drafting of position papers, particularly financial, to establish the U.S. position at important NATO meetings.
6. Representing Treasury on other interagency policy-level committees, including the Committee on Security Assistance, Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security, and Presidential Committee on Military Exports.
7. Performing special assignments at the direction of the Secretary; e.g., negotiating the financial settlement terms for the return of Okinawa to Japan.
8. Monitoring relations with Eastern Europe, Russia, Asia, and certain functional matters which cut across area lines--the United Nations and specialized agencies, the Law of the Sea, the world grain situation, and critical raw materials.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

This office presently has 5 ESF-assigned positions of 21 total positions. According to Treasury, they are used directly to support OASIA activities in addition to increased responsibilities created by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Trade, Energy, and Financial Resources Policy Coordination. For example, they:

1. Maintain liaison with approximately 150 foreign newsmen who deal with Treasury.
2. Brief the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Assistant Secretary for Trade, Energy, and Financial Resources Policy Coordination.
3. Provide extensive public affairs coverage before, during, and after official trips abroad.



4. Continue support for the reporting system on foreign currency in addition to new responsibilities, such as the Foreign Investment Portfolio Study.

ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY FOR ENFORCEMENT,  
OPERATIONS, AND TARIFF AFFAIRS

With the transfer of the Office of Foreign Assets Control to appropriated financing in fiscal year 1975, there is presently only one ESF-financed position on the 51-man staff which:

1. Provides direction and input to Treasury's financial and economic intelligence programs.
2. Encourages foreign governments to act on illegal financial movements.
3. Participates in policy development for internal foreign banking and financial workings.
4. Acts as liaison with the State Department on international financial affairs and financial resources coordination.

FISCAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Four out of 18 positions in the Fiscal Assistant Secretary's Office are financed by the Exchange Stabilization Fund. The justification for funding is primarily related to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary's responsibilities for supervising the current cash position of the Treasury and handling of trust and other accounts.

The following functions are representative of the workload.

1. Acting as technical advisor and principal assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary in Treasury's interest in all U.S. foreign programs.
2. Participating in negotiating international agreements involving U.S. acquisition and use of foreign currencies.
3. Negotiating arrangements for placing and maintaining U.S. holdings of foreign currency so as to maximize U.S. interest income and use the foreign currencies to best implement U.S. foreign policy.

4. Providing advice and guidance within Treasury and to the Departments of State and Defense, Agency for International Development, and other agencies on foreign exchange and banking practices and procedures in foreign countries.
5. Accounting for the issuance and redemption of foreign nonmarketable public debt securities.
6. Tracing transactions in foreign securities and determining their impact on the Treasury cash position.

#### GENERAL COUNSEL

The Office of General Counsel has 26 filled ESF positions on its 77-man staff; 6 of them provide legal counsel to the Foreign Assets Control Office which was switched to appropriation financing in fiscal year 1975. The original justification for ESF financing of the Foreign Assets Control section of the General Counsel was that it provided legal support to an ESF-financed activity. Since this is no longer true, legal support for the Foreign Assets Control Office will be changed to appropriated funds in the budget presently being drawn up for fiscal year 1977.

The remaining ESF-financed positions advise and counsel the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and the newly created Office of the Assistant Secretary for Trade, Energy, and Financial Resources Policy Coordination. They:

1. Prepare or review legislation involving international monetary and financial matters.
2. Review the legal implications of international monetary and financial policy proposals.
3. Provide legal support to the Secretary on matters related to international monetary and financial institutions; e.g., International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, and World Bank.
4. Provide legal support on foreign trade matters and legislation to OASIA, OATEF, and others in the Office of the Secretary.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR  
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Present justification for ESF financing of 1 of the 10 positions is based on the fact that a proportion of the total workload of the office is in support of OASIA- and OATEF-related activities in the international economic and financial field. This work is not assigned to any one individual in the office but is handled by all members of the staff as the workload dictates.

The Treasury believes this estimate is reasonable in view of its international activities. Because the primary function of this office is to act as liaison between Members of the Congress and Treasury, this must inevitably involve many international monetary, trade, and financial affairs which have a direct impact on the stabilization of the value of the dollar.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration performs such general support tasks as budgeting, accounting, library services, building maintenance, messenger service, and personnel services for ESF-related activities and has a staff of 318, of which 57 are ESF-financed positions. According to Treasury officials, each decision to finance a position from ESF is made on its own merits. Although no subsequent attempt is made to account for the percent of time that administrative personnel devote to ESF and non-ESF activities, periodic reviews are made. Once a position has been funded from appropriations for 4 consecutive years, there is a presumption against changing it to ESF financing, except by special determination of the Secretary.

ESF-funded staff accounts for 39 percent of the total personnel in the Office of the Secretary of Treasury, excluding general support personnel. Only 18 percent of such support personnel are charged to ESF.

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