

**LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE  
JURISDICTION OF THE  
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**

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Issued as a supplement to the  
Budget and Accounting Act of 1921.

**REFERENCE**

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**UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**

**1966**

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Prepared by the staff of The  
Legislative Digest Section  
UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
Office of the General Counsel  
March 1966

LEGRETT JOTGA

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF ...  
GENERAL ACCOUNT ...

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## FOREWORD

This compilation of laws affecting the work and jurisdiction of the General Accounting Office is issued as a supplement to the compilation on the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, issued in February 1966. This pamphlet contains the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended; the expenditure analysis provision in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1949; pertinent sections of the Post Office Financial Control Act and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 relating to GAO; Accountable Officers, legislation; the Meritorious Claims Act as well as legislation containing GAO access to records and audit provisions.

The compilation was prepared by the Legislative Digest Section primarily for the attorneys in the Office of the General Counsel.

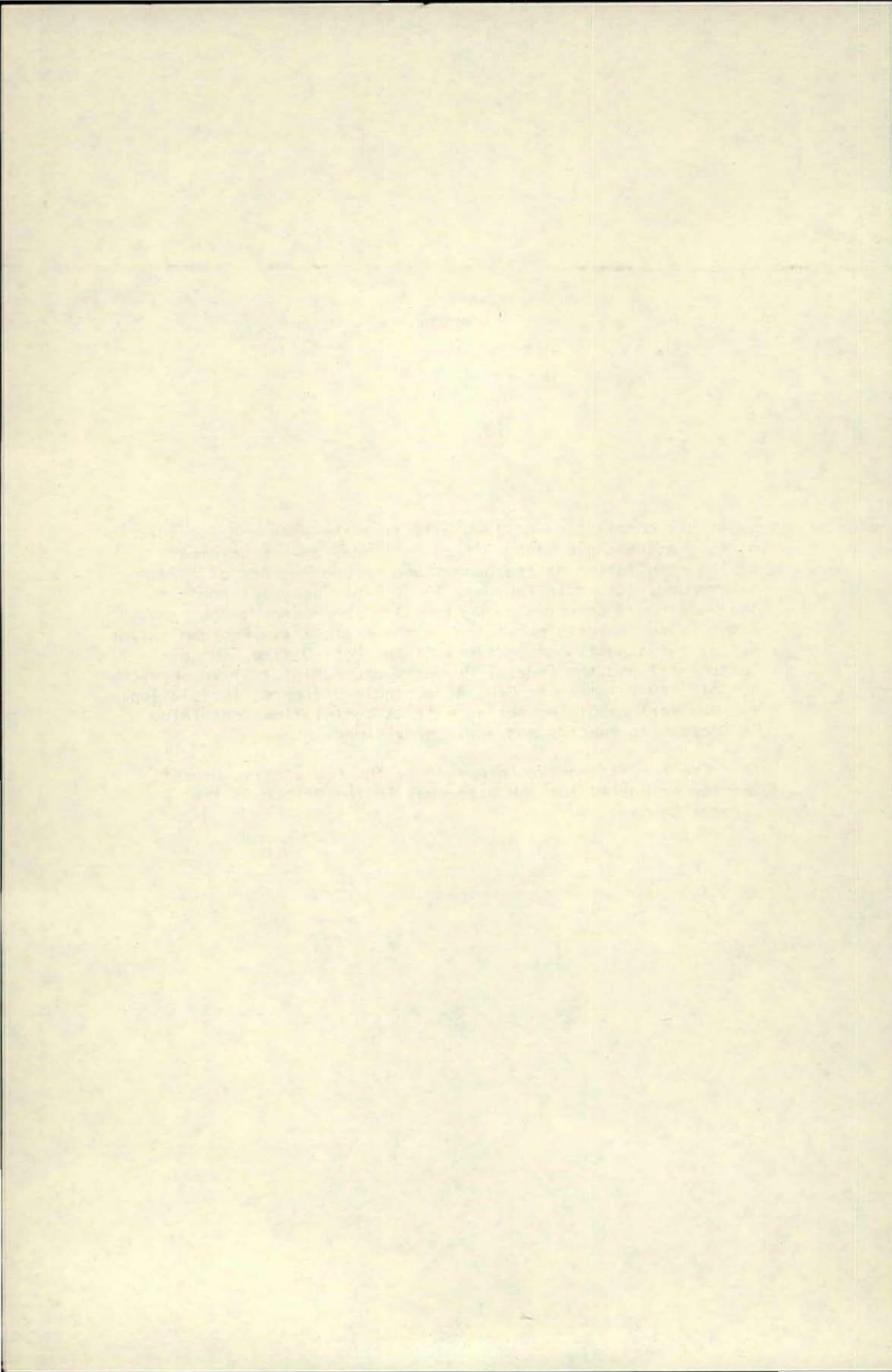


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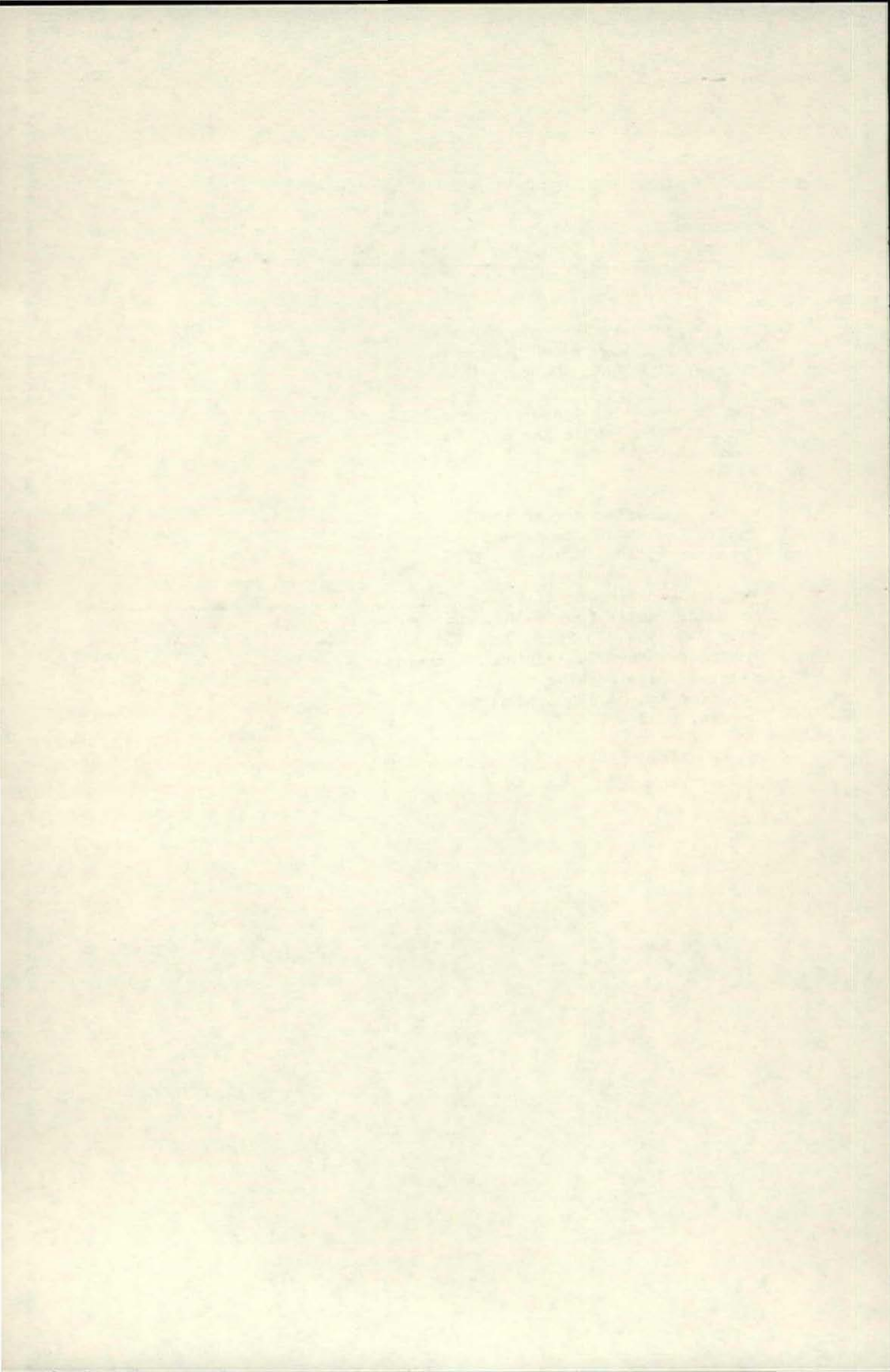


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PUBLIC LAW 248--79TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 557--1ST SESSION  
H.R. 3660

59 Stat. 597  
31 U.S.C. 841

(As amended through the 89th Congress, 1st Session)

(Deleted language shown in [brackets])

AN ACT

To provide for financial control  
of Government corporations.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives  
of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That  
this Act may be cited as the "Government Corporation Control  
Act."*

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to bring Government corporations and their transactions and operations under annual scrutiny by the Congress and provide current financial control thereof.

TITLE I-- WHOLLY OWNED GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

SEC. 101. As used in this Act the term "wholly owned Government corporation" means the Commodity Credit Corporation; [Federal Intermediate Credit Banks; Production Credit Corporations];<sup>1/</sup> Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations;<sup>2/</sup> Farmers Home Corporation;<sup>3/</sup> Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; [Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation]<sup>4/</sup> Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation;<sup>5/</sup> Reconstruction Finance Corporation;<sup>6/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Deleted by Sec. 201(a), Public Law 809, 84th Congress, (70 Stat. 659, 667).

<sup>2/</sup> Merged with and liquidated by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D.C., which was dissolved April 16, 1949.

<sup>3/</sup> Never activated.

<sup>4/</sup> Deleted by Sec. 3(u), Public Law 353, 87th Congress, (75 Stat. 774).

<sup>5/</sup> Consolidated by Sec. 5 of Reorganization Plan No. III (54 Stat. 1231, 1232) into Surplus Marketing Administration, effective June 30, 1940; merged into Agricultural Marketing Administration by Executive Order 9069, Feb. 23, 1942; consolidated into Food Distribution Administration by Executive Order 9280, December 5, 1942. Food Distribution Administration consolidated into War Food Administration by Executive Order 9322, March 26, 1943; terminated by Executive Order 9577, June 29, 1945, and functions, duties, powers transferred to Secretary of Agriculture; transfer made permanent by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1097, 1100). Dissolved March 14, 1947.

<sup>6/</sup> Abolished, effective June 30, 1957, by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 (71 Stat. 647)

Defense Plant Corporation;<sup>7/</sup> Defense Supplies Corporation;<sup>7/</sup> Metals Reserve Company;<sup>7/</sup> Rubber Reserve Company;<sup>7/</sup> War Damage Corporation;<sup>8/</sup> Federal National Mortgage Association; the RFC Mortgage Company;<sup>9/</sup> Disaster Loan Corporation;<sup>10/</sup> Inland Waterways Corporation;<sup>11/</sup> Warrior River Terminal Company;<sup>12/</sup> [The Virgin Islands Company] Virgin Islands Corporation;<sup>13/</sup> Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated; United States Spruce Production Corporation;<sup>14/</sup> Development Loan Fund;<sup>15/</sup> Institute of Inter-American Affairs;<sup>16/</sup> Institute of Inter-American Transportation;<sup>17/</sup> Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated;<sup>18/</sup> Inter-American Navigation Corporation;<sup>19/</sup> Prencinradio, Incorporated;<sup>20/</sup> Cargoes, Incorporated;<sup>21/</sup> Export-Import Bank of Washington; Petroleum Reserves

- 7/ Dissolved, effective July 1, 1945, by Sec. 1, Public Law 109, 79th Congress, (59 Stat. 310), and functions, powers, duties and authority transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. See footnote #6.
- 8/ As an agency of the Federal Loan Agency, abolished and all property and records transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Sec. 204, Public Law 132, 80th Congress, (61 Stat. 202, 208). See footnote #6.
- 9/ Transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Sec. 203, Public Law 132, 80th Congress, (61 Stat. 202, 207). See Footnote #6.
- 10/ Dissolved, effective July 1, 1945, by Sec. 1, Public Law 109, 79th Congress, (59 Stat. 310), and functions, powers, duties and authority transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. See Footnote #6.
- 11/ In liquidation. Engaged in collection of debt and policing the operations of the purchasing carrier, Federal Barge Lines, Inc. See the Budget for 1963, page 191, 87th Congress, House Doc. 266.
- 12/ Dissolved June 21, 1948, and assets and operations transferred to Inland Waterways Corporation. See footnote #11.
- 13/ Name changed by Sec. 13, Public Law 149, 81st Congress, (63 Stat. 350, 356).
- 14/ Dissolved December 12, 1946.
- 15/ Added by Sec. 502(c), Public Law 477, 85th Congress, (72 Stat. 261, 272).
- 16/ By Sec. 1011(b), Public Law 665, 83rd Congress, (68 Stat. 832) the Institute was made subject to the applicable provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended (31 U.S.C. 1) in lieu of the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841) on and after July 1, 1954. Functions transferred to Foreign Operations Administration by Sec. 3 of the Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1953 (67 Stat. 639, 640). Foreign Operations Administration abolished by Executive Order 10610, May 9, 1955, pursuant to authority contained in sections 521 and 525 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 832, 855, 856), and its functions and offices transferred to Department of State (as the International Cooperation Administration) and to the Department of Defense, effective June 30, 1955.
- 17/ Dissolved August 24, 1949.
- 18/ Succeeded by Institute of Inter-American Affairs. See Footnote #16.
- 19/ Dissolved February 25, 1947.
- 20/ Dissolved May 10, 1949.
- 21/ Dissolved April 30, 1945.



Corporation;<sup>22/</sup> Rubber Development Corporation;<sup>23/</sup> U.S. Commercial Company;<sup>24/</sup> Smaller War Plants Corporation;<sup>25/</sup> Federal Public Housing Authority (or [United States Housing Authority]<sup>26/</sup> Public Housing Administration) and including public housing projects financed from appropriated funds and operations thereof; Defense Homes Corporation;<sup>27/</sup> Federal Savings and Loan Corporations;<sup>28/</sup> Home Owners' Loan Corporation;<sup>29/</sup> United States Housing Corporation;<sup>30/</sup> Federal Housing Administration;<sup>31/</sup>

- <sup>22/</sup> Transferred to the Office of Economic Warfare by Executive Order 9360, July 15, 1943, which by Executive Order 9380, Sept. 25, 1943, was consolidated into the Foreign Economic Administration. Executive Order 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, transferred its functions to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which amended its charter Nov. 9, 1945, to change its name to War Assets Corporation. Board of Directors of Reconstruction Finance Corporation directed by the President to dissolve War Assets Corporation as soon after March 25, 1946, as practicable. See footnote No. 6.
- <sup>23/</sup> Certificate of incorporation expired June 30, 1947.
- <sup>24/</sup> In liquidation after June 30, 1948, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. See footnote No. 6.
- <sup>25/</sup> Abolished by Sec. 207, Public Law 132, 80th Congress, (61 Stat. 202, 209).
- <sup>26/</sup> Effective July 27, 1947, transferred to Public Housing Administration by Sec. 4(a) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947 (61 Stat. 954, 955); thereafter, to be administered and known as the Public Housing Administration.
- <sup>27/</sup> Transferred for liquidation, as of June 30, 1948, to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by "The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949", Public Law 860, 80th Congress, (62 Stat. 1183, 1190). See footnote No. 6.
- <sup>28/</sup> Sec. 5, Public Law 576, 81st Congress, (64 Stat. 256, 258) provides: "Section 402 of the National Housing Act", as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:  
"(h) \* \* \* The retirement of such capital stock shall not affect the applicability to said Corporation (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation) of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended."
- <sup>29/</sup> Dissolved by order of the Secretary of the Home Loan Bank Board effective Feb. 3, 1954, pursuant to Sec. 21(a), Public Law 94, 83rd Congress, (67 Stat. 121, 126).
- <sup>30/</sup> Functions transferred (for liquidation) to Federal Home Loan Bank Administration under National Housing Agency by Executive Order 9070, Feb. 24, 1952. Terminated on Sept. 8, 1952, by the Secretary of the Home Loan Bank Board.
- <sup>31/</sup> Sec. 501(b), Public Law 901, 80th Congress, (62 Stat. 1268, 1283) provides: " \* \* \* *Provided*, That, as to the Federal Housing Administration, the audit required by section 105 of said Act (Government Corporation Control Act) shall begin with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1948, and the exception contained in section 301(d) of said Act shall be construed to refer to the cost of audits contracted for prior to July 1, 1948" \* \* \*

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation;<sup>32/</sup> [Panama Railroad Company] the Panama Canal Company;<sup>33/</sup> Tennessee Valley Authority; and Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Incorporated.<sup>34/</sup> (31 U.S.C. 846)

SEC. 102. [Each wholly owned Government corporation shall cause to be prepared annually a budget program, which shall be submitted to the President through the Bureau of the Budget on or before September 15 of each year. The Bureau of the Budget, under such rules and regulations as the President may establish, is authorized and directed to prescribe the form and content of, and the manner in which such budget program shall be prepared and presented.] Each wholly owned Government corporation shall cause to be prepared annually a business-type budget which shall be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, under such rules and regulations as the President may establish as to the date of submission, the form and content, the classifications of data, and the manner in which such budget program shall be prepared and presented.<sup>35/</sup> The budget program shall be a business-type budget, or plan of operations, with due allowance given to the need for flexibility, including provision for emergencies and contingencies, in order that the corporation may properly carry out its activities as authorized by law. The budget program shall contain estimates of the financial condition and operations of the corporation for the current and ensuing fiscal years and the actual condition and results of operation for the last completed fiscal year. Such budget program shall include a statement of financial condition, a statement of income and expense, an analysis of surplus or deficit, a statement of sources and application of funds, and such other supplementary statements and information as are necessary or desirable to make known the financial condition and operations of the corporation. Such statements shall include estimates of operations by major types of activities, together with estimates of administrative expenses, estimates of borrowings, and estimates of the amount of Government capital funds which shall be returned to the Treasury during the fiscal year or the appropriations required to provide for the restoration of capital impairments. (31 U.S.C. 847)

SEC. 103. The budget programs of the corporations as modified, amended, or revised by the President shall be transmitted to the Congress as a part of the annual Budget required by the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921. Amendments to the annual budget programs may be submitted from time to time.

Budget programs shall be submitted for all wholly owned Government corporations covering operations for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1946, and each fiscal year thereafter. (31 U.S.C. 848)

SEC. 104. [The budget programs transmitted by the President to the Congress shall be considered and; if necessary, legislation shall be enacted making available such funds or other financial resources as the Congress may determine. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as preventing wholly owned Government corporations from carrying

<sup>32/</sup> Added by Sec. 6, Public Law 358, 83rd Congress, (68 Stat. 92, 95).

<sup>33/</sup> Changed by Sec. 2(a)2, Public Law 841, 81st Congress, (64 Stat. 1038).

<sup>34/</sup> Dissolved January 18, 1950

<sup>35/</sup> Amended by Sec. 105, Public Law 784, 81st Congress, (64 Stat. 832, 834).



out and financing their activities as authorized by existing law, nor shall any provisions of this section be construed as affecting in any way the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as affecting the existing authority of any wholly owned Government Corporation to make contracts or other commitments without reference to fiscal year limitation.] The budget programs transmitted by the President to the Congress shall be considered and legislation shall be enacted making necessary appropriations, as may be authorized by law, making available for expenditure for operating and administrative expenses such corporate funds or other financial resources or limiting the use thereof as the Congress may determine and providing for repayment of capital funds and the payment of dividends. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as preventing Government corporations from carrying out and financing their activities as authorized by existing law, nor as affecting the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as affecting the existing authority of any Government corporation to make contracts or other commitments without reference to fiscal year limitations.<sup>36/</sup> (31 U.S.C. 849)

SEC. 105. The financial transactions of wholly owned Government corporations shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided*, That such rules and regulations may provide for the retention at the offices of such corporations, in whole or in part, of any accounts of accountable officers, covering corporate financial transactions, which are required by existing law to be settled and adjusted in the General Accounting Office, and for the settlement and adjustment of such accounts in whole or in part upon the basis of examinations in the course of the audit herein provided, but nothing in this proviso shall be construed as affecting the powers reserved to the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Act of November 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 775). The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the respective corporations are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the respective corporations and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositaries, fiscal agents, and custodians. The audit shall begin with the first fiscal year commencing after the enactment of this Act. The audit of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation shall be conducted on a calendar year basis.<sup>37/</sup> (31 U.S.C. 850)

SEC. 106. A report of each such audit for a fiscal year shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January 15 following the close of such fiscal year (and a report of each such audit for a calendar year shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than July 15 following the close of such calendar year).<sup>38/</sup>

<sup>36/</sup> Amended by Sec. 307, Public Law 268, 80th Congress, (61 Stat. 574, 584).

<sup>37/</sup> Amended by Act of August 30, 1964, Public Law 88-518, (78 Stat. 698).

<sup>38/</sup> Ibid.



The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a statement (showing intercorporate relations) of assets and liabilities, capital and surplus or deficit; a statement of surplus or deficit analysis; a statement of income and expenses; a statement of sources and application of funds; and such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to keep Congress informed of the operations and financial condition of the several corporations, together with such recommendation with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable, including a report of any impairment of capital noted in the audit and recommendations for the return of such Government capital or the payment of such dividends as, in his judgment, should be accomplished. The report shall also show specifically any program, expenditure, or other financial transaction or undertaking observed in the course of the audit, which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, has been carried on or made without authority of law. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the President, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the corporation concerned at the time submitted to the Congress. (31 U.S.C. 851)

SEC. 107. Whenever it is deemed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with the approval of the President, to be practicable and in the public interest that any wholly owned Government corporation be treated with respect to its appropriations, expenditures, receipts, accounting, and other fiscal matters as if it were a Government agency other than a corporation, the Director shall include in connection with the budget program of such corporation in the Budget a recommendation to that effect. If the Congress approves such recommendation in connection with the budget program for any fiscal year, such corporation, with respect to subsequent fiscal years, shall be regarded as an establishment other than a corporation for the purposes of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, and other provisions of law relating to appropriations, expenditures, receipts, accounts, and other fiscal matters, and shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act other than this section. The corporate entity shall not be affected by this section. (31 U.S.C. 852)

#### TITLE II--MIXED-OWNERSHIP GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. As used in this Act the term "mixed-ownership Government corporations" means (1) the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional Banks for Cooperatives, (2) Federal Land Banks, (3) Federal Intermediate Credit Banks,<sup>39/</sup> (4) Federal Home Loan Banks,<sup>40/</sup> and (5) Federal

<sup>39/</sup> Added by sec. 201(a), Public Law 809, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 659, 667).

<sup>40/</sup> Sec. 4, Public Law 576, 81st Cong., (64 Stat. 256, 258) provides:

"Section 11 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(i) \* \* \*

"(j) Notwithstanding the provisions of the first sentence of section 202 of the Government Corporation Control Act, audits by the General Accounting Office of the financial transactions of a Federal Home Loan Bank shall not be limited to periods during which Government capital has been invested therein. The provisions of the first sentence of subsection (d) of section 303 of the Government Corporation Control Act shall not apply to any Federal Home Loan Bank.

SEC. 202. The financial transactions of mixed-ownership Government corporations for any period during which Government capital has been invested therein shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the respective corporations are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the respective corporations and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositaries, fiscal agents, and custodians. The audit shall begin with the first fiscal year commencing after the enactment of this Act. The audit of the Federal home loan banks shall be conducted on a calendar year basis.<sup>42/</sup> (31 U.S.C. 857)

SEC. 203. A report of each such audit for a fiscal year shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January 15 following the close of such fiscal year (and a report of each such audit for a calendar year shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than July 15 following the close of such calendar year).<sup>43/</sup> The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a statement (showing intercorporate relations) of assets and liabilities, capital and surplus or deficit; a statement of surplus or deficit analysis; a statement of income and expense; a statement of sources and application of funds and such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to keep Congress informed of the operations and financial condition of, and the use of Government capital, by each such corporation, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller may deem advisable, including a report of any impairment of capital or lack of sufficient capital noted in the audit and recommendations for the return of such Government capital or the payment of such dividends, as, in his judgment, should be accomplished. The report shall also show specifically any program, expenditure, or other financial transaction or undertaking observed in the course of the audit, which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, has been carried on or made without authority of law. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the President, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the corporation concerned at the time submitted to the Congress. (31 U.S.C. 858)

<sup>41/</sup> The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is subject to special audit under the provisions of Sec. 17(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended, Public Law 797, 81st Cong. (64 Stat. 873, 890) (12 U.S.C. 1827)

<sup>42/</sup> As amended by act of August 30, 1964, Public Law 88-518, (78 Stat. 698). The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to calendar years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1964; except that the General Accounting Office, in conducting its audits of the Federal home loan banks and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (see footnote 37 and 38, supra) for the calendar year 1964, shall include the period from July 1, 1963, through December 31, 1963.

<sup>43/</sup> As amended by Public Law 88-518, approved Aug. 30, 1964.



SEC. 204. The President shall include in the annual Budget any recommendations he may wish to make as to the return of Government capital to the Treasury by any mixed-ownership corporation. (31 U.S.C. 859)

#### TITLE III--GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. (a) The expenses of auditing the financial transactions of wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations as provided in sections 105 and 202 of this Act shall be borne out of appropriations to the General Accounting Office, and appropriations in such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized: *Provided*, That each such corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That in making the audits provided in said sections the Comptroller General shall, to the fullest extent deemed by him to be practicable, utilize reports of examinations of Government corporations made by a supervising administrative agency pursuant to law.

(b) For the purpose of conducting such audit the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ not more than ten persons without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, only one of whom may be compensated at a rate of as much as but not more than \$10,000 per annum, and<sup>44/</sup> to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations for temporary periods or for special purposes.

(c) The audit provided in section 105 and 202 of this Act shall be in lieu of any audit of the financial transactions of any Government corporation required to be made by the General Accounting Office for the purpose of a report to the Congress or to the President under existing law.

(d) Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial records of the offices of such corporation, except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to April 25, 1945. (31 U.S.C. 866)

SEC. 302. The banking or checking accounts<sup>45/</sup> of all wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations shall be kept with the Treasurer of the United States, or, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a Federal Reserve bank, or with a bank designed as a depository or fiscal agent of the United States: *Provided*, That the

<sup>44/</sup> Deleted since positions referred to are now in the classified civil service and subject to the applicable compensation schedules.  
(31 U.S.C. 866 note)

<sup>45/</sup> Sec. 309, Public Law 266, 81st Congress, (63 Stat. 631, 622) provides: "After June 30, 1949, the corporations or agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841), are authorized, with the approval of the Comptroller General, to consolidate, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, into one or more accounts for banking and checking purposes all cash, including amounts appropriated, from whatever source derived: *Provided*, That such cash, including amounts appropriated, of such corporations or agencies shall be expended in accordance with the applicable terms of their respective enabling acts and any other acts applicable to their transactions." (31 U.S.C. 870)

Secretary of the Treasury may waive the requirements of this section under such conditions as he may determine: *And provided further*, That this section will not apply to the establishment and maintenance in any bank for a temporary period of banking and checking accounts not in excess of \$50,000 in any one bank. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, [Production Credit Corporations]<sup>46/</sup> the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Regional Bank for Cooperatives, or the Federal Land Banks, except that each such corporation shall be required to report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of the depositaries in which such corporation keeps a banking or checking account, and the Secretary of the Treasury may make a report to the corporation, to the President, and to the Congress which he deems advisable upon receipt of any such annual report.

SEC. 303. (a) All bonds, notes, debentures, and other similar obligations which are hereafter issued by any wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation and offered to the public shall be in such forms and denominations, shall have such maturities, shall bear such rates of interest, shall be subject to such terms and conditions, shall be issued in such manner and at such times and sold at such prices as have been or as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) Hereafter, no wholly owned or mixed-ownership Government corporation shall sell or purchase any direct obligation of the United States or obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest, or both, for its own account and in its own right and interest, at any one time aggregating in excess of \$100,000, without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may waive the requirement of his approval with respect to any transaction or classes of transactions subject the provisions of this subsection for such period of time and under such conditions as he may determine.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to exercise any of the functions vested in him by this section through any officer, or employee of any Federal agency whom he may designate, with the concurrence of the head of the agency concerned, for such purpose.

(d) Any mixed-ownership Government corporation from which Government capital has been entirely withdrawn shall not be subject to the provisions of section 302 or of this section during the period such corporation remains without Government capital. The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not be applicable to Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, [Production Credit Corporations]<sup>47/</sup> the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Regional Bank for Cooperatives, or the Federal Land Banks, except that each such corporation shall be required to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury prior to taking any action of the kind covered by the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, and in the event an agreement is not reached, the Secretary of the Treasury may make a report in writing to the corporation, to the President, and to the Congress stating the grounds for his disagreement. (31 U.S.C. 868)

<sup>46/</sup> Deleted by Sec. 201(a), Public Law 809, 84th Congress, (70 Stat. 659 667).

<sup>47/</sup> Ibid.



SEC. 304. (a) No corporation shall be created, organized, or acquired hereafter by any officer or agency of the Federal Government or by any Government corporation for the purpose of acting as an agency or instrumentality of the United States, except by Act of Congress or pursuant to an Act of Congress specifically authorizing such action.

(b) No wholly owned Government corporation created by or under the laws of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, or under the laws of the District of Columbia, shall continue after June 30, 1948, as an agency or instrumentality of the United States, and no funds of, or obtained from, the United States or any agency thereof, including corporations, shall be invested in or employed by such corporation after that date, except for purposes of liquidation. The proper corporate authority of every such corporation shall take the necessary steps to institute dissolution or liquidation proceedings on or before that date: *Provided*, That prior thereto any such corporation may be reincorporated by Act of Congress for such purposes and term of existence and with such powers, privileges, and duties as authorized by such Act, including the power to take over the assets and assume the liabilities of its respective predecessor corporation. (31 U.S.C. 869)

Approved December 6, 1945.



Public Law 601--79th Congress

Chapter 753--2nd Session

S. 2177

60 Stat. 812

An Act

To provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives  
of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

Short Title

That (a) this Act, divided into titles and sections according to the following table of contents, may be cited as the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946":

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#### Expenditure Analyses By Comptroller General

Sec. 206. The Comptroller General is authorized and directed to make an expenditure analysis of each agency in the executive branch of the Government (including Government corporations), which, in the opinion of the Comptroller General, will enable Congress to determine whether public funds have been economically and efficiently administered and expended. Reports on such analyses shall be submitted by the Comptroller General, from time to time, to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to the Appropriations Committees, and to the legislative committees having jurisdiction over legislation relating to the operations of the respective agencies, of the two Houses. (60 Stat. 837, 31 U.S.C. 60)

Approved August 2, 1946.

PUBLIC LAW 152--81st CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 288--1st SESSION  
H.R. 4754  
63 Stat. 389

AN ACT

To simplify the procurement, utilization, and disposal of Government property, to reorganize certain agencies of the Government, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

Short Title

That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949".

Policies, Regulations, and Delegations

Sec. 205. The Comptroller General, after considering the needs and requirements of the executive agencies, shall prescribe principles and standards of accounting for property, cooperate with the Administrator and with the executive agencies in the development of property accounting systems, and approve such systems when deemed to be adequate and in conformity with prescribed principles and standards. From time to time the General Accounting Office shall examine such property accounting systems, and the Comptroller General shall report to the Congress any failure to comply with such principles and standards or to adequately account for property.

Surveys, Standardization, and Cataloging

Sec. 206. (a) As he may deem necessary for the effectuation of his functions under this title, and after adequate advance notice to the executive agencies affected, and with due regard to the requirements of the National Military Establishment as determined by the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator is authorized (1) to make surveys of Government property and property management practices and obtain reports thereon from executive agencies; (2) to cooperate with executive agencies in the establishment of reasonable inventory levels for property stocked by them and from time to time report any excessive stocking to the Congress and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget; (3) to establish and maintain such uniform Federal supply catalog system as may be appropriate to identify and classify personal property under the control of Federal agencies: *Provided*, That the Administrator and the Secretary of Defense shall coordinate the cataloging activities of the General Services Administration and the National Military Establishment so as to avoid unnecessary duplication; and (4) to prescribe standardized forms and procedures, except such as the Comptroller General is authorized by law to prescribe, and standard purchase specifications.

(b) Each Federal agency shall utilize such uniform Federal supply catalog system and standard purchase specifications, except as the Administrator, taking into consideration efficiency, economy, and other interests of the Government, shall otherwise provide.

(c) The General Accounting Office shall audit all types of property accounts and transactions at such times and in such manner as determined by the Comptroller General. Such audit shall be conducted as far as practicable at the place or places where the property or records of the executive agencies are kept and shall include but not necessarily be limited to an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal controls and audits, and a general audit of the discharge of accountability for Government-owned or controlled property based upon generally accepted principles of auditing.

Approved June 30, 1949



ADVANCE DECISION AUTHORITY OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Section 8 of the act of July 31, 1894, popularly known as the Dockery Act, 28 Stat. 208, 31 U.S.C. 74.

Balances certified by the General Accounting Office, upon the settlement of public accounts, shall be final and conclusive upon the Executive Branch of the Government, except that any person whose accounts may have been settled, the head of the Executive Department, or of the board, commission, or establishment not under the jurisdiction of an Executive Department, to which the account pertains, or the Comptroller General of the United States, may, within a year, obtain a revision of the said account by the Comptroller General of the United States, may, within a year, obtain a revision of the said account by the Comptroller General of the United States, whose decision upon such revision shall be final and conclusive upon the Executive Branch of the Government. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the General Accounting Office from suspending items in an account in order to obtain further evidence or explanations necessary to their settlement.

The General Accounting Office shall preserve all accounts which have been finally adjusted, together with all vouchers, certificates, and related papers, until disposed of as provided by law.

Disbursing officers, or the head of any executive department, or other establishment not under any of the executive departments, may apply for and the Comptroller General shall render his decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, which decision, when rendered, shall govern the General Accounting Office in passing upon the account containing said disbursement.<sup>48/</sup>

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<sup>48/</sup> Taken from U.S.Code based on July 31, 1894, ch. 174, § 8, 28 Stat. 207; June 10, 1921, ch. 18, title III, § 304, 42 Stat. 24; Oct. 25, 1951, ch. 562, § 3(1), 65 Stat. 639.



PRINTING OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL DECISIONS

44 U.S.C. 297

The Public Printer is required to print not more than one volume each year of the decisions and opinions of the Comptroller General, with such explanatory matter as he may furnish, and to furnish for the use of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress ten copies thereof, to the Comptroller General two thousand copies and for distribution in the manner provided in section seven of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four (eighteenth Statutes at Large, page one hundred and thirteen), providing for the publication of the statutes, one-half the number therein mentioned. 49/

ADVISORY OPINIONS

PUBLIC LAW 649--87th CONGRESS

H.R. 10431

76 Stat. 451

AN ACT

To revise, codify, and enact title 37 of the United States Code, entitled "Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services".

SEC. 1001 (c). The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, may obtain from the Comptroller General an advisory opinion with respect to the proposed regulation especially affecting a department under that Secretary's jurisdiction.

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49/ Aug. 3, 1882, No. 63, 22 Stat. 391; June 10, 1921, ch. 18, 42 Stat. 23--27.

ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 389--77th CONGRESS

Chapter 641--1st Session

H.R. 5785

55 Stat. 815

31 U.S.C. 82

AN ACT

To fix the responsibilities of disbursing and certifying officers, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of August 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 375; 31 U.S.C. 82), and section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 6166, dated June 10, 1933, disbursing officers under the executive branch of the Government shall (1) disburse moneys only upon, and in strict accordance with, vouchers duly certified by the head of the department, establishment, or agency concerned, or by an officer or employee thereof duly authorized in writing by such head to certify such vouchers; (2) make such examination of vouchers as may be necessary to ascertain whether they are in proper form, duly certified and approved, and correctly computed on the basis of the facts certified; and (3) be held accountable accordingly.<sup>50/</sup>

SEC. 2. The officer or employee certifying a voucher shall (1) be held responsible for the existence and correctness of the facts recited in the certificate or otherwise stated on the voucher or its supporting papers and for the legality of the proposed payment under the appropriations or fund involved; (2) be required to give bond to the United States, with good and sufficient surety approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such amount as may be determined by the head of the department, agency, or establishment concerned, pursuant to standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and (3) be held accountable for and required to make good to the United States the amount of any illegal, improper, or incorrect payment resulting from any false, inaccurate, or misleading certificate made by him, as well as for any payment prohibited by law or which did not represent a legal obligation under the appropriation or fund involved: *Provided*, That the Comptroller General may, in his discretion, relieve such certifying officer or employee of liability for any payment otherwise proper whenever he finds (1) that the certification was based on official

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<sup>50/</sup> 31 U.S.C. 82b.



records and that such certifying officer or employee did not know, and by reasonable diligence and inquiry could not have ascertained, the actual facts, or (2) that the obligation was incurred in good faith, that the payment was not contrary to any statutory provision specifically prohibiting payments of the character involved, and the the United States has received value for such payment: *Provided further*, That the Comptroller General shall relieve such certifying officer or employee of liability for an overpayment for transportation services made to any common carrier covered by title III, part II, section 322 of the Transportation Act of 1940, approved September 18, 1949, whenever he finds that the overpayment occurred solely because the administrative examination made prior to payment of the transportation bill did not include a verification of transportation rates, freight classifications, or landgrant deductions.<sup>51/</sup>

SEC. 3. The liability of certifying officers or employees shall be enforced in the same manner and to the same extent as now provided by law with respect to enforcement of the liability of disbursing and other accountable officers; and they shall have the right to apply for and obtain a decision by the Comptroller General on any question of law involved in a payment on any vouchers presented to them for certification.<sup>52/</sup>

SEC. 4. Nothing contained herein shall apply to the disbursing functions under the jurisdiction of the War Department, the Navy Department (including the Marine Corps), and the Panama Canal, except those pertaining to departmental salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. This Act shall become effective on the first day of the fourth month following the date of its enactment.

Approved, December 29, 1941.

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<sup>51/</sup> 31 U.S.C. 82c.

<sup>52/</sup> 31 U.S.C. 82d.

PUBLIC LAW 84--82d CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 246--1st SESSION  
S. 259

65 Stat. 124

AN ACT

To fix the responsibilities of the Disbursing Officer and of the Auditor of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

SEC. 4. The liability of any person who certifies any voucher pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be enforced in the same manner and to the same extent as now provided by law with respect to enforcement of the liability of disbursing and other accountable officers; and they shall have the right to apply for and obtain a decision by the Comptroller General on any question of law involved in a payment on any vouchers presented to them for verification.

Approved July 30, 1951

PUBLIC LAW 53--85th CONGRESS

H.R. 7734

71 Stat. 81

AN ACT

To fix the responsibilities of certifying officers and disbursing officer of the Library of Congress.

SEC. 2. The liability of these certifying officers or employees shall be enforced in the same manner and to the same extent as now provided by law with respect to enforcement of the liability of disbursing and other accountable officers; and they shall have the right to apply for and obtain a decision by the Comptroller General on any question of law involved in a payment on any vouchers presented to them for certification.

Approved June 13, 1957



PUBLIC LAW 334--84TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 694--1ST SESSION  
H.R. 7035

69 STAT. 626  
31 U.S.C. 82a-1

AN ACT

To amend section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize relief of accountable officers of the Government, and for other purposes", approved August 1, 1947.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize relief of accountable officers of the Government, and for other purposes", approved August 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720, 31 U.S.C. 82a-1) 33 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The General Accounting Office is authorized, after consideration of the pertinent findings and if in concurrence with the determinations and recommendations of the head of the department or independent establishment concerned, to relieve any disbursing or other accountable officer or agent or former disbursing or other accountable officer or agent of any such department or independent establishment of the Government charged with responsibility on account of physical loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, checks, securities, or papers in his charge, or to authorize the reimbursement, from any appropriation or fund available for purposes of the activity in which the loss or deficiency occurred, of amounts paid subsequent to August 1, 1947, by or on behalf of the officer or agent in restitution of the loss or deficiency, if the head of the department or independent establishment determines (1) that such loss or deficiency occurred while such officer or agent was acting in the discharge of his official duties, or that such loss or deficiency occurred by reason of the act or omission of a subordinate of such officer or agent; and (2) that such loss or deficiency occurred without fault or negligence on the part of such officer or agent. This Act shall be applicable only to the actual physical loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, checks, securities, or papers, and shall not include deficiencies in the accounts of such officers or agents resulting from illegal or erroneous payments. Whenever it is necessary in the opinion of the Comptroller General to restore or otherwise adjust the account of any disbursing or accountable officer or agent or former disbursing or other accountable officer for relief heretofore or hereafter granted under this Act, the amount of such relief shall, unless another appropriation is specifically provided therefor, be charged to the appropriation or fund available for the expense of the disbursing or other accountable function at the time the adjustment is effected."

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53/ Public Law 321, 80th Congress.

SEC. 2. This Act shall not operate to repeal the provisions of the paragraph of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes", approved July 11, 1919, relating to relief of disbursing officers of the Navy(41 Stat. 132; U.S.C., title 31, sec. 105), and the Act entitled "An Act to authorize relief of disbursing officers of the Army on account of loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers in their charge", approved December 13, 1944 (58 Stat. 800; U.S.C. title 31, sec. 95a). Approved August 1, 1947.<sup>54/</sup>

PUBLIC LAW 365--84TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 803--1ST SESSION  
H.R. 7034

69 Stat. 687

AN ACT

To provide permanent authority for the relief of certain disbursing officers, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That (a) whenever (1) any deficiency exists or occurs in the official disbursing accounts of any disbursing officer or former disbursing officer of any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government in consequence of the making of any illegal, improper, or incorrect payment, and (2) the Comptroller General or any officer of the General Accounting Office designated by the Comptroller General determines, upon his own motion or upon written findings and recommendations made by the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, or his designees for that purpose, that such payment was not the result of bad faith or lack of due care on the part of such disbursing officer, the Comptroller General or his designee is authorized in his discretion to relieve such disbursing officer of accountability and responsibility, and allow credit in his official disbursing accounts, for such deficiency. Such relief may be denied in any case in which the Comptroller General or his designee determines that the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned has not diligently pursued collection action in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Comptroller General.

<sup>54/</sup> Sec. 2 taken from Public Law 321, 80th Cong., Ch. 441, 1st Session approved August 1, 1947, 61 Stat. 720.



(b) Nothing contained in this section shall (1) affect the liability, or authorize the relief, of any payee, beneficiary, or recipient of any illegal, improper, or incorrect payment, or (2) relieve any such disbursing officer, the head of any department, agency, or establishment, or the Comptroller General of responsibility to pursue collection action against any such payee, beneficiary, or recipient. This section shall not deprive any such disbursing officer of any right which he otherwise may have to obtain relief by any other means with respect to any illegal, improper, or incorrect payment.

(c) Whenever it is necessary in the opinion of the Comptroller General to restore or otherwise adjust in the account of any disbursing officer any amount as to which relief is granted under this section, such amount, unless another appropriation is specifically provided therefor, shall be charged to the appropriation or fund available for the expense of the disbursing function at the time the adjustment is effected.<sup>55/</sup>

SEC. 2. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to authorize relief of disbursing officers of the Army on account of loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers in their charge", approved December 13, 1944 (58 Stat. 800 as amended; 31 U.S.C. 95a), is amended to read as follows:

"That whenever (1) any disbursing officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps incurs or has incurred a physical loss or deficiency of any Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers in his charge and (2) the Secretary of the department concerned determines that such loss or deficiency occurred while the officer was in line of his duty and that such loss or deficiency occurred without fault or negligence on his part, the General Accounting Office shall relieve such officer of the liability for such loss or deficiency, or authorize the reimbursement, from any appropriation or fund made available for that purpose, of amounts paid by or on behalf of such officer in restitution of such loss or deficiency. Any determination made by the Secretary of the department concerned under this Act shall be conclusive upon the General Accounting Office. No relief may be granted under this Act with respect to any deficiency in the accounts of any disbursing officer which results from any illegal or erroneous payment. This Act shall not deprive any disbursing officer of any right which he otherwise may have to obtain relief by any other means with respect to any loss or deficiency covered by this Act."

(b) No reimbursement shall be made under the amendment made by subsection (a) for any loss or deficiency occurring before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. The second paragraph under the heading "Pay miscellaneous" of the first section of the Act of July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 132, as amended; 31 U.S.C. 105) is hereby repealed.

Approved August 11, 1955.

<sup>55/</sup> 31 U.S.C. 82a-2.



PUBLIC LAW 682--86TH CONGRESS  
H.R. 2339

74 Stat. 578  
39 U.S.C. 2206

AN ACT

To revise, codify, and enact into law, title 39 of the United States Code, entitled "The Postal Service".

AUDIT BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

§2206.

The General Accounting Office shall audit the financial transactions of the Department in accordance with such principles and procedures and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General. To the fullest extent practicable, as determined by the Comptroller General, all accounts of accountable officers, contracts, vouchers, or other documents that are required by law to be submitted to the General Accounting Office shall be retained in the Department and the audit shall be conducted at the places where the accounts of the Department are normally kept in accordance with the determinations of the Postmaster General. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and other papers, or property belonging to or in use by the Department and necessary to facilitate the audit, and shall have full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositaries, fiscal agents, and custodians. In the determination of the auditing procedures to be followed and the extent of the examination of vouchers and other documents, the Comptroller General shall give due regard to the adequacy of the system of accounts and internal control maintained by the Department and to generally accepted principles of auditing. (39 U.S.C. 2206, 74 Stat. 595)

SYSTEMS OF ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL

§2208.

(a) The Postmaster General shall establish and maintain a system of accounting conforming to accounting principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General, and a system of internal control providing for--

- (1) adequate accounting and internal control, including appropriate provisions for internal audit over and accountability for all funds, property and other assets for which the Department is responsible;
- (2) assembling of financial information needed for management purposes; and
- (3) full disclosure of the financial results of the operations of the Department.

(b) Officers and employees of the Department shall render accounts required by the Postmaster General in such form and with such certificate as he prescribes.

(c) The Comptroller General shall cooperate with the Postmaster General in the establishment of the accounting system provided for by subsection (a) of this section and shall approve the system when he deems it to be in conformity with the accounting principles and standards prescribed by him under such subsection. (39 U.S.C. 2208, 74 Stat. 596)

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS

§2211.

The Postmaster General shall designate the places where the Department will conduct administrative examination of the accounts of its officers and employees. With the concurrence of the Comptroller General, the Postmaster General may waive administrative examination, in whole or in part, when it is determined that the other accounting and audit procedures of the Department adequately protect the interests of the United States. (39 U.S.C. 2211, 74 Stat. 597)

Approved September 2, 1960

PUBLIC LAW 820--76TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 788--3rd SESSION  
H.R. 8150

54 Stat. 1061  
31 U.S.C. 71a

#### AN ACT

Providing for the barring of  
claims against the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every claim or demand (except a claim or demand by any State, Territory, possession or the District of Columbia) against the United States cognizable by the General Accounting Office under section 305 of the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 24), and the Act of April 10, 1928 (45 Stat. 413), shall be forever barred unless such claim, bearing the signature and address of the claimant or of an authorized agent or attorney, shall be received in said office within ten full years after the date such claim first accrued: *Provided,* That when a claim of any person serving in the military or naval forces of the United States accrues in time of war, or when war intervenes within five years after its accrual, such claim may be presented within five years after peace is established.

SEC. 2. Whenever any claim barred by section 1 shall be received in the General Accounting Office, it shall be returned to the claimant, with a copy of this Act, and such action be a complete response without further communication. Approved, October 9, 1940. (31 U.S.C. 71a, 54 Stat. 1061)



PUBLIC LAW 247--70TH CONGRESS  
H.R. 9583

45 Stat. 413  
31 U.S.C. 236

AN ACT

An Act authorizing the reporting to the Congress of certain claims and demands asserted against the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when there is filed in the General Accounting Office a claim or demand against the United States that may not lawfully be adjusted by the use of the appropriation theretofore made, but which claim or demand in the judgment of the Comptroller General of the United States contains such elements of legal liability or equity as to be deserving of the consideration of the Congress, he shall submit the same to the Congress by a special report containing the material facts and his recommendation thereon. Approved, April 10, 1928. (31 U.S.C. 236, 45 Stat. 413)



PUBLIC LAW 742--76TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 618--3RD SESSION  
S. 4097

AN ACT

To provide for the disposition of estates of American citizens who die abroad.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections 1709, 1710, and 1711 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U.S.C., title 22, secs. 75 and 77), are hereby amended to read as follows:

"1709. It shall be the duty of a consular officer, or, if no consular officer is present, a diplomatic officer, under such procedural regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe-

"Fifth. To transmit to the General Accounting Office the proceeds of the sale (and any unsold effects, such as investments of bonds, shares of stocks, notes of indebtedness, jewelry or heirlooms, or other articles having a sentimental value), there to be held in trust for the legal claimant. If, however, at any time prior to such transmission, the decedent's legal representative should appear and demand the proceeds and effects in the officer's hands, he shall deliver them to such representative after having collected the prescribed fee therefor,

"The Comptroller General of the United States, or such member of the General Accounting Office as he may duly empower to act as his representative for the purpose, shall act as conservator of such parts of these estates as may be received by the General Accounting Office or are in its possession, and may, when deemed to be in the interest of the estate, sell such effects, including bonds, shares of stock, notes of indebtedness, jewelry, or other articles, which have heretofore or may hereafter be so received, and pay the expense of such sale out of the proceeds: *Provided*, That application for such effects shall not have been made by the legal claimant within six years after their receipt. The Comptroller General is authorized, for and in behalf of the estate of the deceased, to receive any balances due to such estates, to draw therefor on banks, safe deposits, trust or loan companies, or other like institutions, to endorse all checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other evidence of indebtedness due to such estates, and take such other action as may be deemed necessary for the conservation of such estates. The net proceeds of such sales, together with such other moneys as may be collected by him, shall be deposited into the Treasury to a fund in trust for the legal claimant and reported to the Secretary of State.

"If no claim to the effects the proceeds of which have been so deposited shall have been received from a legal claimant of the deceased within six years from the date of the receipt of the effects by the General Accounting Office, the funds so deposited, with any remaining unsold effects, less transmittal charges, shall be transmitted by that office to the proper officer of the State or Territory of the last domicile in the United States of the deceased citizen, if known, or, if not, such funds shall be covered into the general fund

of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts on account of proceeds of deceased citizens, and any such remaining unsold effects shall be disposed of by the General Accounting Office in such manner as, in the judgment of the Comptroller General, is deemed appropriate, or they may be destroyed if considered no longer possessed of any value: *Provided*, That when the estate shall be valued in excess of \$500, and no claim therefor has been presented to the General Accounting Office by a legal claimant within the period specified in this paragraph or the legal claimant is unknown, before disposition of the estate as provided herein, notice shall be given by publishing once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county of the last known domicile of the deceased, in the United States, the expense thereof to be deducted from the proceeds of such estate, and any lawful claim received as the result of such advertisement shall be adjusted and settled as provided for herein.

Approved July 12, 1940

PUBLIC LAW 703--83RD CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 1073--2nd SESSION  
H.R. 9757

69 STAT 919

AN ACT

To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes.

SEC. 166. No moneys appropriated for the purposes of this Act shall be available for payments under any contract with the Commission, negotiated without advertising, except contracts with any foreign government or any agency thereof and contracts with foreign producers, unless such contract includes a clause to the effect that the Comptroller General of the United States or any of his duly authorized representatives shall, until the expiration of three years after final payment, have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor or any of his subcontractors engaged in the performance of, and involving transactions related to such contracts or subcontracts: *Provided, however*, That no moneys so appropriated shall be available for payment under such contract which includes any provision precluding an audit by the General Accounting Office of any transaction under such contract. [*And Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall preclude the earlier disposal of contractor and subcontractor records in accordance with records disposal schedules agreed upon between the Commission and the General Accounting Office.]<sup>56/</sup>

56/ Public Law 85-681, Aug. 19, 1958 (72 Stat. 634) Added proviso re to records disposal.



PUBLIC LAW 797--81ST CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 967--2ND SESSION  
S. 2822

64 STAT. 873, 890

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act  
(U.S.C., title 12, sec. 264).

SEC. 17 (b) The financial transactions of the Corporation shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where accounts of the Corporation are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the Corporation pertaining to its financial transactions and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositaries, fiscal agents, and custodians. All such books, accounts, records, reports, files, papers, and property of the Corporation shall remain in possession and custody of the Corporation. The audit shall begin with financial transactions occurring on and after August 31, 1948.

(c) A report of the audit for each fiscal year ending on June 30 shall be made by the Comptroller General to the Congress not later than January 15 following the close of such fiscal year. On or before December 15 following such fiscal year the Comptroller General shall furnish the Corporation a short form report showing the financial position of the Corporation at the close of the fiscal year. The report to the Congress shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a statement of assets and liabilities and surplus or deficit; a statement of surplus or deficit analysis; a statement of income and expenses; a statement of sources and application of funds and such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to inform Congress of the financial operations and condition of the Corporation, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable. The report shall also show specifically any program, expenditure, or other financial transaction or undertaking observed in the course of the audit, which in the opinion of the Comptroller General, has been carried on or made without authority of law. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the President, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Corporation at the time submitted to the Congress.

(d) For the purpose of conducting such audit the Comptroller General is authorized in his discretion to employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, professional services of firms and organizations of certified public accountants, with the concurrence of the Corporation, for temporary periods or for special purposes. The Corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the cost of any such audit as billed therefor by the Comptroller General,



and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

PUBLIC LAW 350--70TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 505--1ST SESSION  
H.R. 8128

45 STAT. 491  
22 U.S.C. 278a

AN ACT

To authorize a permanent annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

SEC. 3. The Gorgas Memorial Institute shall make to Congress annually, on the first Monday in December, a full report of the operation and work of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory up to the first of November next preceding, and shall include therewith a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of said laboratory for such fiscal year. The books and accounts of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory shall at all times be open to examination by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Approved May 7, 1928

PUBLIC LAW 592--79TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 736--2ND SESSION  
S. 1426

AN ACT

To provide for the replanning and rebuilding of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly, by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such area in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease; and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945"*

ACQUISITION UNDER DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ALLEY DWELLING ACT

SEC. 17. \* \* \* "The National Capital Housing Authority is hereby declared to be a redevelopment company and is hereby granted the power to purchase or lease redevelopment areas or parts thereof from the Agency in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The National Capital Housing Authority shall keep regular books of account in accordance with standard auditing practices, covering all properties operated by it, showing detailed construction costs, management costs, repairs, maintenance, other operating costs, rents, subsidies grants, allowances and exemptions; such books shall be subject to annual audit by the General Accounting Office; and the annual report of the National Capital Housing Authority shall include a summary of all transactions covered by such books and shall be made available to the public upon request."

Approved August 2, 1946

PUBLIC LAW 550--82ND CONGRESS  
Chapter 875--2nd SESSION  
H.R. 7656

AN ACT

To provide vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to certain persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be fixed by the President of the Congress, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952".*

SEC. 261(a). The Administrator is authorized to prescribe, promulgate, and publish such rules and regulations as are consistent with the provisions of this title and necessary to carry out its purposes. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 11 of the Act of October 17, 1940, as amended (54 Stat 1193), payments under this title shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.



PUBLIC LAW 634--84TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 476--2nd SESSION  
H.R. 9824

70 STAT. 411, 419

AN ACT

To establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability or disease incurred in line of duty during World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956".

SEC. 501. (a) The Administrator is authorized to prescribe, promulgate, and publish such rules and regulations as are consistent with the provisions of this Act and necessary to carry out its purposes. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 11 of the Act of October 17, 1940, as amended (54 Stat. 1193), payments under this Act shall be subject to audit and review by the General Accounting Office, as provided by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, and the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

PUBLIC LAW 52--81ST CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 89--1ST SESSION  
S. 851

63 STAT. 57, 59

AN ACT

To promote the settlement and development of the Territory of Alaska by facilitating the construction of necessary housing therein, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Alaska Housing Act".

SEC. 3(d) \* \* \* "In the performance of, and with respect to, the functions, powers, and duties vested in him by this section, the Administrator, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, shall maintain an integral set of accounts which shall be audited annually by the General



Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial transactions as provided by the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, and no other audit shall be required: *Provided*, That such financial transactions of the Administrator as the making of loans or advances of funds and vouchers approved by the Administrator in connection with such financial transactions shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government.

PUBLIC LAW 726--85th CONGRESS  
S. 3880

72 Stat. 731

To continue the Civil Aeronautics Board as an agency of the United States, to create a Federal Aviation Agency, to provide for the regulation and promotion of civil aviation in such manner as to best foster its development and safety, and to provide for the safe and efficient use of the airspace by both civil and military aircraft, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That this Act, divided into titles and sections according to the following table contents, may be cited as the "Federal Aviation Act of 1958":

SEC. 1307(f) The Secretary, in the performance of, and with respect to, the functions, powers, and duties vested in him by this title, shall prepare annually and submit a budget program as provided for wholly owned Government corporations by the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (59 Stat. 597; 31 U.S.C. 841). The Secretary shall maintain an integral set of accounts which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial transactions as provided by the said Government Corporation Control Act: *Provided*, That, because of the business activities authorized by this title, the Secretary may exercise the powers conferred in said title, perform the duties and functions, and make expenditures required in accordance with commercial practice in the aviation insurance business, and the General Accounting Office shall allow credit for such expenditures when shown to be necessary because of the nature of such authorized activities.

PUBLIC LAW 141--95TH CONGRESS  
S. 2130

AN ACT

To amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mutual Security Act of 1957".*

SEC. 204. (a) All receipts from activities or transactions under this title shall be credited to the Fund and, notwithstanding section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1953, or any other provision of law relating to the use of foreign currencies or other receipts accruing to the United States, shall be available for use for purposes of this title.

(b) The President is authorized to incur, in accordance with the provisions of this title, obligations against the Fund in amounts which may not at any time exceed the assets of the Fund. The term 'assets of the Fund' as used in this section shall mean the amount of liquid assets of the Fund at any given time including any amount of capitalization authorized pursuant to section 203(a) of this Act which has not been advanced to the Fund as of such time. The Fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for any obligations or expenditures in connection with the performance of functions under this title.

(c) In the performance of and with respect to the functions, powers, and duties vested in him by this title, the President shall prepare annually and submit a budget program in accordance with the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended; and he shall cause to be maintained an integral set of accounts which shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions as provided by the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, and no other audit shall be required.



PUBLIC LAW 1016--84TH CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 1025--2ND SESSION  
S. 3732

70 STAT. 1078

AN ACT

To provide insurance against flood damage,  
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956".

SEC. 3. (c). In the performance of, and with respect to, the functions, powers, and duties vested in him by this Act, the Administrator, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, shall maintain an integral set of accounts which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial transactions as provided by the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, and no other audit shall be required: *Provided*, That such financial transactions of the Administrator as the issuing of insurance policies, the making of reinsurance agreements, and the making and guaranteeing of loans, and vouchers approved by the Administrator in connection with such financial transactions, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government.

Approved August 7, 1956

PUBLIC LAW 171--81 ST CONGRESS  
CHAPTER 338--1ST SESSION  
S. 1070

AN ACT

To establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum-clearance projects and low-rent public housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That this Act may be cited as the "Housing Act of 1949".

SEC. 106(a)(3). maintain an integral set of accounts which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial transactions as provided by the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, and no other audit shall be required: *Provided*, That such financial transactions of the Administrator as the making of advances of funds, loans, or capital grants and vouchers approved by the Administrator in connection with such financial transactions shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government.

PUBLIC LAW 857--85TH CONGRESS  
H.R. 9700

72 STAT. 1250

AN ACT

An Act to consolidate into one Act all of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the laws relating to veterans' benefits are revised, codified, and enacted as title 38, United States Code, "Veterans' Benefits"

VETERANS' CANTEEN SERVICE

SEC. 4207. Audit of accounts

The Service shall maintain an integral set of accounts which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial transactions as provided by sections 841-869 of title 31. No other audit shall be required.

Approved September 2, 1958.



## AUDIT AND ACCESS TO RECORDS AUTHORITY

Public Law 245, 83d Congress, approved October 31, 1951, 65 Stat. 700, amended section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and section 4 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, requiring all contracts negotiated without advertising to include an access to records clause.

That section 304 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and section 4 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 are hereby amended by inserting at the end of the above named sections the following new subsection:

(c) All contracts negotiated without advertising pursuant to authority contained in this Act shall include a clause to the effect that the Comptroller General of the United States or any of his duly authorized representatives shall until the expiration of 3 years after final payment have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor or any of his subcontractors engaged in the performance of and involving transactions related to such contracts or subcontracts.

Anti-Kickback Statute, Public Law 86-695, approved September 2, 1960. To amend the Anti-Kickback Statute to extend its application to all negotiated contracts.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether such fees, commissions, compensation, gifts, or gratuities have been paid or granted by a subcontractor, the General Accounting Office shall have the power to inspect the plants and to audit the books and records of any prime contractor or subcontractor engaged in the performance of a negotiated contract.

Public Law 86-382, approved September 28, 1959, 76 Stat. 708, 716. Section 11(b), Health Benefits--Carriers:

(b) The Commission shall include provisions in contracts with carriers which would require carriers to (1) furnish such reasonable reports as the Commission determines to be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions under this Act, and (2) permit the Commission and representatives of the General Accounting Office to examine records of the carriers as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Section 9(b) of Public Law 86-724, approved September 8, 1960, Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, provides:

(b) Such regulations shall fix minimum standards to be met by the carrier and the plan under section 3 of this Act, including extensions of coverage to be provided. The Commission may request all carriers to furnish such reasonable reports as the Commission determines to be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions under this Act. The

carrier shall furnish such reports when requested and permit the Commission and representatives of the General Accounting Office to examine such records of the carriers as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Act of August 30, 1964, Public Law 88-514, 78 Stat. 696, amended the third sentence of subsection (f) of section 13 of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to give the General Accounting Office access to records. As amended the third sentence reads as follows:

Subject to such restrictions as the Board [District Unemployment Compensation Board] may by regulation prescribe, such information may be made available to any agency of this or any other State, or any Federal agency, charged with the administration of an unemployment compensation law or the maintenance of a system of public employment offices, or the Department of Public Welfare of the Government of the District of Columbia, or the United States Accounting Office, or the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States Department of the Treasury, and information obtained in connection with the administration of the employment service may be made available to persons or agencies for purposes appropriate to the operation of a public employment service. Underscored language was added by the Act of August 30, 1964.

LEGISLATION CONTAINING PROVISIONS GIVING THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE ACCESS TO RECORDS OF RECIPIENTS OF GOVERNMENT LOANS AND GRANTS

Housing Act of 1954, Public Law 560, 83d Congress, 68 Stat. 500, 42 U.S.C. 1435.

Sec. 816. Every contract for loans or annual contributions under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, shall provide that the Public Housing Commissioner and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall, for the purpose of audit and examination, have access to any books, documents, papers, and records of the public housing agency entering into such contract that are pertinent to its operations with respect to financial assistance under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

Housing Act of 1961, Public Law 87-70, 75 Stat. 149, 42 U.S.C. 1434.

Section 814 of the Housing Act of 1954 is amended to read as follows:

Every contract between the Housing and Home Finance Agency (or any official or constituent thereof) and any person or local body (including any corporation or public or private agency or body) for a loan, advance, grant, or contribution under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, or any other Act shall provide that such person or local body shall keep such records as the Housing and Home Finance Agency (or such official or



constituent thereof) shall from time to time prescribe, including records which permit a speedy and effective audit and will fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such person or local body of the proceeds of the loan, advance, grant, or contribution, or any supplement thereto, the capital cost of any construction project for which any such loan, advance, grant or contribution is made, and the amount of any private or other non-Federal funds used or grants-in-aid made for or in connection with any such project. No mortgage covering new or rehabilitated multifamily housing (as defined in section 227 of the National Housing Act, as amended) shall be insured unless the mortgagor certifies that he will keep such records as are prescribed by the Federal Housing Commissioner at the time of the certification and that they will be kept in such form as to permit a speedy and effective audit. The Housing and Home finance Agency or any official or constituent agency thereof and the Comptroller General of the United States shall have access to and the right to examine and audit such records. \* \* \*

Act of August 8, 1958, Public Law 85-606, 72 Stat. 532, 50 U.S.C. App. 2286(a)(6), To further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes.

Sec. 205(a). Plans submitted [by States for civil defense projects] under this section shall

(6) make available to duly authorized representatives of the Administrator and the Comptroller General, books, records, and papers necessary to conduct audits for the purposes of this section.

Area Redevelopment Act, Public Law 87-27, 75 Stat. 47, 42 U.S.C. 2522.

Sec. 25. (a) Each recipient of assistance under section 6, 7, or 8 of this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under sections 6, 7, or 8 of this Act.

Act of May 1, 1962, Public Law 87-447, 76 Stat. 64, 47 U.S.C. 393, To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish a program of Federal matching grants for the construction of television broadcasting facilities to be used for educational purposes.

Sec. 393. (a) Each recipient of assistance under this part shall keep such records as may be reasonably necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his functions under this part, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under this part.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Public Law 87-794, 76 Stat. 872, 19 U.S.C. 1918.

Sec. 318 (a) Each recipient of adjustment assistance under section 313, 314, or 317 shall keep records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds, if any, of such adjustment assistance, and which will facilitate an effective audit. The recipient shall also keep such other records as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce and Comptroller General of the United States shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient pertaining to adjustment assistance under sections 313, 314 and 317.



Act of May 31, 1962, Public Law 87-460, 76 Stat. 83, To authorize grants for planning and carrying out a project of construction for the expansion and improvement of the facilities of George Washington University Hospital in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3(a)(3)(D). \* \* \* The Surgeon General and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the university that are pertinent to assistance received under this Act.

Act of October 15, 1962, Public Law 87-820, 76 Stat. 936, relating to aircraft loan guarantees.

Sec. 6 of such Act of September 7, 1957, [Public Law 85-307] is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) The Secretary [of Commerce] shall make available to the Comptroller General of the United States such information with respect to the loan guaranty program under this Act as the Comptroller General may require to carry out his duties under the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921."

Clean Air Act, Public Law 88-206, 77 Stat. 401, approved December 17, 1963.

Sec. 11(b) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the grants received under this Act.

Amendment to the Federal Airport Act, Public Law 88-280, March 11, 1964, 78 Stat. 158.

"Sec. 21. (a) Each recipient of grants under this Act shall keep such records as the Administrator shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such grants, the total cost of the plan or program in connection with which such grants are given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the plan or program supplied by other sources and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

"(b) The Administrator and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers and records of the recipient that are pertinent to the grants received under this Act."

Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, Public Law 88-365, July 9, 1964, 78 Stat. 302.

Sec. 9(b). All contracts for construction, reconstruction, or improvement of facilities and equipment in furtherance of the purposes for which a loan or grant is made under this Act, entered into by applicants under other than competitive bidding procedures as defined by the Administrator, shall provide that the Administrator and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall, for the purpose of audit and examination, have access to any books, documents, papers, and records of the contracting parties that are pertinent to the operations or activities under such contracts.

Act amending section 503 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, authorizing grants for historical collections, Public Law 88-383, July 28, 1964, 78 Stat. 335.

Sec. 503(g)(2). The Administrator and the Comptroller General of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives shall have access for the purposes of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the grants received under subsection (d) of this section.

Hospital and Medical Facilities Amendments of 1964, Public Law 88-443, approved August 18, 1964, 78 Stat. 447.

Sec. 604. (a) Any State desiring to participate in this part may submit a State plan. Such plan must--

(10) provide that the State agency will make such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Surgeon General may from time to time reasonably require, and will keep such records and afford such access thereto as the Surgeon General may find necessary to assure the correctness and verifiability of such reports.

(11) provide that the Comptroller General of the United States or his duly authorized representatives shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to the records specified in paragraph (10); \* \* \*

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, Public Law 88-578, approved September 3, 1964, 78 Stat. 897.

(Sec. 5(f) \* \* \* Each recipients of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.



The Secretary of the Interior, and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination of any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under this Act.

Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89-4, approved March 9, 1965, 79 Stat. 5, contains the following access to records provisions:

"Sec. 107. In order to obtain information needed to carry out its duties, the Commission shall -

"(3) keep accurate and complete records of its doings and transactions which shall be made available for public inspection, and for the purpose of audit and examination by the *Comptroller General* or his duly authorized representatives. (79 Stat. 9)

"Sec. 302.(b) Recipients of Federal assistance under the provisions of this section shall, in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce, maintain accurate and complete records of transactions and activities financed with Federal funds and report thereon to the Secretary of Commerce. The records of the recipient shall be available for audit with respect to such grants by the Secretary of Commerce and the *Comptroller General*, or their duly authorized representatives." (79 Stat. 20)

Water Resources Planning Act, Public Law 89-80, approved July 22, 1965, 79 Stat. 244, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 307.(b) The Chairman of the Council and the *Comptroller General of the United States*, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient of the grant that are pertinent to the determination that funds granted are used in accordance with this Act." (79 Stat. 253)

Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-105, approved August 4, 1965, 79 Stat. 427, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 408.(b) The Secretary and the *Comptroller General of the United States*, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the assistance received under this Act." (79 Stat. 429)

Act of August 4, 1965, To facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes, Public Law 89-106, approved August 4, 1965, 79 Stat. 431, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture and the *Comptroller General of the United States* or any of their duly authorized representatives

shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the grants received under this section." (79 Stat. 431)

Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89-136, approved August 26, 1965, 79 Stat. 522, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 714.(b) The Secretary and the *Comptroller General of the United States*, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under this Act." (79 Stat. 575)

State Technical Services Act of 1965, Public Law 89-182, approved September 14, 1965, 79 Stat. 679, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 18.(b) The Secretary and the *Comptroller General of the United States*, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to amounts received under this Act." (79 Stat. 684)

Act of September 30, 1965, To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation, and for other purposes, Public Law 89-220, approved September 30, 1965, 79 Stat. 893, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 8.(a)(3) Each agreement or contract entered into under this Act under other than competitive bidding procedures, as determined by the Secretary, shall provide that the Secretary and the *Comptroller General of the United States*, or any of their duly authorized representatives, may, for the purpose of audit and examination, have access to any books, documents, papers, and records of the parties to such agreement or contract which are pertinent to the operations or activities under such agreement or contract." (79 Stat. 894)

Water Quality Act of 1965, Public Law 89-234, approved October 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 903, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 6.(e) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the *Comptroller General of the United States*, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipients that are pertinent to the grants received under this Act." (79 Stat. 909-910)



Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments of 1965, Public Law 89-239, approved October 6, 1965, 79 Stat. 926, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 909.(b) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the *Comptroller General of the United States*, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient of any grant under this title which are pertinent to any such grant." (79 Stat. 930)

Act of October 9, 1965, Relating to the establishment of concession policies in the areas administered by National Park Service and for other purposes, Public Law 89-249, approved October 9, 1965, 79 Stat. 969, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 9. *The Comptroller General of the United States* or any of his duly authorized representatives shall, until the expiration of five (5) calendar years after the close of the business year of each concessioner or subconcessioner have access to and the right to examine any pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the concessioner or subconcessioner related to the negotiated contract or contracts involved." (79 Stat. 971)

National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act of 1965, Public Law 89-287, approved October 22, 1965, 79 Stat. 1037, contains the following audit provision:

"Sec. 14. (b) The Commissioner shall, with respect to the financial operations arising by reason of this Act --

"(2) maintain with respect to insurance under this Act an integral set of accounts, which shall be audited annually by the *General Accounting Office* in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions, as provided by section 105 of the Government Corporation Control Act, except that the transactions of the Commissioner, including the settlement of insurance claims and of claims for payments pursuant to section 9, and transactions related thereto and vouchers approved by the Commissioner in connection with such transactions, shall be final and conclusive upon all accounting and other officers of the Government.'" (79 Stat. 1047-1048)

Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965, Public Law 89-291, approved October 22, 1965, 79 Stat. 1059, contains the following access to records provision:

"Sec. 399b. (b) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the *Comptroller General of the United States*, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of such recipients that are pertinent to any grant received under the provisions of this part." (79 Stat. 1066-1067)

The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, Public Law 89-309, approved October 31, 1965, 79 Stat. 1133, contains the following access to records provision with respect to grants made under the Economic Opportunity Program:

"Provided further, That all grant agreements shall provide that the *General Accounting Office* shall have access to the records of the grantee which bear exclusively upon the Federal grant."  
(79 Stat. 1146)

Higher Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-329, approved November 8, 1965, 79 Stat. 1219, contains the following audit provision:

"Sec. 432.(b) The Commissioner shall, with respect to the financial operations arising by reason of this part --

"(2) maintain with respect to insurance under this part an integral set of accounts, which shall be audited annually by the *General Accounting Office* in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions, as provided by section 105 of the Government Corporation Control Act, except that the transactions of the Commissioner, including the settlement of insurance claims and of claims for payments pursuant to section 428, and transactions related thereto and vouchers approved by the Commissioner in connection with such transactions, shall be final and conclusive upon all accounting and other officers of the Government." (79 Stat.

#### ACCESS TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM RECORDS

Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, Public Law 86-108, approved July 24, 1959, 73 Stat. 246, 254; Public Law 86-472, section 201 amends section 131(a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960, approved May 14, 1960

(d) Expenses of the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller with respect to programs under this Act shall be charged to the appropriation made to carry out such programs: *Provided*, That all documents, papers, communications, audits, reviews, findings, recommendations, reports, and other material which relate to the operation or activities of the Office of Inspector General and Comptroller shall be furnished to the General Accounting Office and to any committee of the Congress, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, charged with considering legislation or appropriation for, or expenditures of, such office, upon request of the General Accounting Office or such committee or subcommittee as the case may be.

(b) All documents, papers, communications, audits, reviews, findings, recommendations, reports, and other material which relate to the operation or activities of the International Cooperation Administration shall be furnished to the General Accounting Office and to any committee of the Congress, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, charged with considering legislation or appropriation for, or expenditures of, such Administration, upon request of the General Accounting Office or such



committee or subcommittee as the case may be.

(a) In the first sentence of section 131(a), which relates to the authority of the President to furnish defense support, insert immediately before the period at the end thereof the following proviso:

*Provided*, That either all documents, papers, communications, audits, reviews, findings, recommendations, reports, and other material which relate to operations or activities under this title are furnished to the General Accounting Office and to any committee of the Congress, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, charged with considering legislation, appropriations, or expenditures under this title, upon request of the General Accounting Office or such committee or subcommittee as the case may be, or the President certifies that he has forbidden the information to be furnished pursuant to such request and gives his reasons for doing so.

