

Special Transactions

39.1. Foreign currency: Apportionments and reports.

Special foreign currency program appropriation accounts and foreign currency (FT) fund accounts are two different types of accounts with different reporting requirements, as described below.

Special foreign currency program appropriation accounts contain appropriations that are available to incur obligations for which payments can be made only in U.S.-owned foreign currencies that are declared in excess of the normal requirements of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury. Appropriated dollars are used to obtain the U.S.-owned excess foreign currency that is used to make the necessary payments.

Foreign currency (FT) fund accounts are accounting mechanisms established by the Treasury to account for foreign currency that is acquired without payment of U.S. dollars. Use of these amounts requires appropriations or payment with appropriated dollars unless otherwise authorized by law.

Special foreign currency program appropriations will be apportioned, and reports on budget execution will be prepared, in accordance with Parts III and IV, respectively, of this Circular. Foreign currency (FT) fund accounts are covered in this section.

Foreign currency (FT) fund accounts are established with a two-digit agency prefix assigned by Treasury, the symbol “FT,” and a three-digit foreign currency account code.

Foreign currency (FT) fund accounts are hereby exempt from apportionment by the Director of OMB, unless the agency is notified by OMB that particular accounts will be apportioned. When apportioned, the apportionment of foreign currencies that are available for the same purpose as appropriations made to the President will be made to a single coordinating agency in the same manner as the related dollar appropriation. When apportioned, a separate apportionment will be prepared for each currency in dollars.

An S.F. 133 report may be required by OMB. The reports will be prepared in dollars for each currency in each FT account.

On the S.F. 132, “Authority to spend foreign currency receipts” will be typed in the stub column for line 1 and the latest Treasury reporting exchange rates shall be entered on each S.F. 132 and S.F. 133. Amounts transferred from Treasury and credited

to the agency foreign currency accounts will be reported on line 1.A. Amounts anticipated to be transferred during the year will be reported on line 1.E. Balances brought forward (on line 2.A) will be limited to balances in agency FT accounts.

Foreign currency units reported in dollars will be in agreement with the “Foreign Currency Statement and Account Current” (Foreign Service Form 488) prepared by disbursing officers.

39.2. Apportionments and reports for “immediately available” appropriations.

When all or part of an appropriation for a given fiscal year is made immediately available in the preceding year, an appropriation warrant is issued at once for the immediately available portion. However, at the end of that preceding year, the appropriation is adjusted to equal the amount of obligations incurred, and a new warrant is issued for the balance of the original appropriation to be available in the succeeding year. In such cases, it is usually necessary to submit apportionment forms for the succeeding year before the amount of the appropriation can be determined. The following apportionment and reporting procedures will apply:

- The entire amount that is made immediately available will be entered on line 1.A of the apportionment or reapportionment request (S.F. 132) for the year in which it becomes available. The portion that is estimated to be unobligated at the end of the year will be shown as deferred (line 10).
- The initial apportionment request for the subsequent year (the year for which the appropriation was originally intended) will show, on line 1.E, the portion of the “immediately available” amount that is estimated to be unobligated at the beginning of that year.
- On the final S.F. 133 for the year in which the “immediately available” amount was provided, the adjusted amount of the appropriation (equal to actual obligations incurred) will be reported on line 1A, and an offsetting adjustment will be made in the amount deferred by OMB (line 10C). If the adjustment exceeds the amount deferred, the deferral will be reduced to zero and the remaining portion of the adjustment reported as a negative amount on line 10.E.
- When the appropriation adjustment is made by the Treasury Department, the amount warranted

in the new year will be reported on line 1.A of the S.F. 133. A request for reapportionment will be submitted if the amount warranted differs from the amount estimated by more than \$200,000 or one percent of total budgetary resources, whichever is lower.

39.3. Funds appropriated to the President.

(a) **Original distribution of budget authority.**—Appropriations or other budget authority made to the President may be distributed to agencies that have responsibilities for the purposes to be served by such appropriations or authority. Such agencies will present requests for funds, supported by a justification, to the designated coordinating agency. The coordinating agency will notify the requesting agency of amounts to be transferred.

When action by the President is necessary to make an allocation, the coordinating agency will prepare the necessary documents for the President's signature. A copy of the allocation request, as approved by the President, will be provided to OMB.

For appropriations, the coordinating agency will prepare Standard Form 1151 and process it through the Treasury Department to effect the transfer. For authority to borrow, the receiving agency will arrange with the Treasury Department for the drawdown of money as needed.

(b) **Interagency allocations.**—All movements of obligational authority from appropriations made to the President, and all subsequent interagency distributions of such authority, will be made by the use of transfer appropriation (allocation) accounts, so that amounts can be readily identified with the parent appropriation. Agencies that receive allocations from appropriations made to the President may make suballocations to other agencies.

Where an agency receives allocations from a single parent account through more than one channel (for instance, a direct allocation from the parent account and a suballocation from another agency), the receiving agency must maintain records from which will enable it to control and report separately the transactions relating to each allocation or suballocation.

(c) **Apportionments and reports.**—Apportionments will be made by OMB to the coordinating agency (or to any agency delegated to receive such apportionments by the coordinating agency). Allocations and suballocations by the coordinating agency will require that obligations be kept within such quarterly limits (shares of apportionments) to enable the apportionments to be observed for the appropriation or fund as a whole. The coordinating agency will obtain and prepare consolidated information whenever it is required, including material required by *OMB Circular No. A-11* and by the Treasury Department.