
AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION AND THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

MAY 15, 1981. Ordered to be printed

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Mr. DOLE, from the Committee on Finance,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1203]

The Committee on Finance reports an original bill (S. 1203) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1982 to the U.S. International Trade Commission and to the U.S. Trade Representative, and for other purposes, and recommends that the bill do pass.

I. SUMMARY

The committee bill would authorize fiscal year 1982 appropriations of \$18,501,000 to the U.S. International Trade Commission, \$10,000,000 to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative for fiscal year 1982, and such sums as may be necessary to carry out its functions for each of the fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

II. GENERAL EXPLANATION

In order to meet the requirements of section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (31 U.S.C. 1352), the Committee on Finance reports an original bill to authorize fiscal year 1982 appropriations to the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) and to authorize appropriations to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE ITC (SECTION 101 OF THE BILL)

Present law.—Section 330(e)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1330(e)(1)) requires annual enactment of an authorization of appropriations for the ITC. Section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232) requires that ITC estimated expenditures and proposed

appropriations be included in the President's budget without revision. The ITC appropriation for fiscal year 1981 was \$17,711,000 (assuming enactment of the fiscal year 1981 pay increase supplemental appropriations).

Committee bill.—The first section of the committee bill would authorize appropriations of \$18,501,000 for fiscal year 1982, the full amount requested by the ITC. This section also provides that no part of any sum that is appropriated under this authorization may be used by the ITC for the making of any special study, investigation, or report that is requested by any agency of the executive branch unless that agency reimburses the ITC for the costs thereof. In addition the committee bill provides that the Chairman of the Commission may accept gifts, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission.

Reasons for committee bill.—The committee supports the ITC's budget request of \$18,501,000, which is \$790,000 more than the total appropriation for fiscal year 1981. Of the increase, the ITC attributes \$448,000 to built-in costs increases and inflation. The remainder of the increase, \$342,000, is for certain program increases. The budget request will support a staff of 438, the same personnel level as in fiscal year 1981.

The International Trade Commission is an independent agency and performs a unique role. The independence of the ITC is ensured by a number of provisions, not the least of which is the formation and expenditure of its budget independently of the President's review or control. It was established by the Congress in 1916 in furtherance of the Congressional authority to regulate foreign commerce under article I, section 8 of the Constitution. One of the Commission's major responsibilities is to provide the Congress with independent expert advice to assist in carrying out its Constitutional authority to regulate international trade. The Commission, in addition to its duties to respond to requests from the Congress and the President on matters affecting international trade, has a number of other specific statutory duties and responsibilities, ranging from research and analysis to quasi-judicial functions on trade related matters.

That part of the first section of the committee bill which provides that no part of any sum that is appropriated under the authorization may be used by the ITC for making studies, investigations, or reports requested by any agency of the executive branch unless that agency reimburses the ITC for the costs thereof parallels language which was included in the fiscal year 1981 authorization bill. The committee is concerned that without such language, discipline over the ITC budget will be loosened, as other agencies will view the ITC as a "free" consultant and it will be forced to request larger budgets to cover the costs of providing such studies, investigations, or reports. The committee has no objections to the ITC undertaking such activities for other agencies, and believes the ITC should always seek to increase its capability to analyze international trade matters; but the committee believes that the ITC should be reimbursed out of the funds appropriated to the requesting agency. This language included in the first section of the bill does not affect requests for studies properly made under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332) or other similar provisions of law.

Section 202 of the committee bill would authorize the ITC Chairman to accept gifts, including reimbursement for travel for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the agency. While this provision would authorize the ITC to accept reimbursement for expenses for, among other things, speaking engagements before private groups, the committee notes that the exercise of this authority should be carefully controlled and in strict compliance with applicable ethics and conflict of interest laws and regulations.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE (SECTION 102 OF THE BILL)

Present law.—Section 141 (f) of the Trade Act of 1974 provides that the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (re-named Office of the U.S. Trade Representative by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979) is authorized appropriations of such amounts as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions for fiscal year 1976 through fiscal year 1980. Last year the Senate passed an authorization bill providing for a 3-year authorization and containing certain housekeeping provisions. Since the House did not act on an authorization for USTR, the agency is now without authorization.

Committee bill.—Section 102 of the committee bill authorizes appropriations to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative of \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1982 and such amounts as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions for fiscal years 1983 and 1984. Of such sums, an amount not to exceed \$40,000 per year may be used for entertainment and representation expenses. Additionally, the committee bill authorizes the U.S. Trade Representative to expend funds for travel expenses approved by him without regard to standardized Government travel regulations and to per diem allowances; to delegate his functions, powers, and duties to such officers and employees as he may designate, and to authorize re-delegation; to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, devises, and bequests of property, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the USTR; to acquire by purchase or exchange not more than two automobiles for use by the USTR delegation in Geneva and elsewhere, as required, at a cost of not more than \$9,500 for each car; and to issue rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the functions, powers, and duties vested in him. The bill also provides for the inclusion of a provision which would authorize for fiscal years 1982 and thereafter such additional sums for changes made in accordance with the Pay Comparability Act of 1970 and makes technical corrections to a number of provisions reflecting the renaming of the Office pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3.

Reasons for committee bill.—The committee bill authorizes appropriations to the USTR of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out its functions in FY 1982 and of such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

The officers and employees of the USTR have frequent contacts with the committee, often on a daily basis for extended periods of time. The Trade Act of 1974 and the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 require con-

tinual consultations between the committee and the USTR on the matters which fall within the jurisdiction of the USTR. For example, five committee Senators are official advisers to U.S. trade negotiation delegations.

In light of the above, the 3-year authorization provided in the bill will permit reauthorization at an interval more consonant with the existing level of contacts and relationship between the committee and the USTR. At the same time, the authorization period is sufficiently brief to ensure that the committee maintains sufficient oversight authority in case problems develop in the existing relationship or in case problems of a substantial nature occur with respect to the activities of the USTR.

The committee bill also adds provisions to existing authorities of the USTR under section 141 of the Trade Act. These authorities were requested by the USTR with the clearance of the OMB, and are needed to restore standard administrative authorities to the USTR. Most agencies have these standard administrative authorities, but the USTR lost them when its budgetary relationship with the Department of State changed as a consequence of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979. Among these authorities, the authority to pay for expenses approved by the U.S. Trade Representative for official travel without regard to the Federal travel regulations or to the provisions relating to rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses is necessary to allow the Trade Representative or other officers in the USTR to obtain accommodations at rates in excess of the per diem allowances under certain circumstances. These circumstances include the need to rent offices and suites necessary to conduct negotiations and other meetings when the quarters of the Representative or officers are not suitable. The authority of the USTR to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, devises, and bequests, of real or personal property is intended to facilitate the work of the USTR. Gifts, devises, and bequests from foreign governments are excluded from this authority. This authority will enable the USTR to receive gifts such as libraries of books or papers on trade willed to it by former employees, which it presently lacks authority to accept. It will also enable the USTR to accept reimbursement for travel to speaking engagements before private groups. The committee is concerned that in certain situations accepting travel expenses from private groups may create an appearance of a conflict of interest. Although the USTR remains subject to applicable ethics and conflict of interest laws and regulations, the committee expects that this authority will be used only in carefully controlled circumstances. The authority to purchase or exchange not more than two passenger vehicles for use abroad at a maximum cost of \$9,500 each is necessary to allow the agency to acquire automobiles for the official use of its staff located in the office in Geneva. Currently, the staff is borrowing automobiles from the U.S. Mission in Geneva, but this is not possible over an extended period, as the USTR delegation in Geneva is separate from the U.S. Mission in activities and location, as is intended by the Congress.

It is noted that the authority provided to the Trade Representative to issue rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the functions, powers, and duties vested in him is an amendment of section 141(d)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974. The purpose of this amendment is simply to clarify that this authority extends to the entire scope of the Representative's responsibilities, not merely to a more narrow range of functions; it in no way grants or implies any new or additional regulatory rulemaking power.

The conforming amendments made by section 201 of the bill reflect the change of the name of the office from the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations to the Office of the United States Trade Representative made by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979.

The committee is concerned that the United States may not be providing adequate training for its trade experts and negotiators. International trade is now a far more important factor in the American economy than it was years ago—almost \$500 billion in goods crossed U.S. borders in 1980. Yet, many American students still find that their education in American graduate schools and law schools do not prepare them adequately in international trade. Because trade is now so important to our economic health, we can no longer hope to make the most of trade negotiations with people who have less training and background than their opposite numbers abroad.

The committee, therefore, encourages the U.S. Trade Representative to undertake a survey of graduate American educational programs in international trade, as compared with foreign programs, including special training institutes, such as the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales in Geneva, Switzerland, with an eye to recommending to the committee steps that can be taken to develop a cadre of U.S. trade negotiators who are the best qualified in the world.

III. VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE IN REPORTING THE BILL

In compliance with section 133 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee states that the bill was ordered reported by voice vote.

IV. BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE BILL

In compliance with section 252(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, sections 308 and 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following statement is made relative to the cost and budgetary impact of the bill. The bill would authorize the enactment of new budget authority for fiscal year 1982 for the U.S. International Trade Commission in the amount of \$18,501,000 and \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1982 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions. The committee accepts as its estimates the report of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C. May 15, 1981.

HON. ROBERT DOLE,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate,
Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for a bill to authorize appropriations for the U.S. International Trade Commission and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative for fiscal year 1982, and for other purposes.

Should the committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND C. SCHEPPACH
(for Alice M. Rivlin, Director).

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

COST ESTIMATE

MAY 15, 1981.

1. Bill Number: Not yet assigned.
2. Bill title: A bill to authorize appropriations for the U.S. International Trade Commission and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative for fiscal year 1982, and for other purposes.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, May 14, 1981.
4. Bill purpose: This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$18.5 million for the necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission (ITC) for fiscal year 1982. The bill also authorizes the appropriation of \$10 million for fiscal year 1982 and the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out its functions for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (OUSTR). In addition, the bill authorizes for the OUSTR the additional sums necessary to reflect pay rate changes in each year.
5. Cost estimate:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

| | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Estimated authorization level: | | | | | |
| ITC (function 150)..... | 18.5 | | | | |
| OUSTR (function 800)..... | 10.2 | 11.5 | 12.8 | | |
| Total | 28.7 | 11.5 | 12.8 | | |
| Estimated outlays: | | | | | |
| ITC (function 150)..... | 17.2 | 1.0 | .3 | | |
| OUSTR (function 800)..... | 7.9 | 10.3 | 12.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 |
| Total | 25.1 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 2.7 | 1.1 |

6. Basis of estimate: This estimate assumes that all funds estimated to be authorized will be appropriated. The estimates for pay comparability and the OUSTR authorization levels for fiscal years 1983

and 1984 are based on projections using CBO's economic inflators. The estimated level of outlays is based on historical spending patterns of the ITC and OUSTR.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: On April 9, 1981, the Congressional Budget Office prepared a cost estimate for a similar bill, H.R. 2540, for the House Committee on Ways and Means. In addition to authorizations for the ITC and OUSTR, H.R. 2540 included an authorization for appropriations to the U.S. Customs Service. H.R. 2540 also did not include the authorization to appropriate funds to the OUSTR for fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

9. Estimate prepared by: Judy Walker.

10. Estimate approved by:

C. G. NUCKOLS,
(For James L. Blum,
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

V. REGULATORY IMPACT OF THE BILL

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee states that the provisions of the committee bill will not regulate any individuals or businesses, will not impact on the personal privacy of individuals, and will result in no additional paperwork. The bill authorizes continued funding of three Government agencies without substantively modifying the law governing their operations.

VI. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the changes in existing law made by the bill as reported are shown below (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TARIFF ACT OF 1930

* * * * *

SEC. 330. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

(a) MEMBERSHIP. * * *

* * * * *

(e) (1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1976, and each fiscal year thereafter, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission only such sums as may hereafter be provided by law.

[(2) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission for necessary expenses for fiscal year 1979 an amount not to exceed \$12,963,000.]

(2) *There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission for necessary expenses for fiscal year 1982 not to exceed \$18,501,000. No part of any sum that is appropriated under the authority of this para-*

graph may be used by the Commission for the making of any special study, investigation, or report that is requested by any agency of the executive branch unless that agency reimburses the Commission for the cost thereof.

* * * * *

SEC. 331. GENERAL POWERS

Administration

[(a) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the chairman of the Commission shall—

[(A) appoint and fix the compensation of such employees of the Commission as he deems necessary (other than the personal staff of each commissioner), including the secretary,

[(B) procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of Title 5, and

[(C) exercise and be responsible for all other administrative functions of the Commission.

Any decision by the chairman under this paragraph shall be subject to disapproval by a majority vote of all the commissioners in office.]

(a) (1) (A) *Except as provided in paragraph (2), the chairman of the Commission shall—*

(i) appoint and fix the compensation of such employees of the Commission as he deems necessary (other than the personal staff of each commissioner), including the secretary,

(ii) procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, and

(iii) exercise and be responsible for all other administrative functions of the Commission.

(B) *The chairman of the Commission may accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, devises, and bequests of property, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission.*

(C) *Any decision by the chairman under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be subject to disapproval by a majority vote of all the commissioners in office.*

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TRADE ACT OF 1974.

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Sec. 141. Office of the [Special Representative for the Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representative.*

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TITLE I—NEGOTIATING AND OTHER AUTHORITY

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CHAPTER 4—OFFICE OF THE [SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS] *UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE*SEC. 141. OFFICE OF THE [SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS] *UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE*.

(a) There is established within the Executive Office of the President the Office of the [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representative* (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Office").

(b) (1) The Office shall be headed by the [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representative* who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, any nomination of the [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representative* submitted to the Senate for confirmation, and referred to a committee, shall be referred to the Committee on Finance. The [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representative* shall hold office at the pleasure of the President, shall be entitled to receive the same allowances as a chief of mission, and shall have the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

(2) There shall be in the Office two [Deputy Special Representatives for Trade Negotiations] *Deputy United States Trade Representatives* who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, any nomination of a [Deputy Special Representative] *Deputy United States Trade Representative* submitted to the Senate for confirmation, and referred to a committee, shall be referred to the Committee on Finance. Each [Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *Deputy United States Trade Representative* shall hold office at the pleasure of the President and shall have the rank of Ambassador.

[(3) (A) Section 5312 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

["(13) Special Representative for Trade Negotiations."]

[(B) Section 5314 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

["(60) Deputy Special Representatives for Trade Negotiations (2)."]

(c) (1) The [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representative* shall—

(A) be the chief representative of the United States for each trade negotiation under this title or section 301;

(B) report directly to the President and the Congress, and be responsible to the President and the Congress for the administration of trade agreements programs under this Act, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930;

(C) advise the President and Congress with respect to nontariff barriers to international trade, international commodity agreements, and other matters which are related to the trade agreements programs;

(D) be responsible for making reports to Congress with respect to the matter set forth in subparagraphs (A) and (B);

(E) be chairman of the interagency trade organization established pursuant to section 242(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; and

(F) be responsible for such other functions as the President may direct.

[(2)] (3) Each [Deputy Representative for Trade Negotiations] *Deputy United States Trade Representative* shall have as his principal function the conduct of trade negotiations under this Act and shall have such other functions as the [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representative* may direct.

(d) The [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representative* may, for the purpose of carrying out his functions, *powers and duties* under this section—

(1) subject to the civil service and classification laws, select, appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of such offices and employees as are necessary and prescribe their authority and duties;

(2) employ experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and compensate individuals so employed for each day (including traveltime) at rates not in excess of the maximum rate of pay for grade GS-18 as provided in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, and while such experts and consultants are so serving away from their homes or regular place of business, to pay such employees travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently;

(3) promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the functions, *powers and duties* vested in him;

(4) utilize, with their consent, the services, personnel, and facilities of other Federal agencies;

(5) enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions as may be necessary in the conduct of the work of the Office and on such terms as the [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] *United States Trade Representatives* may deem appropriate, with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or with any public or private person, firm, association, corporation, or institution;

(6) accept voluntary and uncompensated services, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679(b) of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 665(b)); [and]

(7) adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed[.];

(8) *delegate any of his functions, powers, and duties to such officers and employees of the Office as he may designate;*

(9) *authorize such successive redelegations of such functions, powers, and duties to such officers and employees of the Office as he may deem appropriate;*

(10) pay for expenses approved by him for official travel without regard to the Federal Travel Regulations or to the provisions of subchapter I of Chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code (relating to rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses);

(11) accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, devises, and bequests of property, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office; and

(12) acquire, by purchase or exchange, not more than two passenger motor vehicles for use abroad, except that no vehicle may be acquired at a cost exceeding \$9,500.

(e) The [Special Representative for Trade Negotiations] United States Trade Representative shall, to the extent he deems it necessary for the proper administration and execution of the trade agreements programs of the United States, draw upon the resources of, and consult with, Federal agencies in connection with the performance of his functions.

[(f) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations such amounts as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions for fiscal year 1976 and each fiscal year thereafter any part of which is within the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.]

(f) (1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Office for the purpose of carrying out its functions \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1982.

(2) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Office for each of the fiscal years 1983 and 1984 such sums as may be necessary to carry out its functions.

(3) Not more than \$40,000 of the amount appropriated for any fiscal year under this subsection may be used for entertainment and representation expenses.

(4) For the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1981, and for each fiscal year thereafter, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Office for the salaries of its officers and employees such additional sums as may be provided by law to reflect pay rate changes made in accordance with the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970.

[(g) (1) The Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations established under Executive Order No. 11075 of January 15, 1963, as amended, is abolished.

(2) The assets, liabilities, contracts, property, and records and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, or available to such Office are transferred to the Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations established under subsection (a) of this section.

[(h) (1) Any individual who holds the position of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations or a position as Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations on the day before the date of enactment of this Act and who has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate may continue to hold such position without regard to the first sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (b), or the first sentence of paragraph (2) of subsection (b), as the case may be.

[(2) All personnel who on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act are employed by the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations established by Executive Order No. 11075 of January 15, 1963, as amended, are hereby transferred to the Office.]

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TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE

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CHAPTER 53—PAY RATES AND SYSTEMS

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SUBCHAPTER II—EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE PAY RATES

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§ 5312. Positions at level I

Level I of the Executive Schedule applies to the following positions for which the annual rate of basic pay shall be the rate determined with respect to such level under chapter 11 of title 2, as adjusted:

Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of Defense.

Attorney General.

Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary of Commerce.

Secretary of Labor.

Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Secretary of Transportation.

【Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.】 *United States Trade Representative.*

Secretary of Energy.

Secretary of Education.

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§ 5314. Positions at level III

Level III of the Executive Schedule applies to the following positions, for which the annual rate of basic pay shall be the rate determined with respect to such level under chapter 11 of title 2, as adjusted by section 5318 of this title:

* * * * *

Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

【Deputy Special Representatives for Trade Negotiations (2).】

Deputy United States Trade Representative (2).

Chairman, United States International Trade Commission.

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