ards applied in normal industrial practices, appropriate to the circumstances, for accountability and control of a contractor's own property. However, more exacting standards may be appropriate under certain conditions where dictated by peculiar requirements of public legislation or the Department of Defense.

We proposed, therefore, that the new ASPR section, which defines the duties and responsibilities of Government property administrators, incorporate a policy statement to this effect for the guidance of such officials.

Agency comments

The Deputy Assistant Secretary stated that DOD had established a joint study project to evaluate current position classification standards for property administrators (GS–1103), establish position guidelines supplementing those of the Civil Service Commission, and provide qualification and performance standards. With regard to approving contractor property accounting systems for control over Government-owned property, the Deputy Assistant Secretary indicated that a specific ASPR (see apps. B and C) requirement for annual review of contractor property accounting systems is needed and that the ASPR Committee is considering adoption of such a requirement for both commerical and nonprofit contractors. He stated also that schedule or planned internal audits by agencies and military departments and DSA should achieve the necessary audit coverage of property administration.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary concurred in our proposal that it would be reasonable to expect that those accounting principles and standards applicable to Government-owned property in possession of contractors should be equivalent to those applied in normal industrial practices. He indicated that the new ASPR supplement, covering the duties and responsibilities of the property administrator, would be amended accordingly. He stated that, if more exacting standards than sound industrial practices should be necessary, the requirement would be established by contract provision.