

**§ 1406. Administration**

The Commission, in carrying out its responsibilities under this subchapter, may—

(1) employ and fix the compensation of such personnel;

(2) acquire, furnish, and equip such office space;

(3) enter into such contracts or agreements with, or provide such grants to, other organizations, both public and private;

(4) procure the services of such experts or consultants or an organization thereof as is authorized under section 3109 of title 5 (but at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per diem); and

(5) incur such necessary expenses and exercise such other powers, as are consistent with and reasonably required to perform its functions under this subchapter; except that no fewer than 11 employees must be employed under paragraph (1) at any time. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) shall be provided the Commission by the General Services Administration, for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman and the Administrator of General Services.

(Pub. L. 92-522, title II, §206, Oct. 21, 1972, 86 Stat. 1045; Pub. L. 97-58, §6(2), Oct. 9, 1981, 95 Stat. 987; Pub. L. 98-364, title I, §103(b), July 17, 1984, 98 Stat. 442.)

**AMENDMENTS**

1984—Par. (5). Pub. L. 98-364 inserted “; except that no fewer than 11 employees must be employed under paragraph (1) at any time” at end.

1981—Par. (3). Pub. L. 97-58 substituted “contracts or agreements with, or provide such grants to, other organizations” for “contracts or agreements with other organizations”.

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

Section effective upon the expiration of the sixty-day period following Oct. 21, 1972, see section 4 of Pub. L. 92-522, set out as a note under section 1361 of this title.

**§ 1407. Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Marine Mammal Commission, for purposes of carrying out this subchapter, \$1,500,000 for fiscal year 1994, \$1,550,000 for fiscal year 1995, \$1,600,000 for fiscal year 1996, \$1,650,000 for fiscal year 1997, \$1,700,000 for fiscal year 1998, and \$1,750,000 for fiscal year 1999.

(Pub. L. 92-522, title II, §207, Oct. 21, 1972, 86 Stat. 1046; Pub. L. 95-136, §3, Oct. 18, 1977, 91 Stat. 1167; Pub. L. 95-316, §4, July 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 381; Pub. L. 103-238, §9(b), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 543.)

**PRIOR PROVISIONS**

Provisions similar to those in this section were contained in Pub. L. 97-58, §7(c), Oct. 9, 1981, 95 Stat. 987; Pub. L. 98-364, title I, §104(3), July 17, 1984, 98 Stat. 442; Pub. L. 100-711, §6(3), Nov. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 4771, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 103-238, §9(c).

**AMENDMENTS**

1994—Pub. L. 103-238 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section read as follows: “There are au-

thorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year in which this subchapter is enacted and for the next five fiscal years thereafter such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subchapter, but the sums appropriated for any fiscal year other than the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, shall not exceed \$1,000,000, the sum appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, shall not exceed \$2,000,000, the sum appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, shall not exceed \$1,000,000, the sum appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, shall not exceed \$1,000,000, and the sum appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, shall not exceed \$1,000,000.”

1978—Pub. L. 95-316 added provisions authorizing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1979, Sept. 30, 1980, and Sept. 30, 1981.

1977—Pub. L. 95-136 substituted “five fiscal years” for “four fiscal years” and “the sums appropriated for any fiscal year other than the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, shall not exceed \$1,000,000, and the sum appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, shall not exceed \$2,000,000” for “the sums appropriated for any such year shall not exceed \$1,000,000” and struck out requirement that not less than two-thirds of the sums appropriated pursuant to this section for any such year be expended on research and studies under authority of section 1402(a)(2) and (3) of this title.

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

Section effective upon the expiration of the sixty-day period following Oct. 21, 1972, see section 4 of Pub. L. 92-522, set out as a note under section 1361 of this title.

**SUBCHAPTER IV—INTERNATIONAL  
DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM****§ 1411. Findings and policy****(a) Findings**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The yellowfin tuna fishery of the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean has resulted in the deaths of millions of dolphins.

(2) Significant awareness and increased concern for the health and safety of dolphin populations has encouraged a change in fishing methods worldwide.

(3) United States tuna fishing vessels have led the world in the development of fishing methods to reduce dolphin mortalities in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean and United States tuna processing companies have voluntarily promoted the marketing of tuna that is dolphin safe.

(4) Nations harvesting yellowfin tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean have demonstrated their willingness to participate in appropriate multilateral agreements to reduce dolphin mortality progressively to a level approaching zero through the setting of annual limits, with the goal of eliminating dolphin mortality in that fishery. Recognition of the International Dolphin Conservation Program will assure that the existing trend of reduced dolphin mortality continues; that individual stocks of dolphins are adequately protected; and that the goal of eliminating all dolphin mortality continues to be a priority.

**(b) Policy**

It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) eliminate the marine mammal mortality resulting from the intentional encirclement of dolphins and other marine mammals in tuna purse seine fisheries;