

Pub. L. 104-316, title I, § 115(g)(2)(D), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3835; Pub. L. 107-228, div. A, title II, § 201, Sept. 30, 2002, 116 Stat. 1361.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 3718(c) of title 31, referred to in subsec. (d)(7), was renumbered section 3718(e) of title 31 by Pub. L. 99-578, § 1(1), Oct. 28, 1986, 100 Stat. 3305.

## CODIFICATION

In subsec. (a), “section 3526(e) of title 31” substituted for “section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 107)” on authority of Pub. L. 97-258, § 4(b), Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1067, the first section of which enacted Title 31, Money and Finance.

Section was formerly classified to section 170i of Title 5 prior to the general revision and enactment of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, by Pub. L. 89-554, § 1, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 378.

## AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (b)(2)(A). Pub. L. 107-228 amended subpar. (A) generally. Prior to amendment, subpar. (A) read as follows: “the evacuation of United States Government employees and their dependents and private United States citizens when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster:”.

1996—Subsec. (d)(6). Pub. L. 104-316 substituted “section 3711(e)” for “section 3711(f)”.

1994—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 103-236 struck out “and the Foreign Service” after “Department of State” and substituted “a periodic” for “an annual confidential”.

1983—Pub. L. 98-164 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), redesignated former pars. (a) and (b) as pars. (1) and (2), respectively, in par. (1) inserted reference to subsec. (b), and added subsecs. (b) to (d).

## TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

For termination, effective May 15, 2000, of provisions in subsec. (c) of this section relating to transmitting an annual report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, see section 3003 of Pub. L. 104-66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance, and page 131 of House Document No. 103-7.

### § 2672. Participation in international activities; restriction; expenses

The Secretary of State is authorized to—

(a) provide for participation by the United States in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs for which provision has not been made by the terms of any treaty, convention, or special Act of Congress: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not be construed as granting authority to accept membership for the United States in any international organization, or to participate in the activities of any international organization for more than one year without approval by the Congress; and

(b) pay the expenses of participation in activities in which the United States participates by authority of subsection (a) of this section, including, but not limited to the following:

- (1) Employment of aliens;
- (2) Travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5;
- (3) Travel expenses of persons serving without compensation in an advisory capac-

ity while away from their homes or regular places of business not in excess of those authorized for regular officers and employees traveling in connection with said international activities; and

(4) Rental of quarters by contract or otherwise.

(Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, title I, § 5, 70 Stat. 891; renumbered title I, Pub. L. 97-241, title II, § 202(a), Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 282.)

## CODIFICATION

In subsec. (b)(2), “subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5” substituted for “the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 835-842),” on authority of Pub. L. 89-554, § 7(b), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 631, the first section of which enacted Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

Section was formerly classified to section 170j of Title 5 prior to the general revision and enactment of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, by Pub. L. 89-554, § 1, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 378.

### § 2672a. Alternate United States Commissioners for international fisheries commissions

In order to insure appropriate representation at meetings of international fisheries commissions, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce or of the Interior as appropriate may designate from time to time Alternate United States Commissioners to the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, the International Pacific Halibut Commission, the International Whaling Commission, the Commission for the Conservation of Shrimp in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, and any similar commission (other than the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission) established pursuant to a convention between the United States and other governments. Alternate United States Commissioners may exercise, at any meeting of the respective Commission or of the United States Section thereof, all powers and duties of a United States Commissioner in the absence of a duly designated Commissioner for whatever reason. The number of such Alternate United States Commissioners that may be designated for any such meeting shall be limited to the number of authorized United States Commissioners that will not be present. In the event that there are Deputy United States Commissioners pursuant to the convention or statute, such Deputy United States Commissioners shall have precedence over any Alternate Commissioners so designated pursuant to this section.

(Pub. L. 92-471, title II, § 201, Oct. 9, 1972, 86 Stat. 787; Pub. L. 99-659, title IV, § 405(c), Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3738.)

## AMENDMENTS

1986—Pub. L. 99-659 struck out “the Great Lakes Fishery Commission,” after “the International Pacific Halibut Commission,”.

### § 2672b. Compensation of Alternate United States Commissioners; travel expenses and other allowances

Alternate United States Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services. They