

State, and of all the books, records, papers, furniture, fixtures, and other property which on June 22, 1874, remained in and appertained to the Department, or were thereafter acquired for it. (R.S. § 203.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 203 derived from acts July 27, 1789, ch. 4, §§ 2, 4, 1 Stat. 29; Sept. 15, 1789, ch. 14, § 7, 1 Stat. 69.

Section was formerly classified to section 158 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.

§ 2658. Repealed. Pub. L. 103-236, title I, § 162(a), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 405

Section, acts May 26, 1949, ch. 143, § 4, 63 Stat. 111; Aug. 26, 1954, ch. 937, § 544(c), as added July 18, 1956, ch. 627, § 11(a), 70 Stat. 563; amended Aug. 14, 1957, Pub. L. 85-141, § 11(b)(1), 71 Stat. 365, authorized Secretary of State to promulgate rules and regulations and delegate authority.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal applicable with respect to officials, offices, and bureaus of Department of State when executive orders, regulations, or departmental directives implementing the amendments by sections 161 and 162 of Pub. L. 103-236 become effective, or 90 days after Apr. 30, 1994, whichever comes earlier, see section 161(b) of Pub. L. 103-236, as amended, set out as an Effective Date of 1994 Amendment note under section 2651a of this title.

§ 2659. State statutes to be procured

The Secretary of State shall procure from time to time such of the statutes of the several States as may not be in his office.

(R.S. § 206.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 206 derived from act Sept. 23, 1789, No. 3, 1 Stat. 97.

Section was formerly classified to section 161 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.

ABOLITION OF FUNCTIONS

Section 161 of former Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees [now this section], under which the Secretary of State was required to procure, from time to time, such of the statutes of the several States as might not be in his office, was affected by Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, 2(a), eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272, set out in Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, which abolished such prescribed duty. Such section 2(a) further provided, however, that such abolition should not limit the authority of the Secretary of State to procure copies of such State statutes as may be needed in the performance of his functions.

§ 2660. Copies of treaties furnished to Public Printer

The Secretary of State shall furnish to the Public Printer a correct copy of every treaty between the United States and any foreign government as soon as possible after it has been duly ratified and has been proclaimed by the President; and also of every postal convention made between the United States Postal Service, by and with the advice and consent of the Presi-

dent, on the part of the United States and foreign countries, as soon as possible after copies of such conventions have been transmitted to him by the United States Postal Service.

(R.S. § 210; June 20, 1874, ch. 328, 18 Stat. 88; 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, § 1, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272; Pub. L. 91-375, § 4(a), Aug. 12, 1970, 84 Stat. 773.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. § 210 derived from acts Mar. 9, 1868, ch. 22, § 1, 15 Stat. 40; June 8, 1872, ch. 335, § 20, 17 Stat. 287.

Section was formerly classified to section 165 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.

Provisions of R.S. § 210, act June 20, 1874, and 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, cited as credits to this section, insofar as related to duty of Administrator of General Services to furnish to Public Printer a correct copy of every Act and joint resolution, as soon as possible after its approval by President, or after it has become a law in accordance with the Constitution without such approval, were classified to section 191a of former Title 44, Public Printing and Documents, prior to repeal and reenactment as section 710 of Title 44 by Pub. L. 90-620, which enacted Title 44. Section 2(a) of Pub. L. 90-620 provided that the legislative purpose in enacting Title 44 was to restate without substantive change the laws replaced by revised Title 44. Because revised section 710 of Title 44 did not restate those provisions of R.S. § 210 and act June 20, 1874, which appear in this section, this section is not considered as having been repealed by section 3 of Pub. L. 90-620.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Reorg. Plan No. 20 of 1950, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, transferred various functions of Secretary of State to Administrator of General Services but excepted from transfer the functions of Secretary of State with respect to treaties and other international agreements under R.S. § 210, as amended (this section).

“United States Postal Service” substituted in text for “Postmaster General” pursuant to section 4(a) of Pub. L. 91-375, set out as a note under section 201 of Title 39, Postal Service, which abolished office of Postmaster General of Post Office Department and transferred its functions to United States Postal Service.

§ 2661. Procurement of information for corporations, firms and individuals; expense of cablegrams and telephone service involved; appropriation

On and after May 15, 1936, whenever the Secretary of State, in his discretion, procures information on behalf of corporations, firms, and individuals, the expense of cablegrams and telephone service involved may be charged against the respective appropriations for the service utilized; and reimbursement therefor shall be required from those for whom the information was procured and, when made, be credited to the appropriation under which the expenditure was charged.

The Secretary of State is authorized to accept reimbursement from corporations, firms, and individuals for the expenses of travel, translation, printing, special experts, and other extraordinary expenses (including such expenses as salaries and other personnel expenses) incurred in pursuing a claim on their behalf against a foreign government or other foreign entity. Such reimbursements shall be credited to the appro-