

(Oct. 11, 1949, ch. 674, §1, 63 Stat. 763.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The benefits hereinbefore enumerated, referred to in text, means the benefits enumerated in the preamble to Joint Res. 53, Oct. 11, 1949, ch. 674, 63 Stat. 762. The preamble is set out as a note below.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

PREAMBLE

The preamble to act Oct. 11, 1949, provided that:

“Whereas the national forests of the United States contain approximately eighty million acres of the Nation’s commercial timber lands and approximately eighty-three million acres of the Nation’s important grazing lands; and

“Whereas these national-forest lands comprise the principal source of water supply for domestic, irrigation, and industrial purposes for thousands of communities, farms, and industries, and good forest and other vegetative cover is essential for watershed protection; and

“Whereas these lands annually supply approximately four billion board-feet of forest products through twenty-seven thousand sales transactions and the demand for national forest timber is steadily increasing; and

“Whereas these lands are the sole or main source of summer range for ten million cattle and sheep grazed by thirty thousand livestock permittees whose livelihood is wholly or partially dependent upon livestock grazed on national-forest ranges; and

“Whereas these lands contain over four million acres of denuded and unsatisfactorily stocked timberlands and an additional four million acres of seriously depleted range lands; and

“Whereas all of these lands are potentially capable of producing an important part of the timber and forage needs of local communities, and contributing to the protection of watersheds, thereby alleviating flood damage and insuring a continuing water supply, increasing opportunity for local employment, bringing greater stability to local communities, and increasing returns to counties in the national forests from their share of national forests receipts, together with other benefits; and

“Whereas these lands will not restock or revegetate satisfactorily or within a reasonable time except through reforestation and revegetation or other measures to induce restocking or revegetation; and

“Whereas it is practical to reforest these denuded and unsatisfactorily stocked timber lands and revegetate these seriously depleted range lands in a period of fifteen years; and

“Whereas it is necessary to provide reasonable continuity of reforestation and revegetation programs in order to insure effective, efficient, and economical operations: Therefore be it”.

Executive Documents

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of all officers, agencies, and employees of Department of Agriculture transferred with certain exceptions, to Secretary of Agriculture by Reorg. Plan No. 2 of 1953, §1, eff. June 4, 1953, 18 F.R. 3219, 67 Stat. 633, set out as a note in Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 581k. Authorization of appropriations for reforestation and revegetation

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution on national-forest lands and other lands under the administration or control of the Forest Service of the Department

of Agriculture, including the acquisition of land or interests therein for nurseries, there is authorized to be appropriated to remain available until December 31 of the ensuing fiscal year, \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951; \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952; \$7,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953; \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954; \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955; a like amount for each subsequent year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and thereafter such amounts as may be needed for reforestation; and \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951; \$1,750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952; \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953; \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954; \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955; a like amount for each subsequent year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and thereafter such amounts as may be needed for range revegetation.

(Oct. 11, 1949, ch. 674, §2, 63 Stat. 763.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This joint resolution, referred to in text, means Joint Res. 53, Oct. 11, 1949, ch. 674, 63 Stat. 762, which is classified to this section and section 581j of this title.

§ 582. Puerto Rico; application of forest protection laws

The provisions of sections 515, 564, 565,¹ and 569 of this title are extended to the Territory of Puerto Rico, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the appropriate officials of Puerto Rico on the same terms and conditions as with the States: *Provided*, That not to exceed fifty thousand acres of land may be acquired in Puerto Rico under section 515 of this title.

(Mar. 3, 1931, ch. 452, 46 Stat. 1516; May 17, 1932, ch. 190, 47 Stat. 158.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Sections 564 and 565 of this title, referred to in text, were repealed by Pub. L. 95-313, §13(a)(1), July 1, 1978, 92 Stat. 374.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

CHANGE OF NAME

“Puerto Rico” substituted in text for “Porto Rico” pursuant to act May 17, 1932, which is classified to section 731a of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

SUBCHAPTER III—RESEARCH PROGRAMS

§ 582a. Congressional findings

It is recognized that research in forestry is the driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing the resources of the Nation’s forest and related rangelands. The production, protection, and utilization of the forest resources depend on strong technological advances and continuing development of the knowledge necessary to in-

¹ See References in Text note below.

crease the efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits that flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recognized that the total forestry research efforts of the several State colleges and universities and of the Federal Government are more fully effective if there is close coordination between such programs, and it is further recognized that forestry schools are especially vital in the training of research workers in forestry. It is also recognized that the provisions of this subchapter are essential to assist in providing the research background that undergirds the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 [16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.], the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978,¹ and the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 [16 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.].

(Pub. L. 87-788, §1, Oct. 10, 1962, 76 Stat. 806; Pub. L. 97-98, title XIV, §1441(a), Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1320.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 93-378, Aug. 17, 1974, 88 Stat. 476, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§1600 et seq.) of chapter 36 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1600 of this title and Tables.

The Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 95-306, June 30, 1978, 92 Stat. 349, which was classified generally to subchapter III (§1671 et seq.) of chapter 36 of this title, and subsequently was omitted from the Code pursuant to section 8 of Pub. L. 95-306, set out as an Effective and Termination Dates note under section 1671 of this title.

The Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 95-192, Nov. 18, 1977, 91 Stat. 1407, which is classified generally to chapter 40 (§2001 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2001 of this title and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1981—Pub. L. 97-98 inserted provision relating to recognition that provisions of this subchapter are essential to assist in providing the research background that undergirds the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978, and the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1981 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 97-98 effective Dec. 22, 1981, see section 1801 of Pub. L. 97-98, set out as an Effective Date note under section 4301 of Title 7, Agriculture.

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 87-788, Oct. 10, 1962, 76 Stat. 806, as amended, which is classified generally to this subchapter, is popularly known as the “McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962” and also as the “McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act”.

REAFFIRMATION OF MCINTIRE-STENNIS RESEARCH PROGRAM

Pub. L. 101-624, title XII, §1231, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 3543, provided that: “It is the sense of Congress to reaffirm the importance of Public Law 87-788 (16 U.S.C. 582a

et seq.) commonly known as the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act.”

§ 582a-1. Cooperation by Secretary of Agriculture with States; assistance: plans, eligible institutions and amount

In order to promote research in forestry, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.

Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and (a) land-grant colleges or agricultural experiment stations established under the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, as amended [7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.], and the Hatch Act of March 2, 1887, as amended [7 U.S.C. 361a et seq.], 1890 Institutions (as defined in section 7601 of title 7), and 1994 Institutions (as defined in section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103-382)) that offer an associate's degree or a baccalaureate degree in forestry, and (b) other State-supported colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having a forestry school; however, an appropriate State representative designated by the State's Governor shall, in any agreement drawn up with the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of this subchapter, certify those eligible institutions of the State which will qualify for assistance and shall determine the proportionate amounts of assistance to be extended these certified institutions. If more than one institution within a State are certified as qualifying for assistance, then it shall be the responsibility of such institutions, in agreement with the Secretary, to develop complementary programs of forestry research for the State.

(Pub. L. 87-788, §2, Oct. 10, 1962, 76 Stat. 806; Pub. L. 97-98, title XIV, §1441(b), Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1320; Pub. L. 110-234, title VII, §7412(a), May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1255; Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title VII, §7412(a), June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2017; Pub. L. 115-334, title VII, §7604, Dec. 20, 2018, 132 Stat. 4828.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, referred to in text, is act July 2, 1862, ch. 130, 12 Stat. 503, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§301 et seq.) of chapter 13 of Title 7, Agriculture. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 301 of Title 7 and Tables.

The Hatch Act of March 2, 1887, referred to in text, is act Mar. 2, 1887, ch. 314, 24 Stat. 440, which is classified generally to sections 361a to 361i of Title 7. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 361a of Title 7 and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 made identical amendments to this section. The amendments by Pub. L. 110-234 were repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246.

AMENDMENTS

2018—Pub. L. 115-334 struck out “and” before “1890 Institutions” and inserted “and 1994 Institutions (as de-

¹ See References in Text note below.