

June 4, 1958, Pub. L. 85-439, title I, 72 Stat. 163.  
 July 1, 1957, Pub. L. 85-77, title I, 71 Stat. 265.  
 June 13, 1956, ch. 380, title I, 70 Stat. 265.  
 June 16, 1955, ch. 147, title I, 69 Stat. 149.  
 July 1, 1954, ch. 446, title I, 68 Stat. 372.  
 July 31, 1953, ch. 298, title I, 67 Stat. 273.  
 July 9, 1952, ch. 597, title I, 66 Stat. 457.  
 Aug. 31, 1951, ch. 375, title I, 65 Stat. 263.

**§ 1666. Extension of scientific, technical, and other assistance; grant-in-aid program restriction; limitations on expenditures**

Upon request of the Secretary of the Interior—

(a) the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program. The Secretary of the Interior shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of \$150,000 in any one fiscal year;

(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended [42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.]; and

(c) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act [42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.], and section 246 of title 42, all as amended.

(Pub. L. 87-688, §1, Sept. 25, 1962, 76 Stat. 586; Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title I, §101(e) [title VII, §709(a)(7)], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-233, 3009-312; Pub. L. 106-78, title VII, §752(b)(18), Oct. 22, 1999, 113 Stat. 1170.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended, referred to in subsec. (b), is act June 4, 1946, ch. 281, 60 Stat. 230, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 13 (§1751 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1751 of Title 42 and Tables.

The Vocational Education Act of 1946, referred to in subsec. (c), is act June 8, 1936, ch. 541, 49 Stat. 1488, as amended, which was classified to sections 15h to 15q, 15aa to 15jj, and 15aaa to 15ggg of Title 20, Education, and was repealed by section 103 of Pub. L. 90-576, title I, Oct. 16, 1968, 82 Stat. 1091. See section 2301 et seq. of Title 20.

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is act Aug. 13, 1946, ch. 958, 60 Stat. 1041, as amended, which added a title VI to the Public Health Service Act, and was classified to subchapter IV (§291 et seq.) of chapter 6A of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. Such title VI was amended generally by Pub. L. 88-443, §3(a) Aug. 18, 1964, 78 Stat. 447. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1999—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 106-78 substituted “Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act” for “National School Lunch Act”.

1996—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 104-208 struck out “the Library Services Act,” after “the Vocational Education Act of 1946.”

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of functions and offices (relating to education) of Secretary and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to Secretary and Department of Education, and termination of certain offices and positions and redesignation of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as Secretary of Health and Human Services, see sections 3441, 3503, and 3508 of Title 20, Education.

**§ 1667. Repealed. Pub. L. 90-576, title I, § 103, Oct. 16, 1968, 82 Stat. 1091**

Section, Pub. L. 87-688, §2, Sept. 25, 1962, 76 Stat. 586, extended to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 and authorized an annual appropriation of \$80,000 therefor.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Pub. L. 90-576, title I, §103, Oct. 16, 1968, 82 Stat. 1091, provided that the repeal of this section is effective July 1, 1969.

**§ 1668. Reporting duties of Governor and transfer of functions from government comptroller for American Samoa to Inspector General, Department of the Interior**

**(a) Comprehensive annual financial report; contents; other reports**

The Governor of American Samoa shall prepare, publish, and submit to the Congress and the Secretary of the Interior a comprehensive annual financial report in conformance with the standards of the National Council on Governmental Accounting within one hundred and twenty days after the close of the fiscal year. The comprehensive annual financial report shall include statistical data as set forth in the standards of the National Council of Governmental Accounting relating to the physical, economic, social, and political characteristics of the government, and any other information required by the Congress. The Governor shall also make such other reports at such other times as may be required by the Congress or under applicable Federal law.

**(b) Functions, powers, and duties transferred**

The following functions, powers, and duties heretofore vested in the government comptroller for American Samoa are hereby transferred to the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, for the purpose of establishing an organization which will maintain a satisfactory level of independent audit oversight of the government of American Samoa:

(1) The authority to audit all accounts pertaining to the revenue and receipts of the government of American Samoa, and of funds derived from bond issues, and the authority to audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds and property pertaining to the government of American Samoa including those pertaining to trust funds held by the government of American Samoa.

(2) The authority to report to the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of American Samoa all failures to collect amounts due the