

needed reforestation and revegetation of national-forest lands and other lands under administration or control of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture in order to obtain the benefits hereinbefore enumerated.

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

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.

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.

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”.

§ 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.)

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.)

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.

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 increase 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

¹ See References in Text note below.