

And in any case to the following:

Third. That the association shall not deal in the products of nonmembers to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

(Feb. 18, 1922, ch. 57, § 1, 42 Stat. 388.)

§ 292. Monopolizing or restraining trade and unduly enhancing prices prohibited; remedy and procedure

If the Secretary of Agriculture shall have reason to believe that any such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, he shall serve upon such association a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached, or contained therein, a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after the service thereof, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. An association so complained of may at the time and place so fixed show cause why such order should not be entered. The evidence given on such a hearing shall be taken under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, reduced to writing, and made a part of the record therein. If upon such hearing the Secretary of Agriculture shall be of the opinion that such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced thereby, he shall issue and cause to be served upon the association an order reciting the facts found by him, directing such association to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. On the request of such association or if such association fails or neglects for thirty days to obey such order, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file in the district court in the judicial district in which such association has its principal place of business a certified copy of the order and of all the records in the proceeding, together with a petition asking that the order be enforced, and shall give notice to the Attorney General and to said association of such filing. Such district court shall thereupon have jurisdiction to enter a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside said order, or enter such other decree as the court may deem equitable, and may make rules as to pleadings and proceedings to be had in considering such order. The place of trial may, for cause or by consent of parties, be changed as in other causes.

The facts found by the Secretary of Agriculture and recited or set forth in said order shall be prima facie evidence of such facts, but either party may adduce additional evidence. The Department of Justice shall have charge of the enforcement of such order. After the order is so filed in such district court and while pending for review therein the court may issue a temporary writ of injunction forbidding such association from violating such order or any part thereof. The court may, upon conclusion of its hearing, enforce its decree by a permanent in-

junction or other appropriate remedy. Service of such complaint and of all notices may be made upon such association by service upon any officer or agent thereof engaged in carrying on its business, or on any attorney authorized to appear in such proceedings for such association, and such service shall be binding upon such association, the officers, and members thereof.

(Feb. 18, 1922, ch. 57, § 2, 42 Stat. 388.)

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS RESPECTING STUDY, INVESTIGATION, OR PROSECUTION OF ANY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE OR STUDY OR INVESTIGATION OF ANY AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ORDERS

For provisions restricting the use of funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 41 et seq. of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, for fiscal year 1980, 1981, or 1982, for the purpose of conducting any study, investigation, or prosecution of any provisions of this chapter, see section 20 of Pub. L. 96-252, set out as a note under section 57c of Title 15.

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SUBCHAPTER I—COLLEGE-AID LAND APPROPRIATION

§ 301. Land grant aid of colleges

There is granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned in this subchapter, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860: *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of said sections.

(July 2, 1862, ch. 130, § 1, 12 Stat. 503.)

CODIFICATION

Act July 2, 1862, with the exception of section 7, was not incorporated into the Revised Statutes, probably because the grants made thereby were regarded as executed, and the provisions incidental thereto as temporary. By act Mar. 3, 1883, ch. 102, 22 Stat. 484, however, section 4 of the original act was amended to read as set out under section 304 of this title.

SHORT TITLE

Act July 2, 1862, which is classified to this subchapter, is popularly known as the “Morrill Act” and also as the “First Morrill Act”.

EQUITY IN EDUCATIONAL LAND GRANT STATUS

Pub. L. 107-171, title VII, § 7201(e), May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 437, provided that: “Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act [May 13, 2002], the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a report containing recommended criteria for designating additional 1994 Institutions [see section 532 of Pub. L. 103-382, set out below] to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.”

Pub. L. 106-387, § 1(a) [title I], Oct. 28, 2000, 114 Stat. 1549, 1549A-7, provided in part: “That hereafter, any distribution of the adjusted income from the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund is authorized to be used for facility renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance, in addition to other authorized purposes.”

Pub. L. 103-382, title V, part C, Oct. 20, 1994, 108 Stat. 4048, as amended by Pub. L. 104-127, title VIII, § 882, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 1175; Pub. L. 105-185, title II, § 251, title III, § 301(g), June 23, 1998, 112 Stat. 557, 563; Pub. L. 105-332, § 3(d), Oct. 31, 1998, 112 Stat. 3126; Pub. L. 107-171, title VII, §§ 7126(f)-7128, 7201(a)-(d), May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 435-437; Pub. L. 108-204, title I, § 128, Mar. 2, 2004, 118 Stat. 547; Pub. L. 108-447, div. A, title VII, § 777, Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 2849; Pub. L. 110-234, title VII, § 7402(a)-(e), May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1245, 1246; Pub. L. 110-246, § 4(a), title VII, § 7402(a)-(e), June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2007; Pub. L. 110-315, title IX, § 941(k)(2)(A), Aug. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3465; Pub. L. 113-79, title VII, § 7402(a)(1), (b)-(d), Feb. 7, 2014, 128 Stat. 893, 894; Pub. L. 115-334, title VII, §§ 7502(a)(1), (b)-(d), 7609(b), Dec. 20, 2018, 132 Stat. 4820, 4821, 4830, provided that:

“SEC. 531. SHORT TITLE.

“This part may be cited as the ‘Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994’.

“SEC. 532. DEFINITION OF 1994 INSTITUTION.

“In this part, the term ‘1994 Institution’ means any of the following colleges:

- “(1) Aaniiih Nakoda College.
- “(2) Bay Mills Community College.
- “(3) Blackfeet Community College.
- “(4) Cankdeska Cikana Community College.
- “(5) Chief Dull Knife College.
- “(6) College of Menominee Nation.
- “(7) College of the Muscogee Nation.
- “(8) D-Q University.
- “(9) Dine College.
- “(10) Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College.
- “(11) Fort Peck Community College.
- “(12) Haskell Indian Nations University.
- “(13) Ilisagvik College.
- “(14) Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.
- “(15) Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Community College.
- “(16) Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College.
- “(17) Leech Lake Tribal College.
- “(18) Little Big Horn College.
- “(19) Little Priest Tribal College.
- “(20) Navajo Technical University.
- “(21) Nebraska Indian Community College.
- “(22) Northwest Indian College.
- “(23) Nueta Hidatsa Sahnish College.
- “(24) Oglala Lakota College.
- “(25) Red Lake Nation College.
- “(26) Saginaw Chippewa Tribal College.
- “(27) Salish Kootenai College.
- “(28) Sinte Gleska University.
- “(29) Sisseton Wahpeton College.
- “(30) Sitting Bull College.
- “(31) Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute.
- “(32) Stone Child College.
- “(33) Tohono O’odham Community College.
- “(34) Turtle Mountain Community College.
- “(35) United Tribes Technical College.
- “(36) White Earth Tribal and Community College.

“SEC. 533. LAND-GRANT STATUS FOR 1994 INSTITUTIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) STATUS OF 1994 INSTITUTIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), 1994 Institutions shall be considered land-grant colleges established for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503; 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) (commonly known as the First Morrill Act).

“(2) 1994 INSTITUTIONS.—(A) 1994 Institutions shall not be considered as land-grant colleges that are eligible to receive funding under—

“(i) the Act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat. 440, chapter 314; 7 U.S.C. 361a et seq.);

“(ii) the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 341 et seq.), except as provided under—

“(I) section 3(b)(3) of that Act (7 U.S.C. 343(b)(3)); or

“(II) the third sentence of section 3(d) of that Act (7 U.S.C. 343(d)); or

“(iii) the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 417, chapter 841; 7 U.S.C. 321 et seq.) (commonly known as the Second Morrill Act).

“(B) In lieu of receiving donations under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503; 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) (commonly known as the First Morrill Act), relating to the donations of public land or scrip for the endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, 1994 Institutions shall receive funding pursuant to the authorization under subsection (b).

“(3) ACCREDITATION.—To receive funding under this section and sections 534, 535, and 536, a 1994 Institution shall certify to the Secretary that the 1994 Institution—

“(A) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to be a reliable authority regarding the quality of training offered; or