

REFERENCES IN TEXT

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

The Act of May eighth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, referred to in text, is act May 8, 1914, ch. 79, 38 Stat. 372, known as the “Smith-Lever Act”, and also known as the “Agricultural Work Extension Act”, which is classified generally to subchapter IV (§341 et seq.) of chapter 13 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 341 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 418 of this title prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of all officers, agencies, and employees of Department of Agriculture transferred, with certain exceptions, to Secretary of Agriculture by 1953 Reorg. Plan No. 2, §1, eff. June 4, 1953, 18 F.R. 3219, 67 Stat. 633, set out as a note under section 2201 of this title.

§ 2207d. Reports on disbursement of funds for agricultural research and extension at 1862 and 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee University

Not later than September 30, 2019, and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall annually submit to Congress a report describing the allocations made to, and matching funds received by, 1890 Institutions and 1862 Institutions (as those terms are defined in section 7601 of this title) for each of the agricultural research, extension, education, and related programs established under—

- (1) section 3221 of this title;
- (2) section 3222 of this title;
- (3) subsections (b) and (c) of section 343 of this title; and
- (4) the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361a et seq.).

(Pub. L. 115-334, title VII, §7116, Dec. 20, 2018, 132 Stat. 4789.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Hatch Act of 1887, referred to in par. (4), is act Mar. 2, 1887, ch. 314, 24 Stat. 440, which is classified generally to sections 361a to 361i of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 361a of this title and Tables.

DEFINITION OF “SECRETARY”

“Secretary” as meaning the Secretary of Agriculture, see section 2 of Pub. L. 115-334, set out as a note under section 9001 of this title.

§ 2208. Expenditure of appropriations; accounting

The Secretary of Agriculture shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated to the Department and render accounts thereof.

(R.S. §3677; Feb. 9, 1889, ch. 122, §§1, 4, 25 Stat. 659.)

CODIFICATION

R.S. §3677 derived act May 15, 1882, ch. 72, §3, 12 Stat. 388.

Section was formerly classified to section 557a 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.

CHANGE OF NAME

“Secretary of Agriculture” substituted in text for “Commissioner of Agriculture” pursuant to sections 1 and 4 of act Feb. 9, 1889, which are classified to section 2202 of this title. See, also, section 2205 of this title.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of all officers, agencies, and employees of Department of Agriculture transferred, with certain exceptions, to Secretary of Agriculture by 1953 Reorg. Plan No. 2, §1, eff. June 4, 1953, 18 F.R. 3219, 67 Stat. 633, set out as a note under section 2201 of this title.

BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENTS

Pub. L. 110-234, title IV, §4306, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1131, and Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title IV, §4306, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 1893, provided that:

“(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

“(1) Federal law requires that commodities and products purchased with Federal funds be, to the extent practicable, of domestic origin.

“(2) Federal Buy American statutory requirements seek to ensure that purchases made with Federal funds benefit domestic producers.

“(3) The Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) requires the use of domestic food products for all meals served under the program, including food products purchased with local funds.

“(b) BUY AMERICAN STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.—The Department of Agriculture should undertake training, guidance, and enforcement of the various current Buy American statutory requirements and regulations, including those of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).”

[Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 enacted identical provisions. Pub. L. 110-234 was repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as a note under section 8701 of this title.]

COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT

Pub. L. 105-86, title VII, §716, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 2106, provided that:

“HEREAFTER: (a) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—None of the funds made available in this Act [see Tables for classification] may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the funds the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 ([former] 41 U.S.C. 10a-10c [see chapter 83 of Title 41, Public Contracts]; popularly known as the ‘Buy American Act’).

“(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.—

“(1) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

“(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress.

“(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ‘Made in America’ inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United