

sequent 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Sections 564 and 565 of this title, referred to in text, were repealed by Pub.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 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.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, referred to in text, is Pub. L.

¹ See References in Text note below.

¹ See References in Text note below.

93-378, Aug. 17, 1974, 88 Stat. 476, as amended, 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.

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 pur-