

**(I) References to prior names and terminology**

Any reference in law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the “Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program”, the “Network for Manufacturing Innovation”, “National Office of the Network for Manufacturing Innovation Program”, or a “center for manufacturing innovation” shall be considered to be a reference to the Manufacturing USA Program, the Manufacturing USA Network, the National Office of the Manufacturing USA Network, or a Manufacturing USA institute, respectively.

(Mar. 3, 1901, ch. 872, §34, as added Pub. L. 113-235, div. B, title VII, §703(2), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2221; amended Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1741(a), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1826.)

**Editorial Notes****PRIOR PROVISIONS**

A prior section 34 of act Mar. 3, 1901, ch. 872, was renumbered section 35 and is set out as a Short Title note under section 271 of this title.

**AMENDMENTS**

2019—Pub. L. 116-92 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section related to Network for Manufacturing Innovation.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries****COORDINATION WITH HOLLINGS MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP CENTERS**

Pub. L. 116-283, div. H, title XCIV, §9415, Jan. 1, 2021, 134 Stat. 4822, provided that: “Notwithstanding section 34(d)(2)(A)(iv) of the National Institute for [of] Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278s(d)(2)(A)(iv)), each Manufacturing USA Institute (established under subsection (d) of such section) shall, as appropriate, contract with a Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership Center (established under section 25 of such Act [15 U.S.C. 278k]) in each State in which such Institute provides services, either directly or through another such Center, to provide defense industrial base-related outreach, technical assistance, workforce development, and technology transfer assistance to small and medium-sized manufacturers. No Center shall charge in excess of its standard rate for such services. Funds received by a Center through such a contract shall not constitute financial assistance under section 25(e) of such Act.”

**EXPANSION OF MANUFACTURING USA NETWORK**

Pub. L. 116-92, div. A, title XVII, §1741(b), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 1837, provided that: “Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Commerce shall take such actions as may be necessary to increase the number of Manufacturing USA institutes that participate in the Manufacturing USA Network.”

**FINDINGS**

Pub. L. 113-235, div. B, title VII, §702, Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2220, provided that: “Congress finds the following:

“(1) In 2012, manufacturers contributed \$2.03 trillion to the economy, or ⅓ of United States Gross Domestic Product.

“(2) For every \$1.00 spent in manufacturing, another \$1.32 is added to the economy, the highest multiplier effect of any economic sector.

“(3) Manufacturing supports an estimated 17,400,000 jobs in the United States—about 1 in 6 private-sector jobs. More than 12,000,000 Americans (or 9 percent of the workforce) are employed directly in manufacturing.

“(4) In 2012, the average manufacturing worker in the United States earned \$77,505 annually, including pay and benefits. The average worker in all industries earned \$62,063.

“(5) Taken alone, manufacturing in the United States would be the 8th largest economy in the world.

“(6) Manufacturers in the United States perform two-thirds of all private-sector research and development in the United States, driving more innovation than any other sector.”

**§ 279. Absence of Director**

In the case of the absence of the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology the Secretary of Commerce may designate some officer of said Institute to perform the duties of the director during his absence.

(Mar. 4, 1911, ch. 237, §1, 36 Stat. 1231; Mar. 4, 1913, ch. 141, §1, 37 Stat. 736; Pub. L. 100-418, title V, §5115(c), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1433.)

**Editorial Notes****CODIFICATION**

Section was not enacted as part of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act which comprises this chapter.

**AMENDMENTS**

1988—Pub. L. 100-418 substituted “National Institute of Standards and Technology” for “Bureau of Standards” and “Institute” for “bureau”.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries****CHANGE OF NAME**

Act Mar. 4, 1913, substituted “Secretary of Commerce” for “Secretary of Commerce and Labor”.

**§§ 280, 281. Repealed. Pub. L. 100-418, title V, § 5113, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1432**

Section 280, acts July 16, 1914, ch. 141, §1, 38 Stat. 502; 1978 Reorg. Plan No. 2, §102, 43 F.R. 36037, 92 Stat. 3783, related to promotion of apprentices in National Bureau of Standards.

Section 281, acts Mar. 4, 1913, ch. 150, §1, 37 Stat. 945; 1967 Reorg. Plan No. 3, §401, eff. Aug. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 11669, 81 Stat. 948; Dec. 24, 1973, Pub. L. 93-198, title IV, §421, title VII, §711, 87 Stat. 789, 818, related to testing of building and other structural materials for District of Columbia.

**§ 281a. Structural failures**

The National Institute of Standards and Technology, on its own initiative but only after consultation with local authorities, may initiate and conduct investigations to determine the causes of structural failures in structures which are used or occupied by the general public. No part of any report resulting from such investigation, or from an investigation under the National Construction Safety Team Act [15 U.S.C. 7301 et seq.], shall be admitted as evidence or used in any suit or action for damages arising out of any matter mentioned in such report.

(Pub. L. 99-73, §7, July 29, 1985, 99 Stat. 173; Pub. L. 100-418, title V, §5115(c), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1433; Pub. L. 107-231, §13, Oct. 1, 2002, 116 Stat. 1476.)

**Editorial Notes****REFERENCES IN TEXT**

The National Construction Safety Team Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 107-231, Oct. 1, 2002, 116 Stat. 1471,