

any meats, hides, or other animal products coming from an infected foreign country to the United States, or from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia in transit to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia whenever in his judgment such action is advisable in order to guard against the introduction or spread of such contagion.

(Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, § 2, 32 Stat. 792; July 22, 1954, ch. 558, § 33, 68 Stat. 510; Jan. 28, 1956, ch. 12, § 2, 70 Stat. 5.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1956—Act Jan. 28, 1956, struck out proviso “that no such regulations or measures shall pertain to the introduction of live poultry into the Virgin Islands of the United States”.

1954—Act July 22, 1954, inserted proviso containing an exception with respect to admission of live poultry into the Virgin Islands.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1954 AMENDMENT

For effective date of amendment by act July 22, 1954, see section 34 of act July 22, 1954, set out as an Effective Date note under section 1541 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

#### EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS TO LIVE POULTRY

Act Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59, extended the terms and provisions of this section to live poultry.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 114g, 122, 136a of this title; title 16 section 1540.

### § 112. Investigations as to pleuropneumonia, and other diseases; regulations

In order to promote the exportation of livestock and/or live poultry from the United States the Secretary of Agriculture shall make special investigation as to the existence of pleuropneumonia, or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, along the dividing lines between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which livestock and/or live poultry are exported, and shall, from time to time, establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock and/or live poultry as the results of said investigations may require.

(May 29, 1884, ch. 60, § 4, 23 Stat. 32; Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, § 1, 32 Stat. 791; Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59.)

#### CODIFICATION

Originally this section and sections 113, 114, 117, 119, 120, and 130 of this title read “Commissioner” instead of “Secretary” of Agriculture, and this section contained between the words “and” and “shall,” the additional words “make report of the results of such investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury, who”.

Designation of office of Commissioner of Agriculture changed by change of department into an executive department under a Secretary of Agriculture, by act Feb. 9, 1889, ch. 122, § 1, 25 Stat. 659, set out as section 2202 of Title 7, Agriculture. Authority granted to Commissioner by act May 29, 1884, vested in Secretary of Agriculture by a provision of act July 14, 1890, ch. 707, 26 Stat. 288, set out as section 2205 of Title 7.

Powers conferred on Secretary of the Treasury by act May 29, 1884, were conferred on Secretary of Agriculture by part of section 1 of act Feb. 2, 1903. Remain-

der of such section 1 is classified to sections 113, 120, and 121 of this title.

#### AMENDMENTS

1928—Act Feb. 7, 1928, inserted “and/or live poultry” after “livestock” wherever appearing.

#### SHORT TITLE

Act Feb. 2, 1903, classified to sections 112 and 120 to 122 of this title, entitled, “An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes” is popularly known as the Cattle Contagious Diseases Act of 1903.

Act May 29, 1884, entitled, “An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals” is popularly known as the Animal Industry Act. The Act is classified to sections 112, 113 to 114a-1, 115, 116, 117 to 120, and 130 of this title and section 391 of Title 7, Agriculture.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 113, 114, 118, 119, 136a of this title; title 16 section 1540.

### § 112a. Omitted

#### CODIFICATION

Section, act Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59, amended acts May 29, 1884, ch. 60, 23 Stat. 31; Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, 32 Stat. 791; and Mar. 3, 1905, ch. 1496, 33 Stat. 1264, to include live poultry in their provisions, added “and/or live poultry” following “live stock” wherever the term “live stock” appeared, and extended the penalties, terms, and provisions of said acts to live poultry. For complete classification of such acts to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 112 of this title and Tables.

### § 113. Measures to prevent exportation of diseased livestock and live poultry

In order to prevent the exportation from any port of the United States to any port in a foreign country of livestock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuropneumonia, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as he may deem necessary.

(May 29, 1884, ch. 60, § 5, 23 Stat. 32; Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, § 1, 32 Stat. 791; Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is act May 29, 1884, ch. 60, 23 Stat. 31, as amended, which is popularly known as the Animal Industry Act. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 112 of this title and Tables.

#### CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of part of section 1 of act Feb. 2, 1903. Remainder of such section 1 is classified to sections 112, 120, and 121 of this title.

Substitution of Secretary of Agriculture for Commissioner of Agriculture, see note set out under section 112 of this title.

#### AMENDMENTS

1928—Act Feb. 7, 1928, inserted “and/or live poultry” after “livestock”.

## SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 136a of this title; title 16 section 1540.

**§ 113a. Establishment of research laboratories for foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases; research contracts; employment of technicians and scientists; appropriations**

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish research laboratories, including the acquisition of necessary land, buildings, or facilities, and also the making of research contracts under the authority contained in section 427i(a) of title 7, for research and study, in the United States or elsewhere, of foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases which in the opinion of the Secretary constitute a threat to the livestock industry of the United States: *Provided*, That no live virus of foot-and-mouth disease may be introduced for any purpose into any part of the mainland of the United States (except coastal islands separated therefrom by water navigable for deep-water navigation and which shall not be connected with the mainland by any tunnel) unless the Secretary determines that it is necessary and in the public interest for the conduct of research and study in the United States (except at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York) and issues a permit under such rules as the Secretary shall promulgate to protect animal health, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may transport said virus in the original package across the mainland under adequate safeguards, and except further, that in the event of outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country, the Secretary of Agriculture may, at his discretion, permit said virus to be brought into the United States under adequate safeguards. To carry out the provisions of this section, the Secretary is authorized to employ technical experts or scientists: *Provided*, That the number so employed shall not exceed five and that the maximum compensation for each shall not exceed the highest rate of grade 18 of the General Schedule. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as Congress may deem necessary; in addition, the Secretary is authorized to utilize in carrying out this section, funds otherwise available for the control or eradication of such diseases.

(May 29, 1884, ch. 60, §12, as added Apr. 24, 1948, ch. 229, 62 Stat. 198; amended July 31, 1956, ch. 804, title I, §119, 70 Stat. 742; Pub. L. 85-573, July 31, 1958, 72 Stat. 454; Pub. L. 87-793, §1001(e), Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 864; Pub. L. 88-426, title III, §305(1), Aug. 14, 1964, 78 Stat. 422; Pub. L. 101-624, title XVI, §1618(b), Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 3733.)

## CODIFICATION

Provisions that authorized the Secretary to employ technical experts and scientists "without regard to the Classification Act", meaning the Classification Act of 1923, were omitted as obsolete. Sections 1202 and 1204 of the Classification Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 972, 973, repealed the 1923 Act and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the 1949 Act. While section 1106(a) of the 1949 Act provided that references in other laws to the 1923 Act should be held and considered to mean the 1949 Act, it did not have the effect of continuing the exception contained in this section because of section 1106(b) which provided that the application of the 1949 Act to any po-

sition, officer, or employee shall not be affected by section 1106(a). The Classification Act of 1949 was repealed by Pub. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, §8(a), 80 Stat. 632 (the first section of which revised and enacted Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, into law). Section 5102 of Title 5 contains the applicability provisions of the 1949 Act, and section 5103 of Title 5 authorizes the Office of Personnel Management to determine the applicability to specific positions and employees.

## AMENDMENTS

1990—Pub. L. 101-624 substituted "United States (except" for "United States except" and "tunnel) unless the Secretary determines that it is necessary and in the public interest for the conduct of research and study in the United States (except at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York) and issues a permit under such rules as the Secretary shall promulgate to protect animal health," for "tunnel, and".

1962—Pub. L. 87-793 substituted "shall not exceed the highest rate of grade 18 of the General Schedule" for "shall not exceed \$19,000 per annum".

1958—Pub. L. 85-573 inserted in proviso clause of first sentence the exception clause respecting transportation of virus in original package across mainland under adequate safeguards.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1962 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 87-793 effective on first day of first pay period which begins on or after Oct. 11, 1962.

## REPEALS

Act July 31, 1956, ch. 804, title I, §119, 70 Stat. 742, which increased the maximum compensation of technical experts or scientists, was repealed by Pub. L. 88-426, title III, §305(1), Aug. 14, 1964, 78 Stat. 422.

## REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS TO GS-16, 17, OR 18 PAY RATES

References in laws to the rates of pay for GS-16, 17, or 18, or to maximum rates of pay under the General Schedule, to be considered references to rates payable under specified sections of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, see section 529 [title I, §101(c)(1)] of Pub. L. 101-509, set out in a note under section 5376 of Title 5.

## SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 113, 114, 118, 119, 136a of this title; title 16 section 1540.

**§ 114. Regulations for suppression of diseases; cooperation of States and Territories**

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other dangerous, contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases, and to certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to cooperate in the execution and enforcement of the provisions of this Act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be accepted by any State or Territory in which pleuropneumonia or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease is declared to exist, or such State or Territory shall have adopted plans and methods for the suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and such plans and methods shall be accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture, and whenever the governor of a State or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to cooperate for the extinction of any contagious,