

ance to community food banks, including assistance for administrative expenses and transportation.

(e) Sale of food prohibited; fines and penalties

The sale of food provided under this section shall be prohibited and any person who receives any remuneration in exchange for food provided under this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

(f) Paperwork minimization and encouragement of participation

The Secretary shall minimize paperwork requirements placed on food banks which participate in the special nutrition projects established under this section and shall otherwise encourage food banks to participate in such projects.

(g) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(Pub. L. 96-494, title II, §211, Dec. 3, 1980, 94 Stat. 2577; Pub. L. 97-98, title XI, §1114(b), Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1269; Pub. L. 106-78, title VII, §752(b)(4), Oct. 22, 1999, 113 Stat. 1169.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, referred to in subsec. (a), is act June 4, 1946, ch. 281, 60 Stat. 230, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 13 (§1751 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1751 of Title 42 and Tables.

The Child Nutrition Act of 1966, referred to in subsec. (a), is Pub. L. 89-642, Oct. 11, 1966, 80 Stat. 885, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 13A (§1771 et seq.) of Title 42. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1771 of Title 42 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1999—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 106-78 substituted “Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act” for “National School Lunch Act”.

1981—Subsecs. (a), (b). Pub. L. 97-98, §1114(b)(1), substituted “special nutrition projects” for “demonstration projects” wherever appearing.

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 97-98, §1114(b)(2), (3), substituted “to Congress a progress report on July 1, 1983, and a final report on January 1, 1984” for “a report to Congress on October 1, 1982” and “special nutrition projects” for “demonstration projects”.

Subsecs. (f), (g). Pub. L. 97-98, §1114(b)(4), (5), added subsec. (f), redesignated former subsec. (f) as (g), and substituted “such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section” for “to carry out this section \$356,000”.

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 this title.

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Community Services Administration, which was established by section 601 of Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2941), terminated when Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Pub. L. 88-452, Aug. 20, 1964, 78 Stat. 508, as amended, was repealed, except for titles VIII and X, effective Oct. 1, 1981, by section 683(a) of Pub. L. 97-35, title VI, Aug. 13, 1981, 95 Stat. 519, which is classified to 42 U.S.C. 9912(a). An Office of

Community Services, headed by a Director, was established in the Department of Health and Human Services by section 676 of Pub. L. 97-35, which is classified to 42 U.S.C. 9905.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 1431e, 4004a of this title.

§ 4004a. Applicability of food stamp requirements

Section 2013(b) of this title shall not apply with respect to distribution of surplus commodities under section 4004 of this title.

(Pub. L. 97-98, title XI, §1114(d), Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1269.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, and not as part of the Agricultural Act of 1980 which comprises this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Dec. 22, 1981, see section 1801 of Pub. L. 97-98, set out as a note under section 4301 of this title.

§ 4005. “Fuel conversion price” defined

As used in this chapter, the phrase “fuel conversion price” means the price for an agricultural commodity determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that will permit gasoline-alcohol mixtures using alcohol produced from the commodity to be competitive in price with unleaded gasoline priced at the point it leaves the refinery, adjusted for differences in octane rating, taking into consideration the energy value of the commodity and other appropriate values designed to represent, on a national average basis, the value of byproducts also recoverable from the commodity; the direct costs and capital recovery costs for a grain alcohol distillery capable of producing forty million gallons of alcohol and recovering byproducts annually; and Federal tax and other Federal incentives applicable to alcohol used for fuel.

(Pub. L. 96-494, title II, §212, Dec. 3, 1980, 94 Stat. 2578.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title II of Pub. L. 96-494, Dec. 3, 1980, 94 Stat. 2570, as amended, which enacted this chapter and section 1445h of this title, amended sections 1444c, 1445b, 1445e, and 1446 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 1445e, and 1445h and 4001 of this title and section 714c of Title 15, Commerce and Trade. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 4001 of this title and Tables.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 4001 of this title.

CHAPTER 72—NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COST OF PRODUCTION STANDARDS REVIEW BOARD

§§ 4101 to 4110. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Sections 4101 to 4110 were omitted pursuant to section 4110 which provided that the National Agricultural Cost of Production Standards Review Board established by this chapter ceased to exist on Sept. 30, 1995.

Section 4101, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1005, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1261, established Board.

Section 4102, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1006, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1261; Pub. L. 99-198, title X, §1023(a), Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1460; Pub. L. 101-624, title XI, §1145(a), Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 3516, provided for membership of Board, duration of terms of appointment, number of terms, and Chairman and Vice Chairman.

Section 4103, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1007, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1261, outlined functions of Board.

Section 4104, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1008, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1262, provided for meetings of Board.

Section 4105, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1009, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1262, related to Board recommendations to Secretary.

Section 4106, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1010, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1262, provided for reports by Board to Secretary and Congress.

Section 4107, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1011, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1262, provided for support and clerical services to assist Board.

Section 4108, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1012, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1262, provided for compensation and travel expenses for Board members.

Section 4109, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1013, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1262, authorized appropriations for this chapter.

Section 4110, Pub. L. 97-98, title X, §1014, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1263; Pub. L. 99-198, title X, §1023(b), Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1460; Pub. L. 101-624, title XI, §1145(b), Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 3516, provided that Board would cease to exist on Sept. 30, 1995.

CHAPTER 73—FARMLAND PROTECTION POLICY

Sec.	
4201.	General provisions.
	(a) Congressional statement of findings.
	(b) Statement of purpose.
	(c) Definitions.
4202.	Identifying effects of Federal programs on conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses.
	(a) Development of criteria to identify.
	(b) Use of criteria to identify.
	(c) Availability of restorative, etc., information.
4203.	Existing policies and procedures; review, etc.
4204.	Technical assistance.
4205.	Farmland resource information.
4206.	Grants, contracts, etc., authority.
4207.	Reporting requirement.
4208.	Limitations.
4209.	Prohibition on maintenance of actions.

§ 4201. General provisions

(a) Congressional statement of findings

Congress finds that—

(1) the Nation's farmland is a unique natural resource and provides food and fiber necessary for the continued welfare of the people of the United States;

(2) each year, a large amount of the Nation's farmland is irrevocably converted from actual or potential agricultural use to non-agricultural use;

(3) continued decrease in the Nation's farmland base may threaten the ability of the United States to produce food and fiber in sufficient quantities to meet domestic needs and the demands of our export markets;

(4) the extensive use of farmland for non-agricultural purposes undermines the economic base of many rural areas;

(5) Federal actions, in many cases, result in the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural

uses where alternative actions would be preferred;

(6) the Department of Agriculture is the agency primarily responsible for the implementation of Federal policy with respect to United States farmland, assuring the maintenance of the agricultural production capacity of the United States, and has the personnel and other resources needed to implement national farmland protection policy; and

(7) the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies should take steps to assure that the actions of the Federal Government do not cause United States farmland to be irreversibly converted to nonagricultural uses in cases in which other national interests do not override the importance of the protection of farmland nor otherwise outweigh the benefits of maintaining farmland resources.

(b) Statement of purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses, and to assure that Federal programs are administered in a manner that, to the extent practicable, will be compatible with State, unit of local government, and private programs and policies to protect farmland.

(c) Definitions

As used in this chapter—

(1) the term "farmland" includes all land defined as follows:

(A) prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion, as determined by the Secretary. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics but is being used currently to produce livestock and timber. It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage;

(B) unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, as determined by the Secretary. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables; and

(C) farmland, other than prime or unique farmland, that is of statewide or local importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, or oilseed crops, as determined by the appropriate State or unit of local government agency or agencies, and that the Secretary determines should be considered as farmland for the purposes of this chapter;

(2) the term "State" means any of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of