

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIV, §2405, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4060; Pub. L. 104-127, title III, §371, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 1015; Pub. L. 107-171, title VIII, §8102, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 475.)

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 107-171 substituted “2007” for “2002”.

1996—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 104-127 added subsec. (d).

§ 6705. Line item

The President’s proposed budget to Congress for the first fiscal year beginning after November 28, 1990, and for each subsequent fiscal year shall specifically identify funds to be spent on Forest Service international cooperation and assistance.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIV, §2406, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4060.)

§ 6706. Institutes of Tropical Forestry

The Secretary is authorized and directed to establish an Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico and an Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Institutes”). The Institutes shall conduct research on forest management and natural resources that shall include—

- (1) management and development of tropical forests;
- (2) the relationship between climate change and tropical forests;
- (3) threatened and endangered species;
- (4) recreation and tourism;
- (5) development of tropical forest resources on a sustained yield basis;
- (6) techniques to monitor the health and productivity of tropical forests;
- (7) tropical forest regeneration and restoration; and
- (8) the effects of tropical deforestation on biodiversity, global climate, wildlife, soils, and water.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIV, §2407, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4060.)

§ 6707. Urban forestry demonstration projects

The Secretary is authorized to undertake, through the Forest Service’s Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry program, a study and pilot implementation project to demonstrate the benefits of retaining and integrating forests in urban development. The focus of such a study and implementation project should be to protect the environment and associated natural resource values, for current and future generations.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIV, §2409, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4061.)

§ 6708. Biomass energy demonstration projects

The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, may carry out projects that demonstrate the potential of short-rotation silvicultural methods to produce wood for electricity production and industrial energy needs. In carrying out such projects, the Secretary shall cooperate with private industries, Federal and State agencies, and other organizations.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIV, §2410, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4061.)

§ 6709. Interagency cooperation to maximize biomass growth

The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Defense to—

- (1) conduct a study of reforestation and improved management of Department of Defense military installations and lands; and
- (2) develop a program to manage such forests and lands so as to maximize their potential for biomass growth and sequestering carbon dioxide.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIV, §2411, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4062.)

§ 6710. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1991 through 1997, to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIV, §2412, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4062; Pub. L. 104-127, title VIII, §843, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 1170.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-127 substituted “1997” for “1996”.

§ 6711. Carbon cycle research

(a) In general

To the extent funds are made available for this purpose, the Secretary shall provide a grant to the Consortium for Agricultural Soils Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases, acting through Kansas State University, to develop, analyze, and implement, through the land grant universities described in subsection (b) of this section, carbon cycle research at the national, regional, and local levels.

(b) Land grant universities

The land grant universities referred to in subsection (a) of this section are the following:

- (1) Colorado State University.
- (2) Iowa State University.
- (3) Kansas State University.
- (4) Michigan State University.
- (5) Montana State University.
- (6) Purdue University.
- (7) Ohio State University.
- (8) Texas A&M University.
- (9) University of Nebraska.

(c) Use

Land grant universities described in subsection (b) of this section shall use funds made available under this section—

- (1) to conduct research to improve the scientific basis of using land management practices to increase soil carbon sequestration, including research on the use of new technologies to increase carbon cycle effectiveness, such as biotechnology and nanotechnology;
- (2) to enter into partnerships to identify, develop, and evaluate agricultural best practices, including partnerships between—

- (A) Federal, State, or private entities; and
- (B) the Department of Agriculture;

(3) to develop necessary computer models to predict and assess the carbon cycle;

(4) to estimate and develop mechanisms to measure carbon levels made available as a result of—

(A) voluntary Federal conservation programs;

(B) private and Federal forests; and

(C) other land uses;

(5) to develop outreach programs, in coordination with Extension Services, to share information on carbon cycle and agricultural best practices that is useful to agricultural producers; and

(6) to collaborate with the Great Plains Regional Earth Science Application Center to develop a space-based carbon cycle remote sensing technology program to—

(A) provide, on a near-continual basis, a real-time and comprehensive review of vegetation conditions;

(B) assess and model agricultural carbon sequestration; and

(C) develop commercial products.

(d) Cooperative research

(1) In general

Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, in cooperation with departments and agencies participating in the U.S. Global Change Research Program (which may use any of their statutory authorities) and with eligible entities, may carry out research to promote understanding of—

(A) the flux of carbon in soils and plants (including trees); and

(B) the exchange of other greenhouse gases from agriculture.

(2) Eligible entities

Research under this subsection may be carried out through the competitive awarding of grants and cooperative agreements to colleges and universities (as defined in section 3103 of this title).

(3) Cooperative research purposes

Research conducted under this subsection shall encourage collaboration among scientists with expertise in the areas of soil science, agronomy, agricultural economics, forestry, and other agricultural sciences to focus on—

(A) developing data addressing carbon losses and gains in soils and plants (including trees) and the exchange of methane and nitrous oxide from agriculture;

(B) understanding how agricultural and forestry practices affect the sequestration of carbon in soils and plants (including trees) and the exchange of other greenhouse gases, including the effects of new technologies such as biotechnology and nanotechnology;

(C) developing cost-effective means of measuring and monitoring changes in carbon pools in soils and plants (including trees), including computer models;

(D) evaluating the linkage between federal conservation programs and carbon sequestration;

(E) developing methods, including remote sensing, to measure the exchange of carbon

and other greenhouse gases sequestered, and to evaluate leakage, performance, and permanence issues; and

(F) assessing the applicability of the results of research conducted under this subsection for developing methods to account for the impact of agricultural activities (including forestry) on the exchange of greenhouse gases.

(4) Authorization of appropriation

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2007.

(e) Extension projects

(1) In general

The Secretary, in cooperation with departments and agencies participating in the U.S. Global Change Research Program (which may use any of their statutory authorities), and local extension agents, experts from institutions of higher education that offer a curriculum in agricultural and biological sciences, and other local agricultural or conservation organizations, may implement extension projects (including on-farm projects with direct involvement of agricultural producers) that combine measurement tools and modeling techniques into integrated packages to monitor the carbon sequestering benefits of conservation practices and the exchange of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture which demonstrate the feasibility of methods of measuring and monitoring—

(A) changes in carbon content and other carbon pools in soils and plants (including trees); and

(B) the exchange of other greenhouse gases.

(2) Extension project results

The Secretary may disseminate to farmers, ranchers, private forest landowners, and appropriate State agencies in each State information concerning—

(A) the results of projects under this subsection; and

(B) the manner in which the methods used in the projects might be applicable to the operations of the farmers, ranchers, private forest landowners, and State agencies.

(3) Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2007.

(f) Administrative costs

Not more than 3 percent of the funds made available for this section may be used by the Secretary to pay administrative costs incurred in carrying out this section.

(g) Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 2002 through 2007 such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(Pub. L. 106-224, title II, §221, June 20, 2000, 114 Stat. 407; Pub. L. 107-171, title VII, §7223, title IX, §9009, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 454, 483.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, and not as part of the Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990 which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 107–171, § 7223(1), substituted “To the extent funds are made available for this purpose, the Secretary shall provide” for “Of the amount made available under section 261(a)(2), the Secretary shall use \$15,000,000 to provide”.

Subsecs. (d), (e). Pub. L. 107–171, § 9009, added subsecs. (d) and (e). Former subsec. (d) redesignated (f).

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 107–171, § 9009(1), redesignated subsec. (d) as (f).

Pub. L. 107–171, § 7223(2), substituted “for this section” for “under subsection (a) of this section”.

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 107–171, § 7223(3), added subsec. (g).

CHAPTER 97—FRESH CUT FLOWERS AND FRESH CUT GREENS PROMOTION AND INFORMATION

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§ 6801. Findings and declaration of policy

(a) Findings

Congress finds that—

(1) fresh cut flowers and fresh cut greens are an integral part of life in the United States, are enjoyed by millions of persons every year for a multitude of special purposes (especially important personal events), and contribute a natural and beautiful element to the human environment;

(2)(A) cut flowers and cut greens are produced by many individual producers throughout the United States as well as in other countries, and are handled and marketed by thousands of small-sized and medium-sized businesses; and

(B) the production, handling, and marketing of cut flowers and cut greens constitute a key segment of the United States horticultural industry and thus a significant part of the overall agricultural economy of the United States;

(3) handlers play a vital role in the marketing of cut flowers and cut greens in that handlers—

(A) purchase most of the cut flowers and cut greens marketed by producers;

(B) prepare the cut flowers and cut greens for retail consumption;

(C) serve as an intermediary between the source of the product and the retailer;

(D) otherwise facilitate the entry of cut flowers and cut greens into the current of domestic commerce; and

(E) add efficiencies to the market process that ensure the availability of a much greater variety of the product to retailers and consumers;

(4) it is widely recognized that it is in the public interest and important to the agricultural economy of the United States to provide an adequate, steady supply of cut flowers and cut greens at reasonable prices to the consumers of the United States;

(5)(A) cut flowers and cut greens move in interstate and foreign commerce; and

(B) cut flowers and cut greens that do not move in interstate or foreign channels of commerce but only in intrastate commerce directly affect interstate commerce in cut flowers and cut greens;

(6) the maintenance and expansion of markets in existence on December 14, 1993, and the development of new or improved markets or uses for cut flowers and cut greens, are needed to preserve and strengthen the economic viability of the domestic cut flowers and cut greens industry for the benefit of producers, handlers, retailers, and the entire floral industry;