

(c) Reporting requirement**(1) Report**

Subject to the availability of appropriations for this purpose, the Technical Working Group shall prepare a report describing—

(A) the progress made toward a large-scale population reduction or eradication of the brown tree snake in Guam or other sites that are infested by the brown tree snake;

(B) the interdiction and other activities required to reduce the risk of introduction of the brown tree snake or other nonindigenous snake species in Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Hawaii, American Samoa, and the Freely Associated States;

(C) the applied and basic research activities that will lead to improved brown tree snake control, interdiction and eradication efforts conducted by Federal, State, territorial, and local governments; and

(D) the programs and activities for brown tree snake control, interdiction, research and eradication that have been funded, implemented, and planned by Federal, State, territorial, and local governments.

(2) Priorities

The Technical Working Group shall include in the report a list of priorities, ranked in high, medium, and low categories, of Federal, State, territorial, and local efforts and programs in the following areas:

(A) Control.

(B) Interdiction.

(C) Research.

(D) Eradication.

(3) Assessments

Technical Working Group shall include in the report the following assessments:

(A) An assessment of current funding shortfalls and future funding needs to support Federal, State, territorial, and local government efforts to control, interdict, eradicate, or conduct research on the brown tree snake.

(B) An assessment of regulatory limitations that hinder Federal, State, territorial, and local government efforts to control, interdict, eradicate or conduct research on the brown tree snake.

(4) Submission

Subject to the availability of appropriations for this purpose, the Technical Working Group shall submit the report to Congress not later than one year after October 30, 2004.

(d) Meetings

The Technical Working Group shall meet at least annually.

(e) Inclusion of Guam

The Secretaries shall ensure that adequate representation is afforded to the government of Guam in the Technical Working Group.

(f) Support

To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretaries shall make adequate resources available to the Technical Working Group to ensure its ef-

ficient and effective operation. The Secretaries may provide staff to assist the Technical Working Group in carrying out its duties and functions.

(g) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to each of the Secretaries not more than \$450,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2010 to carry out this section.

(Pub. L. 108-384, § 7, Oct. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2224.)

§ 8507. Miscellaneous matters**(a) Availability of appropriated funds**

Amounts appropriated under this chapter shall remain available until expended.

(b) Administrative expenses

Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this chapter for a fiscal year, the Secretaries may expend not more than five percent to cover the administrative expenses necessary to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 108-384, § 8, Oct. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2226.)

CHAPTER 112—BIOMASS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Sec.

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CODIFICATION

This chapter is comprised generally of title III (§§ 301–311) of Pub. L. 106-224, June 20, 2000, 114 Stat. 428, as amended. Title III of Pub. L. 106-224 was formerly set out as a note under section 8101 of this title. Section 311 of title III of Pub. L. 106-224, which provided for termination of title III of Pub. L. 106-224 on Sept. 30, 2007, was repealed by Pub. L. 109-58, title IX, § 941(h), Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 878.

§ 8601. Findings

Congress finds that—

(1) conversion of biomass into biobased industrial products offers outstanding potential for benefit to the national interest through—

(A) improved strategic security and balance of payments;

(B) healthier rural economies;

(C) improved environmental quality;

(D) near-zero net greenhouse gas emissions;

(E) technology export; and

(F) sustainable resource supply;

(2) the key technical challenges to be overcome in order for biobased industrial products to be cost-competitive are finding new technology and reducing the cost of technology for converting biomass into desired biobased industrial products;

(3) biobased fuels, such as ethanol, have the clear potential to be sustainable, low cost, and

high performance fuels that are compatible with both current and future transportation systems and provide near-zero net greenhouse gas emissions;

(4) biobased chemicals have the clear potential for environmentally benign product life cycles;

(5) biobased power can—

(A) provide environmental benefits;

(B) promote rural economic development; and

(C) diversify energy resource options;

(6) many biomass feedstocks suitable for industrial processing show the clear potential for sustainable production, in some cases resulting in improved soil fertility and carbon sequestration;

(7)(A) grain processing mills are biorefineries that produce a diversity of useful food, chemical, feed, and fuel products; and

(B) technologies that result in further diversification of the range of value-added biobased industrial products can meet a key need for the grain processing industry;

(8)(A) cellulosic feedstocks are attractive because of their low cost and widespread availability; and

(B) research resulting in cost-effective technology to overcome the recalcitrance of cellulosic biomass would allow biorefineries to produce fuels and bulk chemicals on a very large scale, with a commensurately large realization of the benefit described in paragraph (1);

(9) research into the fundamentals to understand important mechanisms of biomass conversion can be expected to accelerate the application and advancement of biomass processing technology by—

(A) increasing the confidence and speed with which new technologies can be scaled up; and

(B) giving rise to processing innovations based on new knowledge;

(10) the added utility of biobased industrial products developed through improvements in processing technology would encourage the design of feedstocks that would meet future needs more effectively;

(11) the creation of value-added biobased industrial products would create new jobs in construction, manufacturing, and distribution, as well as new higher-valued exports of products and technology;

(12)(A) because of the relatively short-term time horizon characteristic of private sector investments, and because many benefits of biomass processing are in the national interest, it is appropriate for the Federal Government to provide precommercial investment in fundamental research and research-driven innovation in the biomass processing area; and

(B) such an investment would provide a valuable complement to ongoing and past governmental support in the biomass processing area; and

(13) several prominent studies, including studies by the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology and the National Research Council—

(A) support the potential for large research-driven advances in technologies for production of biobased industrial products as well as associated benefits; and

(B) document the need for a focused, integrated, and innovation-driven research effort to provide the appropriate progress in a timely manner.

(Pub. L. 106-224, title III, § 302, June 20, 2000, 114 Stat. 428.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 106-224, title III, § 301, June 20, 2000, 114 Stat. 428, provided that: "This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the 'Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000'."

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 13134

Ex. Ord. No. 13134, Aug. 12, 1999, 64 F.R. 44639, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 13225, § 3(a), Sept. 28, 2001, 66 F.R. 50291, which established the Interagency Council on Biobased Products and Bioenergy to prepare annual strategic plans for the President outlining overall national goals in the development and use of biobased products and bioenergy and directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy to create working groups on biobased products and activities in their respective Departments and to establish a joint National Biobased Products and Bioenergy Coordination Office, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 13423, § 11(a)(iii), Jan. 24, 2007, 72 F.R. 3923, set out in a note under section 4321 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare.

§ 8602. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) Advisory Committee

The term "Advisory Committee" means the Biomass Research and Development Technical Advisory Committee established by section 8605 of this title.

(2) Biobased fuel

The term "biobased fuel" means any transportation fuel produced from biomass.

(3) Biobased product

The term "biobased product" means an industrial product (including chemicals, materials, and polymers) produced from biomass, or a commercial or industrial product (including animal feed and electric power) derived in connection with the conversion of biomass to fuel.

(4) Biomass

The term "biomass" means any organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including agricultural crops and trees, wood and wood wastes and residues, plants (including aquatic plants), grasses, residues, fibers, and animal wastes, municipal wastes, and other waste materials.

(5) Board

The term "Board" means the Biomass Research and Development Board established by section 8604 of this title.

(6) Demonstration

The term "demonstration" means demonstration of technology in a pilot plant or semi-works scale facility.

(7) Initiative

The term "Initiative" means the Biomass Research and Development Initiative established under section 8606 of this title.