

Virginia: *Provided*, That the Board of Directors of the Center requests such an action and dissolves the corporation consistent with the Articles of Incorporation and the laws of the State of West Virginia.

“(d) The Secretary is authorized to operate and utilize the assets of the Center as part of a newly formed ‘Institute of Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research’ (hereinafter the ‘Institute’). The Institute, in addition to the Center, will consist of a Director, technology transfer specialists from State and Private Forestry, the Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Princeton, West Virginia, and any other organizational unit of the Department of Agriculture as the Secretary deems appropriate. The overall management of the Institute will be the responsibility of the USDA Forest Service, State and Private Forestry.

“(e) The Secretary is authorized to generate revenue using the authorities provided herein. Any revenue received as part of the operation of the Institute shall be deposited into a special fund in the Treasury of the United States, known as the ‘Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research Fund’, which shall be available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation, in furtherance of the purposes of this section, including upkeep, management, and operation of the Institute and the payment of salaries and expenses.

“(f) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.”

SUBCHAPTER III—EXTENSION PROGRAMS

TERMINATION OF SUBCHAPTER

For termination of subchapter by section 8 of Pub. L. 95–306, see Effective and Termination Dates note set out under section 1671 of this title.

§ 1671. Congressional statement of findings

Congress finds that—

(1) the extension program of the Department of Agriculture and the extension activities of each State provide useful and productive educational programs for private forest and range landowners and processors and consumptive and nonconsumptive users of forest and rangeland renewable resources, and these educational programs complement research and assistance programs conducted by the Department of Agriculture;

(2) to meet national goals, it is essential that all forest and rangeland renewable resources (hereinafter in this subchapter referred to as “renewable resources”), including fish and wildlife, forage, outdoor recreation opportunities, timber, and water, be fully considered in designing educational programs for landowners, processors, and users;

(3) more efficient utilization and marketing of renewable resources extend available supplies of such resources, provide products to consumers at prices less than they would otherwise be, and promote reasonable returns on the investments of landowners, processors, and users;

(4) trees and forests in urban areas improve the esthetic quality, reduce noise, filter impurities from the air and add oxygen to it, save energy by moderating temperature extremes, control wind and water erosion, and provide habitat for wildlife; and

(5) trees and shrubs used as shelterbelts protect farm lands from wind and water erosion,

promote moisture accumulation in the soil, and provide habitat for wildlife.

(Pub. L. 95–306, § 2, June 30, 1978, 92 Stat. 349.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES

Pub. L. 95–306, § 8, June 30, 1978, 92 Stat. 352, as amended by Pub. L. 100–231, § 2(2), Jan. 5, 1988, 101 Stat. 1565; Pub. L. 107–171, title VIII, § 8101(b)(2), May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 475; Pub. L. 110–234, title VII, § 7413(b), May 22, 2008, 110 Stat. 1256; Pub. L. 110–246, § 4(a), title VII, § 7413(b), June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2017; Pub. L. 113–79, title VII, § 7405(b), Feb. 7, 2014, 128 Stat. 898; Pub. L. 115–334, title VII, § 7509(b), Dec. 20, 2018, 132 Stat. 4824, provided that: “The provisions of this Act [enacting this subchapter and provision set out as a note under section 1600 of this title] shall be effective for the period beginning October 1, 1978, and ending September 30, 2023.”

SHORT TITLE

For short title of Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978, see Short Title of 1978 Amendment note set out under section 1600 of this title.

§ 1672. General program authorization

(a) Types of programs; preconditions and co-operation with State program directors, etc.

The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter in this subchapter referred to as the “Secretary”), under conditions the Secretary may prescribe and in cooperation with the State directors of cooperative extension service programs and eligible colleges and universities, shall—

(1) provide educational programs that enable individuals to recognize, analyze, and resolve problems dealing with renewable resources, including forest- and range-based outdoor recreation opportunities, trees and forests in urban areas, and trees and shrubs in shelterbelts;

(2) use educational programs to disseminate the results of research on renewable resources;

(3) conduct educational programs that transfer the best available technology to those involved in the management and protection of forests and rangelands and the processing and use of their associated renewable resources;

(4) develop and implement educational programs that give special attention to the educational needs of small, private nonindustrial forest landowners;

(5) develop and implement educational programs in range and fish and wildlife management;

(6) assist in providing continuing education programs for professionally trained individuals in fish and wildlife, forest, range, and watershed management and related fields;

(7) help forest and range landowners in securing technical and financial assistance to bring appropriate expertise to bear on their problems;

(8) help identify areas of needed research regarding renewable resources;

(9) in cooperation with State foresters or equivalent State officials, promote public understanding of the energy conservation, economic, social, environmental, and psychological values of trees and open space in urban and community area environments and expand knowledge of the ecological relationships and