

(1) from the definition contained in such subsection (a)(1), or

(2) from any other provision of this chapter, any project which utilizes or proposes to utilize natural water features for the generation of electricity, without the need for any dam or impoundment, in a manner which (as determined by the Commission) will achieve the purposes of this chapter and will do so without any adverse effect upon such natural water features.

(Pub. L. 95-617, title IV, §408, Nov. 9, 1978, 92 Stat. 3156; Pub. L. 96-294, title IV, §408(a), (c), June 30, 1980, 94 Stat. 718; Pub. L. 99-514, §2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095; Pub. L. 109-58, title II, §246, Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 679.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Commission, referred to in subsec. (b), means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, see section 2602(3) of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2005—Subsec. (a)(6). Pub. L. 109-58 substituted “July 22, 2005” for “April 20, 1977”.

1986—Subsec. (a)(3), (5). Pub. L. 99-514 substituted “Internal Revenue Code of 1986” for “Internal Revenue Code of 1954”, which for purposes of codification was translated as “title 26” thus requiring no change in text.

1980—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 96-294, §408(a), (c)(1), designated existing provisions as subsec. (a) and, as so designated, in par. (1) substituted “30,000” for “15,000”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 96-294, §408(c)(2), added subsec. (b).

CHAPTER 48—NATIONAL AQUACULTURE POLICY, PLANNING, AND DEVELOPMENT

Sec.

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§ 2801. Congressional findings, purpose, and policy

(a) Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) The harvest of certain species of fish and shellfish exceeds levels of optimum sustainable yield, thereby making it more difficult to meet the increasing demand for aquatic food.

(2) To satisfy the domestic market for aquatic food, the United States imports more than 50 per centum of its fish and shellfish, but this dependence on imports adversely affects the national balance of payments and contributes to the uncertainty of supplies.

(3) Although aquaculture currently contributes approximately 13 percent of world seafood production, less than 6 percent of current United States seafood production results from aquaculture. Domestic aquacultural production, therefore, has the potential for significant growth.

(4) Aquacultural production of aquatic plants can provide sources of food, industrial materials, pharmaceuticals, and energy, and can assist in the control and abatement of pollution.

(5) The rehabilitation and enhancement of fish and shellfish resources are desirable applications of aquacultural technology.

(6) The principal responsibility for the development of aquaculture in the United States must rest with the private sector.

(7) Despite its potential, the development of aquaculture in the United States has been inhibited by many scientific, economic, legal, and production factors, such as inadequate credit, diffused legal jurisdiction, the lack of management information, the lack of supportive Government policies, and the lack of reliable supplies of seed stock.

(8) Many areas of the United States are suitable for aquaculture, but are subject to land-use or water-use management policies that do not adequately consider the potential for aquaculture and may inhibit the development of aquaculture.

(b) Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote aquaculture in the United States by—

(1) declaring a national aquaculture policy;

(2) establishing and implementing a national aquaculture development plan;

(3) establishing the Department of Agriculture as the lead Federal agency with respect to the coordination and dissemination of national aquaculture information by designating the Secretary of Agriculture as the permanent chairman of the coordinating group and by establishing a National Aquaculture Information Center within the Department of Agriculture; and

(4) encouraging aquaculture activities and programs in both the public and private sectors of the economy;

that will result in increased aquacultural production, the coordination of domestic aquaculture efforts, the conservation and enhancement of aquatic resources, the creation of new industries and job opportunities, and other national benefits.

(c) Policy

Congress declares that aquaculture has the potential for reducing the United States trade deficit in fisheries products, for augmenting existing commercial and recreational fisheries and for producing other renewable resources, thereby assisting the United States in meeting its future food needs and contributing to the solution of world resource problems. It is, therefore, in the national interest, and it is the national policy, to encourage the development of aquaculture in the United States.

(Pub. L. 96-362, §2, Sept. 26, 1980, 94 Stat. 1198; Pub. L. 99-198, title XVII, §1732, Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1641.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1985—Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 99-198, §1732(1), substituted “13 percent” for “10 per centum” and “6 percent” for “3 per centum”.

Subsec. (a)(7). Pub. L. 99-198, §1732(2), inserted “scientific,” before “economic,” and “the lack of supportive Government policies,” after “management information.”

Subsec. (b)(3), (4). Pub. L. 99-198, §1732(3), added par. (3) and redesignated former par. (3) as (4).

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 99-198, §1732(4), inserted “or reducing the United States trade deficit in fisheries products.”

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE OF 1985 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 99-198, title XVII, §1731, Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1641, provided that: “This subtitle [subtitle C [D]] (§§1731-1737) of title XVII of Pub. L. 99-198, amending this section and sections 2802 to 2805 and 2809 of this title] may be cited as the ‘National Aquaculture Improvement Act of 1985’.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 96-362, §1, Sept. 26, 1980, 94 Stat. 1198, provided: “That this Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘National Aquaculture Act of 1980’.”

§ 2802. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) The term “aquaculture” means the propagation and rearing of aquatic species in controlled or selected environments, including, but not limited to, ocean ranching (except private ocean ranching of Pacific salmon for profit in those States where such ranching is prohibited by law).

(2) The term “aquaculture facility” means any land, structure, or other appurtenance that is used for aquaculture and is located in any State. Such term includes, but is not limited to, any laboratory, hatchery, rearing pond, raceway, pen, incubator, or other equipment used in aquaculture.

(3) The term “aquatic species” means any species of finfish, mollusk, crustacean, or other aquatic invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, or aquatic plant.

(4) The term “coordinating group” means the interagency aquaculture coordinating group established by section 2805 of this title.

(5) The term “person” means any individual who is a citizen or national of the United States or of any State, any Indian tribe, any institution of higher education, and any corporation, partnership, association or other entity (including, but not limited to, any community development corporation, producer cooperative, or fishermen’s cooperative) organized or existing under the laws of any State.

(6) The term “Plan” means the National Aquaculture Development Plan required to be established under section 2803 of this title.

(7) The term “Secretaries” means the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Interior.

(8) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(9) The term “State” means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(Pub. L. 96-362, §3, Sept. 26, 1980, 94 Stat. 1199; Pub. L. 99-198, title XVII, §1733, Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1641.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1985—Pars. (8), (9). Pub. L. 99-198 added par. (8) and redesignated former par. (8) as (9).

Executive Documents

TERMINATION OF TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For termination of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, see note set out preceding section 1681 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

§ 2803. National Aquaculture Development Plan

(a) In general

(1) Within eighteen months after September 26, 1980, the Secretaries shall establish the National Aquaculture Development Plan.

(2) In developing the Plan, and revisions thereof to under subsection (d), beginning not later than six months after September 26, 1980, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior, other appropriate Federal officers, States, regional fishery management councils established under section 1852 of this title, and representatives of the aquaculture industry. In addition, the Secretary shall give interested persons and organizations an opportunity to comment during the development of the Plan.

(b) Contents of Plan

The Plan shall—

(1) identify aquatic species that the Secretaries determine to have significant potential for culturing on a commercial or other basis;

(2) recommend actions to be taken by the public and private sectors (which may include, but are not limited to, research and development, technical assistance, demonstration, extension education, and training activities) that are necessary to achieve such potential;

(3) address, after taking into account the status of aquaculture regarding the aquatic species concerned—

(A) aquaculture facility design and operation,

(B) water quality management,

(C) use of waste products (including thermal effluents),

(D) nutrition and the development of economical feeds, including natural food sources,

(E) life history, genetics, physiology, pathology, and disease control (including research regarding organisms that may not be harmful to fish and shellfish, but are injurious to humans),

(F) processing and market development,

(G) production management and quality control, and

(H) the development of adequate supplies of seed stock;

(4) include, where appropriate, research programs on the effect of aquaculture on estuarine and other water areas and on the management of such areas for aquaculture;