

of dollars by the Federal Government on research, technical assistance, and conservation incentives to control soil erosion;

(4) conservation tillage practices are estimated to reduce soil erosion by 50 to 90 per centum over conventional farming practices; and

(5) conservation tillage may result in better yields, greater land use flexibility, decreased fuel use, decreased labor and equipment costs, increased retention of soil moisture, and more productive land than conventional farming practices and may be adaptable to a broad range of soil types and slopes throughout the country.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should, and is hereby urged and requested to—

(1) direct the attention of our Nation's farmers to the costs and benefits of conservation tillage as a means of controlling soil erosion and improving profitability; and

(2) conduct a program of research designed to resolve any unanswered questions regarding the advantages and disadvantages of conservation tillage over other soil conservation practices.

(Pub. L. 97–98, title XV, §1553, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1345.)

§ 3473. Regulations

The Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 97–98, title XV, §1554, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1345.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title XV of Pub. L. 97–98, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1328, which enacted this chapter and sections 2272 and 2273 and chapter 73 (§ 4201 et seq.) of Title 7, Agriculture, amended sections 1002 to 1005 of this title, section 1010 of Title 7, section 714b of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, and section 1236 of Title 30, Mineral Lands and Mining, and enacted a provision set out as a note under section 2272 of Title 7.

§ 3474. Conservation incentives landowner education program

(a) In general

Not later than 1 year after March 12, 2019, the Secretary shall establish a conservation incentives landowner education program (referred to in this section as the “program”).

(b) Purpose of program

The program shall provide information on Federal conservation programs available to landowners interested in undertaking conservation actions on the land of the landowners, including options under each conservation program available to achieve the conservation goals of the program, such as—

- (1) fee title land acquisition;
- (2) donation; and
- (3) perpetual and term conservation easements or agreements.

(c) Availability

The Secretary shall ensure that the information provided under the program is made available to—

- (1) interested landowners; and
- (2) the public.

(d) Notification

In any case in which the Secretary contacts a landowner directly about participation in a Federal conservation program, the Secretary shall, in writing—

- (1) notify the landowner of the program; and
- (2) make available information on the conservation program options that may be available to the landowner.

(Pub. L. 116–9, title III, §3002, Mar. 12, 2019, 133 Stat. 756.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, and not as part of title XV of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 which comprises this chapter.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

DEFINITION OF “SECRETARY”

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior, see section 2 of Pub. L. 116–9, set out as a note under section 1 of this title.

CHAPTER 55—COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES

Sec.	
3501.	Congressional statement of findings and purpose.
3502.	Definitions.
3503.	Establishment of John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.
3504.	Limitations on Federal expenditures affecting the System.
3505.	Exceptions to limitations on expenditures.
3506.	Certification of compliance.
3507.	Priority of laws.
3508.	Separability.
3509.	Repealed.
3510.	Authorization of appropriations.

§ 3501. Congressional statement of findings and purpose

(a) The Congress finds that—

(1) coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and along the shore areas of the Great Lakes of the United States and the adjacent wetlands, marshes, estuaries, inlets and nearshore waters provide—

(A) habitats for migratory birds and other wildlife; and

(B) habitats which are essential spawning, nursery, nesting, and feeding areas for commercially and recreationally important species of finfish and shellfish, as well as other aquatic organisms such as sea turtles;

(2) coastal barriers contain resources of extraordinary scenic, scientific, recreational, natural, historic, archeological, cultural, and economic importance; which are being irretrievably damaged and lost due to development on, among, and adjacent to, such barriers;

(3) coastal barriers serve as natural storm protective buffers and are generally unsuitable for development because they are vulnerable to hurricane and other storm damage and because natural shoreline recession and the movement of unstable sediments undermine manmade structures;

(4) certain actions and programs of the Federal Government have subsidized and permitted development on coastal barriers and the result has been the loss of barrier resources, threats to human life, health, and property, and the expenditure of millions of tax dollars each year; and

(5) a program of coordinated action by Federal, State, and local governments is critical to the more appropriate use and conservation of coastal barriers.

(b) The Congress declares that it is the purpose of this chapter to minimize the loss of human life, wasteful expenditure of Federal revenues, and the damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources associated with the coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and along the shore areas of the Great Lakes by restricting future Federal expenditures and financial assistance which have the effect of encouraging development of coastal barriers, by establishing the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System, and by considering the means and measures by which the long-term conservation of these fish, wildlife, and other natural resources may be achieved.

(Pub. L. 97-348, §2, Oct. 18, 1982, 96 Stat. 1653; Pub. L. 100-707, title II, §204(c)(1), Nov. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 4714; Pub. L. 106-167, §3(c)(1), Dec. 9, 1999, 113 Stat. 1804.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b), was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 97-348, Oct. 18, 1982, 96 Stat. 1653, known as the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, which is classified generally to this chapter (§3501 et seq.). For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1999—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 106-167 substituted “the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System” for “a Coastal Barrier Resources System”.

1988—Subsecs. (a)(1), (b). Pub. L. 100-707 inserted “and along the shore areas of the Great Lakes” after “Atlantic and Gulf coasts”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE OF 2018 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 115-358, §1, Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5078, provided that: “This Act [amending section 3503 of this title and enacting and amending provisions set out as notes under section 3503 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2018’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 106-514, §1, Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2394, provided that: “This Act [amending sections 3502, 3503, and 3510 of this title, repealing section 3509 of this title, enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and section 3503 of this title, and amending and repealing provisions set out as notes under section 3503 of this

title] may be cited as the ‘Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act of 2000’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 1999 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 106-167, §1, Dec. 9, 1999, 113 Stat. 1803, provided that: “This Act [amending this section and sections 3502, 3503, and 3509 of this title, section 1441a-3 of Title 12, Banks and Banking, and section 4028 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and enacting and amending provisions set out as notes under section 3503 of this title] may be cited as the ‘John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Act’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 1990 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 101-591, §1, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 2931, provided that: “This Act [enacting section 1441a-3 of Title 12, Banks and Banking, amending sections 3502 to 3506 and 3510 of this title and section 4028 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, enacting provisions set out as notes under section 3503 of this title, and repealing provisions set out as a note under section 3505 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 1988 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 100-707, title II, §204(a), Nov. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 4713, provided that: “This section [amending this section and sections 3502 and 3503 of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 3505 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Great Lakes Coastal Barrier Act of 1988’.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 97-348, §1, Oct. 18, 1982, 96 Stat. 1653, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter, amending section 4028 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and repealing provisions set out as a note under section 4028 of Title 42] may be cited as the ‘Coastal Barrier Resources Act’.”

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

Pub. L. 106-514, §7, Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2397, required the Secretary of the Interior to submit to Congress, no later than 1 year after Nov. 13, 2000, an economic assessment of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System that would consider the impact on Federal expenditures of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).

§ 3502. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(1) The term “undeveloped coastal barrier” means—

(A) a depositional geologic feature (such as a bay barrier, tombolo, barrier spit, or barrier island) that—

(i) is subject to wave, tidal, and wind energies, and

(ii) protects landward aquatic habitats from direct wave attack; and

(B) all associated aquatic habitats, including the adjacent wetlands, marshes, estuaries, inlets, and nearshore waters;

but only if such feature and associated habitats contain few manmade structures and these structures, and man’s activities on such feature and within such habitats, do not significantly impede geomorphic and ecological processes.

(2) The term “Committees” means the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.