

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.)

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.

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 Repealed.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.)

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, as amended, 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”.

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