

**(b) Plan required**

The Secretary shall develop and implement a plan that will result in increasing the use of contracts awarded to private firms by the Department of Agriculture, and maximizing the use of grant, loan, or other financial assistance made for the purpose of rural development to provide the goods and services purchased to carry out the purposes of this title.<sup>1</sup>

(Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIII, § 2394, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4057.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This title, referred to in text, is title XXIII of Pub. L. 101-624, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 3979, known as the Rural Economic Development Act of 1990. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1990 Amendment note set out under section 1921 of this title and Tables.

**§ 2204e. Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis****(a) Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis**

The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish in the Department of Agriculture an Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis, which shall be under the direction of a Director appointed by the Secretary.

**(b) Functions**

The Director shall ensure that any regulatory analysis that is conducted under this section includes a risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis that is performed consistently and uses reasonably obtainable and sound scientific, technical, economic, and other data.

**(1) In general**

Effective six months after October 13, 1994, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish in the Federal Register, for each proposed major regulation the primary purpose of which is to regulate issues of human health, human safety, or the environment that is promulgated by the Department after October 13, 1994, an analysis with as much specificity as practicable, of—

(A) the risk, including the effect of the risk, to human health, human safety, or the environment, and any combination thereof, addressed by the regulation, including, where applicable and practicable, the health and safety risks to persons who are disproportionately exposed or particularly sensitive;

(B) the costs associated with the implementation of, and compliance with, the regulation;

(C) where appropriate and meaningful, a comparison of that risk relative to other similar risks regulated by the Department or other Federal Agency, resulting from comparable activities and exposure pathways (such comparisons should consider relevant distinctions among risks, such as the voluntary or involuntary nature of risks and the preventability or nonpreventability of risks); and

(D) the quantitative and qualitative benefits of the regulation, including the reduc-

tion or prevention of risk expected from the regulation.

Where such a regulatory analysis is not practicable because of compelling circumstances, the Director shall provide an explanation in lieu of conducting an analysis under this section.

**(2) Evaluation**

The regulatory analysis referred to in paragraph (1) should also contain a statement that the Secretary of Agriculture evaluated—

(A) whether the regulation will advance the purpose of protecting against the risk referred to in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) whether the regulation will produce benefits and reduce risks to human health, human safety, or the environment, and any combination thereof, in a cost-effective manner as a result of the implementation of and compliance with the regulation, by local, State, and Federal Government and other public and private entities, as estimated in paragraph (1)(B).

**(3) Construction**

This section shall not be construed to amend, modify, or alter any statute and shall not be subject to judicial review. This section shall not be construed to grant a cause of action to any person. The Secretary of Agriculture shall perform the analyses required in this section in such a manner that does not delay the promulgation or implementation of regulations mandated by statute or judicial order.

**(c) “Major regulation” defined**

As used in this section, the term “major regulation” means any regulation that the Secretary of Agriculture estimates is likely to have an annual impact on the economy of the United States of \$100,000,000 in 1994 dollars.

(Pub. L. 103-354, title III, § 304, Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3239.)

**§ 2204f. Repealed. Pub. L. 107-171, title VI, § 6403(a), May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 429**

Section, Pub. L. 104-127, title VII, § 793, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 1152; Pub. L. 105-185, title II, § 252, June 23, 1998, 112 Stat. 557; Pub. L. 105-277, div. A, § 101(a) [title VII, § 753(c)(1)], Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681, 2681-33, related to Fund for Rural America.

**§ 2204g. Authority of Secretary of Agriculture to conduct census of agriculture****(a) Census of agriculture required****(1) In general**

In 1998 and every fifth year thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall take a census of agriculture.

**(2) Inclusion of specialty crops**

Effective beginning with the census of agriculture required to be conducted in 2008, the Secretary shall conduct as part of each census of agriculture a census of specialty crops (as that term is defined in section 3 of the Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 (7 U.S.C. 1621 note; Public Law 108-465)).

**(b) Methods**

In connection with the census, the Secretary may conduct any survey or other information

collection, and employ any sampling or other statistical method, that the Secretary determines is appropriate.

**(c) Year of information**

The information collected in each census taken under this section shall relate to the year immediately preceding the year in which the census is taken.

**(d) Enforcement**

**(1) Fraud**

A person over 18 years of age who willfully gives an answer that is false to a question, which is authorized by the Secretary to be submitted to the person in connection with a census under this section, shall be fined not more than \$500.

**(2) Refusal or neglect to answer questions**

A person over 18 years of age who refuses or willfully neglects to answer a question, which is authorized by the Secretary to be submitted to the person in connection with a census under this section, shall be fined not more than \$100.

**(3) Social Security number**

The failure or refusal of a person to disclose the person's Social Security number in response to a request made in connection with any census or other activity under this section shall not be a violation under this subsection.

**(4) Religious information**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no person shall be compelled to disclose information relative to the religious beliefs of the person or to membership of the person in a religious body.

**(e) Geographic coverage**

A census under this section shall include—

- (1) each of the several States of the United States;
- (2) as determined appropriate by the Secretary, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, and Guam; and
- (3) with the concurrence of the Secretary and the Secretary of State, any other possession or area over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty.

**(f) Cooperation with Secretary of Commerce**

**(1) Information provided to Secretary of Agriculture**

On a written request by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce may provide to the Secretary of Agriculture any information collected under title 13 that the Secretary of Agriculture considers necessary for the taking of a census or survey under this section.

**(2) Information provided to Secretary of Commerce**

On a written request by the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture may provide to the Secretary of Commerce any information collected in a census taken under this section that the Secretary of Commerce

considers necessary for the taking of a census or survey under title 13.

**(3) Confidentiality**

Information obtained under this subsection may not be used for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which the information is supplied. For purposes of sections 9 and 214 of title 13, any information provided under paragraph (2) shall be considered information furnished under the provisions of title 13.

**(g) Regulations**

A regulation necessary to carry out this section may be promulgated by—

- (1) the Secretary of Agriculture, to the extent that a matter under the jurisdiction of the Secretary is involved; and
- (2) the Secretary of Commerce, to the extent that a matter under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce is involved.

(Pub. L. 105-113, §2, Nov. 21, 1997, 111 Stat. 2274; Pub. L. 110-234, title X, §10103, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1336; Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title X, §10103, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2097.)

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 made identical amendments to this section. The amendments by Pub. L. 110-234 were repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246.

AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 110-246, §10103, designated existing provisions as par. (1), inserted heading, and added par. (2).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Amendment of this section and repeal of Pub. L. 110-234 by Pub. L. 110-246 effective May 22, 2008, the date of enactment of Pub. L. 110-234, see section 4 of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as an Effective Date note under section 8701 of this title.

**§ 2204h. Local food production and program evaluation**

**(a) In general**

The Secretary shall—

- (1) collect data on—
  - (A) the production and marketing of locally or regionally produced agricultural food products; and
  - (B) direct and indirect regulatory compliance costs affecting the production and marketing of locally or regionally produced agricultural food products;
- (2) facilitate interagency collaboration and data sharing on programs relating to local and regional food systems;
- (3) monitor—
  - (A) the effectiveness of programs designed to expand or facilitate local food systems; and
  - (B) barriers to local and regional market access due to Federal regulation of small-scale production; and
- (4) evaluate the manner in which local food systems—
  - (A) contribute to improving community food security; and
  - (B) assist populations with limited access to healthy food.