

any other provision of law, for any fiscal year, in the case of a high cost, isolated rural area of the State of Alaska that is not connected to a road system—

“(1) in the case of assistance provided by the Rural Housing Service for single family housing under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (7 [42] U.S.C. 1471 et seq.), the maximum income level for the assistance shall be 150 percent of the average income level in metropolitan areas of the State;

“(2) in the case of community facility loans and grants provided under paragraphs (1) and (19), respectively, of section 306(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)) and assistance provided under programs carried out by the Rural Utilities Service, the maximum income level for the loans, grants, and assistance shall be 150 percent of the average income level in nonmetropolitan areas of the State;

“(3) in the case of a business and industry guaranteed loan made under section 310B(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932(a)(1)), to the extent permitted under that Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

“(A) guarantee the repayment of 90 percent of the principal and interest due on the loan; and

“(B) charge a loan origination and servicing fee in an amount not to exceed 1 percent of the amount of the loan; and

“(4) in the case of assistance provided under the Rural Community Development Initiative for fiscal year 2001 carried out under the rural community advancement program established under subtitle E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009 et seq.), the median household income level, and the not employed rate, with respect to applicants for assistance under the Initiative shall be scored on a community-by-community basis.”

TEMPORARY EXPANDED ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN TIMBER-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOR LOANS AND GRANTS FROM RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Pub. L. 103-427, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4373, provided that:

“(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

“(1) Timber-dependent communities in the Pacific Northwest have contributed significantly to the economic needs of the United States and have helped ensure an adequate national supply of timber and timber products.

“(2) A significant portion of the timber traditionally harvested in the Pacific Northwest is derived from Federal forest lands, and these forests have played an important role in sustaining local economies.

“(b) EXPANDED ELIGIBILITY.—During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 31, 1994] and ending on September 30, 1998, the terms ‘rural’ and ‘rural area’, as used in the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.), shall include any town, city, or municipality—

“(1) part or all of which lies within 100 miles of the boundary of a national forest covered by the Federal document entitled ‘Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment’, dated July 1, 1993;

“(2) that is located in a county in which at least 15 percent of the total primary and secondary labor and proprietor income is derived from forestry, wood products, or forest-related industries such as recreation and tourism; and

“(3) that has a population of not more than 25,000 inhabitants.

“(c) EFFECT ON STATE ALLOTMENTS OF FUNDS.—This section shall not be taken into consideration in allotting funds to the various States for purposes of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.), or otherwise affect or alter the manner under which such funds were allotted to States before the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 31, 1994].”

RURAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT CIRCUIT RIDER PROGRAM

Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIII, §2324, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4013, directed Secretary to establish national rural wastewater circuit rider grant program that was to be modeled after existing National Rural Water Association Rural Water Circuit Rider Program that received funding from Farmers Home Administration and authorized \$4,000,000 for each fiscal year to carry out such program, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 104-127, title VII, §703, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 1108.

INTEREST RATE RESTRUCTURING FOR CERTAIN BORROWERS

Pub. L. 100-233, title VI, §615(b)(2), Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1682, provided that: “Effective July 29, 1987, the interest rate charged on any loan of \$2,000,000 or more made on such date under section 306 [7 U.S.C. 1926] to any nonprofit corporation shall be the interest rate quoted to such nonprofit corporation by the Farmers Home Administration on June 22, 1987, in the request for obligation of funds made with respect to the loan.”

LEASE OF CERTAIN ACQUIRED PROPERTY

Pub. L. 100-233, title VI, §620, Jan. 6, 1988, 101 Stat. 1684, provided that: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may lease to public or private nonprofit organizations, for a nominal rent, any facilities acquired in connection with the disposition of a loan made by the Secretary under section 306 [7 U.S.C. 1926]. Any such lease shall be for such reasonable period of time as the Secretary determines is appropriate.”

§ 1926-1. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-127, title VII, § 702, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 1108

Section, Pub. L. 101-624, title XXIII, §2322, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4010; Pub. L. 102-237, title VII, §702(f), Dec. 13, 1991, 105 Stat. 1880; Pub. L. 103-354, title II, §235(b)(6), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3222, related to water and waste facility financing, including provisions relating to authority, limitation, priority, coordination, terms, private sector capital, appropriations, repayment, full use, and replenishment of water and waste facility fund.

§ 1926a. Emergency and imminent community water assistance grant program

(a) In general

The Secretary shall provide grants in accordance with this section to assist the residents of rural areas and small communities to secure adequate quantities of safe water—

(1) after a significant decline in the quantity or quality of water available from the water supplies of such rural areas and small communities, or when such a decline is imminent; or

(2) when repairs, partial replacement, or significant maintenance efforts on established water systems would remedy—

(A) an acute, or imminent, shortage of quality water; or

(B) a significant decline, or imminent decline, in the quantity or quality of water that is available.

(b) Priority

In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) give priority to projects described in subsection (a)(1), particularly to projects to address contamination that—

(A) poses a threat to human health or the environment; and