

SUBCHAPTER XII—RANGELAND RESEARCH

§ 3331. Congressional statement of purpose

It is the purpose of this subchapter to promote the general welfare through improved productivity of the Nation's rangelands, which comprise 60 per centum of the land area of the United States. Most of these rangelands are unsuited for cultivation, but produce a great volume of forage that is inedible by humans but readily converted, through an energy efficient process, to high quality food protein by grazing animals. These native grazing lands are located throughout the United States and are important resources for major segments of the Nation's livestock industry. In addition to the many livestock producers directly dependent on rangelands, other segments of agriculture are indirectly dependent on range-fed livestock and on range-produced forage that can be substituted for grain in times of grain scarcity. Recent resource assessments indicate that forage production of rangeland can be increased at least 100 per centum through development and application of improved range management practices while simultaneously enhancing wildlife, watershed, recreational, and aesthetic values and reducing hazards of erosion and flooding.

(Pub. L. 95-113, title XIV, §1478, as added Pub. L. 97-98, title XIV, §1440(a), Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1318.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Dec. 22, 1981, see section 1801 of Pub. L. 97-98, set out as a note under section 4301 of this title.

§ 3332. Program; development, purposes, scope, etc.

The Secretary may develop and implement a cooperative rangeland research program in coordination with the program carried out under the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978 [16 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.], to improve the production and quality of desirable native forages or introduced forages which are managed in a similar manner to native forages for livestock and wildlife. The program shall include studies of: (1) management of rangelands and agricultural land as integrated systems for more efficient utilization of crops and waste products in the production of food and fiber; (2) methods of managing rangeland watersheds to maximize efficient use of water and improve water yield, water quality, and water conservation, to protect against onsite and offsite damage of rangeland resources from floods, erosion, and other detrimental influences, and to remedy unsatisfactory and unstable rangeland conditions; (3) revegetation and rehabilitation of rangelands including the control of undesirable species of plants; and (4) such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(Pub. L. 95-113, title XIV, §1479, as added Pub. L. 97-98, title XIV, §1440(a), Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1318.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 95-306, June 30, 1978, 92 Stat. 349, which is classified generally to subchapter III (§1671 et seq.) of chapter 36 of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1978 Amendments note set out under section 1600 of Title 16 and Tables.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Dec. 22, 1981, see section 1801 of Pub. L. 97-98, set out as a note under section 4301 of this title.

§ 3333. Rangeland research grants**(a) In general**

The Secretary may make grants to—

(1) land-grant colleges and universities, State agricultural experiment stations, and colleges, universities, and Federal laboratories having a demonstrable capacity in rangeland research, as determined by the Secretary, to carry out rangeland research; and

(2) the Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration for the purposes of facilitating and expanding ongoing State-Federal range management, animal husbandry, and agricultural research, education, and extension programs to meet the targeted, emerging, and future needs of western United States rangelands and associated natural resources.

(b) Matching requirements**(1) In general**

Except as provided in paragraph (2), this grant program shall be based on a matching formula of 50 percent Federal and 50 percent non-Federal funding (including funding from an agricultural commodity promotion, research, and information program).

(2) Exception

Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a grant to a Federal laboratory or a grant under subsection (a)(2).

(Pub. L. 95-113, title XIV, §1480, as added Pub. L. 97-98, title XIV, §1440(a), Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1319; amended Pub. L. 107-171, title VII, §7209(d), May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 445; Pub. L. 113-79, title VII, §7128(b)(1)(C), Feb. 7, 2014, 128 Stat. 878; Pub. L. 115-334, title VII, §7614(b)(1)(C), Dec. 20, 2018, 132 Stat. 4834.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2018—Pub. L. 115-334 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), inserted heading, and added subsec. (b).

2014—Pub. L. 113-79 struck out subsec. (a) designation and heading and subsec. (b). Prior to amendment, subsec. (b) related to matching requirements.

2002—Pub. L. 107-171 inserted section catchline and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: "The Secretary may make grants to land-grant colleges and universities, State agricultural experiment stations, and to colleges, universities, and Federal laboratories having a demonstrable capacity in rangeland research, as determined by the Secretary, to carry out rangeland research. Except in the case of