

§ 2444. Severability

If any provision of this chapter or the application of this chapter to any person or circumstance is held invalid, neither the remainder of this chapter nor the application of that provision to other persons or circumstances shall be affected thereby.

(Pub. L. 98-623, title III, § 315, Nov. 8, 1984, 98 Stat. 3407.)

CHAPTER 45—URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

§ 2512. Authorization of appropriations

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this chapter, not to exceed \$150,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1979 through 1982, and \$125,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, such sums to remain available until expended. Not more than 3 per centum of the funds authorized in any fiscal year may be used for grants for the development of local park and recreation recovery action programs pursuant to sections 2506(a) and 2506(c) of this title, and not more than 10 per centum may be used for innovation grants pursuant to section 2505 of this title. Grants made under this chapter for projects in any one State shall not exceed in the aggregate 15 per centum of the aggregate amount of funds authorized to be appropriated in any fiscal year. For the authorizations made in this section, any amounts authorized but not appropriated in any fiscal year shall remain available for appropriation in succeeding fiscal years.

[See main edition for text of second par.]

(As amended Pub. L. 98-454, title VI, § 601(a), Oct. 5, 1984, 98 Stat. 1736.)

AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98-454 substituted “section” for “subsection” after “For the authorizations made in this”.

CHAPTER 46—PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATORY POLICIES

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in title 10 section 2483; title 42 sections 6807, 7375.

CHAPTER 47—SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS

§ 2708. Definitions

[See main edition for text]

(As amended Pub. L. 99-514, § 2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095.)

AMENDMENTS

1986—Subsec. (a)(3), (5). Pub. L. 99-514 substituted “Internal Revenue Code of 1986” for “Internal Revenue Code of 1954”, which for purposes of codification was translated as “title 26” thus requiring no change in text.

CHAPTER 48—NATIONAL AQUACULTURE POLICY, PLANNING, AND DEVELOPMENT

§ 2801. Congressional findings, purpose, and policy

(a) Findings

Congress finds the following:

[See main edition for text of (1) and (2)]

(3) Although aquaculture currently contributes approximately 13 percent of world seafood production, less than 6 percent of current United States seafood production results from aquaculture. Domestic aquacultural production, therefore, has the potential for significant growth.

[See main edition for text of (4) to (6)]

(7) Despite its potential, the development of aquaculture in the United States has been inhibited by many scientific, economic, legal, and production factors, such as inadequate credit, diffused legal jurisdiction, the lack of management information, the lack of supportive Government policies, and the lack of reliable supplies of seed stock.

[See main edition for text of (8)]

(b) Purpose

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote aquaculture in the United States by—

- (1) declaring a national aquaculture policy;
- (2) establishing and implementing a national aquaculture development plan;
- (3) establishing the Department of Agriculture as the lead Federal agency with respect to the coordination and dissemination of national aquaculture information by designating the Secretary of Agriculture as the permanent chairman of the coordinating group and by establishing a National Aquaculture Information Center within the Department of Agriculture; and
- (4) encouraging aquaculture activities and programs in both the public and private sectors of the economy;

that will result in increased aquacultural production, the coordination of domestic aquaculture efforts, the conservation and enhancement of aquatic resources, the creation of new industries and job opportunities, and other national benefits.

(c) Policy

Congress declares that aquaculture has the potential for reducing the United States trade deficit in fisheries products, for augmenting existing commercial and recreational fisheries and for producing other renewable resources, thereby assisting the United States in meeting its future food needs and contributing to the solution of world resource problems. It is, therefore, in the national interest, and it is the national policy, to encourage the development of aquaculture in the United States.

(As amended Pub. L. 99-198, title XVII, § 1732, Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1641.)