

§ 8002. Implementation funding and information management

(a) Additional funds for administrative costs

(1) In general

The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Farm Service Agency, may use not more than \$55,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to cover administrative costs associated with the implementation of title I and the amendments made by that title.

(2) Availability

The funds referred to in paragraph (1) shall remain available to the Secretary until expended.

(3) Set-aside

Of the amount specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use not less than \$5,000,000, but not more than \$8,000,000, to carry out subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Information management

(1) Development of system

The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a comprehensive information management system, using appropriate technologies, to be used in implementing the programs administered by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the Farm Service Agency.

(2) Elements

The information management system developed under this subsection shall be designed to—

- (A) improve access by agricultural producers to programs described in paragraph (1);
- (B) improve and protect the integrity of the information collected;
- (C) meet the needs of the agencies that require the data in the administration of their programs;
- (D) improve the timeliness of the collection of the information;
- (E) contribute to the elimination of duplication of information collection;
- (F) lower the overall cost to the Department of Agriculture for information collection; and
- (G) achieve such other goals as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) Reconciliation of current information management

The Secretary shall ensure that all current information of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the Farm Service Agency is combined, reconciled, redefined, and reformatted in such a manner so that the agencies can use the common information management system developed under this subsection.

(4) Assistance for development of system

The Secretary shall enter into an agreement or contract with a non-Federal entity to assist the Secretary in the development of the information management system. The Secretary shall give preference in entering into an agreement or contract to entities that have—

- (A) prior experience with the information and management systems of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; and

(B) collaborated with the Corporation in the development of the identification procedures required by section 1515(f) of this title.

(5) Use

The information collected using the information management system developed under this subsection may be made available to—

- (A) any Federal agency that requires the information to carry out the functions of the agency; and
- (B) any approved insurance provider, as defined in section 1502(b) of this title, with respect to producers insured by the approved insurance provider.

(6) Relation to other activities

This subsection shall not interfere with, or delay, existing agreements or requests for proposals of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation or the Farm Service Agency regarding the information management activities known as data mining or data warehousing.

(c) Authorization of appropriations

In addition to amounts made available under subsection (a)(3) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out subsection (b) of this section for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2008.

(Pub. L. 107-171, title X, § 10706, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 519.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Title I and the amendments made by that title, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is title I of Pub. L. 107-171, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 143, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title I to the Code, see References in Text note set out under section 7901 of this title and Tables.

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§ 8101. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) Administrator

The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) Biobased product

The term “biobased product” means a product determined by the Secretary to be a commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that is composed, in whole or in significant part, of biological products or renewable domestic agricultural materials (including plant, animal, and marine materials) or forestry materials.

(3) Biomass

(A) In general

The term “biomass” means any organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis.

(B) Inclusions

The term “biomass” includes—

- (i) agricultural crops;
- (ii) trees grown for energy production;
- (iii) wood waste and wood residues;
- (iv) plants (including aquatic plants and grasses);
- (v) residues;
- (vi) fibers;
- (vii) animal wastes and other waste materials; and
- (viii) fats, oils, and greases (including recycled fats, oils, and greases).

(C) Exclusions

The term “biomass” does not include—

- (i) paper that is commonly recycled; or
- (ii) unsegregated solid waste.

(4) Renewable energy

The term “renewable energy” means energy derived from—

- (A) a wind, solar, biomass, or geothermal source; or
- (B) hydrogen derived from biomass or water using an energy source described in subparagraph (A).

(5) Rural small business

The term “rural small business” has the meaning that the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation.

(6) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(Pub. L. 107-171, title IX, §9001, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 475.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title IX of Pub. L. 107-171, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 475, which enacted this chapter and amended section 6711 of this title and provisions set out as a note under section 7624 of this title. For complete classification of title IX to the Code, see Tables.

BIOMASS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Pub. L. 106-224, title III, June 20, 2000, 114 Stat. 428; as amended by Pub. L. 107-171, title IX, §9008, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 483, provided that:

“SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

“This title may be cited as the ‘Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000’.

“SEC. 302. FINDINGS.

“Congress finds that—

“(1) conversion of biomass into biobased industrial products offers outstanding potential for benefit to the national interest through—

“(A) improved strategic security and balance of payments;

“(B) healthier rural economies;

“(C) improved environmental quality;

“(D) near-zero net greenhouse gas emissions;

“(E) technology export; and

“(F) sustainable resource supply;

“(2) the key technical challenges to be overcome in order for biobased industrial products to be cost-competitive are finding new technology and reducing the cost of technology for converting biomass into desired biobased industrial products;

“(3) biobased fuels, such as ethanol, have the clear potential to be sustainable, low cost, and high performance fuels that are compatible with both current and future transportation systems and provide near-zero net greenhouse gas emissions;

“(4) biobased chemicals have the clear potential for environmentally benign product life cycles;

“(5) biobased power can—

“(A) provide environmental benefits;

“(B) promote rural economic development; and

“(C) diversify energy resource options;

“(6) many biomass feedstocks suitable for industrial processing show the clear potential for sustainable production, in some cases resulting in improved soil fertility and carbon sequestration;

“(7)(A) grain processing mills are biorefineries that produce a diversity of useful food, chemical, feed, and fuel products; and

“(B) technologies that result in further diversification of the range of value-added biobased industrial products can meet a key need for the grain processing industry;

“(8)(A) cellulosic feedstocks are attractive because of their low cost and widespread availability; and

“(B) research resulting in cost-effective technology to overcome the recalcitrance of cellulosic biomass would allow biorefineries to produce fuels and bulk chemicals on a very large scale, with a commensurately large realization of the benefit described in paragraph (1);

“(9) research into the fundamentals to understand important mechanisms of biomass conversion can be expected to accelerate the application and advancement of biomass processing technology by—

“(A) increasing the confidence and speed with which new technologies can be scaled up; and

“(B) giving rise to processing innovations based on new knowledge;

“(10) the added utility of biobased industrial products developed through improvements in processing