

The Agricultural Act of , passed by Congress and signed by President Obama in February, authorized these amendments. While the Export Apple Act has been amended and U.S. certification requirements modified, Canadian requirements remain unchanged and are still in effect per Canada's Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations.

It is hereby notified that the President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information- ACT To authorise the establishment and enforcement of regulatory measures to intervene in the marketing of agricultural products, including the introduction of levies on agricultural products; to establish a National Agricultural Marketing Council; and to provide for matters connected therewith. Afrikaans text signed by the President. Assented to 27 September Intervention in marketing of agricultural products 2. There is hereby established a council to be known as the National Agricultural Marketing Council. Constitution of Council 4. Meetings and recommendations of Council 5. Vacation of office by member of Council 6. Committees of Council 7. Personnel and finances of Council 8. Functions of Council 9. Request for establishment, continuation, amendment or repeal of statutory measure Consideration of request Recommendations to Council by provincial government A provincial government shall be entitled to submit a request to the Minister in terms of section 10, and may, from time to time, make representations to the Minister on any matter relating to the marketing of agricultural products. Establishment, amendment or revocation of statutory measure Provided that the Minister shall in each case publish his or her reasons for a specific decision in the Gazette within 30 days of such decision. Implementation of statutory measures The Minister may from time to time, by notice in the Gazette, entrust to any juristic person or body of persons, institution or the Department the implementation, administration and enforcement of one or more statutory measures in respect of any agricultural product or class thereof. Introduction of levies Provided that the value of the levies on a particular agricultural product shall not exceed, in total, five percent of the price realised minus the cost incurred up to its first point of sale; b the persons by whom and to whom, the time at which, and the conditions under which, the levy shall be paid; c the different levies introduced on different classes of agricultural a ; products and at different points in the marketing chain between the producer and consumer for each such class, subject to paragraph d regarding the auditing of the collection of such levies and the particular purposes for which such levies are used. Control of exports of agricultural products Records and returns The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, direct that any producer of a particular agricultural product or class thereof or any person who disposes of such an agricultural product or class thereof for a profit, or any person involved in the purchase, sale, processing or production of such agricultural products or a class thereof shall be registered as specified in the notice. Register of directly affected groups Provided that the person from whose possession or control any book, record or has been taken, may, at his or her own expense and under super-vision of the inspector concerned, make copies thereof or excerpts therefrom; e take samples of any agricultural product or any material or substance used or intended for use in the sale, manufacture, production, processing, treatment, preparation, grading, classification, packing or marking thereof, and of any agricultural product, material or substance seized in terms of paragraph d , examine, analyse, grade or classify such samples. Prohibition of import and export of agricultural product Transparency and confidentiality Offences and penalties Delegation of powers The Director-General may, subject to such conditions as he or she may determine, either in general or in respect of any particular case, delegate in writing any power conferred on him or her by or under this Act, except the power referred to in section 8 2 , to any officer of the Department. Regulation of assets, liabilities and contractual rights and obligations of control boards Repeal of Acts, and savings This Act shall be called the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, , and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the President by proclamation in the Gazette.

Chapter 2 : Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment of - Wikipedia

In order to rectify the defects in the Agricultural Marketing Act,, several amendments were brought in and The powers of the board were transferred to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration[i].

D Providing that, in the case of all milk purchased by handlers from any producer who did not regularly sell milk during a period of 30 days next preceding the effective date of such order for consumption in the area covered thereby, payments to such producer, for the period beginning with the first regular delivery by such producer and continuing until the end of two full calendar months following the first day of the next succeeding calendar month, shall be made at the price for the lowest use classification specified in such order, subject to the adjustments specified in paragraph B of this subsection. E Providing i except as to producers for whom such services are being rendered by a cooperative marketing association, qualified as provided in paragraph F of this subsection, for market information to producers and for the verification of weights, sampling, and testing of milk purchased from producers, and for making appropriate deductions therefor from payments to producers, and ii for assurance of, and security for, the payment by handlers for milk purchased. F Nothing contained in this subsection is intended or shall be construed to prevent a cooperative marketing association qualified under the provisions of sections and of this title, engaged in making collective sales or marketing of milk or its products for the producers thereof, from blending the net proceeds of all of its sales in all markets in all use classifications, and making distribution thereof to its producers in accordance with the contract between the association and its producers: Provided, That it shall not sell milk or its products to any handler for use or consumption in any market at prices less than the prices fixed pursuant to paragraph A of this subsection for such milk. G No marketing agreement or order applicable to milk and its products in any marketing area shall prohibit or in any manner limit, in the case of the products of milk, the marketing in that area of any milk or product thereof produced in any production area in the United States. H Omitted I Establishing or providing for the establishment of research and development projects, and advertising excluding brand advertising , sales promotion, educational, and other programs designed to improve or promote the domestic marketing and consumption of milk and its products , to be financed by producers in a manner and at a rate specified in the order, on all producer milk under the order. Producer contributions under this subparagraph [4] may be deducted from funds due producers in computing total pool value or otherwise computing total funds due producers and such deductions shall be in addition to the adjustments authorized by paragraph B of this subsection. Provision may be made in the order to exempt, or allow suitable adjustments or credits in connection with, milk on which a mandatory checkoff for advertising or marketing research is required under the authority of any State law. Such agency may expend such funds for any of the purposes authorized by this subparagraph [4] and may designate, employ, and allocate funds to persons and organizations engaged in such programs which meet the standards and qualifications specified in the order. All funds collected under this subparagraph [4] shall be separately accounted for and shall be used only for the purposes for which they were collected. Programs authorized by this subparagraph [4] may be either local or national in scope, or both, as provided in the order, but shall not be international. Order provisions under this subparagraph [4] shall not become effective in any marketing order unless such provisions are approved by producers separately from other order provisions, in the same manner provided for the approval of marketing orders, and may be terminated separately whenever the Secretary makes a determination with respect to such provisions as is provided for the termination of an order in subsection 16 B. Disapproval or termination of such order provisions shall not be considered disapproval of the order or of other terms of the order. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any producer against whose marketings any assessment is withheld or collected under the authority of this subparagraph, [4] and who is not in favor of supporting the research and promotion programs, as provided for herein, shall have the right to demand and receive a refund of such assessment pursuant to the terms and conditions specified in the order. J Providing for the payment, from the total sums payable by all handlers for milk irrespective of the use classification of such milk and before computing uniform prices under paragraph A and making adjustments in payments under paragraph C ,

to handlers that are cooperative marketing associations described in paragraph F and to handlers with respect to which adjustments in payments are made under paragraph C , for services of marketwide benefit, including but not limited to— i providing facilities to furnish additional supplies of milk needed by handlers and to handle and dispose of milk supplies in excess of quantities needed by handlers; ii handling on specific days quantities of milk that exceed the quantities needed by handlers; and iii transporting milk from one location to another for the purpose of fulfilling requirements for milk of a higher use classification or for providing a market outlet for milk of any use classification. K i Notwithstanding any other provision of law, milk produced by dairies— I owned or controlled by foreign persons ; and II financed by or with the use of bonds the interest on which is exempt from Federal income tax under section of title 26 ; shall be treated as other-source milk, and shall be allocated as milk received from producer-handlers for the purposes of classifying producer milk, under the milk marketing program established under this chapter. L Providing that adjustments in payments by handlers under paragraph A need not be the same as adjustments to producers under paragraph B with regard to adjustments authorized by subparagraphs 2 and 3 of paragraph A and clauses b , c , and d of paragraph B ii. M Minimum Milk Prices for Handlers. N Exemption for Certain Milk Handlers. A Limiting, or providing methods for the limitation of, the total quantity of any such commodity or product , or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, produced during any specified period or periods, which may be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce or so as directly to burden, obstruct, or affect interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof, during any specified period or periods by all handlers thereof. B Allotting, or providing methods for allotting, the amount of such commodity or product , or any grade, size, or quality thereof, which each handler may purchase from or handle on behalf of any and all producers thereof, during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule based upon the amounts sold by such producers in such prior period as the Secretary determines to be representative, or upon the current quantities available for sale by such producers, or both, to the end that the total quantity thereof to be purchased, or handled during any specified period or periods shall be apportioned equitably among producers. D Determining, or providing methods for determining, the existence and extent of the surplus of any such commodity or product , or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the control and disposition of such surplus, and for equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among the producers and handlers thereof. E Establishing or providing for the establishment of reserve pools of any such commodity or product , or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the equitable distribution of the net return derived from the sale thereof among the persons beneficially interested therein. F Requiring or providing for the requirement of inspection of any such commodity or product produced during specified periods and marketed by handlers. G In the case of hops and their products in addition to, or in lieu of, the foregoing terms and conditions, orders may contain one or more of the following: The total quantity of hops available or estimated will become available for market by each producer from his production during such period; the normal production of the acreage of hops operated by each producer during such period upon the basis of the number of acres of hops in production, and the average yield of that acreage during such period as the Secretary determines to be representative, with adjustments determined by the Secretary to be proper for age of plantings or abnormal conditions affecting yield; such normal production or historical record of any acreage for which data as to yield of hops are not available or which had no yield during such period shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the yields of other acreage of hops of similar characteristics as to productivity, subject to adjustment as just provided for. H providing [6] a method for fixing the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, or pack of the container, or containers, which may be used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or handling of any fresh or dried fruits, vegetables, or tree nuts: Provided, however, That no action taken hereunder shall conflict with the Standard Containers Act of 15 U. Provided further, That the inclusion in a Federal marketing order of provisions for research and marketing promotion, including paid advertising, shall not be deemed to preclude, preempt or supersede any such provisions in any State program covering the same commodity. J In the case of pears for canning or freezing, any order for a production area encompassing territory within two or more States or portions thereof shall provide that the grade, size, quality, maturity, and inspection regulation under

the order applicable to pears grown within any such State or portion thereof may be recommended to the Secretary by the agency established to administer the order only if a majority of the representatives from that State on such agency concur in the recommendation each year. A Prohibiting unfair methods of competition and unfair trade practices in the handling thereof. B Providing that except for milk and cream to be sold for consumption in fluid form such commodity or product thereof, or any grade, size, or quality thereof shall be sold by the handlers thereof only at prices filed by such handlers in the manner provided in such order. C Providing for the selection by the Secretary of Agriculture, or a method for the selection, of an agency or agencies and defining their powers and duties, which shall include only the powers: No person acting as a member of an agency established pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to be acting in an official capacity, within the meaning of section g of this title , unless such person receives compensation for his personal services from funds of the United States. There shall be included in the membership of any agency selected to administer a marketing order applicable to grapefruit for canning or freezing one or more representatives of processors of the commodity specified in such order. D Incidental to, and not inconsistent with, the terms and conditions specified in subsections 5 , 6 , and 7 and necessary to effectuate the other provisions of such order. Provided, That no order issued pursuant to this subsection shall be effective unless the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the issuance of such order is approved or favored: A By at least two-thirds of the producers who except that as to citrus fruits produced in any area producing what is known as California citrus.

Chapter 3 : Agricultural Marketing Act – Farmers

The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, under the administration of Herbert Hoover, established the Federal Farm Board from the Federal Farm Loan Board established by the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 with a revolving fund of half a billion dollars.

The Senate passed the bill, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by unanimous consent on September 21, 1937. Title I of the bill reauthorizes Section 102 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, extending authority for certain livestock mandatory price reporting programs, which are set to expire on September 30, 1938, until September 30, 1939. The Senate amendment eliminates the requirement that the Secretary of Agriculture continue to receive and publish required daily reporting information during a government shutdown. Title I also requires the Secretary to begin daily reporting of certain negotiated purchases of swine and makes certain changes to lamb reporting requirements under the Act. The bill requires the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) within the USDA, in consultation with specified experts and stakeholders, to submit to Congress a report on the implementation of livestock mandatory price reporting. Title III of the bill reauthorizes provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act through 1938, and amends the Act to provide an alternative mechanism to hold the agency accountable for grain inspection services in the event of an interruption of official inspection services. The bill provides that in the event of an anticipated disruption in service not caused by a major disaster, the delegated State agency shall give FGIS at least 72 hours prior notice. FGIS is required to report daily to Congress the reasons for the service interruption and the steps necessary to resume official services. The title retains a House provision that mandates the Secretary of Agriculture to waive official inspection and weighing, provided certain conditions are met, during an interruption of services. The title also changes the fee calculation for inspection and weighing services based on export tonnage to be based on a five-year rolling average of export tonnage volumes. The five-year rolling average is designed to provide more predictability and better reflect the market. The bill also directs the Secretary of Agriculture to annually adjust the fees to maintain a three to six-month operation reserve. Title I, Mandatory Price Reporting – The Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1937 was passed as an amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, establishing a program to collect and publish information regarding the marketing of cattle, swine, lambs, and the products of such livestock. The purpose of the program was to provide information that could be readily understood by producers, improve the price and supply reporting services of USDA, and encourage competition in the marketplace for livestock and livestock products. The livestock mandatory reporting provisions of the Act are currently set to expire on September 30, 1938. According to the Committee, the inability to deliver the mandatory price information for livestock, meat, and certain dairy products caused a significant disruption to the orderly marketing of these products and generated extensive media coverage. The Foundation uses federal dollars as a match for private donations to restore and enhance our national forests and grasslands. In past years, federal funds have been leveraged by additional resources at an overall ratio of 4. Most of the Act is permanently authorized, including mandatory inspection and weighing of exported grain, as well as authority to amend grain quality standards; however, several provisions of the Act expire on September 30, 1938. The goal of creating a single Federal grain inspection entity was to ensure development and maintenance of uniform U.S. The FGIS is permitted to designate inspection authority for voluntary domestic weighing and grading services to certain state and private entities that adhere to certain inspection standards. In early July 1938, the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), the delegated State agency providing export inspections at the United Grain Corporation terminal at the Port of Vancouver, Washington, discontinued its export inspection service amid an ongoing labor dispute between several grain companies and unions and contractors, stating at the time that the provision of inspection services would not aid in resolving the labor dispute. In mid-July 1938, a number of agricultural groups and the Grain Inspection Advisory Committee urged the FGIS to take immediate action to restore service, by using either federal inspectors or qualified inspectors from other delegated agencies. The USDA security inspector sent to the facility to conduct a security audit confirmed to the Committee that there existed no security risks that would prevent the immediate resumption of inspection services. Although FGIS is statutorily required to step in to

resume export inspections in situations such as this, inspections did not resume until August of when the grain companies and unions reached an agreement.

Chapter 4 : [USC07] 7 USC Ch. DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 shall be the same after the amendments made by this title take effect as it was before the effective date of the amendments."

The Act was introduced as a measure to stop the downward twisting of crop prices. The Act sought to help farmers in buying, selling, and storing agricultural surpluses. Farm organizations were generously provided with financial assistance. The Act introduced several federal programs to provide financial guarantees to farmers. Programs were also started to provide price stability for crops. The Act introduced schemes for farmers to organize themselves and their markets to survive oversupply and falling crop prices. The Act was the first step for all the later price support subsidy programs. The most important contribution of the Act was the creation of a federal farm board. The board consists of eight members. The board created several agricultural cooperatives. The agricultural cooperatives were created to stabilize farm prices. In order to reduce commodity surplus, the cooperatives must get voluntary agreement from farmers. The board adopted two methods to limit the falling of a crop price. The methods adopted were: The board appropriated financial funds to loan the cooperatives. Marketing cooperatives were created to buy cotton, grains, and wool. The marketing cooperatives provided arrangements for storing the agricultural products. However, the board failed to stop the steady decline in crop prices. The reasons for failure were: The board was not able to prevent overproduction by the majority of farmers; and The Act provided for voluntary crop limitation programs. In order to rectify the defects in the Agricultural Marketing Act., several amendments were brought in and the powers of the board were transferred to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration[i]. The Farm Credit Administration is an independent agency in the executive branch of the government. The agency includes other personnel employed in carrying out the functions, powers, and duties vested in the Farm Credit Administration. To place the agricultural industry with other industries on equal footing, the Act encouraged effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. The Act aimed to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and agricultural food products[ii]. The agency functions by: Association and corporations are working under their own control. The farm marketing system comprises of a producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative association and other agencies. The agency prevents and controls surpluses in agricultural commodities. The agency works by orderly production and distribution. Moreover, the administration must maintain a revolving fund. All funds derived from the sale, lease, operation, or other disposition of any property by the US under the Act must be made part of the revolving fund[iii]. Interest rates cannot be made in excess of the rates set forth in notes or other obligations taken by the Federal Farm Board or the Farm Credit Administration for loans made from the revolving fund. Moreover, the amount of any interest collected in excess of the rates set forth or contracted for must be refunded out of the revolving fund. A cooperative association can apply to the administration for a loan from the revolving fund. The loan is generally given for merchandising of agricultural products and for the construction of financial facilities[iv]. The administration functions in cooperation with other executive branches of the government. The administration must also cooperate with all states and territories.

Chapter 5 : 12 U.S. Code Chapter 7A - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING | US Law | LII / Legal Information

Agricultural Marketing (Amendment) Act under this Act and any increase attributable to this Act in the sums so payable under any other Act. 3. (1) This Act may be cited as the Agricultural Marketing.

Chapter 6 : Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, [No. 47 of] - G

In United States federal agriculture legislation, the Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment of (P.L.) made several important and lasting changes to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of (P.L.).

Chapter 7 : Senate Amendment to H.R. , Agriculture Reauthorizations Act of - racedaydvl.com

4 No. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. 10 DECEMBER Act No. 52, MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AMENDMENT ACT. (e) the [parliamentary committees] selection committee shall, within.

Chapter 8 : Agricultural Marketing Act of - Wikipedia

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT Amendments Dept. of Agriculture: extend livestock mandatory price reporting requirements (), S [21SE], H [28SE] ____repeal country of origin labeling requirements for beef, pork, and chicken (), S [7DE].