

DOWNLOAD PDF REVIEW OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND FARM CREDIT LEGISLATION.

Chapter 1 : Farm Bills - National Agricultural Law Center

Review of food, agricultural, and farm credit legislation: hearings before the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Ninety-third Congress, first session.

Our specialized courses are developed specifically for the LL. M Program and generally are offered for credits. Agriculture and the Environment Agriculture is increasingly criticized for its impact on the environment. This course examines the tensions between the desire to produce food and fiber efficiently and concern for sustainability and the protection of natural resources. Policy considerations are discussed in light of current issues. Current farm policy issues are discussed within the context of budgetary constraints and pressures. Relevant regulatory agencies are introduced. Rulemaking, adjudication, and judicial review are covered. Specialized Legal Research and Writing Legal writing skill development, including training in plain-English legal writing, electronic research training, and publication strategies. Topics of study include land use and zoning issues, farmers market issues, and legal issues associated with community sponsored agriculture. The course introduces students to the linkages between business and human rights from a variety of legal, regulatory, and policy perspectives. The Right to Food This course will provide an overview of the historical development of the right to food, evaluate the rights, obligations and responsibilities of rights-holders and duty-bearers of the right to food, and will examine legal and non-legal mechanisms that are increasingly used to adjudicate the right to food. The course includes a series of documentaries. Environmental Regulation of Agriculture This course examines the major federal environmental statutes applicable to agricultural operations with attention to current cases and controversies under those laws. It also explores the regulatory authority and enforcement practices of the EPA and other agencies. Topics covered include food insecurity and poverty, public health concerns such as obesity, the economics of healthy eating, food deserts, and food waste. Agricultural Biotechnology Study of the regulation of agricultural biotechnology, including the approval process for new technologies, the patenting of new products and technologies, and the restrictions associated with their use. Agricultural Labor Law Study of the legal, social, and economic issues that arise from the extensive use of migrant labor in U. The course includes the study of nutrition labeling, health claims, advertising issues, and efforts to curb the obesity epidemic through educational labeling. Current issues and concerns are addressed. Included is the study of formal and informal administrative review. Food Safety Litigation Examination of food borne illness litigation with an initial introduction to food product liability followed by the study of actual cases brought against food manufacturers. Federal Farm Programs and Crop Insurance Survey of the complex network of federal farm programs and federal crop insurance programs that are available to U. Global Food Security Survey of the role of law and policy in affecting problems of global food security in the face of increasing population, changing diets, environmental pressures, and climate change. Introduction to Agricultural Income Taxation Overview of federal income tax law as applied to agricultural operations. Legal Issues in Agricultural Land Tenure Overview of the role landownership and use plays in the operation of American agriculture. The course will examine the history of federal land policy in the U. Selected Issues in Agricultural and Food Law Specialized study of one or more current issues in agricultural and food law, regulation, and policy. Agricultural Bankruptcy Examination of bankruptcy law as applied to agricultural operations, including Chapter 12 " Family Farmer Reorganization. No prior knowledge of bankruptcy is required. It will include issues from Trademark Law, such as Certification Marks, Geographical Indicators, Trade Dress, copyright laws on food recipes as well as copyright laws on food labeling. Work can be performed on-site or via distance.

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Chapter 2 : House Agriculture Committee Reviews the Farm Credit System | Committee on Agriculture

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Background[edit] When President Franklin D. The Roosevelt Administration was tasked with decreasing agricultural surpluses. Subsequent amendments in and expanded the list of basic commodities to include rye, flax, barley, grain sorghum, cattle, peanuts, sugar beets, sugar cane, and potatoes. Changes in the prices of these commodities had a strong effect on the prices of other important commodities. These commodities were already running a surplus at the time. These items each required some amount of processing before they could be consumed by humans. A Roosevelt County New Mexico farmer and a County Agricultural Conservation Committee representative review the provisions of the AAA farm program to determine how it can best be applied on that particular acreage in These included the authorization by the Secretary of Agriculture 1 to secure voluntary reduction of the acreage in basic crops through agreements with producers and use of direct payments for participation in acreage control programs; 2 to regulate marketing through voluntary agreements with processors, associations or producers, and other handlers of agricultural commodities or products; 3 to license processors, association, and others handling agricultural commodities to eliminate unfair practices or charges; 4 to determine the necessity for and the rate or processing taxes; and 5 to use the proceeds of taxes and appropriate funds for the cost of adjustment operations, for the expansion of markets, and for the removal or agricultural surpluses. As the agricultural economy plummeted in the early s, all farmers were badly hurt but the tenant farmers and sharecroppers experienced the worst of it. By law, they were required to pay the tenant farmers and sharecroppers on their land a portion of the money; but after Southern Democrats in Congress complained, the Secretary of Agriculture surrendered and reinterpreted section 7 to no longer send checks to sharecroppers directly, hurting the tenants. The farm wage workers who worked directly for the landowner suffered the greatest unemployment as a result of the Act. There are few people gullible enough to believe that the acreage devoted to cotton can be reduced one-third without an accompanying decrease in the laborers engaged in its production. The decreases among Negroes were consistently greater than those among whites. Frey and Smith concluded, "To the extent that the AAA control-program has been responsible for the increased price [of cotton], we conclude that it has increased the amount of goods and services consumed by the cotton tenants and croppers area. Another consequence was that the historic high levels of turnover from year to year declined sharply, as tenants and croppers tend to stay with the same landowner. Researchers concluded, "As a rule, planters seem to prefer Negroes to whites as tenants and croppers. For example, it disproportionately benefited large farmers and food processors, with lesser benefits to small farmers and sharecroppers. Drafted by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma , the amendment blended populist easy-money views with the theories of the New Economics. Thomas wanted a stabilized "honest dollar," one that would be fair to debtor and creditor alike. Should open market operations prove insufficient, the President had several options. He could have the U. The treasury received limited amounts of silver in payment for war debts from World War I. Possibly the most significant expansion brought on by the Thomas Amendment may have been the growth of governmental power over monetary policy. Butler that the act was unconstitutional for levying this tax on the processors only to have it paid back to the farmers. As such, the federal government could not force states to adopt the Agricultural Adjustment Act due to lack of jurisdiction. However, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of remedied these technical issues and the farm program continued.

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Chapter 3 : Reagan Signs History's Most Costly Farm Bill - latimes

Today the House Agriculture Committee held a hearing to review the Farm Credit System (FCS). Members of the committee heard from representatives of the Farm Credit Administration as well as representatives from institutions that provide credit.

Douglas Shinkle Coinciding with a rise in farmers market , cities and states are seeking to utilize urban areas by transforming small parcels of land or vacant lots into areas of agricultural production. Urban agriculture describes operations ranging from community gardens to commercial production on a larger scale. Technological innovations such as indoor vertical farms and hydroponics have enabled urban farmers to expand their operations and growing seasons and offer innovative products. Agriculture in urban and suburban areas has risen in popularity in recent years due to an interest in increasing access to healthy foods, promoting sustainable community development and sourcing local produce. States often consider urban agricultural policymaking as part of a larger local food system and may encourage related activities to support agricultural processors, distributors, and marketing. Food hubs are just one example of how multiple aspects of a food system can be housed in one location. In these innovative spaces, producers have direct access to consumers and other resources to support their growing business. State lawmakers have also encouraged urban agricultural activities through the appropriation of funds and establishment of grants. Another policy approach encourages land access by allowing the use of public land and vacant lots and property tax incentives. The bill authorizes cities and counties to enter into contracts with landowners to restrict their use of land for small-scale agricultural production. Louisiana and Missouri have enacted legislation in recent years to allow for the establishment of similar zones. Recent legislation in Kansas and Utah has also addressed property appraisals and taxes. Examples of Recent Enacted State Legislation The following table describes state legislation enacted in recent years related to various aspects of urban agriculture – gardening in urban areas, food hubs, and statewide coordination. Authorizes cities and counties to enter into contracts with landowners who agree to restrict the use of their land for a minimum of five years for small-scale agricultural production. Landowners then have their land assessed at a lower rate based on the average per-acre value of irrigated cropland in California. A city or county with a UAIZ program may establish regulations for implementing and administering the program, including assessing a fee to cover the cost of the program and cancellation fees for exiting a contract early. Colorado SB created a Food Systems Advisory Council to develop recommendations that promote local food economies. The recommendations may include an examination of local and regional efforts to develop local food economies by identifying regulatory and policy barriers and strengthening local infrastructure and entrepreneurial efforts, and to determine the potential effects of local food economies on economic development in Colorado or other food access and economic topics. B authorizes the mayor to create the Food Production and Urban Gardens Program, which will compile a comprehensive list of vacant lots within the city for use as urban gardens through voluntary donation and negotiated agreement. The working group must include a representative of urban farming and community gardens and will issue recommendations to the Mayor and the Council. This bill also established two programs to increase healthy food access in low-income areas. Hawaii HB authorizes the Hawaii housing finance and development corporation to provide incentives for the development of housing projects that incorporate urban gardening programs. Illinois HB sets a goal that 20 percent of all food products purchased by state agencies and state-owned facilities be local farm or food products by The bill removed a barrier to purchasing locally grown food by giving preference to locally grown food. The bill also created the Local Food, Farms and Jobs Council to help local farm and food entrepreneurs identify and secure resources and equipment to expand projects and build infrastructure and use of public lands for growing local food products, among other goals. The task force will examine opportunities to increase local food production, identify legal impediments to local food production, identify land preservation and acquisition opportunities for local and organic agriculture

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in suburban and urban areas, and identify means to expand urban agriculture training programs, among other provisions. Contract terms must be at least three years. Restriction on the property must be at least 3, square feet but less than three acres in size. Dwellings are prohibited on UAZ properties. Fees may be imposed on landowners for the costs of implementing and administering contracts. Annual reports by the commissioner must be made concerning the accomplishments and anticipated accomplishments in the following areas: Creates competitive grants for innovative agriculture projects that promote urban, suburban and non-traditional agriculture. The committee must study and make recommendations regarding the impact of urban farm cooperatives, vertical farming and sustainable living communities, and must examine various trends in urban farming, including; existing services, resources, and capacity; affected communities; and any needed legislation, policies, or regulations. The committee must hold meetings to seek public input. Real property taxes may not be assessed on any UAZ for 25 years once the application requirements have been met, except an amount not greater than the tax due during the preceding calendar year in which the UAZ was designated. Requires a grower UAZ to pay wholesale water rates for water consumed on the zone property and pay 50 percent of the standard cost to hook onto the water source if the water service is provided by the municipality. Requires any local sales tax revenues, less 1 percent that is to be retained by the Director of the Department of Revenue, from the sale of agricultural products sold in a UAZ to be deposited into the newly created Urban Agricultural Zone Fund. School districts may apply to the State Treasurer for money to develop curriculum on urban farming practices under the guidance of the University of Missouri extension service and a certified vocational agricultural instructor. Such ranking shall take into consideration the highest and best use that, when possible, will bring the greatest benefit to the community. The priorities may include, but are not limited to, use for urban agricultural activities including the establishment of community gardens. Exempts such urban farms from property taxation and authorized such nonprofits to sell fresh fruits and vegetables on the leased land, off the leased land, or both under certain conditions. The Department of Agriculture shall identify, on its website, the municipalities selected for participation, and the vendor supply areas at which, and the times during which, fresh mobile vendors will be accessible for community residents. The council can consider the possibility of promoting urban gardens and backyard gardens and analyze the potential effects of production of sustainable local food on economic development in the state, barriers to a sustainable local food economy and issues regarding strengthening local infrastructure and entrepreneurial efforts related to a sustainable local food economy, among other goals. The council must report findings and recommendations annually. The program supplies loans that expand, renovate, improve or establish new urban farm microenterprise programs. Urban farms must be owner-operated and located in areas of , persons.

Chapter 4 : Urban Agriculture State Legislation

Congress sets and resets the nation's agricultural and food policy about every five years through a comprehensive piece of legislation known as the farm bill.

Chapter 5 : Farm Bill | Committee on Agriculture

In this week's #FarmBillFriday, House Republican Conference Chair Cathy McMorris Rodgers highlights priorities important to Washington farmers that are included in the House-passed Farm Bill, including crop insurance, market access program and agricultural research.

Chapter 6 : New-law-creates-tax-credit-for-farmer-donations-to-food-banks

The following Agriculture and Markets Law (AML) provisions are relevant when evaluating whether farms which produce, prepare and market crops for wine, beer, cider and distilled spirits are protected as a "farm operation" for

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purposes of AML Â§a 1.

Chapter 7 : Agricultural Adjustment Act - Wikipedia

The bill also created the Local Food, Farms and Jobs Council to help local farm and food entrepreneurs identify and secure resources and equipment to expand projects and build infrastructure and use of public lands for growing local food products, among other goals.

Chapter 8 : What the New Tax Law Means for Northeast Agriculture | Dairy Business News

The digitization of these earlier Farm Bills and historical farm legislation was performed by the National Agricultural Law Center under two cooperative agreements with the National Agricultural Library.

Chapter 9 : Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of - Wikipedia

Every five years, Congress passes a bundle of legislation, commonly called the "Farm Bill" that sets national agriculture, nutrition, conservation, and forestry policy. The Agriculture Act of passed the Senate with an overwhelming bipartisan majority of on February 4th,