

Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(Pub. L. 95-460, § 9, Oct. 14, 1978, 92 Stat. 1266.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Immigration and Nationality Act, referred to in par. (3)(A)(iii), is act June 27, 1952, ch. 477, 66 Stat. 163, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 12 (§1101 et seq.) of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1101 of Title 8 and Tables.

TERMINATION OF TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For termination of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, see note set out preceding section 1681 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 608c of this title.

CHAPTER 67—IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1977

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§ 3601. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(1) The term “Agreement” means the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, signed at New York City on December 9, 1977.

(2) The term “sugar” has the same meaning as is given to such term in paragraph (12) of Article 2 of the Agreement.

(3) The term “entry” means entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption in the customs territory of the United States.

(Pub. L. 96-236, § 1, Apr. 22, 1980, 94 Stat. 336.)

§ 3602. Implementation of Agreement

On and after the entering into force of the Agreement with respect to the United States, and for such period before January 1, 1985, as the Agreement remains in force, the President may, in order to carry out and enforce the provisions of the Agreement—

(1) regulate the entry of sugar by appropriate means, including, but not limited to—

(A) the imposition of limitations on the entry of sugar which is the product of foreign countries, territories, or areas not members of the International Sugar Organization, and

(B) the prohibition of the entry of any shipment or quantity of sugar not accompanied by a valid certificate of contribution or such other documentation as may be required under the Agreement;

(2) require of appropriate persons the keeping of such records, statistics, and other information, and the submission of such reports, relating to the entry, distribution, prices, and consumption of sugar and alternative sweeteners as he may from time to time prescribe; and

(3) take such other action, and issue and enforce such rules or regulations, as he may consider necessary or appropriate in order to implement the rights and obligations of the United States under the Agreement.

(Pub. L. 96-236, § 2, Apr. 22, 1980, 94 Stat. 336; Pub. L. 97-446, title I, § 153, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2344.)

AMENDMENTS

1983—Pub. L. 97-446 substituted “1985” for “1983”.

ELIMINATION OF SUGAR QUOTA ALLOCATION OF PANAMA

Pub. L. 101-167, title V, § 562, Nov. 21, 1989, 103 Stat. 1241, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no sugars, sirups, or molasses that are products of Panama may be imported into the United States after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 21, 1989] during any period for which a limitation is imposed by authorities provided under any other law on the total quantity of sugars, sirups, and molasses that may be imported into the United States: *Provided*, That such products may be imported after the beginning of the last week of any quota year if the President certifies that for the entire duration of the quota year, freedom of the press and other constitutional guarantees, including due process of law, have been restored to the Panamanian people.

“(b) REALLOCATION OF QUOTA AMOUNTS.—For any quota year for which the President does not certify for the entire duration of the quota year, freedom of the press and all other constitutional guarantees, including due process of law, have been restored to the Panamanian people, no later than the last week of such quota year, the United States Trade Representative shall reallocate among other foreign countries (but, primarily, among beneficiary countries of the Caribbean Basin Initiative and Bolivia) the quantity of sugar, sirup, and molasses products of Panama that could have been imported into the United States before the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 21, 1989] under any limitation imposed by other law on the total quantity of sugars, sirups, and molasses that may be imported into the United States during any period: *Provided*, That no one country may receive more than 20 per centum of such reallocation.

“(c) CERTIFICATION.—The provisions of subsections (a) and (b), and the amendments made by subsection (c) of section 571 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs, Appropriations Act, 1988 [section 101(e) [title V, § 571] of Pub. L. 100-202, formerly set out below], shall cease to apply if the President certifies to Congress pursuant to section 561(a) of this Act [section 561(a) of Pub. L. 101-167, which is set out as a note under section 2151 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse].”

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 100-461, title V, § 565, Oct. 1, 1988, 102 Stat. 2268-42.

Pub. L. 100-202, § 101(e) [title V, § 571], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-131, 1329-175.

EX. ORD. NO. 12224. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

Ex. Ord. No. 12224, July 1, 1980, 45 F.R. 45243, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by an Act providing for the Implementation of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, and for Other Purposes (P.L. 96-236; 94 Stat. 336) [this chapter] and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-101. The functions vested in the President by Public Law 96-236 (94 Stat. 336) are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

1-102. In carrying out the functions delegated to him, the United States Trade Representative shall consult with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of

State. The United States Trade Representative may, with the consent of the head of another Executive agency, redelegate some or all of those functions to the head of such agency.

1–103. This Order is effective July 1, 1980.

JIMMY CARTER.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 3604 of this title.

§ 3603. Delegation of powers and duties

The President may exercise any power or duty conferred on him by this chapter through such agencies or offices of the United States as he shall designate. Such agencies or offices shall issue such regulations as they determine are necessary to implement this chapter.

(Pub. L. 96–236, § 3, Apr. 22, 1980, 94 Stat. 336.)

§ 3604. Criminal offenses

Any person who—

(1) knowingly fails to keep any information, or to submit any report, required under section 3602 of this title;

(2) submits any report under section 3602 of this title knowing that the report or any part thereof is false; or

(3) knowingly violates any rule or regulation issued to carry out this chapter;

is guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.

(Pub. L. 96–236, § 4, Apr. 22, 1980, 94 Stat. 337.)

§ 3605. Repealed. Pub. L. 105–277, div. G, subd. B, title XXII, § 2219(a)(5), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–817

Section, Pub. L. 96–236, § 5, Apr. 22, 1980, 94 Stat. 337, provided for reports to Congress.

§ 3606. Repealed. Pub. L. 105–362, title I, § 101(g), Nov. 10, 1998, 112 Stat. 3281

Section, Pub. L. 96–236, § 6, Apr. 22, 1980, 94 Stat. 337, related to protection of interests of United States consumers.

CHAPTER 68—AGRICULTURAL SUBTERMINAL FACILITIES

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3703.	State and regional plans.
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	(e) Approved State plans; approved regional plans.
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§ 3701. Congressional findings and declarations

Congress finds and declares that—

(1) an adequate system for the efficient transient storage and movement of bulk agricultural commodities is essential to the overall success of the agricultural industry of the Nation, the development of rural areas of the Nation, and the economic stability of the Nation;

(2) the movement and storage of bulk agricultural commodities has been seriously and

repeatedly impeded by shortages of transient storage facilities, adequate rail rolling stock, and the deterioration of many railroad track beds and rural highways throughout the United States;

(3) the efficient movement and storage of bulk agricultural commodities may be achieved and facilitated by the joint location at strategic points throughout the United States of transient storage facilities and multimodal terminal facilities constructed especially for the efficient shipment and receipt of agricultural commodities; and

(4) the location of such facilities must be carefully planned to assure maximum benefits to producers of agricultural commodities and unprocessed agricultural products and utilization of the most efficient means of transporting bulk agricultural commodities for domestic and export markets.

(Pub. L. 96–358, § 2, Sept. 25, 1980, 94 Stat. 1184.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 6 of Pub. L. 96–358 provided that: “The provisions of this Act [enacting this chapter and amending section 1932 of this title] shall become effective October 1, 1980.”

SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 96–358 provided: “That this Act [enacting this chapter and amending section 1932 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Agricultural Subterminal Facilities Act of 1980’.”

§ 3702. Definitions

As used in this chapter, the term—

(1) “bulk agricultural commodity” means any agricultural commodity that can be transported in bulk and can be temporarily stored in bulk quantities without undergoing processing or packaging. Such term also includes any commodity or product that is used by producers in the production of agricultural commodities and that can be stored or shipped in bulk, such as fertilizer and fuel;

(2) “unprocessed agricultural products” means food, fiber, and other agricultural products that have not been packaged or otherwise prepared for retail sale, including animal products and unfinished cotton, wool, leather, or any other unfinished natural material;

(3) “Secretary” means Secretary of Agriculture;

(4) “subterminal facility” means any facility that is located in the area of production or consumption of agricultural commodities or any major storage or major export point for such commodities and is located at a place that conveniently serves the needs of producers, purchasers, and consumers of bulk agricultural commodities, and is—

(A) used for the transient storage of bulk agricultural commodities and may include equipment or structures necessary for the transportation, upgrading, receiving, drying, or loading out of such commodities; or

(B) any rail siding, loading, or unloading facility that can accommodate unit railroad trains or multiple car trains and other appropriate transportation modes designed for the transport of bulk agricultural commodities and production materials; and