

consumption on or after Aug. 31, 1963, see section 501(a) of Pub. L. 87-456.

§ 1857. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-127, title II, § 274, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 976

Section, acts May 28, 1956, ch. 327, title II, § 207, 70 Stat. 200; Oct. 11, 1962, Pub. L. 87-793, § 607(a)(6), 76 Stat. 849, related to appointment and duties of surplus disposal administrator.

§ 1858. Repealed. Pub. L. 89-544, § 8(a), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 658

Section, act May 28, 1956, ch. 327, title II, § 209, 70 Stat. 201, established a bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products.

§ 1859. Donation to penal and correctional institutions

Notwithstanding any other limitations as to the disposal of surplus commodities acquired through price support operations, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized on such terms and under such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem in the public interest, and upon application, to donate food commodities acquired through price support operations to Federal penal and correctional institutions, and to State correctional institutions for minors, other than those in which food service is provided for inmates on a fee, contract, or concession basis.

(May 28, 1956, ch. 327, title II, § 210, 70 Stat. 202.)

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION TO PURCHASE AND DONATE FLOUR AND CORNMEAL

Pub. L. 85-683, Aug. 19, 1958, 72 Stat. 635, as authorizing Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase and donate flour and cornmeal when it has wheat or corn available for donation pursuant to this section, see note set out under section 1431 of this title.

§ 1860. Federal irrigation, drainage, and flood-control projects

(a) Restriction on crop loans or farm payments or benefits

For a period of three years from May 28, 1956, no agricultural commodity determined by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with subsection (c) of this section to be in surplus supply shall receive any crop loans or Federal farm payments or benefits if grown on any newly irrigated or drained lands within any Federal irrigation or drainage project hereafter authorized unless such lands were used for the production of such commodity prior to May 28, 1956.

(b) Contract provisions; ineligibility for benefits

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be included, in all irrigation, drainage, or flood-control contracts entered into with respect to Federal irrigation, drainage, or flood-control projects hereafter authorized, such provisions as they may deem necessary to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this section. For a period of three years from May 28, 1956, surplus crops grown on lands reclaimed by flood-control projects hereafter authorized and the lands so reclaimed shall be ineligible for any benefits under the soil-bank provisions of this Act and under price support legislation.

(c) Determination and proclamation of surplus agricultural commodities

On or before October 1 of each year, the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine and proclaim the agricultural commodities the supplies of which are in excess of estimated requirements for domestic consumption and export plus adequate reserves for emergencies. The commodities so proclaimed shall be considered to be in surplus supply for the purposes of this section during the succeeding crop year.

(d) "Federal irrigation or drainage project" defined

For the purposes of this section the term "Federal irrigation or drainage project" means any irrigation or drainage project subject to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) in effect at the date of the adoption of this amendment and any irrigation or drainage project subject to the laws relating to irrigation and drainage administered by the Department of Agriculture or the Secretary of Agriculture.

(May 28, 1956, ch. 327, title II, § 211, 70 Stat. 202.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The soil-bank provisions of this Act, referred to in subsec. (c), probably means those provisions of act May 28, 1956, ch. 327, known as the Agricultural Act of 1956, which enacted the Soil Bank Act, and which were classified to subchapters I to III (§1801 et seq.) of chapter 45 of this title. The Soil Bank Act was repealed by Pub. L. 89-321, title VI, § 601, Nov. 3, 1965, 79 Stat. 1206. For complete classification of the Soil Bank Act to the Code prior to repeal, see Tables.

The Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), referred to in subsec. (d), are classified generally to chapter 12 (§371 et seq.) of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 371 of Title 43 and Tables.

The date of the adoption of this amendment, referred to in subsec. (d), probably means the date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1956, which was May 28, 1956.

CHAPTER 47—INTERCHANGE OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE EMPLOYEES

§§ 1881 to 1888. Repealed. Pub. L. 91-648, title IV, § 403, Jan. 5, 1971, 84 Stat. 1925

Sections, act Aug. 2, 1956, ch. 878, §§1-8, 70 Stat. 934, related to:

Section 1881, declaration of purpose;

Section 1882, definitions;

Section 1883, cooperative agreements and period of assignment;

Section 1884, amended Aug. 4, 1965, Pub. L. 89-106, § 6, 79 Stat. 432, Departmental employees, status, salary and leave rights, and disability or death arising out of injury;

Section 1885, travel expenses of departmental employees;

Section 1886, State employees: appointments or detail, compensation, and supervision of duties;

Section 1887, State employees: conflict of interest and disability or death arising out of injury; and

Section 1888, travel expenses of state employees. See section 3371 et seq. of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL

Repeal effective sixty days after Jan. 5, 1971, see section 404 of Pub. L. 91-648, set out as an Effective Date

note under section 3371 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

CHAPTER 48—HUMANE METHODS OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

Sec.	
1901.	Findings and declaration of policy.
1902.	Humane methods.
1903.	Repealed.
1904.	Methods research; designation of methods.
1905.	Repealed.
1906.	Exemption of ritual slaughter.
1907.	Practices involving nonambulatory livestock.
	(a) Report.
	(b) Authority.
	(c) Administration and enforcement.

§ 1901. Findings and declaration of policy

The Congress finds that the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock prevents needless suffering; results in safer and better working conditions for persons engaged in the slaughtering industry; brings about improvement of products and economies in slaughtering operations; and produces other benefits for producers, processors, and consumers which tend to expedite an orderly flow of livestock and livestock products in interstate and foreign commerce. It is therefore declared to be the policy of the United States that the slaughtering of livestock and the handling of livestock in connection with slaughter shall be carried out only by humane methods.

(Pub. L. 85-765, § 1, Aug. 27, 1958, 72 Stat. 862.)

SHORT TITLE OF 1978 AMENDMENT

For citation of Pub. L. 95-445, Oct. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 1069, as the "Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978", see Short Title of 1978 Amendment note set out under section 601 of Title 21, Food and Drugs.

ENFORCEMENT OF HUMANE METHODS OF SLAUGHTER ACT OF 1958

Pub. L. 107-171, title X, § 10305, May 13, 2002, 116 Stat. 493, provided that:

"(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should—

"(1) continue tracking the number of violations of Public Law 85-765 (7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.; commonly known as the 'Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1958') and report the results and relevant trends annually to Congress; and

"(2) fully enforce Public Law 85-765 by ensuring that humane methods in the slaughter of livestock—

"(A) prevent needless suffering;

"(B) result in safer and better working conditions for persons engaged in slaughtering operations;

"(C) bring about improvement of products and economies in slaughtering operations; and

"(D) produce other benefits for producers, processors, and consumers that tend to expedite an orderly flow of livestock and livestock products in interstate and foreign commerce.

"(b) UNITED STATES POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the slaughtering of livestock and the handling of livestock in connection with slaughter shall be carried out only by humane methods, as provided by Public Law 85-765."

COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION OF EQUINE FOR SLAUGHTER

Pub. L. 104-127, title IX, subtitle A, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 1184, provided that:

"SEC. 901. FINDINGS.

"Because of the unique and special needs of equine being transported to slaughter, Congress finds that it is

appropriate for the Secretary of Agriculture to issue guidelines for the regulation of the commercial transportation of equine for slaughter by persons regularly engaged in that activity within the United States.

"SEC. 902. DEFINITIONS.

"In this subtitle:

"(1) COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION.—The term 'commercial transportation' means the regular operation for profit of a transport business that uses trucks, tractors, trailers, or semitrailers, or any combination thereof, propelled or drawn by mechanical power on any highway or public road.

"(2) EQUINE FOR SLAUGHTER.—The term 'equine for slaughter' means any member of the Equidae family being transferred to a slaughter facility, including an assembly point, feedlot, or stockyard.

"(3) PERSON.—The term 'person'—

"(A) means any individual, partnership, corporation, or cooperative association that regularly engages in the commercial transportation of equine for slaughter; but

"(B) does not include any individual or other entity referred to in subparagraph (A) that occasionally transports equine for slaughter incidental to the principal activity of the individual or other entity in production agriculture.

"SEC. 903. REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION OF EQUINE FOR SLAUGHTER.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of Agriculture may issue guidelines for the regulation of the commercial transportation of equine for slaughter by persons regularly engaged in that activity within the United States.

"(b) ISSUES FOR REVIEW.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall review the food, water, and rest provided to equine for slaughter in transit, the segregation of stallions from other equine during transit, and such other issues as the Secretary considers appropriate.

"(c) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture may—

"(1) require any person to maintain such records and reports as the Secretary considers necessary;

"(2) conduct such investigations and inspections as the Secretary considers necessary; and

"(3) establish and enforce appropriate and effective civil penalties.

"SEC. 904. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY TO EQUINE FOR SLAUGHTER.

"Nothing in this subtitle authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the routine or regular transportation, to slaughter or elsewhere, of—

"(1) livestock other than equine; or

"(2) poultry.

"SEC. 905. EFFECTIVE DATE.

"This subtitle shall become effective on the first day of the first month that begins 30 days or more after the date of enactment of this Act [Apr. 4, 1996]."

§ 1902. Humane methods

No method of slaughtering or handling in connection with slaughtering shall be deemed to comply with the public policy of the United States unless it is humane. Either of the following two methods of slaughtering and handling are hereby found to be humane:

(a) in the case of cattle, calves, horses, mules, sheep, swine, and other livestock, all animals are rendered insensible to pain by a single blow or gunshot or an electrical, chemical or other means that is rapid and effective, before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut; or

(b) by slaughtering in accordance with the ritual requirements of the Jewish faith or any