

(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.

§ 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, subdiv. 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

Sec.	
3701.	Congressional findings and declarations.
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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

(5) "region" means two or more States acting together to develop a coordinated regional subterminal facilities plan.

(Pub. L. 96-358, §3, Sept. 25, 1980, 94 Stat. 1184.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in the introductory phrase, was in the original "this Act," meaning Pub. L. 96-358, Sept. 25, 1980, 94 Stat. 1184, known as the Agricultural Subterminal Facilities Act of 1980, which enacted this chapter and amended section 1932 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3701 of this title and Tables.

§ 3703. State and regional plans

(a) Grants; requisite provisions of plans

(1) The Secretary shall, beginning not more than one hundred and eighty days after October 1, 1980, make financial assistance available to any State that makes application therefor, and that otherwise meets the requirements of this section, for the purpose of assisting such State in the development of a subterminal facilities plan (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the "State plan") for such State. Assistance under this section shall be made available in the form of a grant. No grant may be made to any State unless the Governor of such State or the appropriate agency of such State makes an application therefor as provided in this section. To the maximum extent practicable, the personnel and resources of the colleges or universities in the State which are eligible to receive funds under the Act of July 2, 1862 (7 U.S.C. 301-305, 307, and 308), or the Act of August 30, 1890 (7 U.S.C. 321-326 and 328), including Tuskegee Institute, shall be utilized in developing the subterminal facilities plan for that State pursuant to this section.

(2) The Secretary may also make grants under this section available to two or more States acting together to develop a coordinated regional subterminal facilities plan (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the "regional plan") for such region.

(3) Grants made under this section to any State or region may not exceed 80 per centum of the cost of preparing the State or regional plan.

(4) The State or regional plan shall prescribe in detail the actions such State or region proposes to take in order to (A) facilitate the efficient and competitive movement of bulk agricultural commodities from the points of production within such State or region to major market or export points, (B) provide adequate storage facilities for such commodities between points of production and market, (C) provide adequate receiving, storage, and loading facilities for any bulk agricultural commodity, and (D) assure that such facilities will be located at sites that will result in maximum benefits to local producers.

(5) Each State or regional plan shall include the following: