

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Amendment of this section and repeal of Pub. L. 110-234 by Pub. L. 110-246 effective May 22, 2008, the date of enactment of Pub. L. 110-234, see section 4 of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as an Effective Date note under section 8701 of this title.

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 106-224 applicable beginning with the 2001 crop of an agricultural commodity, see section 171(b)(2)(G) of Pub. L. 106-224, set out as a note under section 1501 of this title.

## TRANSITION PROVISIONS

Pub. L. 110-234, title I, §1603(f)(2), May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1011, and Pub. L. 110-246, §4(a), title I, §1603(f)(2), June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 1739, provided that: "Section 196(i) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333(i)), as in effect on September 30, 2007, shall apply with respect to the 2007 and 2008 crops of any eligible crop."

[Pub. L. 110-234 and Pub. L. 110-246 enacted identical provisions. Pub. L. 110-234 was repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as a note under section 8701 of this title.]

Section as in effect on day before June 20, 2000, to continue to apply with respect to 1999 crop year, and to apply with respect to 2000 crop year, to extent application of an amendment by Pub. L. 106-224 is delayed under section 171(b) or by terms of the amendment, see section 173 of Pub. L. 106-224, set out as a note under section 1501 of this title.

**§ 7334. Flood risk reduction****(a) In general**

During fiscal years 1996 through 2002, the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the "Secretary") may enter into a contract with a producer on a farm who has contract acreage under the Agricultural Market Transition Act [7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.] that is frequently flooded.

**(b) Duties of producers**

Under the terms of the contract, with respect to acres that are subject to the contract, the producer must agree to—

- (1) the termination of any contract acreage and production flexibility contract under the Agricultural Market Transition Act [7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.];
- (2) forgo loans for contract commodities, oilseeds, and extra long staple cotton;
- (3) not apply for crop insurance issued or reinsured by the Secretary;
- (4) comply with applicable highly erodible land and wetlands conservation compliance requirements established under title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.);
- (5) not apply for any conservation program payments from the Secretary;
- (6) not apply for disaster program benefits provided by the Secretary; and
- (7) refund the payments, with interest, issued under the flood risk reduction contract to the Secretary, if the producer violates the terms of the contract or if the producer transfers the property to another person who violates the contract.

**(c) Duties of Secretary**

In return for a contract entered into by a producer under this section, the Secretary shall pay

the producer an amount that is not more than 95 percent of projected contract payments under the Agricultural Market Transition Act [7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.] that the Secretary estimates the producer would otherwise have received during the period beginning at the time the contract is entered into under this section and ending September 30, 2002.

**(d) Commodity Credit Corporation**

The Secretary shall carry out the program authorized by this section (other than subsection (e) of this section) through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

**(e) Additional payments****(1) In general**

Subject to the availability of advanced appropriations, the Secretary may make payments to a producer described in subsection (a) of this section, in addition to the payments provided under subsection (c) of this section, to offset other estimated Federal Government outlays on frequently flooded land.

**(2) Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out paragraph (1).

**(f) Limitation on payments**

Amounts made available for production flexibility contracts under section 7213 of this title shall be reduced by an amount that is equal to the contract payments that producers forgo under subsection (b)(1) of this section.

(Pub. L. 104-127, title III, §385, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 1016.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Agricultural Market Transition Act, referred to in subsecs. (a), (b)(1), and (c), is title I of Pub. L. 104-127, Apr. 4, 1996, 110 Stat. 896, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see References in Text note set out under section 7201 of this title and Tables.

The Food Security Act of 1985, referred to in subsec. (b)(4), is Pub. L. 99-198, Dec. 23, 1985, 99 Stat. 1354, as amended. Title XII of the Act, popularly known as the "Sodbuster Law", is classified principally to chapter 58 (§3801 et seq.) of Title 16, Conservation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1985 Amendment note set out under section 1281 of this title and Tables.

## CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of title III of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, and not as part of title I of the Act, known as the Agricultural Market Transition Act, which comprises this chapter.

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## SUBCHAPTER I—COMMODITY PROMOTION AND EVALUATION

## § 7401. Commodity promotion and evaluation

## (a) “Commodity promotion law” defined

In this section, the term “commodity promotion law” means a Federal law that provides for the establishment and operation of a promotion program regarding an agricultural commodity that includes a combination of promotion, research, industry information, or consumer information activities, is funded by mandatory assessments on producers or processors, and is designed to maintain or expand markets and uses for the commodity (as determined by the Secretary). The term includes—

- (1) the marketing promotion provisions under section 608c(6)(I) of this title;

- (2) Public Law 89–502 (7 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.);
- (3) title III of Public Law 91–670 (7 U.S.C. 2611 et seq.);
- (4) Public Law 93–428 (7 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.);
- (5) Public Law 94–294 (7 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.);
- (6) subtitle B of title I of Public Law 98–180 (7 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.);
- (7) Public Law 98–590 (7 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.);
- (8) subtitle B of title XVI of Public Law 99–198 (7 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.);
- (9) subtitle C of title XVI of Public Law 99–198 (7 U.S.C. 4901 et seq.);
- (10) subtitle B of title XIX of Public Law 101–624 (7 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.);
- (11) subtitle E of title XIX of Public Law 101–624 (7 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.);
- (12) subtitle H of title XIX of Public Law 101–624 (7 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.);
- (13) Public Law 103–190 (7 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.);
- (14) Public Law 103–407 (7 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.);
- (15) subchapter II of this chapter;
- (16) subchapter III of this chapter;
- (17) subchapter IV of this chapter;
- (18) subchapter V of this chapter; or
- (19) any other provision of law enacted after April 4, 1996, that provides for the establishment and operation of a promotion program described in the first sentence.

## (b) Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) It is in the national public interest and vital to the welfare of the agricultural economy of the United States to maintain and expand existing markets and develop new markets and uses for agricultural commodities through industry-funded, Government-supervised, generic commodity promotion programs established under commodity promotion laws.

(2) These generic commodity promotion programs, funded by the agricultural producers or processors who most directly reap the benefits of the programs and supervised by the Secretary of Agriculture, provide a unique opportunity for producers and processors to inform consumers about their products.

(3) The central congressional purpose underlying each commodity promotion law has always been to maintain and expand markets for the agricultural commodity covered by the law, rather than to maintain or expand the share of those markets held by any individual producer or processor.

(4) The commodity promotion laws were neither designed nor intended to prohibit or restrict, and the promotion programs established and funded pursuant to these laws do not prohibit or restrict, individual advertising or promotion of the covered commodities by any producer, processor, or group of producers or processors.

(5) It has never been the intent of Congress for the generic commodity promotion programs established and funded by the commodity promotion laws to replace the individual advertising and promotion efforts of producers or processors.

(6) An individual producer’s or processor’s own advertising initiatives are typically designed to increase the share of the market held by that producer or processor rather than