



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service



UNITED STATES
WAREHOUSE ACT 2019
**ANNUAL
REPORT**



WAREHOUSE AND COMMODITY
MANAGEMENT DIVISION
FAIR TRADE PRACTICES PROGRAM
MARCH 2020



CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| FOREWORD | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION | 2 |
| United States Warehouse Act..... | 2 |
| Warehouse and Commodity Management Division Overview | 2 |
| Key Services..... | 3 |
| Organizational Structure | 3 |
| Employees and Locations | 3 |
| Key Stakeholders | 4 |
| 2019 USWA OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS | 5 |
| USWA Administration Realignment | 5 |
| FY 2019 Warehouse License and Capacity Overview | 5 |
| Warehouse Receipts | 8 |
| Warehouse and Inventory Examinations | 8 |
| FY 2019 Inspector, Weigher, Classifier and Grader Licenses | 9 |
| FINANCIAL INFORMATION | 10 |
| FY 2019 Financials | 10 |
| EFFICIENCIES AND COST SAVINGS | 12 |
| Efficient Use of Personnel..... | 12 |
| IT Modernization (eWCMD)..... | 12 |
| WCMD Cost Control Monitoring and Management | 13 |
| FY2020 USER-FEES | 14 |
| CONCLUSION | 21 |

FOREWORD

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is pleased to present the United States Warehouse Act 2019 Annual Report.

Fiscal Year 2019 (FY 2019) represented 103 years of USDA and industry partnership dedicated to developing, growing, and maintaining America's public commodity warehousing system through the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act (USWA).

Ongoing warehouse commodity market shifts, mergers, and consolidations continued in 2019. These trends were reflected in fewer warehouse licenses and a slight decrease in functional units and capacity.

In 2019, USDA completed transitioning the administration of the USWA from the USDA Farm Service Agency to AMS. The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture directed this change to enhance accountability and customer service in supporting the

USWA. The transition provided the opportunity to review business practices and approach operations in new ways.

Throughout FY 2019, USDA implemented strategies to deliver USWA services in the most financially responsible, efficient, and effective means possible. Emphasis was placed on streamlining business processes, investing in the modernization of outdated and unaligned technology applications, recruiting, developing, and retaining a talented and flexible workforce, implementing cost monitoring and control systems, and ensuring an adequate financial reserve for the program. These efforts enabled USDA to reduce staff time and costs associated with travel and administrative functions, improve responsiveness, accuracy, and quality of service, and strengthen the financial solvency of the program.

This year's report provides an overview of USWA operations, financial solvency, and efficiencies gained in FY 2019 (October 1, 2018 - September 30, 2019).



INTRODUCTION

Serving the Agricultural Commodity Warehouse System Since 1916

United States Warehouse Act

The USWA was enacted in 1916 to stabilize and standardize the agricultural commodity warehouse system. The Act provides for the licensing of public warehouse operators in the business of storing agricultural products, examination of such federally licensed warehouses, and collection of fees to sustain the operation and administration of such efforts. Participation in the USWA program is voluntary. Participants may choose to obtain licensing under USWA to meet State or other industry requirements. Warehouse examiners audit the financial status, operational facility, and the integrity of the commodities stored in the licensed warehouse.

The USWA has been instrumental in the development, growth, and maintenance of a public commodity warehousing system. It provides a foundation for commerce and trade to build upon by permitting Federal Reserve member-banks to give loans to farmers on the security of their crops that are warehoused in Federal storage units as collateral. Negotiable warehouse receipts, validated by the USWA, are widely used and greatly valued by the public banking system, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and Commodity Exchanges. Regulations issued under the authority of the Act offer protection and a safety net to agricultural produc-

ers across the United States. The Act has been a primary tool used to facilitate standardization in business practices throughout the industry. Warehouse operators who apply must meet the USDA standards established within the USWA and its regulations. Applicants agree to be licensed under the USWA, to observe the rules for licensing, and to pay associated user-fees.

The USWA requires the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to publish an annual report on the actions taken each year to minimize the fees established under the USWA by improving efficiencies and reducing costs. The 2019 USWA Annual Report provides an overview of program operations, financial status, and actions taken to improve efficiencies and reduce costs.

Warehouse and Commodity Management Division Overview

The USWA is administered by the USDA, AMS, Fair Trade Practices Program (FTPP), Warehouse and Commodity Management Division (WCMD). The WCMD also conducts various activities on behalf of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Those activities, while sometimes tangentially related to USWA activities, are funded separately through appropriations.

Key Services

Under authority of the USWA, WCMD provides key services to the agricultural commodity industry that protect depositors, support inventory accuracy, and ensure accountability from commodity warehouses. Warehouses are licensed through examination of ownership and operational control, financial assurance, and necessary records. WCMD also licenses private industry inspectors, weighers, classifiers, and graders. WCMD controls the printing, issuance, and cancellation of paper warehouse receipts. Central filing systems for electronic warehouse receipts and other electronic documents are licensed and audited. Examinations of warehouses are conducted to determine the suitability of those facilities for storage of specific commodities. Inventories are compared with daily position records. Individual units are identified and examined for nonfungible commodities. Fiscal viability is verified through review of financial statements. WCMD collects user-fees through a monthly statement process. Risks to depositors are minimized by seizing control, if necessary, of in-store inventories in cases of financial insolvency and cause.

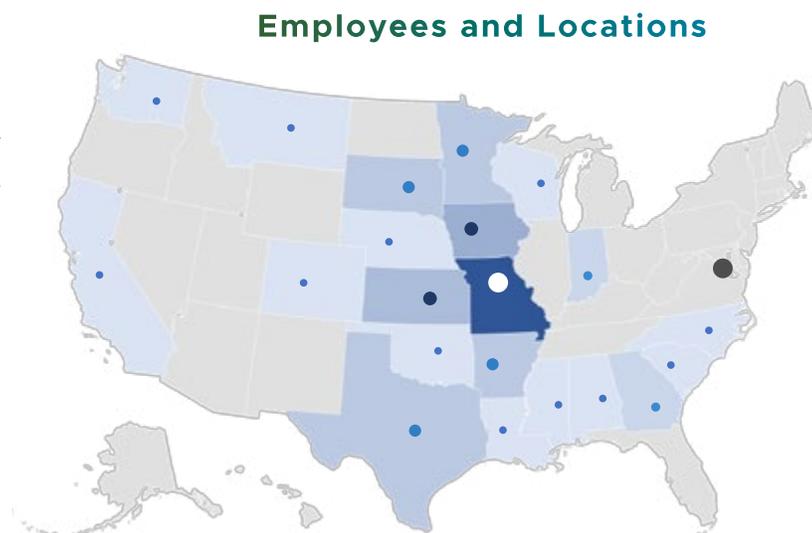
Organizational Structure

The WCMD is made up of four organizational components including the Division Director’s Office, the Examination Branch, the License and Storage Contract Branch, and the Commodity Management Branch. USWA services are delivered by staff in WCMD’s Examination Branch and the License and Storage Contract Branch with support provided by the Office of the Director.

Employees and Locations

The WCMD staff supporting USWA activities are strategically located throughout the continental United States. There are field-based agricultural warehouse examiners and staff in Kansas City, MO, and Washington, DC. Staff members split their time between USWA and other program activities to maximize efficient resource allocation.

In FY 2019, USDA user-fees supported 21 staff years to support licensing, examinations, and general administration of the USWA program and activities. A staff year represents 2,080 hours.



Key Stakeholders

USWA stakeholders have a shared interest in protecting agricultural commodity depositors, which include farmers, cooperatives, merchandisers, banks, investors, Commodity Credit Corporation, and other entities. Warehouses that acquire USWA licenses are USWA customers. Industry associations that represent warehouse operators and other agricultural sectors work closely with WCMD to support delivery of services, improve efficiencies, and resolve issues quickly. Associations of government entities with shared responsibilities or interests in oversight of agricultural commodity warehouses are key partners. USWA license holders provide services to depositors under authority of the USWA and in close partnership with WCMD.

WAREHOUSE AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS

- American Cotton Shippers Association
- American Peanut Shellers Association
- Cotton Growers Warehouse Association
- Cotton Warehouse Association of America
- National Cotton Council
- National Grain and Feed Association
- National Peanut Buying Point Association
- US Dry Pea and Lentil Association
- US Rice Producers Association
- USA Rice Federation

ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES AND INTERESTS

- Association of Grain Regulatory Officials
- National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
- USDA - AMS Commodity Procurement Program
- USDA - Farm Service Agency
- United States Agency for International Development

LICENSED PROVIDERS

- eGrain, Incorporated
- EWR, Incorporated
- InterContinental Exchange (eCOPS, LLC)

2019 USWA OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

A Year of Change, Innovation, and Investment

USWA Administration Realignment

At the beginning of FY 2019, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture formally delegated administration of USWA programs to AMS (83 Federal Register 61309; November 29, 2018). Previously, the administration of the USWA was delegated to the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA). This realignment was part of the Secretary's plan to improve customer service and maximize efficiency throughout the Department. This organizational realignment, initiated in FY 2018, required comprehensive administrative changes to transition USWA business operations to AMS. Finance, budget, personnel, acquisition, technology, and other related operations and processes were integrated and modified to align within AMS. By mid-FY 2019, WCMD and the related USWA operations were fully integrated into AMS. Throughout the transition, WCMD maintained high-quality USWA service delivery, and continued to focus on improving efficiencies and reducing costs.

FY 2019 Warehouse License and Capacity Overview

The USWA authorizes WCMD to license warehouse operators who store agricultural products. Licensed warehouse operators must meet the standards established in the USWA and its regulations. Through the licensing program, WCMD works to verify quantity, quality, and financial arrangements to ensure commodities are properly accounted for and stored. Key indicators WCMD monitors include capacity (volume of licensed storage space), functional units (physical locations licensed for storage), and licenses (active licenses).

GRAIN LICENSES

In FY 2019, there were 564 licenses, 2,670 functional units, and 5.9 billion bushels of capacity. All decreased from FY 2018 by 3.7 percent, 1.0 percent, and 0.2 percent, respectively. FY 2019 reflected a continued trend of market consolidation, resulting in fewer USWA licenses and functional units. This is the first time since at least 1991 that licensed grain bushel capacity declined.

PEANUT LICENSES

In FY 2019, there were 30 licenses, 336 functional units, and 4.2 million tons capacity. Compared to FY 2018, this represents no change in the number of licenses, a 6.0 percent increase in functional units, and a 7.6 percent increase in capacity. License numbers have remained steady for the past 10 years.

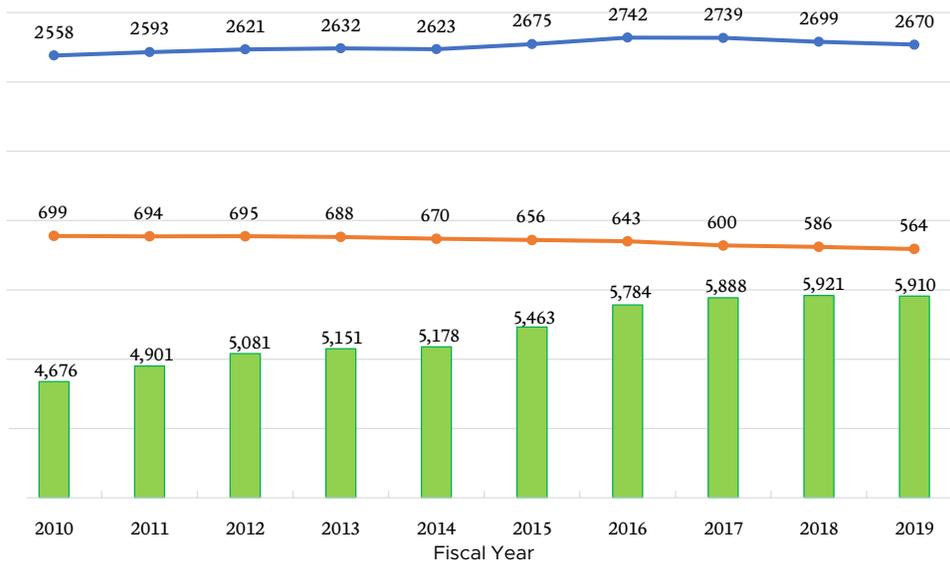
COTTON LICENSES

In FY 2019, there were 148 licenses, 161 functional units, and capacity of 8.0 million bales. All decreased from FY 2018 by 10.8 percent, 8.0 percent, and 4.9 percent, respectively. Capacity continues to vary each year depending on crop size and market demand. On average, 50 percent of commercial cotton storage space is licensed under USWA.

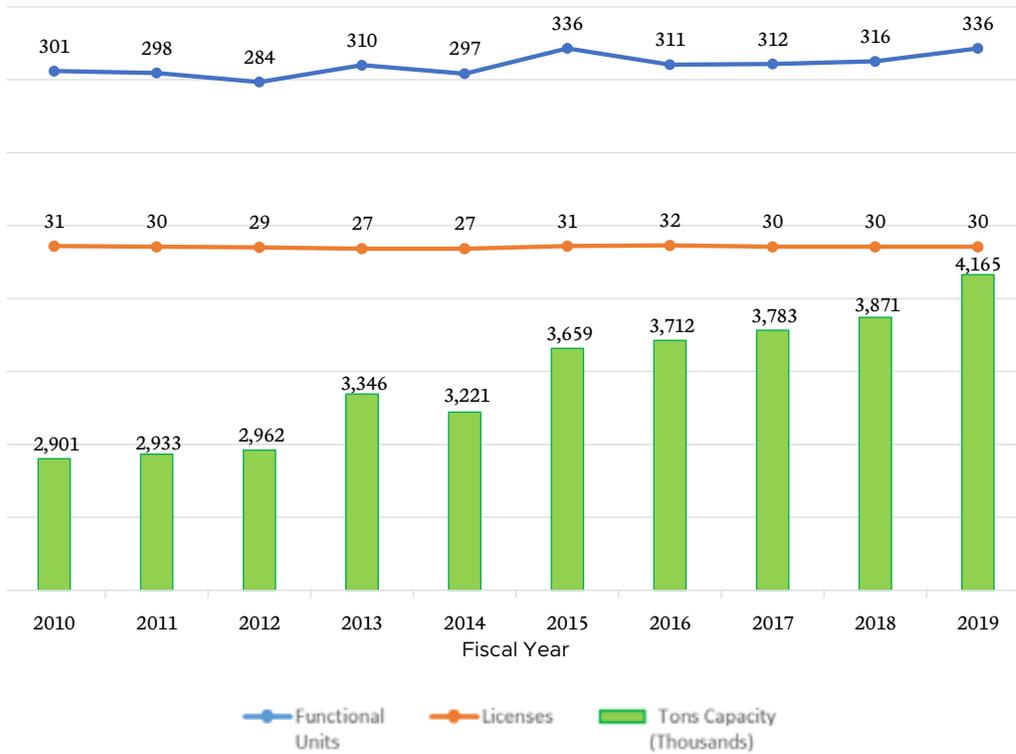
OTHER LICENSES

Other warehouse licenses held in FY 2019 included 35 licenses representing a variety of participants such as cottonseed, dry edible bean, and export food aid commodity warehouse operators, and electronic receipt providers. There were three licensees for cottonseed warehouses located in Missouri and Arkansas and 16 dry bean licensees located throughout the Midwest, West, and Pacific Northwest regions. The Export Food Aid Commodity warehouses account for 16 licensees located at 9 U.S. ports throughout 8 States.

Grain Functional Units, Licenses, and Capacity Chart



Peanut Functional Units, Licenses, and Capacity Chart



Cotton Functional Units, Licenses, and Capacity Chart



Warehouse Receipts

Warehouse receipts are issued by licensed warehouse operators as documents of title to commodities in storage. Warehouse receipts can either be in paper or electronic form. WCMD licenses three providers of electronic warehouse receipts (EWRs) for the maintenance of the EWR central filing system: EWR Inc., eGrain, Inc., and eCOPs, LLC. The central filing systems allow for an efficient and secure method of issuance, storage, transfer, and auditing functions. The USWA establishes associated standards and validations that enhance the EWRs acceptance by the commodity industry.

GRAIN ELECTRONIC WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

In FY 2019, 10,464 grain EWRs were issued covering 1.13 billion bushels. Compared to FY 2018, grain receipts declined 25.3 percent while volume covered increased 18.7 percent.

PEANUT ELECTRONIC WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

In FY 2019, 33,718 peanut EWRs were issued covering 2.17 million tons. Compared to FY 2018, peanut receipts declined 24.7 percent and volume covered also declined 18.6 percent.

COTTON ELECTRONIC WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

In FY 2019, 17.48 million cotton EWRs were issued covering 17.48 million bales. Compared to FY 2018, cotton receipts and bales declined 13.4 percent.

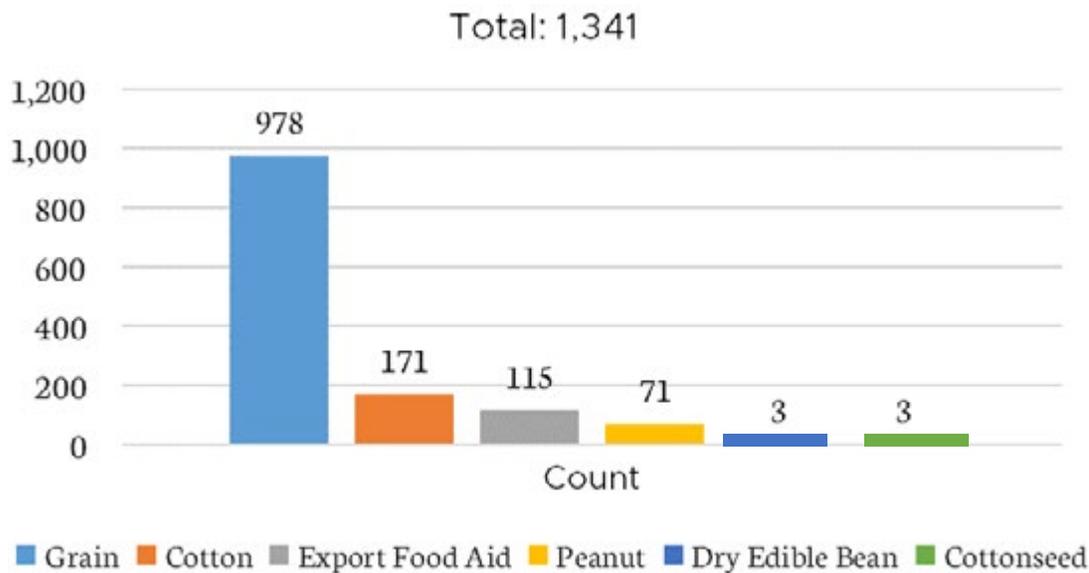
Warehouse and Inventory Examinations

WCMD conducts examinations of warehouses for USWA compliance. Examinations consist of documentation of storage obligations, physical inventory of stored commodities, comparison of inventory with storage obligations, review of the physical warehouse's suitability for storage of specific commodities, and a review of the warehouse's business practices for conformance with USWA regulatory requirements.

WCMD conducted 1,341 examinations of USWA warehouses in FY 2019. A total of 427 of these examinations were Location Examinations, allowing a modified examination process permitting some examination procedures to be conducted at individual warehouse locations. This process is used primarily on large multi-location warehouse license groups where a coordinated inventory is impractical. The use of Location Examinations as an optional approach is in response to changing market dynamics as the overall industry continues to consolidate and reduce the number of licenses while steadily increasing the number of functional units.

Warehouse examinations may result in the issuance of a Memorandum of Adjustment that identifies corrective actions needed to remain in compliance with the USWA. These corrective actions are monitored until resolved. When severe items are noted, administrative action is taken with the warehouse license. These actions can include accelerated examinations, special examinations, suspensions, or termination of the license. FY 2019 warehouse examinations resulted in one license suspension and no forced license terminations.

FY 2019 Examinations



FY 2019 Inspector, Weigher, Classifier and Grader Licenses

WCMD licenses private industry inspectors, weighers, classifiers, and graders. These licenses are issued to provide documented validation and legal recourse of the weighing, inspecting, and grading process. In FY 2019, there were more than 12,000 active USWA licenses for private industry samplers, inspectors, weighers, classifiers, and graders of agricultural products.



FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Maintaining Financial Solvency

The USWA mandates the collection of fees to cover the costs of administering the USWA program and authorizes rate changes, as necessary. The fees cover direct and indirect costs of providing services. Direct expenses include the cost of salaries, employee benefits, and non-labor operating costs incurred from providing USWA services. Indirect or administrative expenses include budget, human resources, legal services, and information technology.

FY 2019 Financials

At the end of FY 2019, USWA user-fee collections totaled \$3.66 million. FY 2019 total collections increased 10 percent compared to FY 2018.

FY 2019 expenses totaled \$4.18 million.

- Personnel salaries and benefits made up the largest expense, representing \$2.46 million or 59 percent of expenses. These funds supported 21 staff years in FY 2019.
- Technology expenses associated with major modernization initiatives accounted for \$600,812 or 14 percent of expenses. These included the launch of a major 5-year information technology (IT) modernization project designed to replace seven outdated technology platforms with one integrated system known as eWCMD.

- Administrative expenses covering administration and shared services within USDA, AMS and FTRP accounted for \$667,139 or 16 percent of total spending.
- Non-labor expenses total \$458,068 or 11 percent of total spending.

The FY 2019 year-end reserve balance of \$0.96 million is equivalent to 2.7 months of operating expenses. The purpose of the reserve account is to buffer unexpected changes in user-fee income due to changes in licensed warehouse capacity to cover accrued liabilities in the event of unexpected program cessation and to support other unforeseen needs.

FY 2019 FINANCIALS

Beginning Balance as of October 1, 2018: \$1,483,132

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| User-fee Collections | Cash Collections | \$3,659,342 |
| | Total Collections | \$3,659,342 |
| Expenses | Salaries and Benefits | \$2,458,092 |
| | Non-Labor Operating Expenses | \$458,068 |
| | Subtotal: Direct Expenses | \$2,916,160 |
| | Information Technology Contracts | \$600,812 |
| | Administrative Cost | \$667,139 |
| | Subtotal: Indirect Expenses | \$1,267,951 |
| | Total Expenses | \$4,184,111 |

Ending Balance as of September 30, 2019: \$958,363

EFFICIENCIES AND COST SAVINGS

Gaining Efficiencies and Controlling Costs

The USWA authorizes the collection of fees to administer the program and requires the Secretary “to minimize the fees established under this section by improving efficiencies and reducing costs, including the efficient use of personnel to the extent practicable and consistent with the effective implementation of this Act.” Accordingly, WCMD continues to implement cost controls and simultaneously explore and implement innovative strategies to gain additional efficiencies.

Efficient Use of Personnel

In FY 2019, personnel expenses (salaries and benefits) represented 59 percent of all USWA costs and provided for a total of 21 staff years in support of USWA services. Services were provided by personnel strategically located near USWA stakeholders across the United States. Rather than dedicating personnel exclusively to USWA duties and responsibilities, WCMD hires, develops, cross trains, and assigns work to enable maximum flexibility and responsiveness to customer needs. Examiners spend approximately 40 percent of their time on USWA services, and the remaining 60 percent is allocated to other programs. Cross training, geographic distribution of personnel, and flexible scheduling enable WCMD to reduce staff and travel time and related costs, while improving

response time. WCMD also provides hands-on training for examiners to increase staff retention, reduce turnover time and expense, and decrease training costs. Labor and travel expenditures are tracked against budget targets on a real-time basis to support optimal scheduling of services. During FY 2019, WCMD reduced time spent by examiners on travel and administrative tasks by 1 percent, increasing the time spent on warehouse examinations, inspections, and audits.

IT Modernization (eWCMD)

Historically, WCMD relied upon seven different technology platforms to support USWA operations. These aging systems are inefficient, lack integration, require stakeholders to communicate with multiple points of contact to receive information and services, and do not conform with current security requirements. Personnel must make duplicate data entries, transmit information manually, and are not able to access critical information and data required for efficient delivery of USWA-related services.

In FY 2019, WCMD launched Phase 1 of eWCMD, a major IT modernization initiative, to align with departmental security requirements, re-engineer business operations, and develop a single integrated technology platform to replace the legacy

systems. Development and deployment of eWCMD is projected to take 3 years and will focus on development of key functionalities each year.

- Phase 1: Entities, Licenses, Examination (August 2019)
- Phase 2: Licensing Actions, Financial Review, Invoicing (December 2020)
- Phase 3: Other Program Areas (September 2021)

eWCMD represents an investment that will result in improved customer service. When fully developed, users will experience improved service response time and on-demand access to accurate, quantitative data delivered in a user-friendly format. This includes visibility of licensed and other authorized storage space data, enhanced inventory control applications, and online delivery of statements. The online availability of this information will support planning and marketing efforts for USWA licensees.

In August 2019, Phase 1 of eWCMD was completed and deployed to production. Included in this phase was the establishment of the database for business entities, their respective warehouses and licenses, and warehouse examinations.

WCMD Cost Control Monitoring and Management

To manage and control costs in support of USWA, WCMD implements a variety of cost monitoring, management, and control activities. Labor and non-labor activity and expenses are separated and monitored on a real-time basis. Current and projected expense activities are tracked, compared, and analyzed to inform decisions on staff scheduling and assignment.



FY2020 USER FEES

In August 2019, USDA announced new fees for licensing and examining warehouses storing export food aid commodities, grain, nuts, sweeteners, wool, cotton, cottonseed, and dry beans. The new fees became effective on October 1, 2019. USDA increased the license action fees, service license fees, inspection fees, and annual user-fees charged to licensed warehouses to assure recovery of operational costs projected for USWA activities in FY 2020 and subsequent years. This fee adjustment reflects an approximate 10-percent increase over FY 2006-2019 rates. The fee increase was necessary to meet projected costs for administering the USWA program, including:

- IT Modernization Investment - a portion of the fee increase will fund a major information technology modernization project. The new system, known as eWCMD, will consolidate seven legacy IT systems into one unified and streamlined system. The system will equip warehouse staff with tools to better serve their customer and drive long-term efficiencies for the USWA program.
- Operating Reserve - the FY 2019 USWA operating reserve was equivalent to 2.7 months. The user-fee increase supports the need to maintain a sufficient reserve balance going forward.

Prior to 2019, the last USWA fee adjustment was made in January 2006, when fees increased 5 percent. Prior to the 2006 change, the most recent change was a 7.5-percent increase in October 1998.

Cotton Seed Fee Table Effective 10.1.2019

| License Action Fee | Service License Fee | Inspection Fee | Annual User Fee per Licensed Capacities |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| \$90 | \$40 | \$19 for each 1,000 short tons; MIN \$190, MAX \$1900 | \$19 for each 1,000 short tons or fraction thereof; \$750 MIN |



Cotton Fee Tables Effective 10.1.2019

| License Action Fee | Service License Fee | Inspection Fee |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| \$90 | \$40 | \$95 for each 1,000 bales; MIN \$190 MAX \$1900 |
| Licensed Capacities (in bales) | Annual user fee for each warehouse location with a CCC storage agreement (in U.S. dollars) | Annual user fee for each warehouse location without a CCC storage agreement (in U.S. dollars) |
| 1 - 20,000 | 645 | 1,290 |
| 20,001 - 40,000 | 850 | 1,700 |
| 40,001 - 60,000 | 1,035 | 2,070 |
| 60,001 - 80,000 | 1,230 | 2,460 |
| 80,001 - 100,000 | 1,620 | 3,240 |
| 100,001 - 120,000 | 1,935 | 3,870 |
| 120,001 - 140,000 | 2,260 | 4,520 |
| 140,001 - 160,000 | 2,585 | 5,170 |
| 160,001* | 2,585* | 5,170** |

* Plus \$65 per 5,000 bale capacity above 160,000 bales or fraction thereof.

** Plus \$130 per 5,000 bale capacity above 160,000 bales or fraction thereof.



Dry Beans Fee Tables Effective 10.1.2019

| License Action Fee | Service License Fee | Inspection Fee |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| \$90 | \$40 | \$19 for each 1,000 hundredweight; MIN \$190, MAX \$1900 |

| Licensed Capacities (in hundredweight) | Annual User Fee (in U.S. dollars) |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 100 - 90,000 | 925 |
| 90,001 - 150,000 | 1,290 |
| 150,001 - 300,000 | 1,670 |
| 300,001 - 450,000 | 2,040 |
| 450,001 - 600,000 | 2,405 |
| 600,001 - 720,000 | 2,765 |
| 720,001 - 900,000 | 3,145 |
| 900,001 - 1,200,000 | 3,520 |
| 1,200,001 - 1,500,000 | 3,880 |
| 1,500,001 - 3,000,000 | 4,245 |
| 3,000,001+ | 4,620* |

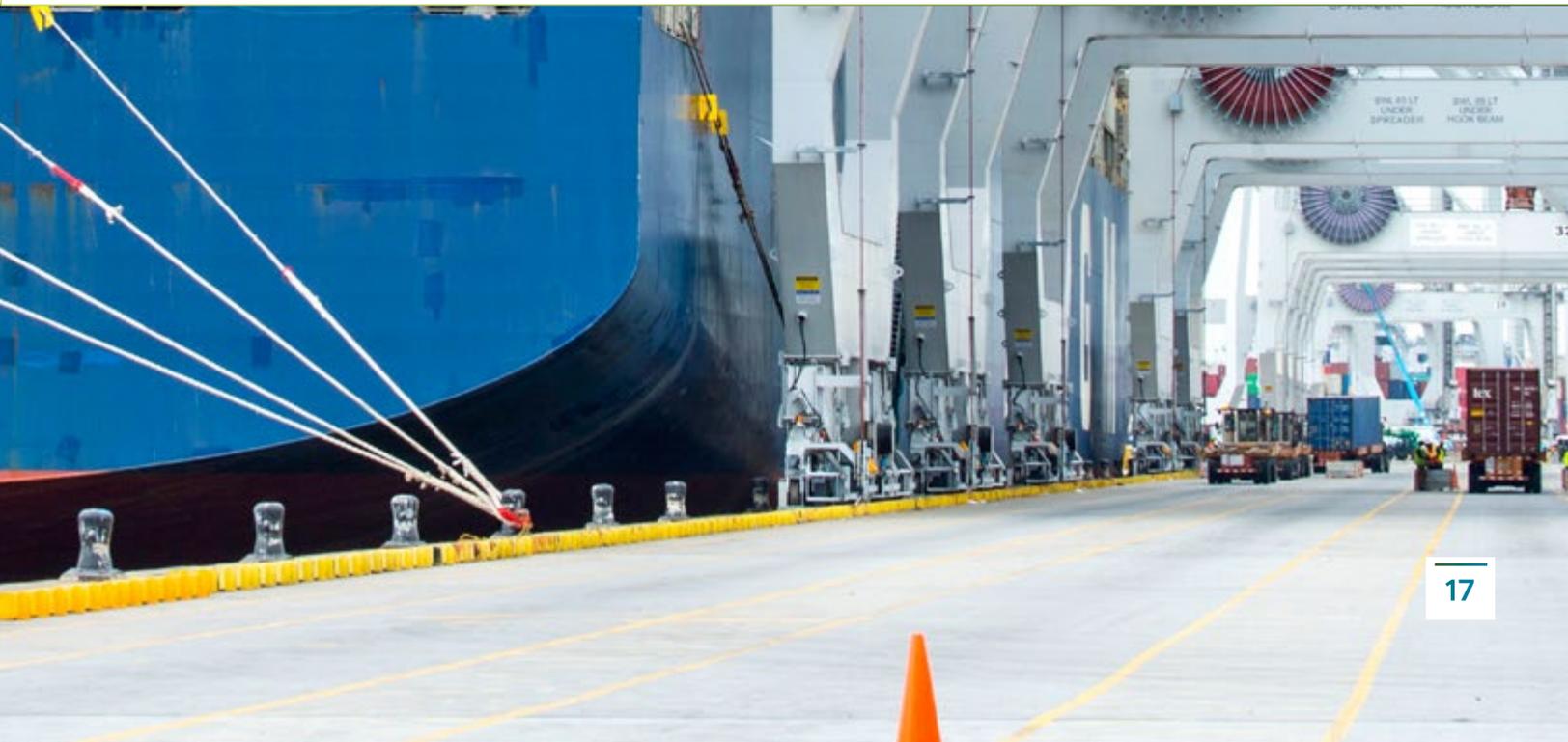
* Plus \$1.55 per 1,000 hundredweight above 3,000,000 or fraction thereof.



Export Food Aid Commodities Fee Tables

Effective 10.1.2019

| License Action Fee | Inspection Fee | Annual User Fees per Location |
|--------------------|---|--|
| \$110 | \$1,100 for 1 to 3 locations; \$330 for each location over 3 | \$1,650 for 1 to 3 locations; \$330 for each location over 3 |





Grain Fee Tables Effective 10.1.2019

| License Action Fee | Service License Fee | Inspection Fee |
|---|---|--|
| \$90 | \$40 | \$19 for each 10,000 bushels; MIN \$190, MAX \$1900 |
| | Annual user fee for each warehouse location with a CCC storage agreement (in U.S. dollars) | Annual user fee for each warehouse location without a CCC storage agreement (in U.S. dollars) |
| Licensed Capacities (in bushels) | | |
| 1 - 150,000 | 170 | 340 |
| 150,001 - 250,000 | 340 | 680 |
| 250,001 - 500,000 | 500 | 1,000 |
| 500,001 - 750,000 | 675 | 1,350 |
| 750,001 - 1,000,000 | 840 | 1,680 |
| 1,000,001 - 1,200,000 | 1,010 | 2,020 |
| 1,200,001 - 1,500,000 | 1,180 | 2,360 |
| 1,500,001 - 2,000,000 | 1,340 | 2,680 |
| 2,000,001 - 2,500,000 | 1,515 | 3,030 |
| 2,500,001 - 5,000,000 | 1,680 | 3,360 |
| 5,000,001 - 7,500,000 | 1,855 | 3,710 |
| 7,500,001 - 10,000,000 | 2,025 | 4,050 |
| 10,000,001+ | *2,025 | **4,050 |

* Plus \$55 per million bushels above 10,000,000 or fraction thereof.

** Plus \$105 per million bushels above 10,000,000 or fraction thereof.



Nuts Fee Tables Effective 10.1.2019

| License Action Fee | Service License Fee | Inspection Fee |
|--|---|--|
| \$90 | \$40 | <p>\$9.35 for each 100 short tons of Peanuts; MIN \$190, MAX \$1900.</p> <p>\$17 for each 1,000 hundredweight of other nuts; MIN \$190, MAX \$1900</p> |
| Licensed Capacities (in short tons) | Annual user fee for each warehouse location with a CCC storage agreement (in U.S. dollars) | Annual user fee for each warehouse location without a CCC storage agreement (in U.S. dollars) |
| 1 - 4,500 | 275 | 550 |
| 4,501 - 7,500 | 450 | 900 |
| 7,501 - 15,000 | 640 | 1,280 |
| 15,001 - 22,500 | 820 | 1,640 |
| 22,501 - 30,000 | 995 | 1,990 |
| 30,001 - 36,000 | 1,165 | 2,330 |
| 36,001 - 45,000 | 1,340 | 2,680 |
| 45,001 - 60,000 | 1,515 | 3,030 |
| 60,001 - 75,000 | 1,690 | 3,380 |
| 75,001 - 150,000 | 1,860 | 3,720 |
| 150,001 - 225,000 | 2,025 | 4,040 |
| 225,001+ | 2,195* | 4,390** |

* Plus \$12 per 100 short tons above 225,000 short tons or fraction thereof.

** Plus \$21 per 100 short tons above 225,000 short tons or fraction thereof.

Sweeteners Fee Table Effective 10.1.2019

| License Action Fee | Service License Fee | Inspection Fee | Annual User Fees per Licensed Capacities |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| \$90 | \$40 | <p>\$7.15 for each 5,000 gallons of liquid; MIN \$190, MAX \$1900.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>\$7.15 for each 55,000 pounds of dry capacity; MIN \$190, MAX \$1900</p> | <p>\$7.15 for each 5,000 gallons of liquid or fraction thereof; \$750 MIN.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>\$7.15 for each 55,000 pounds of dry capacity or fraction thereof; \$750 MIN</p> |

Wool Fee Table Effective 10.1.2019

| License Action Fee | Service License Fee | Inspection Fee | Annual user fee per Licensed Capacities |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| \$90 | \$40 | \$19 for each 100,000 pounds; MIN \$190, MAX \$1900 | \$19 for each 100,000 pounds or fraction thereof; \$750 MIN |

CONCLUSION

FY 2019 was a year of change, innovation, and investment for WCMD and the USWA, resulting in continued financial solvency, gains in efficiency, and reduction of administrative costs. WCMD will continue efforts in FY 2020 to implement and invest in strategies to maximize efficient use of personnel, streamline processes, modernize technology solutions, and implement cost control procedures. On December 16, 2019, AMS received additional funding through the “Further Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2020.” The appropriated funding increase is consistent with industry input and agency projections regarding information technology needs. As stewards of the USWA, WCMD is committed to supporting the U.S. agricultural commodity warehouse system and serving the consumer, producer, warehouse operators, and the banking community in FY 2020 and beyond.





In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institution participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at [How to File a Program Discrimination Complaint](#) and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Use of commercial and trade names does not imply approval or constitute endorsement by USDA.

March 2020

For more information about the United States Warehouse Act, please call (816) 926-6474.

Email: warehousing@usda.gov

Website: ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/uswa

**United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service
Fair Trade Practices Program, Warehouse and Commodity Management Division
1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250**