

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 70, No. 61

Thursday, March 31, 2005

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Parts 916 and 917

[Docket No. FV05-916-1 IFR]

Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Revision of Handling Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rule revises the handling requirements for California nectarines and peaches by modifying the grade, size, maturity, and pack requirements for fresh shipments of these fruits, beginning with 2005 season shipments. This rule also authorizes continued shipments of "CA Utility" quality nectarines and peaches, and revises weight-count standards for fruit in volume-filled containers. The marketing orders regulate the handling of nectarines and peaches grown in California and are administered locally by the Nectarine Administrative and Peach Commodity Committees (committees). This rule will enable handlers to continue to ship fresh nectarines and peaches in a manner that meets consumer needs, increases returns to producers and handlers, and reflects current industry practices.

DATES: Effective April 1, 2005. Comments received by May 31, 2005, will be considered prior to issuance of any final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this rule. Comments must be sent to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; Fax: (202) 720-8938, or e-mail:

moab.docketclerk@usda.gov or *http://www.regulations.gov*. All comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be made available for public inspection at the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours, or can be viewed at: *http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Laurel May, Marketing Specialist, California Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, Suite 102B, Fresno, California, 93721; telephone (559) 487-5901, Fax: (559) 487-5906; or George Kelhart, Technical Advisor, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; telephone: (202) 720-2491; Fax: (202) 720-8938.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; telephone: (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-8938, or e-mail: *Jay.Guerber@usda.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Agreement Nos. 124 and 85, and Marketing Order Nos. 916 and 917 (7 CFR parts 916 and 917) regulating the handling of nectarines and peaches grown in California, respectively, hereinafter referred to as the "orders." The orders are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), hereinafter referred to as the "Act."

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before

parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with USDA a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, USDA would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review USDA's ruling on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

Under the orders, grade, size, maturity, pack and container requirements are established for fresh shipments of California nectarines and peaches. Such requirements are in effect on a continuing basis. The Nectarine Administrative Committee (NAC) and the Peach Commodity Committee (PCC), which are responsible for local administration of the orders, met on December 7, 2004, and unanimously recommended that these handling requirements be revised for the 2005 season, which begins about the first or second week of April. The changes: (1) Revise varietal maturity, quality, and size requirements to better reflect current industry practices; (2) authorize continued shipments of "CA Utility" quality fruit during the 2005 season; and (3) adjust weight-count standards for fruit packed in volume-filled containers.

The committees meet prior to and during each season to review the rules and regulations effective on a continuing basis for California nectarines and peaches under the orders. Committee meetings are open to the public and interested persons are encouraged to express their views at these meetings. The committees held such meetings on December 7, 2004. USDA reviews committee recommendations and information, as well as information from other sources, and determines whether modification, suspension, or termination of the rules and regulations would tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

No official crop estimate was available at the time of the committees' meetings because the nectarine and

peach trees were dormant. The committees will recommend a crop estimate at their meetings in early spring. However, preliminary estimates indicate that the 2005 crop will be slightly larger than the 2004 crop, which totaled approximately 19,904,500 containers of nectarines and 20,518,400 containers of peaches.

Grade and Quality Requirements

Sections 916.52 and 917.41 of the orders authorize the establishment of grade and quality requirements for nectarines and peaches, respectively. Prior to the 1996 season, § 916.356 required nectarines to meet a modified U.S. No. 1 grade. Specifically, nectarines were required to meet U.S. No. 1 grade requirements, except for a slightly tighter requirement for scarring and a more liberal allowance for misshapen fruit. Prior to the 1996 season, § 917.459 required peaches to meet the requirements of a U.S. No. 1 grade, except for a more liberal allowance for open sutures that were not "serious damage."

This rule revises §§ 916.350, 916.356, 917.442, and 917.459 to permit continued shipments of nectarines and peaches meeting "CA Utility" quality requirements during the 2005 season. ("CA Utility" fruit is lower in quality than that meeting the modified U.S. No. 1 grade requirements.) Shipments of nectarines and peaches meeting "CA Utility" quality requirements have been permitted each season since 1996.

Studies conducted by the NAC and PCC in 1996 indicated that some consumers, retailers, and foreign importers found the lower-quality fruit acceptable in some markets. When shipments of "CA Utility" nectarines were first permitted in 1996, they represented 1.1 percent of all nectarine shipments, or approximately 210,000 containers. Shipments of "CA Utility" nectarines reached a high of 6 percent (1,408,362 containers) during the 2003 season.

Shipments of "CA Utility" peaches totaled 1.9 percent of all peach shipments, or approximately 366,000 containers, during the 1996 season. Shipments of "CA Utility" peaches reached a high of 5.6 percent of all peach shipments (1,231,000 containers) during the 2002 season.

Handlers have commented that the availability of the "CA Utility" quality option lends flexibility to their packing operations. They have noted that they now have the opportunity to remove marginal nectarines and peaches from their U.S. No. 1 containers and place this fruit in containers of "CA Utility." This flexibility, the handlers note,

results in better quality U.S. No. 1 packs without sacrificing fruit.

The Tree Fruit Quality Subcommittee met on November 30, 2004, and recommended unanimously to the NAC and PCC to continue shipments of "CA Utility" quality nectarines and peaches. Subsequently, the NAC and PCC voted unanimously at their December 7, 2004, meetings to authorize continued shipments of "CA Utility" quality fruit during the 2005 season.

Accordingly, based upon the recommendations, paragraph (d) of §§ 916.350 and 917.442, and paragraph (a)(1) of §§ 916.356 and 917.459 are revised to permit shipments of nectarines and peaches meeting "CA Utility" quality requirements during the 2005 season, on the same basis as shipments since the 2000 season.

Maturity Requirements

In §§ 916.52 and 917.41, authority is also provided to establish maturity requirements for nectarines and peaches, respectively. The minimum maturity level currently specified for nectarines and peaches is "mature" as defined in the standards. For most varieties, "well-matured" determinations for nectarines and peaches are made using maturity guides (e.g., color chips, along with other maturity tests as applied by the inspection service). These maturity guides are reviewed each year by the Shipping Point Inspection Service (SPI) to determine whether they need to be changed, based upon the most-recent information available on the individual characteristics of each nectarine and peach variety.

These maturity guides established under the handling regulations of the California tree fruit marketing orders have been codified in the Code of Federal Regulations as Table 1 in §§ 916.356 and 917.459, for nectarines and peaches, respectively.

The requirements in the 2005 handling regulations are the same as those that appeared in the 2004 handling regulations with a few exceptions. Those exceptions are explained in this rule.

Nectarines: Requirements for "well-matured" nectarines are specified in § 916.356 of the order's rules and regulations. This rule revises Table 1 of paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of § 916.356 to add maturity guides for eleven varieties of nectarines. Specifically, SPI recommended adding maturity guides for the Crimson Baby variety to be regulated at the G maturity guide; for the Alta Red, Grand Candy, Kay Glo, Kay Sweet, Red Roy and Shay Sweet varieties at the J maturity guide; and for

the August Fire, Candy Gold, Prince Jim I and Sugar Queen varieties to be regulated at the L maturity guide.

The NAC recommended these maturity guide requirements based on SPI's continuing review of individual maturity characteristics and identification of the appropriate maturity guide corresponding to the "well-matured" level of maturity for nectarine varieties in production.

Peaches: Requirements for "well-matured" peaches are specified in § 917.459 of the order's rules and regulations. This rule revises Table 1 of paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of § 917.459 to add maturity guides for six peach varieties. Specifically, SPI recommended adding maturity guides for the Island Princess variety to be regulated at the H maturity guide; the Bev's Red variety to be regulated at the I maturity guide; and the Prima Peach IV, Spring Gem, Sweet Amber, and Zee Diamond varieties to be regulated at the J maturity guide.

The NAC also recommended adding the Burpeachtwo (Henry II®) variety to the table for regulation at the J maturity guide, but that variety had already been added to the table for regulation at the J maturity guide in 2004 (7 July 2004, 69 FR 41120). Therefore, only six varieties are being added at this time. Table 1 of paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of § 917.459 will be revised to reflect these recommendations.

The NAC and PCC recommended these maturity guide requirements based on SPI's continuing review of individual maturity characteristics and identification of the appropriate maturity guide corresponding to the "well-matured" level of maturity for nectarine and peach varieties in production.

Size Requirements

Both orders provide authority (in §§ 916.52 and 917.41) to establish size requirements. Size regulations encourage producers to leave fruit on the tree longer, which improves both size and maturity of the fruit.

Acceptable fruit size provides greater consumer satisfaction and promotes repeat purchases, and, therefore, increases returns to producers and handlers. In addition, increased fruit size results in increased numbers of packed containers of nectarines and peaches per acre, also a benefit to producers and handlers.

Varieties recommended for specific size regulations have been reviewed and such recommendations are based on the specific characteristics of each variety. The NAC and PCC conduct studies each season on the range of sizes attained by the regulated varieties and those

varieties with the potential to become regulated, and determine whether revisions to the size requirements are appropriate.

Nectarines: Section 916.356 of the order's rules and regulations specifies minimum size requirements for fresh nectarines in paragraphs (a)(2) through (a)(9). This rule revises § 916.356 to establish variety-specific minimum size requirements for nine varieties of nectarines that were produced in commercially significant quantities of more than 10,000 containers for the first time during the 2004 season. This rule also removes the variety-specific minimum size requirements for fifteen varieties of nectarines whose shipments fell below 5,000 containers during the 2004 season.

For example, one of the varieties recommended for addition to the variety-specific minimum size requirements is the La Pinta variety of nectarines, recommended for regulation at a minimum size 80. Studies of the size ranges attained by the La Pinta variety revealed that 100 percent of the containers met the minimum size of 80 during the 2001, 2002, and 2003 seasons. Sizes ranged from size 30 to size 80, with 4.9 percent of the fruit in the 30 sizes, 34.3 percent of the packages in the 40 sizes, 41.1 percent in the 50 sizes, 19.5 percent in the 60 sizes, 0.2 percent in the 70 sizes and 0 percent in the size 80, for the 2003 season. However, the fruit sized down to the 80 sizes during the two previous seasons, and setting the minimum size at size 70 would not be appropriate at this time.

A review of other varieties with the same harvesting period indicated that the La Pinta variety was also comparable to those varieties in its size ranges for that time period. Discussions with handlers known to handle the variety confirm this information regarding minimum size and harvesting period, as well. Thus, the recommendation to place the La Pinta variety in the variety-specific minimum size regulation at a minimum size 80 is appropriate. This recommendation results from size studies conducted over a three-year period.

Historical data such as this provides the NAC with the information necessary to recommend the appropriate sizes at which to regulate various nectarine varieties. In addition, producers and handlers of the varieties affected are personally invited to comment when such size recommendations are deliberated. Producer and handler comments are also considered at both NAC and subcommittee meetings when the staff receives such comments, either in writing or verbally.

For reasons similar to those discussed in the preceding paragraph, the introductory text of paragraph (a)(3) of § 916.356 is revised to include the Red Jewel and Zee Fire varieties; the introductory text of paragraph (a)(4) of § 916.356 is revised to include the Diamond Pearl and Kay Fire varieties; and the introductory text of paragraph (a)(6) of § 916.356 is revised to include the Burnectfour (Summer Flare® 35), Burnectseven (Summer Flare® 28), Honey Dew, La Pinta and Mike's Red nectarine varieties.

This rule also revises the introductory text of paragraphs (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5) and (a)(6) of § 916.356 to remove fifteen varieties from the variety-specific minimum size requirements specified in these paragraphs because less than 5,000 containers of each of these varieties were produced during the 2004 season. Specifically, the introductory text of paragraph (a)(3) of § 916.356 is revised to remove the May Kist nectarine variety; the introductory text of paragraph (a)(4) of § 916.356 is revised to remove the Sparkling May and White Sun nectarine varieties; the introductory text of paragraph (a)(5) is revised to remove the Red May nectarine variety; and the introductory text of paragraph (a)(6) of § 916.356 is revised to remove the Candy Sweet, Flame Glo, Grand Diamond, June Lion, King Jim, Ruby Bright, Scarlet Red, Summer Jewel, Sunny Red, Sweet White and White September nectarine varieties.

Nectarine varieties removed from the nectarine variety-specific minimum size requirements become subject to the non-listed variety size requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(7), (a)(8), and (a)(9) of § 916.356.

Peaches: Section 917.459 of the order's rules and regulations specifies minimum size requirements for fresh peaches in paragraphs (a)(2) through (a)(6), and paragraphs (b) and (c). This rule revises § 917.459 to establish variety-specific minimum size requirements for thirteen peach varieties that were produced in commercially significant quantities of more than 10,000 containers for the first time during the 2004 season. This rule also removes the variety-specific minimum size requirements for ten varieties of peaches whose shipments fell below 5,000 containers during the 2004 season.

For example, one of the varieties recommended for addition to the variety-specific minimum size requirements is the Ivory Queen variety of peaches, which was recommended for regulation at a minimum size 80. Studies of the size ranges attained by

the Ivory Queen variety revealed that 100 percent of the containers met the minimum size of 80 during the 2002 and 2003 seasons. The sizes ranged from size 30 to size 80, with 0.3 percent of the containers meeting the size 30, 36.1 percent meeting the size 40, 47.7 percent meeting the size 50, 13.1 percent meeting the size 60, 2.2 percent meeting the size 70 and 0.5 percent meeting the size 80 in the 2003 season.

A review of other varieties with the same harvesting period indicated that the Ivory Queen variety was also comparable to those varieties in its size ranges for that time period. Discussions with handlers known to pack the variety confirm this information regarding minimum size and the harvesting period, as well. Thus, the recommendation to place the Ivory Queen variety in the variety-specific minimum size regulation at a minimum size 80 is appropriate. Although most other size recommendations for peaches result from size studies conducted over a three-year period, data on the Ivory Queen variety for earlier years is not available because the plantings of this variety did not bear fruit before 2002. Unusually large plantings of the Ivory Queen variety led to the rapid production of over 10,000 containers in just two years, and indicated inclusion in the variety-specific minimum size requirements.

Historical data such as this provides the PCC with the information necessary to recommend the appropriate sizes at which to regulate various peach varieties. In addition, producers and handlers of the varieties affected are personally invited to comment when such size recommendations are deliberated. Producer and handler comments are also considered at both PCC and subcommittee meetings when the staff receives such comments, either in writing or verbally.

For reasons similar to those discussed in the preceding paragraph, the introductory text of paragraph (a)(2) of § 917.459 is revised to include the April Snow and Sugar Snow peach varieties; the introductory text of paragraph (a)(5) of § 917.459 is revised to include the Ivory Queen peach variety; and the introductory text of paragraph (a)(6) of § 917.459 is revised to include the Autumn Rich, Cherry Red, Crimson Queen, Early O'Henry, Henry III, Henry IV, Last Tango, Ruby Queen, Sierra Rich and 244LE379 peach varieties.

This rule also revises the introductory text of paragraph (a)(5) of § 917.459 to remove the Redtop, Sugar May and 172LE White Peach (Crimson Snow/Sunny Snow) peach varieties; and revises the introductory paragraph (a)(6)

of § 917.459 to remove the Autumn Fire, Fairtime, June Pride, Late September Snow, Queen Lady, Ruby Gold and Sugar Red peach varieties from the variety-specific minimum size requirements specified in the section because less than 5,000 containers of each of these varieties was produced during the 2004 season.

Peach varieties removed from the peach variety-specific minimum size requirements become subject to the non-listed variety size requirements specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 917.459.

The NAC and PCC recommended these changes in the minimum size requirements based on a continuing review of the sizing and maturity relationships for these nectarine and peach varieties, and the consumer acceptance levels for various fruit sizes. This rule is designed to establish minimum size requirements for fresh nectarines and peaches consistent with expected crop and market conditions.

Weight-Count Standards

Under the provisions of §§ 916.52 and 917.41 of the orders, the NAC and PCC, respectively, are also authorized to establish weight-count standards for packed containers of fruit. These standards define a maximum number of peaches in a 16-pound sample when such fruit, which may be packed in tray-packed containers, is converted to volume-filled containers. In §§ 916.350 and 917.442 of the orders' rules and regulations, weight-count standards are established for all varieties of nectarines and peaches (except the Peento type peaches), in TABLES 1 and 2 of paragraph (a)(5)(iv).

Weight-count standards differ for fruit packed early in the season and that packed later. Earlier fruit tends to be less dense than later fruit. While the earlier fruit sizes are adequate to fill the tray cavities in tray-packed containers, more pieces of fruit are required to meet the 16-pound sample standard for volume-filled fruit. The NAC and PCC routinely conduct tests to determine the optimum weight-count standards for early, mid-season and late-season fruit. Occasionally, adjustments are made to the weight-count standards to ensure equivalence between the pack styles and permit handlers to more easily convert tray-packed fruit to volume-filled containers.

Weight-count standards have also differed between nectarine and peaches historically because of the difference in shape between the two commodities. However, continued breeding of the two fruits has resulted in more uniformity of shape and size between the two. In

response to consumer needs, handlers have sought a more generic sizing system to apply to both nectarines and peaches.

Finally, the industry has recently adopted a new packing container with dimensions different from those previously used. Conforming changes to the trays used to pack the fruit into the new containers resulted in reductions in cavity sizes in some cases to accommodate the same fruit counts as in the old containers. This led to a wider discrepancy between the sizes of fruit packed in both pack styles throughout the season.

In an effort to provide a more generic sizing of the two commodities, to smooth the transition from early-season to mid-season and late-season fruit sizes, and to standardize the conversion from tray-packing to volume-filling fruit, the committees' staff conducted weight-count surveys during the 2004 packing season. With the data collected, they were able to determine the most optimum weight-counts for containers of volume-filled nectarines and peaches of various fruit sizes throughout the season, given the new containers and trays. The committees' staff prepared new weight-count tables, which were reviewed by the Size Nomenclature Review Group at their meetings on September 3 and September 21, 2004, and by the Tree Fruit Quality Subcommittee at their meetings on September 13, November 9, and November 30, 2004. At their meetings on December 7, 2004, both the NAC and PCC unanimously recommended revision of the weight-count standards tables in the orders' rules and regulations to reflect the staff's findings.

Nectarines: This rule revises Tables 1 and 2 of paragraph (a)(5)(iv) of § 916.350. Such revisions require conforming modifications to the text of § 916.356, paragraphs (a)(4)(ii), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(8)(ii), and (a)(9)(ii) by increasing the maximum number of nectarines in a 16-pound sample for the sizes regulated in those paragraphs.

Peaches: Similarly, this rule revises Tables 1 and 2 of paragraph (a)(5)(iv) of § 917.442 to reflect the staff's study findings. Additionally, two new weight-count standards for peaches are added to the tables. These two new standards are for large sizes previously without weight-count assignments, and were determined from the data collected.

Such revisions require conforming modifications to the text of § 917.459, paragraph (a)(5)(iii), increasing the maximum number of peaches in a 16-pound sample for the size regulated in that paragraph.

This rule reflects the committees' and USDA's appraisal of the need to revise the handling requirements for California nectarines and peaches, as specified. USDA believes that this rule will have a beneficial impact on producers, handlers, and consumers of fresh California nectarines and peaches.

This rule establishes handling requirements for fresh California nectarines and peaches consistent with expected crop and market conditions, and will help ensure that all shipments of these fruits made each season will meet acceptable handling requirements established under each of these orders. The changes: (1) Revise varietal maturity, quality, and size requirements to better reflect current industry practices; (2) authorize continued shipments of "CA Utility" quality fruit during the 2005 season; and (3) adjust weight-count standards for fruit packed in volume-filled containers. This rule will also help the California nectarine and peach industries to provide fruit desired by consumers. This rule was unanimously recommended by the committees at their meetings on December 7, 2004, and is designed to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions for these fruits in the interests of producers, handlers, and consumers.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

Industry Information

There are approximately 207 California nectarine and peach handlers subject to regulation under the orders covering nectarines and peaches grown in California, and about 1,500 producers of these fruits in California. Small agricultural service firms, which include handlers, are defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.201) as those whose annual receipts are less than \$5,000,000. Small agricultural producers are defined by

the Small Business Administration as those having annual receipts of less than \$750,000. A majority of these handlers and producers may be classified as small entities.

The committees' staff has estimated that there are fewer than 26 handlers in the industry who could be defined as other than small entities. For the 2004 season, the committees' staff estimated that the average handler price received was \$8.00 per container or container equivalent of nectarines or peaches. A handler would have to ship at least 625,000 containers to have annual receipts of \$5,000,000. Given data on shipments maintained by the committees' staff and the average handler price received during the 2004 season, the committees' staff estimates that small handlers represent approximately 87 percent of all the handlers within the industry.

The committees' staff has also estimated that fewer than 20 percent of the producers in the industry could be defined as other than small entities. For the 2004 season, the committees estimated the average producer price received was \$5.00 per container or container equivalent for nectarines and peaches. A producer would have to produce at least 150,000 containers of nectarines and peaches to have annual receipts of \$750,000. Given data maintained by the committees' staff and the average producer price received during the 2004 season, the committees' staff estimates that small producers represent more than 80 percent of the producers within the industry.

With an average producer price of \$5.00 per container or container equivalent, and a combined packout of nectarines and peaches of approximately 40,422,900 containers, the value of the 2004 packout is estimated to be \$202,114,500. Dividing this total estimated grower revenue figure by the estimated number of producers (1,500) yields an estimate of average revenue per producer of about \$134,743 from the sales of peaches and nectarines.

Regulatory Revisions

Under §§ 916.52 and 917.41 of the orders, grade, size, maturity, container and pack requirements are established for fresh shipments of California nectarines and peaches, respectively. Such requirements are in effect on a continuing basis. The NAC and PCC met on December 7, 2004, and unanimously recommended that these handling requirements be revised for the 2005 season. These recommendations had been presented to the committees by various subcommittees, each charged

with review and discussion of the changes. The changes: (1) Authorize shipments of "CA Utility" quality fruit to continue during the 2005 season; (2) adjust weight-count standards for fruit in volume filled containers; and (3) revise varietal maturity, quality, and size requirements to reflect changes in production and marketing practices.

Grade and Quality Requirements—Discussions and Alternatives

In 1996, §§ 916.350 and 917.442 were revised to permit shipments of "CA Utility" quality nectarines and peaches as an experiment during the 1996 season only. Such shipments have subsequently been permitted each season. Since 1996, shipments of "CA Utility" have ranged from 1 to 5 percent of total nectarine and peach shipments. This rule authorizes continued shipments of "CA Utility" quality nectarines and peaches during the 2005 season.

The Tree Fruit Quality Subcommittee met on November 30, 2004, and unanimously agreed that the "CA Utility" quality requirements that are currently in place should be continued. The NAC and PCC also unanimously recommended such continuation at their meetings on December 7, 2004, and have done so continuously since such shipments were first authorized in 1996.

Minimum Maturity and Size Levels—Discussions and Alternatives

Sections 916.356 and 917.459 establish minimum maturity levels. This rule makes annual adjustments to the maturity requirements for several varieties of nectarines and peaches. Maturity requirements are based on maturity measurements generally using maturity guides (e.g., color chips), as recommended by Shipping Point Inspection. Such maturity guides are reviewed annually by SPI to determine the appropriate guide for each nectarine and peach variety. These annual adjustments reflect refinements in measurements of the maturity characteristics of nectarines and peaches as experienced over previous seasons' inspections. Adjustments in the guides utilized ensure that fruit has met an acceptable level of maturity, ensuring consumer satisfaction while benefiting nectarine and peach producers and handlers.

Currently, in § 916.356 of the nectarine order's rules and regulations, and in § 917.459 of the peach order's rules and regulations, minimum sizes for various varieties of nectarines and peaches, respectively, are established. This rule makes adjustments to the

minimum sizes authorized for various varieties of nectarines and peaches for the 2005 season. Minimum size regulations are put in place to encourage producers to leave fruit on the trees for a longer period of time. This increased growing time not only improves maturity, but also increases fruit size. Increased fruit size increases the number of packed containers per acre, and coupled with heightened maturity levels, also provides greater consumer satisfaction, fostering repeat purchases. Such improved consumer satisfaction and repeat purchases benefit both producers and handlers alike.

Annual adjustments to minimum sizes of nectarines and peaches, such as these, are recommended by the NAC and PCC based upon historical data, producer and handler information regarding sizes attained by different varieties, and trends in consumer purchases.

An alternative to such action would include not establishing minimum size regulations for these new varieties. Such an action would ultimately increase the amount of less acceptable fruit being marketed to consumers, and would be contrary to the long-term interests of producers, handlers, and consumers. For these reasons, this alternative was not recommended.

Weight-Count Standards—Discussions and Alternatives

Sections 916.350 and 917.442 also establish weight-count standards for fruit packed in volume-filled containers. These standards define a maximum number of peaches in a 16-pound sample when such fruit, which may be packed in tray-packed containers, is converted to volume-filled containers.

Industry-wide adoption of a new container led to the reconfiguration of the trays commonly used in packing tray-packed containers. Some of the tray cavity sizes were modified to conform to the dimensions of the new container. These modifications resulted in slightly smaller fruit being packed into some sizes, which led to an unacceptable discrepancy between the sizes of fruit packed in volume-filled containers and that in tray-packed containers.

Additionally, the difference in density between early-season and mid-season to late-season fruit causes an abrupt change in sizes during the seasonal transition. Handlers have reported that marketing through that period is difficult because of the discrepancy between sizes of earlier fruit and later fruit, and have sought a modified sizing method that would smooth that transition.

Finally, continuous breeding has led to an increasing similarity of fruit shapes between nectarines and peaches. The committees desire to develop a more uniform sizing system.

The Size Nomenclature Review Group met several times during 2003 and 2004 to discuss revision of the weight-count standards. Although the group considered the transition to a per pound sizing system similar to that used by the plum industry, they felt that the nectarine and peach industries would be better served by adjusting the weight-count standards already in place. The Size Nomenclature Review Group also believed that they could recommend modifications to the standards that would smooth the marketing transition between varieties packed in the early season and those packed in the mid-season to late-season.

The committee staff was directed to collect data during the 2004 season from which revision recommendations could be made. Extensive sampling of both nectarines and peaches of various sizes provided the information needed for the committee to make recommendations regarding revisions to the weight-count standards. The Tree Fruit Quality Subcommittee voted unanimously to recommend the adjustments to the NAC and PCC at their meeting on November 9, 2004. The NAC and PCC unanimously recommended the changes to the regulations at their meeting on December 7, 2004.

The committees discussed various alternatives to this action, including leaving the weight-count standards unchanged or adopting a per-pound fruit sizing system similar to that used in the plum industry. However, the committees believe that failure to make changes would not take into account differences between the various pack styles. Also, the data collected did not support adoption of a per-pound fruit sizing system at this time. The committees believe that the recommended changes to the weight-count standards will provide for better uniformity of sizes between fruit packed in volume-filled containers and fruit packed in tray-packed containers, will smooth the transition from early-season to mid-season and late-season fruit for marketers, and will more closely align fruit sizes between nectarines and peaches.

The committees make recommendations regarding the revisions in handling requirements after considering all available information, including recommendations by various subcommittees, comments of persons at subcommittee meetings, and comments received by committee staff. Such

subcommittees include the Tree Fruit Quality Subcommittee, the Size Nomenclature Review Group, the Marketing Order Amendment Task Force, and the Executive Committee.

At the meetings, the impact of and alternatives to these recommendations are deliberated. These subcommittees, like the committees themselves, frequently consist of individual producers and handlers with many years of experience in the industry who are familiar with industry practices and trends. Like all committee meetings, subcommittee meetings are open to the public and comments are widely solicited. In the case of the Tree Fruit Quality Subcommittee, many growers and handlers who are affected by the issues discussed by the subcommittee attend and actively participate in the public deliberations, or call and/or write in their concerns and comments to the staff for presentation at the meetings. In addition, minutes of all subcommittee meetings are distributed to committee members and others who have requested them, and are also available on the committees' website, thereby increasing the availability of information within the industry.

Each of the recommended handling requirement changes for the 2005 season is expected to generate financial benefits for producers and handlers through increased fruit sales, compared to the situation that would exist if the changes were not adopted. Both large and small entities are expected to benefit from the changes, and the costs of compliance are not expected to be substantially different between large and small entities.

This rule does not impose any additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements on either small or large handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies.

USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule. However, as previously stated, nectarines and peaches under the orders have to meet certain requirements set forth in the standards issued under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 CFR 1621 *et seq.*). Standards issued under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 are otherwise voluntary.

In addition, the committees' meetings are widely publicized throughout the nectarine and peach industry and all interested parties are encouraged to attend and participate in committee deliberations on all issues. These

meetings are held annually in the fall, winter and spring. Like all committee meetings, the December 7, 2004, meetings were public meetings, and all entities, large and small, were encouraged to express views on these issues. These regulations were also reviewed and thoroughly discussed at subcommittee meetings held on August 26, September 13, November 9 and November 30, 2004. Finally, interested persons are invited to submit information on the regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at the following Web site: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

This rule invites comments on changes to the handling requirements currently prescribed under the marketing orders for California fresh nectarines and peaches. Any comments received will be considered prior to finalization of this rule.

After consideration of all relevant matters presented, the information and recommendations submitted by the committees, and other information, it is found that this interim final rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found and determined, upon good cause, that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect, and that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because: (1) California nectarine and peach producers and handlers should be apprised of this rule as soon as possible, since shipments of these fruits are expected to begin in early April; (2) this rule relaxes grade requirements for nectarines and peaches; (3) appropriate subcommittees met and made recommendations to the committees, the committees met and unanimously recommended these changes at public meetings, and interested persons had opportunities to provide input at all those meetings; and (4) the rule provides a 60-day comment period, and any written comments timely received will be considered prior to any finalization of this interim final rule.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 916

Marketing agreements, Nectarines, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

7 CFR Part 917

Marketing agreements, Peaches, Pears, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR parts 916 and 917 are amended as follows:

PART 916—NECTARINES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR parts 916 and 917 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

■ 2. Section 916.350 is amended by:

■ A. Revising Tables 1 and 2 in paragraph (a)(5)(iv); and

■ B. Revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 916.350 California nectarine container and pack regulation.

(a) * * *

(5) * * *

(iv) * * *

TABLE 1.—WEIGHT COUNT STANDARDS FOR ALL VARIETIES OF NECTARINES PACKED IN LOOSE-FILLED OR TIGHT-FILLED CONTAINERS

Column A— Tray pack size designation	Column B— Maximum number of nectarines in a 16-pound sample applicable to varieties specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(ii), (a)(3)(ii), (a)(4)(ii), (a)(5)(ii), (a)(7)(ii), and (a)(8)(ii) of § 916.356
108	100
96	90
88	84
84	78
80	75
72	68
70	63
64	57
60	53
56	48
54	45
50	42
48	41
44	36

TABLE 1.—WEIGHT COUNT STANDARDS FOR ALL VARIETIES OF NECTARINES PACKED IN LOOSE-FILLED OR TIGHT-FILLED CONTAINERS—Continued

Column A— Tray pack size designation	Column B— Maximum number of nectarines in a 16-pound sample applicable to varieties specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(ii), (a)(3)(ii), (a)(4)(ii), (a)(5)(ii), (a)(7)(ii), and (a)(8)(ii) of § 916.356
42	34
40	32
36	29
34	27
32	25
30	23

TABLE 2.—WEIGHT-COUNT STANDARDS FOR ALL VARIETIES OF NECTARINES PACKED IN LOOSE-FILLED OR TIGHT-FILLED CONTAINERS

Column A— Tray pack size designation	Column B— Maximum Number of nectarines in a 16-pound sample applicable to varieties specified in paragraphs (a)(6)(ii) and (a)(9)(ii) of § 916.356
108	92
96	87
88	80
84	76
80	72
72	65
70	62
64	56
60	53
56	47
54	45
50	42
48	41
44	36
42	34
40	32
36	29
34	27
32	25
30	23

* * * * *

(d) During the period April 1 through October 31, 2005, each container or package when packed with nectarines

meeting the “CA Utility” quality requirements, shall bear the words “CA Utility,” along with all other required container markings, in letters at least 3/8 inch in height on the visible display panel. Consumer bags or packages must also be clearly marked on the consumer bags or packages as “CA Utility,” along with all other required markings, in letters at least 3/8 inch in height.

- 3. Section 916.356 is amended by:
- A. Revising the introductory text of paragraph (a)(1);
- B. Revising Table 1; and
- C. Revising the introductory text of paragraphs (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), and (a)(6); and
- D. Revising paragraphs (a)(4)(ii), (a)(6)(ii), (a)(8)(ii), and (a)(9)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 916.356 California nectarine grade and size regulation.

(a) * * *

(1) Any lot or package or container of any variety of nectarines unless such nectarines meet the requirements of U.S. No. 1 grade: *Provided*, That nectarines 2 inches in diameter or smaller, shall not have fairly light-colored, fairly smooth scars which exceed an aggregate area of a circle 3/8 inch in diameter, and nectarines larger than 2 inches in diameter shall not have fairly light-colored, fairly smooth scars which exceed an aggregate area of a circle 1/2 inch in diameter: *Provided further*, That an additional tolerance of 25 percent shall be permitted for fruit that is not well formed but not badly misshapen: *Provided further*, That all varieties of nectarines which fail to meet the U.S. No. 1 grade only on account of lack of blush or red color due to varietal characteristics shall be considered as meeting the requirements of this subpart: *Provided further*, That during the period April 1 through October 31, 2005, any handler may handle nectarines if such nectarines meet “CA Utility” quality requirements. The term “CA Utility” means that not more than 40 percent of the nectarines in any container meet or exceed the requirements of the U.S. No. 1 grade, except that when more than 30 percent of the nectarines in any container meet or exceed the requirements of the U.S. No. 1 grade, the additional 10 percent shall have non-scoreable blemishes as determined when applying the U.S. Standards for Grades of Nectarines; and that such nectarines are mature and are:

* * * * *

(iv) * * *

TABLE 1

TABLE 1—Continued

Column A variety	Column B maturity guide	Column A variety	Column B maturity guide
Alshir Red	J	Red May	J
Alta Red	J	Red Roy	J
April Glo	H	Regal Red	K
August Fire	L	Rio Red	L
August Glo	L	Rose Diamond	J
August Lion	J	Royal Giant	I
August Red	J	Royal Glo	I
Aurelio Grand	F	Ruby Diamond	L
Autumn Delight	L	Ruby Grand	J
Big Jim	J	Ruby Sun	J
Candy Gold	L	Ruby Sweet	J
Crimson Baby	G	Scarlet Red	K
Diamond Bright	J	September Free	J
Diamond Jewel	L	September Grand	L
Diamond Ray	L	September Red	L
Earliglo	I	Shay Sweet	J
Early Diamond	J	Sheri Red	J
Early Red Jim	J	Sparkling June	L
Early Sungrand	H	Sparkling May	J
Emelia	J	Sparkling Red	L
Fairlane	L	Spring Bright	L
Fantasia	J	Spring Diamond	L
Firebrite	H	Spring Ray	L
Fire Sweet	J	Spring Red	H
Flame Glo	L	Spring Sweet	J
Flamekist	L	Star Brite	J
Flaming Red	K	Sugar Queen	L
Flavortop	J	Summer Beaut	H
Gee Sweet	L	Summer Blush	J
Grand Candy	J	Summer Bright	J
Grand Diamond	L	Summer Diamond	L
Grand Sweet	J	Summer Fire	L
Gran Sun	L	Summer Grand	L
Honey Blaze	J	Summer Lion	L
Honey Dew	B*	Summer Red	L
Honey Fire	L	Sunburst	J
Honey Kist	I	Sun Diamond	I
Honey Royale	J	Sunecteight (Super Star)	G
July Red	L	Sun Grand	G
June Brite	I	Sunny Red	J
June Candy	K	Tom Grand	L
Juneglo	H	Zee Glo	J
Kay Diamond	L	Zee Grand	I
Kay Glo	J		
Kay Sweet	J		
King Jim	L		
Kism Grand	J		
Late Le Grand	L		
Late Red Jim	J		
Mango	B*		
May Diamond	I		
May Fire	H		
Mayglo	H		
May Grand	H		
May Kist	H		
Mid Glo	L		
Moon Grand	L		
Niagra Grand	H		
P-R Red	L		
Prince Jim	L		
Prince Jim I	L		
Prima Diamond XIII	L		
Red Delight	I		
Red Diamond	L		
Red Fred	J		
Red Free	L		
Red Glen	J		
Red Glo	I		
Red Jewel	L		
Red Jim	L		

container, contains not more than 84 nectarines.

(5) Any package or container of Mango variety nectarines unless:
* * * * *

(6) Any package or container of Alta Red, Arctic Blaze, Arctic Gold, Arctic Ice, Arctic Jay, Arctic Mist, Arctic Pride, Arctic Queen, Arctic Snow (White Jewel), Arctic Sweet, August Fire, August Glo, August Lion, August Pearl, August Red, August Snow, Big Jim, Bright Pearl, Bright Sweet, Burnectfour (Summer Flare® 35), Burnectseven (Summer Flare® 28), Candy Gold, Diamond Ray, Early Red Jim, Emelia, Fire Pearl, Fire Sweet, Flaming Red, Grand Pearl, Grand Sweet, Honey Blaze, Honey Dew, Honey Fire, Honey Kist, Honey Royale, July Pearl, July Red, Kay Pearl, La Pinta, Late Red Jim, Mike's Red, P-R Red, Prima Diamond IX, Prima Diamond XVIII, Prima Diamond XIX, Prima Diamond XXIV, Prima Diamond XXVIII, Red Diamond, Red Glen, Red Jim, Red Pearl, Regal Pearl, Regal Red, Royal Giant, Ruby Diamond, Ruby Pearl, Ruby Sweet, September Bright (26P-490), September Free, September Red, Sparkling June, Sparkling Red, Spring Bright, Spring Sweet, Summer Blush, Summer Bright, Summer Diamond, Summer Fire, Summer Grand, Summer Lion, Summer Red, Sunburst, Sun Valley Sweet, Terra White, or Zee Glo variety nectarines unless:

(i) * * *
(ii) Such nectarines, when packed other than as specified in paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section, are of a size that a 16-pound sample, representative of the nectarines in the package or container, contains not more than 72 nectarines or if the nectarines are "well matured" not more than 76 nectarines.
* * * * *

(3) Any package or container of Mayglo variety of nectarines on or after May 6 of each year, or Crimson Baby, Earliglo, Early Diamond, Red Jewel or Zee Fire variety nectarines unless:
* * * * *

(4) Any package or container of Arctic Rose, Arctic Star, Diamond Bright, Diamond Pearl, Juneglo, June Pearl, Kay Fire, Kay Glo, Kay Sweet, May Diamond, Prima Diamond IV, Prima Diamond VI, Prima Diamond XIII, Prince Jim, Prince Jim 1, Red Delight, Red Roy, Rose Diamond, Royal Glo, Spring Ray, or Zee Grand variety nectarines unless:

(i) * * *
(ii) Such nectarines, when packed other than as specified in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section, are of a size that a 16-pound sample, representative of the nectarines in the package or

(8) * * *
(i) * * *
(ii) Such nectarines, when packed other than as specified in paragraph (a)(8)(i) of this section, are of a size that a 16-pound sample, representative of the nectarines in the package or container, contains not more than 84 nectarines.

(9) * * *
(i) * * *

(ii) Such nectarines, when packed other than as specified in paragraph (a)(9)(i) of this section, are of a size that a 16-pound sample, representative of the nectarines in the package or container, contains not more than 72 nectarines or if the nectarines are "well matured" not more than 76 nectarines.
* * * * *

PART 917—FRESH PEARS AND PEACHES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

■ 4. Section 917.442 is amended by:

■ A. Revising Tables 1 and 2 of paragraph (a)(5)(iv) and

■ B. Revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 917.442 California peach container and pack regulation.

- (a) * * *
- (5) * * *
- (iv) * * *

TABLE 1.—WEIGHT-COUNT STANDARDS FOR ALL VARIETIES OF PEACHES (EXCEPT PEENTO TYPE PEACHES) PACKED IN LOOSE-FILLED OR TIGHT-FILLED CONTAINERS

Column A— Tray pack size designation	Column B— Maximum number of peaches in a 16-pound sample applicable to varieties specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(ii), (a)(3)(ii), (a)(4)(ii), (a)(5)(ii), and (b)(3) of § 917.459
96	96
88	92
84	83
80	77
72	69
70	65
64	58
60	53
56	48
54	46
50	43
48	41
44	37
42	34
40	32
36	29
34	28
32	25
30	23
28	21
26	20

TABLE 2.—WEIGHT-COUNT STANDARDS FOR ALL VARIETIES OF PEACHES (EXCEPT PEENTO TYPE PEACHES) PACKED IN LOOSE-FILLED OR TIGHT FILLED CONTAINERS

Column A— Tray pack size designation	Column B— Maximum number of peaches in a 16-pound sample applicable to varieties specified in paragraphs (a)(6)(ii) and (c)(3) of § 917.459
96	96
88	83
84	79
80	73
72	66
70	62
64	56
60	52
56	47
54	46
50	42
48	41
44	37
42	34
40	32
36	29
34	28
32	25
30	23
28	21
26	20

(d) During the period April 1 through November 23, 2005, each container or package when packed with peaches meeting “CA Utility” quality requirements, shall bear the words “CA Utility,” along with all other required container markings, in letters at least 3/8 inch in height on the visible display panel. Consumer bags or packages must also be clearly marked on the consumer bags or packages as “CA Utility,” along with all other required markings, in letters at least 3/8 inch in height.

■ 5. Section 917.459 is amended by:

■ A. Revising the introductory text of paragraph (a)(1);

■ B. Revising Table 1;

■ C. Revising the introductory text of paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(5), and (a)(6); and

■ D. Revising paragraphs (a)(5)(iii) and (a)(6)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 917.459 California peach grade and size regulation.

(a) * * *

(1) Any lot or package or container of any variety of peaches unless such peaches meet the requirements of U.S. No. 1 grade: *Provided*, That an additional 25 percent tolerance shall be permitted for fruit with open sutures

which are damaged, but not seriously damaged: *Provided further*, That peaches of the Peento type shall be permitted blossom end cracking that is well healed and does not exceed the aggregate area of a circle 3/8 inch in diameter, and/or does not exceed a depth that exposes the pit: *Provided further*, That during the period April 1 through November 23, 2005, any handler may handle peaches if such peaches meet “CA Utility” quality requirements. The term “CA Utility” means that not more than 40 percent of the peaches in any container meet or exceed the requirement of the U.S. No. 1 grade, except that when more than 30 percent of the peaches in any container meet or exceed the requirements of the U.S. No. 1 grade, the additional 10 percent shall have non-scoreable blemishes as determined when applying the U.S. Standards for Grades of Peaches; and that such peaches are mature and are:

- * * * * *
- (iv) * * *

TABLE 1

Column A Variety	Column B Maturity guide
Angelus	I
August Lady	L
Autumn Flame	J
Autumn Gem	I
Autumn Lady	H
Autumn Red	J
Autumn Rose	H
Bev's Red	I
Blum's Beauty	G
Brittney Lane	J
Burpeachone (Spring Flame® 21)	J
Burpeachthree (September Flame®)	I
Burpeachtwo (Henry II®)	J
Cal Red	I
Candy Red	J
Carnival	I
Cassie	H
Coronet	E
Crimson Lady	J
Crown Princess	J
Country Sweet	J
David Sun	I
Diamond Princess	J
Earlrich	H
Earliltreat	H
Early Delight	H
Early Elegant Lady	L
Early May Crest	H
Early O'Henry	I
Early Top	G
Elberta	B
Elegant Lady	L
Fairtime	G
Fancy Lady	J
Fay Elberta	C
Fire Red	I
First Lady	D
Flamecrest	I

TABLE 1—Continued

Column A Variety	Column B Maturity guide
Flavorcrest	G
Flavor Queen	H
Flavor Red	G
Franciscan	G
Goldcrest	H
Golden Princess	L
Honey Red	G
Island Princess	H
Joanna Sweet	J
John Henry	J
July Elberta	C
June Lady	G
June Pride	J
Kaweah	L
Kern Sun	H
Kingscrest	H
Kings Lady	I
Kings Red	I
Lacey	I
Lady Sue	L
Late Ito Red	L
Madonna Sun	J
Magenta Queen	J
May Crest	G
May Sun	I
May Sweet	I
Merrill Gem	G
Merrill Gemfree	G
Morning Lord	J
O'Henry	I
Pacifica	G
Pretty Lady	J
Prima Gattie 8	L
Prima Gattie 10	J
Prima Peach IV	J
Prima Peach 23	J
Queencrest	G
Ray Crest	G
Red Dancer (Red Boy)	I
Redhaven	G
Red Lady	G
Redtop	G
Regina	G
Rich Lady	J
Rich May	H
Rich Mike	H
Rio Oso Gem	I
Royal Lady	J
Royal May	G
Ruby May	H
Ryan Sun	I
September Sun	I
Shelly	J
Sierra Gem	J
Sierra Lady	I
Sparkle	I
Sprague Last Chance	L
Springcrest	G
Spring Delight	G
Spring Gem	J
Spring Lady	H
Springtreat	I
Summer Kist	J
Summer Lady	L
Summerset	I
Summer Zee	L
Suncrest	G
Supechfour (Amber Crest)	G
Super Rich	H
Sweet Amber	J

TABLE 1—Continued

Column A Variety	Column B Maturity guide
Sweet Dream	J
Sweet Gem	J
Sweet Mick	J
Sweet Scarlet	J
Sweet September	I
Topcrest	H
Tra Zee	J
Vista	J
Willie Red	G
Zee Diamond	J
Zee Lady	L

* * * * *

(2) Any package or container of April Snow, Earlitreat, Sugar Snow, or Supeachsix (91002) variety peaches unless:

* * * * *

(5) Any package or container of Babcock, Bev's Red, Brittney Lane, Burpeachone (Spring Flame® 21), Burpeachfourteen (Spring Flame® 20), Crimson Lady, Crown Princess, David Sun, Early May Crest, Flavorcrest, Ivory Queen, June Lady, Magenta Queen, May Crest, May Sun, May Sweet, Prima Peach IV, Queencrest, Rich May, Scarlet Queen, Snow Brite, Snow Prince, Springcrest, Spring Lady, Spring Snow, Springtreat (60EF32), Sugar Time (214LC68), Sunlit Snow (172LE81), Supecheight, Sweet Scarlet, Zee Diamond, or 012-094 variety peaches unless:

* * * * *

(iii) Such peaches in any container when packed other than as specified in paragraph (a)(5)(i) and (ii) of this section are of a size that a 16-pound sample, representative of the peaches in the package or container, contains not more than 77 peaches except for Peento type peaches.

(6) Any package or container of August Lady, Autumn Flame, Autumn Red, Autumn Rich, Autumn Rose, Autumn Ruby, Autumn Snow, Burpeachtwo (Henry II®), Burpeachthree (September Flame®), Burpeachfour (August Fame®), Burpeachfive (July Flame®), Burpeachsix (June Flame®), Burpeachseven (Summer Flame® 29), Cherry Red, Coral Princess, Country Sweet, Crimson Queen, Diamond Princess, Earlirich, Early Elegant Lady, Early O'Henry, Elegant Lady, Fancy Lady, Fay Elberta, Full Moon, Gypsy Red, Henry III, Henry IV, Ice Princess, Ivory Princess, Jillie White, Joanna Sweet, John Henry, Jupiter, Kaweah, Klondike, Last Tango, Late Ito Red, Magenta Gold, O'Henry, Pink Giant, Pink Moon, Pretty Lady, Prima Gattie 8,

Prima Peach 13, Prima Peach XV, Prima Peach 20, Prima Peach 23, Prima Peach XXVII, Princess Gayle, Red Giant, Rich Lady, Royal Lady, Ruby Queen, Ryan Sun, Saturn (Donut), Scarlet Snow, September Snow, September Sun, Sierra Gem, Sierra Rich, Snow Beauty, Snow Blaze, Snow Fall, Snow Gem, Snow Giant, Snow Jewel, Snow King, Snow Princess, Sprague Last Chance, Spring Gem, Sugar Crisp, Sugar Giant, Sugar Lady, Summer Dragon, Summer Lady, Summer Sweet, Summer Zee, Supechfour (Amber Crest), Sweet Blaze, Sweet Dream, Sweet Kay, Sweet September, Tra Zee, Vista, White Lady, Zee Lady, 24-SB, or 244LE379 variety peaches unless:

* * * * *

(iii) Such peaches in any container when packed other than as specified in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section are of a size that a 16-pound sample, representative of the peaches in the package or container, contains not more than 66 peaches, or if the peaches are "well matured," not more than 73 peaches, except for Peento type peaches.

* * * * *

Dated: March 28, 2005.
Kenneth C. Clayton,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.
 [FR Doc. 05-6418 Filed 3-29-05; 9:00 am]
BILLING CODE 3410-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

7 CFR Part 1439

RIN 0560-AH25

2003 and 2004 Livestock Assistance Program

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule sets forth the terms and conditions of the 2003/2004 Livestock Assistance Program (LAP) as provided for by the Military Construction Appropriations and Emergency Hurricane Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2005. Under LAP, assistance will be available to livestock producers for either 2003 or 2004 grazing losses in a county that was designated as a primary disaster county by the President or the Secretary of Agriculture after January 1, 2003, for certain losses occurring through December 31, 2004. Assistance will be made available in the same manner as was provided under the 2002 LAP.