

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**Agricultural Marketing Service**

**7 CFR Part 205**

**[Docket Number: TM-06-06-PR]**

RIN 0581-AC60

National Organic Program – Revisions to Livestock Standards Based on Court Order (Harvey v. Johanns) and 2005 Amendment to the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (OFPA)

**AGENCY:** Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

**ACTION:** Proposed Rule

**SUMMARY:** This proposed rule amends the National Organic Program (NOP) regulations to comply with the final judgment in the case of Harvey v. Johanns (Harvey) issued on June 9, 2005, by the U.S. District Court, District of Maine, and to address the November 10, 2005, amendment made to the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6501 et seq., the OFPA), concerning the transition of dairy livestock into organic production.

Further, this proposed rule amends the NOP regulations to clarify that only nonorganically produced agricultural products listed in the NOP regulations may be used as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)).” In accordance with the final judgment in Harvey, the revision emphasizes that only the nonorganically produced agricultural ingredients listed in the NOP regulations can be used in accordance with any specified restrictions and when the product is not commercially available in organic form.

To comply with the court order in Harvey, USDA is required to publish final revisions to the NOP regulations within 360 days of the court order, or by June 4, 2006.

Accordingly, this proposed rule amends the NOP regulations to eliminate the use of up to 20 percent nonorganically produced feed during the first 9 months of the conversion of a whole dairy herd from conventional to organic production. This proposed rule also addresses the amendment made to the OFPA concerning the transition of dairy livestock into organic production by allowing crops and forage from land included in the organic system plan of a dairy farm that is in the third year of organic management to be consumed by the dairy animals of the farm during the 12-month period immediately prior to the sale of organic milk and milk products.

**DATES:** Comments on this proposed rule must be submitted on or before May 12, 2006.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mark Bradley, Associate Deputy Administrator, Transportation & Marketing Programs, National Organic Program, 1400 Independence Ave., SW., Room 4008–So., Ag Stop 0268, Washington, DC 20250.  
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**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

I. Background

In 1990, Congress passed the OFPA, which required the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to develop national standards for organically produced agricultural products to assure consumers that agricultural products marketed as organic meet consistent, uniform standards. Based on the requirements of the OFPA, USDA established the National Organic Program (NOP) to develop national organic standards, including a National List of substances approved for and prohibited from use in organic

production and handling, that would require agricultural products labeled as organic to originate from farms or handling operations certified by a State or private entity that has been accredited by USDA. On December 21, 2000 USDA published the final rule for the NOP in the Federal Register (7 CFR Part 205). On October 21, 2002, the NOP regulations became fully implemented by USDA as the uniform standard of production and handling for organic agricultural products in the United States.

In October 2003, Arthur Harvey filed a complaint under the Administrative Procedure Act in the U.S. District Court, District of Maine. Mr. Harvey alleged that several subsections of the NOP regulations violated OFPA, were arbitrary, and not in accordance with law.

On January 26, 2005, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit issued a decision in the case. The court upheld the NOP regulations in general, but remanded the case to the U.S. District Court, District of Maine, for, among other things, the entry of a declaratory judgment that stated 7 CFR § 205.606 does not establish a blanket exemption to the National List requirements specified in 7 U.S.C. 6517, permitting the use of nonorganic agricultural products in or on processed organic products when their organic form is not commercially available. The district court ordered the Secretary to make publicly known within 30 days – through notice in the Federal Register to all certifying agents and interested parties -- that 7 CFR § 205.606 shall be interpreted to permit only the use of a nonorganically produced agricultural product that has been listed in 7 CFR § 205.606 pursuant to National List procedures, and when a certifying agent has determined that the organic form of the agricultural product is not commercially available. USDA complied with this order on July 1, 2005 (70 FR 38090).

The court also ruled in favor of Mr. Harvey with respect to 7 CFR § 205.605(b) of the NOP regulations, concerning the use of synthetic substances in or on processed products which contain a minimum of 95 percent organic content and are eligible to bear the USDA seal (7 CFR § 205.605(b)). The court found § 205.605(b) contrary to the OFPA and in excess of the Secretary's rulemaking authority.

In addition, the court found in favor of Mr. Harvey with respect to 7 CFR § 205.236(a)(2)(i) of the NOP regulations. This section creates an exception to the general requirements for the conversion of whole dairy herds to organic production. The court found the provisions at 7 CFR § 205.236(a)(2)(i) contrary to the OFPA and in excess of the Secretary's rulemaking authority.

On June 9, 2005, the district court issued its final judgment and order in the case. A copy of the final judgment and order may be found at <https://www.ams.usda.gov/nop>.  
Congressional Amendment to the OFPA

After the court issued its final judgment and order, Congress amended the OFPA. On November 10, 2005, Congress amended the OFPA by permitting the addition of synthetic substances appearing on the National List for use in products labeled "organic." The amendment restores the NOP regulation for organic processed products containing at least 95 percent organic ingredients on the National List and their ability to carry the USDA seal. Therefore, USDA will not have to revise the NOP regulations to prohibit the use of synthetic ingredients in processed products labeled as organic nor restrict these products' eligibility to carry the USDA seal.

Congress also amended the OFPA to allow a special provision for transitioning dairy livestock to organic production. The NOP regulations currently provide that when

an entire, distinct herd is converted to organic production, the producer may, for the first 9 months of the year, provide a minimum of 80-percent feed that is either organic or raised from land included in the organic system plan and managed in compliance with organic crop requirements. The circuit court found these provisions to be contrary to the OFPA and in excess of the Secretary's rulemaking authority.

In the amendments to OFPA, Congress provided a new provision to allow crops and forage from land included in the organic system plan of a farm that is in the third year of organic management to be consumed by the dairy animals of the farm during the 12-month period immediately prior to the sale of organic milk and milk products. USDA is proposing to revise § 205.236(a)(2) to reflect this amendment to the OFPA in this rulemaking.

## II. Overview of Amendments

The following provides an overview of the amendments to designated sections of the NOP regulations, based on the order of the U.S. District Court, District of Maine and a Congressional amendment to the OFPA:

### Origin of Livestock (§ 205.236).

The circuit court declared that 7 CFR § 205.236(a)(2)(i) is contrary to the OFPA and in excess of the Secretary's rulemaking authority. 7 CFR § 205.236(a)(2)(i) and (ii) provide that "When an entire, distinct herd is converted to organic production, the producer may: (i) For the first 9 months of the year, provide a minimum of 80-percent feed that is either organic or raised from land included in the organic system plan and managed in compliance with organic crop requirements; and (ii) Provide feed in compliance with § 205.237 for the final 3 months."

The circuit court pointed to the OFPA requirement that dairy animals be fed 100 percent organic feed for twelve full months prior to the sale of their products as organic and stated that the OFPA does not authorize the Secretary to create an exception permitting a more lenient phased conversion process for dairy animals. On remand, the district court ordered the Secretary to revise the NOP regulations accordingly.

On November 10, 2005, Congress amended the dairy livestock provisions in the OFPA to provide a more lenient conversion process for dairy animals. Specifically, the amended OFPA language regarding dairy livestock transition reads that “Crops and forage from land included in the organic system plan of a dairy farm that is in the third year of organic management to be consumed by the dairy animals of the farm during the 12-month period immediately prior to the sale of organic milk and milk products” (7 U.S.C. 6509(e)(2)(B)).

Therefore, taking the court judgment and order in consideration with the OFPA amendment for dairy livestock transition, this proposed rule revises 7 CFR § 205.236(a)(2) to read: “Milk or milk products must be from animals that have been under continuous organic management beginning no later than 1 year prior to the production of the milk or milk products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic, Except, That, crops and forage from land included in the organic system plan of a dairy farm that is in the third year of organic management may be consumed by the dairy animals of the farm during the 12-month period immediately prior to the sale of organic milk and milk products.” Subparagraph § 205.236(a)(2)(iii) is renumbered (a)(2)(i). This paragraph was not addressed by the Harvey final judgment and order or by

the subsequent statutory amendments, and thus the application of this subparagraph to dairy herd conversion remains unchanged.

Nonorganically produced agricultural products allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as organic or made with organic ingredients (§ 205.606).

In the final judgment, the district court ordered the Secretary to declare that 7 CFR § 205.606 shall not be interpreted to create a blanket exemption to the National List requirements specified in 7 U.S.C. 6517, permitting the use of nonorganic agricultural products in or on processed organic products when their organic form is not commercially available. The court further ordered the Secretary to declare that 7 CFR § 205.606 shall be interpreted to permit only the use of a nonorganically produced agricultural product that has been listed in § 205.606 pursuant to National List procedures, and when a certifying agent has determined that the organic form of the agricultural product is not commercially available.

Consistent with the court's final judgment, this proposed rule revises 7 CFR § 205.606 to clarify that the section shall be interpreted to permit the use of a nonorganically produced agricultural product only when the product has been listed in § 205.606 pursuant to National List procedures, and when an accredited certifying agent has determined that the organic form of the agricultural product is not commercially available. The revised section now reads: "Only the following nonorganically produced agricultural products may be used as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as 'organic' or 'made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),' only in accordance with any restrictions specified in this section, and only when the product is not commercially available in organic form: Cornstarch (native); Gums - water extracted

only (arabic, guar, locust bean, carob bean); Kelp - for use only as a thickener and dietary supplement; Lecithin – unbleached; Pectin (high-methoxy).”

### III. Related Documents

Documents related to this proposed rule include the OFPA, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.), its implementing regulations (7 CFR part 205), and a Federal Register notice publishing the final judgment and order in the case of Harvey v. Johanns (70 FR 38090).

#### A. Executive Order 12866.

This action has been determined non significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866, and therefore, does not have to be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

#### B. Executive Order 12988.

Executive Order 12988 instructs each executive agency to adhere to certain requirements in the development of new and revised regulations in order to avoid unduly burdening the court system. This proposed rule is not intended to have a retroactive effect.

States and local jurisdictions are preempted under Sec. 2115 of the OFPA (7 U.S.C. 6514) from creating programs of accreditation for private persons or State officials who want to become certifying agents of organic farms or handling operations. A governing State official would have to apply to USDA to be accredited as a certifying agent, as described in Sec. 2115(b) of the OFPA (7 U.S.C. 6514(b)). States are also preempted under Sec. 2104 through 2108 of the OFPA (7 U.S.C. 6503 through 6507) from creating certification programs to certify organic farms or handling operations



unless the State programs have been submitted to, and approved by, the Secretary as meeting the requirements of the OFPA.

Pursuant to Sec. 2108(b)(2) of the OFPA (7 U.S.C. 6507(b)(2)), a State organic certification program may contain additional requirements for the production and handling of organically produced agricultural products that are produced in the State and for the certification of organic farm and handling operations located within the State under certain circumstances. Such additional requirements must: (a) Further the purposes of the OFPA, (b) not be inconsistent with the OFPA, (c) not be discriminatory toward agricultural commodities organically produced in other States, and (d) not be effective until approved by the Secretary.

Pursuant to Sec. 2120(f) of the OFPA (7 U.S.C. 6519(f)), this proposed rule would not alter the authority of the Secretary under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Poultry Products Inspections Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.), or the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.), concerning meat, poultry, and egg products, nor any of the authorities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), nor the authority of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.).

Section 2121 of the OFPA (7 U.S.C. 6520) provides for the Secretary to establish an expedited administrative appeals procedure under which persons may appeal an action of the Secretary, the applicable governing State official, or a certifying agent under this title that adversely affects such person or is inconsistent with the organic certification program established under this title. The OFPA also provides that the U.S. District Court

for the district in which a person is located has jurisdiction to review the Secretary's decision.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act and Paperwork Reduction Act.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) requires agencies to consider the economic impact of each rule on small entities and evaluate alternatives that would accomplish the objectives of the rule without unduly burdening small entities or erecting barriers that would restrict their ability to compete in the market. The purpose is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to the action. Section 605 of the RFA allows an agency to certify a rule, in lieu of preparing an analysis, if the rulemaking is not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the RFA, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) performed an economic impact analysis on small entities in the final rule published in the Federal Register on December 21, 2000 (65 FR 80548). AMS has also considered the economic impact of this action on small entities and has determined that this proposed rule would have an impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Small agricultural service firms, which include producers, handlers, and accredited certifying agents, have been defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) (13 CFR 121.201) as those having annual receipts of less than \$6,500,000 and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$750,000. This proposed rule would have an impact on a substantial number of small entities.

The U.S. organic industry at the end of 2001 included nearly 6,949 certified organic crop and livestock operations. These operations reported certified acreage totaling just over 2 million acres of organic farm production. Data on the numbers of certified organic handling operations (any operation that transforms raw product into processed products using organic ingredients) were not available at the time of survey in 2001; but they were estimated to be in the thousands. Based on 2003 data, certified organic acreage had increased to 2.2 million acres. By the end of 2004, the number of certified organic crop, livestock, and handling operations totaled nearly 11,400 operations, based on reports by certifying agents to NOP as part of their annual reporting requirements. AMS believes that most of these entities would be considered small entities under the criteria established by the SBA.

U.S. sales of organic food and beverages have grown from \$1 billion in 1990 to an estimated \$12.2 billion in 2004. Organic food sales are projected to reach nearly \$15 billion for 2005. The organic industry is viewed as the fastest growing sector of agriculture, representing 2 percent of overall food and beverage sales. Since 1990, organic retail sales have historically demonstrated a growth rate between 20 to 24 percent each year. This growth rate is projected to decline and fall to a rate of 5 to 10 percent in the future.

In addition, USDA has accredited 96 certifying agents who have applied to USDA to be accredited in order to provide certification services to producers and handlers. A complete list of names and addresses of accredited certifying agents may be found on the AMS NOP web site, at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop>. AMS believes that

most of these entities would be considered small entities under the criteria established by the SBA.

#### Impact of Lawsuit and Congressional Amendment on Dairy.

The loss of the 80-20 feed exception can be measured depending on various feed costs, for average farm sizes, and for the sector as a whole using 2003 estimates of the number of certified dairy livestock in the United States -- the latest year for which numbers are available.<sup>1</sup> Generally, for organic dairy operations, feed and labor are the most significant cost components, comprising upwards of 50 percent of the total variable costs of the operation.<sup>2</sup> Organic feed is significantly more expensive than conventional feed, and various quotes for organic feed run as high as double the cost of conventional or nonorganic feed rations. According to one study, higher feed cost was the largest and most important difference between organic and nonorganic dairy production, with the additional expense of feeding organic dairy costs being 54 percent of the price differential received for organic milk<sup>3</sup>. In this study, for a 48-cow organic herd, purchased feed cost \$1,003 per cow, or \$298 per cow more than for a conventional dairy operation. For the entire year, the average farm spent approximately \$49,000 for purchased organic feed for the 48-cow herd in this study.

A rough estimate of the loss of the 80-20 feed exception can be determined using this study's farm cost numbers. Using the estimated per-cow feed numbers, if a dairy farmer had to switch from using 80 percent organic feed to 100 percent organic feed, and

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<sup>1</sup> Greene, Catherine. Certified organic livestock, 2003, numbers were obtained from the author on permission; forthcoming from the Economic Research Service (ERS), U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup> Dalton, Timothy J., Lisa A. Bragg, Rick Kersbergen, Robert Parson, Glenn Rogers, Dennis Kauppila, Qingbin Wang. "Cost and Returns to Organic Dairy Farming in Maine and Vermont for 2004," University of Maine Department of Resource Economics and Policy Staff Paper #555, November 23, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

purchased all of the organic feed, the additional cost to the dairy farmer is \$27 per month, or about 2.7 percent higher than using the 80-20 feed exception.

For the sector, based on Economic Research Service’s (ERS) latest estimate of approximately 74,435 certified dairy cows in 2003, the loss of the 80-20 feed provision using the above cost estimates would amount to around \$2 million. But this assumes that: (1) all of the dairy cows in the sector are converted to organic in the same year; (2) all farm operators use the 80-20 feed provision in that same year; and (3) all organic feed was purchased. Because it is unlikely that all operations exercise these options, the \$2 million estimated for the sector likely overstates the total cost of the loss of the 80-20 feed provision. This cost estimate more likely represents an upper bound estimate based on this farm study’s feed cost estimate, as if all dairy cows were converted to organic at a single point in time under the above assumptions.

Organic feed per cow	\$1,003 per year or \$84 per month
Nonorganic feed per cow	795 per year or \$66 per month
9 months: 20% nonorganic feed cost:	$(0.2)*(\$66)*(9) = \$119$
80% organic feed costs:	$(0.8)*(\$84)*(9) = \$605$
3 months: 100% organic feed:	$(1.0)*(\$84)*(3) = \underline{\$252}$
Total Feed Using 80-20	\$976
12 months using organic feed only:	12 months*\$84/cow = \$1,003
Difference (loss) of 80-20, 48-cow herd	12 mo*\$27/cow loss = \$1,296

Instead, an alternative estimate could be derived for a growing industry that is adding new dairy cows to the industry. According to ERS, in 2000, there were just over 38,000 certified dairy livestock, increasing to nearly 49,000 by 2001, and 67,000 in 2002.

With reports of rising milk prices and shortages in the U.S. organic dairy market in 2005, continued growth in organic dairy livestock numbers could be expected.

Therefore, an alternative estimate of the loss is to calculate the number of dairy cows added to the sector each year and assume they were all added to the sector by being converted using the 80-20 feed transition provision. Using the ERS numbers above, between 2000 and 2001, 11,000 certified dairy cows were added. Another 18,000 cows were added by 2002, and 7,435 in 2003. On average, 12,145 dairy cows were added each year since 2000. Based on these numbers from ERS and the additional cost of \$27 per cow from the study above, using the 80-20 feed provision, the loss of the 80-20 provision would have cost dairy farmers approximately \$327,915 per year, or nearly \$1 million over the 3-year period.

Different estimates were obtained from discussions with Western state industry experts in dairy feed and nutrition, and budgets developed by certifying agents who work with certified dairy operations.<sup>4</sup> These estimates resulted in higher costs due to the loss of the 80-20 feed provision, of as much as \$416 per cow annually, or assuming an addition of approximately 12,000 cows per year to the sector, a loss of nearly \$5 million per year to the sector.

Depending on location, climate, size, and purchased feed, costs may vary considerably. The west, for example, tends to be a feed-deficit region where farmers purchase more feed and rely less on feed from on-farm or nearby sources. The farther the distance a farmer has to go to obtain feed, the more costly the feed will be, all other things being equal, making it likely that costs would vary by region or climate.

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<sup>4</sup> Information provided in conversations with Pacific Nutrition-Consulting (PNC) based on USDA-ACA budgets for estimating the cost of the transition year for dairy farmers using the 80-20 feed provision.

With higher milk prices, more farmers might be attracted to enter organic dairy farming. In the short run, this would add to pressure (due to more competition) on feed supplies. With the loss of the 80-20 feed provision, this could drive up the cost of feed; in the short run, therefore, there could be additional upward pressure on these cost estimates.

Regardless, these additional costs would have to be absorbed somewhere. They must either be passed forward to consumers in the form of higher fluid milk and dairy product prices -- already at high premiums relative to conventional dairy product prices -- or they would have to be absorbed by farmers.

However, Congress did amend OFPA for transitioning dairy farmers, by permitting such dairy farmers to graze dairy livestock on land being converted to organic production during its 3rd year of transition. Thus, the loss of the 80-20 feed exception is mitigated in part by the action that Congress took. In effect, a farm transitioning its dairy cows to organic could put its cows on that farm's pasture being converted to organic and the milk from those cows would be organic at the same time as crops being harvested from that land -- at the end of the third year that the land completed organic management.

Contrary to many reports since Congress amended the OFPA, this does not mean that dairy cows can be fed prohibited substances or genetically modified organisms (GMOs). The land on which the dairy cows are being managed could not have any prohibited substances applied to it for 3 years prior to crops being harvested from that land; if the dairy cow grazes on that land, she is not consuming "conventional" feed. At the end of the 12 months of organic management on that land, the milk from that dairy cow is analogous to the crops harvested from that same field at the end of that third year -

- both are eligible to be sold as organic, provided all other requirements of the regulations are met.

Congress leveled the playing field for dairy farmers when they amended OFPA in this area by removing any penalties that dairy farmers faced with the so-called "4th year" – i.e., the additional transition year that dairy cows underwent due to lactation cycles. And Congress did not change the basic requirement of OFPA. Dairy cows must be organically managed for at least 12 months; after these 12 months of organic management, only her milk and milk products may be represented as organic.

The status of the dairy cow is a different story. The dairy cow is only organic if she was raised organically from the last third of the mother's gestation. When a dairy cow is slaughtered, she cannot be sold as organic slaughter stock unless she was raised organically from the last third of the mother's gestation, the same as other slaughter livestock (except poultry, which must be raised organically beginning with the second day of life). That remains the same in the NOP regulation.

In providing the transition language, entry in organic dairying may become easier, which could ease current milk shortages in the organic milk market at retail. Certainly it should help smaller dairy farmers entering the organic industry who may be faced with having to purchase higher priced organic feed, by allowing them to graze dairy livestock on their land that is being transitioned to organic certification.

With respect to alternatives to this proposed rule, this proposed rule merely implements language which Congress has enacted and complies with the court's final judgment and order.



AMS is committed to compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), which requires Government agencies in general to provide the public the option of submitting information or transacting business electronically to the maximum extent possible.

USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

No additional collection or recordkeeping requirements are imposed on the public by this proposed rule. Accordingly, OMB clearance is not required by § 350(h) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq., or OMB's implementing regulation at 5 CFR part 1320.

D. General Notice of Public Rulemaking.

This proposed rule reflects amendments made by Congress to the OFPA that were passed on November 10, 2005 and a court final order that requires USDA to publish final revisions to the NOP regulations within 360 days of the court order, by June 4, 2006. Accordingly, AMS believes that a 15-day period for interested persons to comment on this rule is appropriate.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 205.

Administrative practice and procedure, Agriculture, Animals, Archives and records, Imports, Labeling, Organically produced products, Plants, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Seals and insignia, Soil conservation.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 205, is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 205 - NATIONAL ORGANIC PROGRAM

The authority citation for 7 CFR part 205 continues to read as follows:

1. Authority: 7 U.S.C. 6501-6522.
2. Section 205.236 (a)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 205.236 Origin of Livestock.

(a) \* \* \*

(2) Dairy animals. Milk or milk products must be from animals that have been under continuous organic management beginning no later than 1 year prior to the production of the milk or milk products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic, Except, That, crops and forage from land included in the organic system plan of a dairy farm that is in the third year of organic management may be consumed by the dairy animals of the farm during the 12-month period immediately prior to the sale of organic milk and milk products;

(i) Once an entire, distinct herd has been converted to organic production, all dairy animals shall be under organic management from the last third of gestation.

(ii) [Reserved]

\* \* \* \* \*

3. Section 205.606 is revised to read as follows:

§ 205.606 Nonorganically produced agricultural products allowed as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as organic or made with organic ingredients.

Only the following nonorganically produced agricultural products may be used as ingredients in or on processed products labeled as “organic” or “made with organic (specified ingredients or food group(s)),” only in accordance with any restrictions specified in this section, and only when the product is not commercially available in organic form.

- (a) Cornstarch (native)
- (b) Gums - water extracted only (arabic, guar, locust bean, carob bean)
- (c) Kelp - for use only as a thickener and dietary supplement
- (d) Lecithin - unbleached
- (e) Pectin (high-methoxy)

Dated:

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Lloyd C. Day, Administrator  
Agricultural Marketing Service