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*Livestock.* The term "livestock" means cattle, swine, and lambs.

*Lot.* (1) When used in reference to livestock, the term "lot" means a group of one or more livestock that is identified for the purpose of a single transaction between a buyer and a seller;

(2) When used in reference to lamb carcasses, the term "lot" means a group of one or more lamb carcasses sharing a similar weight range category and comprising a single transaction between a buyer and seller; or

(3) When used in reference to boxed beef and lamb, the term "lot" means a group of one or more boxes of beef or lamb items sharing cutting and trimming specifications and comprising a single transaction between a buyer and seller.

*Marketing.* The term "marketing" means the sale or other disposition of livestock, livestock products, or meat or meat food products in commerce.

*Negotiated purchase.* The term "negotiated purchase" means a cash or spot market purchase by a packer of livestock from a producer under which the base price for the livestock is determined by seller-buyer interaction and agreement on a delivery day. The livestock are scheduled for delivery to the packer not more than 14 days after the date on which the livestock are committed to the packer.

*Negotiated sale.* The term "negotiated sale" means a cash or spot market sale by a producer of livestock to a packer under which the base price for the livestock is determined by seller-buyer interaction and agreement on a delivery day. The livestock are scheduled for delivery to the packer not later than 14 days after the date on which the livestock are committed to the packer. When used in reference to sales of boxed beef or lamb cuts or lamb carcasses the term "negotiated sale" means a sale by a packer selling boxed beef or lamb cuts or lamb carcasses to a buyer of boxed beef or lamb cuts or lamb carcasses under which the price for the boxed beef or lamb cuts or lamb

carcasses is determined by seller-buyer interaction and agreement on a day.

*Origin.* The term "origin" means the State where the livestock were fed to slaughter weight.

*Premium.* The term "premium" means the adjustment, expressed in dollars per one hundred pounds, added to the base price due to weight, quality characteristics, yield characteristics, livestock class, and breed.

*Priced.* The term "priced" means the time when the final price is determined either through buyer-seller interaction and agreement or as a result of some other price determining method.

*Prior slaughter week.* The term "prior slaughter week" means the Monday through Sunday prior to a reporting day.

*Producer.* The term "producer" means any person engaged in the business of selling livestock to a packer for slaughter (including the sale of livestock from a packer to another packer).

*Purchased.* The term "purchased" means the agreement on a price, or the method for calculating a price, determined through buyer-seller interaction and agreement.

*Reporting day.* The term "reporting day" means a day on which a packer conducts business regarding livestock committed to the packer, or livestock purchased, sold, or slaughtered by the packer; the Secretary is required to make such information available to the public; and the Department of Agriculture is open to conduct business.

*Secretary.* The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture to whom authority has been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in the Secretary's stead.

*State.* The term "State" means each of the 50 States.

## Subpart B—Cattle Reporting

### § 59.100 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this subpart.

*Boxed beef.* The term "boxed beef" means those carlot-based portions of a beef carcass including fresh primals, subprimals, cuts fabricated from

subprimals (excluding portion-control cuts such as chops and steaks similar to those portion cut items described in the Institutional Meat Purchase Specifications (IMPS) for Fresh Beef Products Series 100, and thin meats (e.g. inside and outside skirts, pectoral meat, cap and wedge meat, and blade meat) not older than 14 days from date of manufacture; fresh ground beef, beef trimmings, and boneless processing beef not older than 7 days from date of manufacture; and frozen beef trimmings and boneless processing beef not older than 60 days from date of manufacture.

*Branded.* The term “branded” means boxed beef cuts produced and marketed under a corporate trademark (for example, products that are marketed on their quality, yield, or breed characteristics), or boxed beef cuts produced and marketed under one of USDA’s Meat Grading and Certification Branch, Certified Beef programs.

*Carcass characteristics.* The term “carcass characteristics” means the range and average carcass weight in pounds, the quality grade and yield grade (if applicable), and the average cattle dressing percentage.

*Carlot-based.* The term “carlot-based” means any transaction between a buyer and a seller destined for two or less delivery stops consisting of one or more individual boxed beef items.

*Cattle committed.* The term “cattle committed” means cattle that are scheduled to be delivered to a packer within the 7-day period beginning on the date of an agreement to sell the cattle.

*Cattle type.* The term “cattle type” means the following types of cattle purchased for slaughter:

- (1) Fed steers;
- (2) Fed heifers;
- (3) Fed Holsteins and other fed dairy steers and heifers;
- (4) Cows; and
- (5) Bulls.

*Established.* The term “established”, when used in connection with prices, means that point in time when the buyer and seller agree upon a net price.

*Formula marketing arrangement.*

(1) When used in reference to live cattle, the term “formula marketing arrangement” means the advance com-

mitment of cattle for slaughter by any means other than through a negotiated purchase or a forward contract, using a method for calculating price in which the price is determined at a future date.

(2) When used in reference to boxed beef, the term “formula marketing arrangement” means the advance commitment of boxed beef by any means other than through a negotiated purchase or a forward contract, using a method for calculating price in which the price is determined at a future date.

*Forward contract.*

(1) When used in reference to live cattle, the term “forward contract” means an agreement for the purchase of cattle, executed in advance of slaughter, under which the base price is established by reference to prices quoted on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, or other comparable publicly available prices.

(2) When used in reference to boxed beef, the term “forward contract” means an agreement for the sale of boxed beef, executed in advance of manufacture, under which the base price is established by reference to publicly available quoted prices.

*Packer.* The term “packer” means any person engaged in the business of buying cattle in commerce for purposes of slaughter, of manufacturing or preparing meats or meat food products from cattle for sale or shipment in commerce, or of marketing meats or meat food products from cattle in an unmanufactured form acting as a wholesale broker, dealer, or distributor in commerce. For any calendar year, the term “packer” includes only a federally inspected cattle processing plant that slaughtered an average of 125,000 head of cattle per year during the immediately preceding 5 calendar years. Additionally, in the case of a cattle processing plant that did not slaughter cattle during the immediately preceding 5 calendar years, it shall be considered a packer if the Secretary determines the processing plant should be considered a packer under this subpart after considering its capacity.

*Packer-owned cattle.* The term “packer-owned cattle” means cattle that a

packer owns for at least 14 days immediately before slaughter.

*Prices for cattle.* The term “prices for cattle” includes the price per hundred-weight; the purchase type; the quantity on a live and a dressed weight basis; the estimated live weight range; the average live weight; the estimated percentage of cattle of a USDA quality grade Choice or better; beef carcass classification; any premiums or discounts associated with weight, quality grade, yield grade, or type of purchase; cattle State of origin; estimated cattle dressing percentage; and price basis as F.O.B. feedlot or delivered at the plant.

*Terms of trade.* The term “terms of trade” means, with respect to the purchase of cattle for slaughter:

(1) Whether a packer provided any financing agreement or arrangement with regard to the cattle;

(2) Whether the delivery terms specified the location of the producer or the location of the packer’s plant;

(3) Whether the producer is able to unilaterally specify the date and time during the business day of the packer that the cattle are to be delivered for slaughter; and

(4) The percentage of cattle purchased by a packer as a negotiated purchase that are delivered to the plant for slaughter more than 7 days, but fewer than 14 days, after the earlier of either the date on which the cattle were committed to the packer, the date on which the cattle were purchased by the packer, or the date on which the cattle were priced by the packer.

*Type of purchase.* The term “type of purchase” with respect to cattle, means a negotiated purchase, a formula market arrangement, and a forward contract.

*Type of sale.* The term “type of sale” with respect to boxed beef, means a negotiated sale, a formula market arrangement, and a forward contract.

**§ 59.101 Mandatory daily reporting for live cattle.**

(a) *In General.* The corporate officers or officially designated representatives of each packer processing plant shall report to the Secretary at least two times each reporting day not later than 10:00 a.m. Central Time and not later than 2:00 p.m. Central Time the

following information for each cattle type, inclusive since the last reporting, categorized to clearly delineate domestic from imported market purchases as described in § 59.10(b).

(1) The prices for cattle (per hundred-weight) established on that day, categorized by:

(i) The type of purchase;

(ii) The quantity of cattle purchased on a live weight basis;

(iii) The quantity of cattle purchased on a dressed weight basis;

(iv) A range and average of estimated live weights of cattle purchased;

(v) An estimate of the percentage of the cattle purchased that were of a quality grade of Choice or better; and

(vi) Any premiums or discounts associated with weight, quality grade, or yield grade expressed in dollars per hundredweight on a dressed basis.

(2) The quantity of cattle delivered to the packer (quoted in numbers of head) on that day, categorized by:

(i) The type of purchase;

(ii) The quantity of cattle delivered on a live weight basis; and

(iii) The quantity of cattle delivered on a dressed weight basis.

(3) The quantity of cattle committed to the packer (quoted in numbers of head) as of that day, categorized by:

(i) The type of purchase;

(ii) The quantity of cattle committed on a live weight basis; and

(iii) The quantity of cattle committed on a dressed weight basis.

(4) The terms of trade regarding the cattle, as applicable.

(b) *Publication.* The Secretary shall make the information available to the public not less frequently than three times each reporting day.

**§ 59.102 Mandatory weekly reporting for live cattle.**

(a) *In General.* The corporate officers or officially designated representatives of each packer processing plant shall report to the Secretary on the first reporting day of each week, not later than 9:00 a.m. Central Time, the following information applicable to the prior slaughter week, categorized to clearly delineate domestic from imported market purchases: