

# Rules and Regulations

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains regulatory documents having general applicability and legal effect, most of which are keyed to and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published under 50 titles pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1510.

The Code of Federal Regulations is sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

#### 7 CFR Part 457

RIN 0563–AC87

#### Removal of Obsolete Regulations for Crop Insurance Provisions

**AGENCY:** Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** Risk Management Agency (RMA), on behalf of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), is in the process of reviewing all regulations within its purview to reduce regulatory burdens and costs. Pursuant to this review, FCIC has identified obsolete, unnecessary, and outdated provisions in title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR). FCIC is removing these provisions to streamline and clarify the dictates of title 7. The changes in this rule will reduce confusion for FCIC customers but otherwise the changes will have no impacts to insurance coverage for past or present FCIC customers.

**DATES:** This rule is effective August 27, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sherrie Grimm; telephone: (202) 401–0062; email: [Sherrie.Grimm@usda.gov](mailto:Sherrie.Grimm@usda.gov). Individuals with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY mode)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

The President's Executive Order 14219 of February 19, 2025, *Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing*

*the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Deregulatory Initiative*, 90 FR 10583, and subsequent implementing memorandum directed all agency heads to review regulations within their purview and rescind those that are, among other things, unlawful or unnecessary. FCIC has undertaken such a review and is accordingly rescinding the following provisions from title 7.

#### Regulatory Certifications

##### Executive Orders

This document does not meet the criteria for a significant regulatory action as specified by Executive Order (E.O.) 12866. This action also has no federalism or tribal implications and will not impose substantial unreimbursed compliance costs on States, local governments, or Indian Tribal governments. Therefore, impact statements are not required under E.O. 13132 or 13175.

#### Environmental Evaluation

This rule will have no significant effect on the human environment; therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor impact statement is required.

#### Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain reporting or recordkeeping requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

#### Explanation of Provisions

There are 7 obsolete crop insurance regulations within the Common Crop Insurance Regulations (7 CFR part 457). These obsolete crop insurance regulations have been replaced by alternate policies, approved under 7 U.S.C. 1508(h) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, available on the RMA website. The existence of these obsolete regulations in the CFR burdens farmers and insurance personnel with rules that are no longer in effect. Specifically, the following regulations are removed:

- Texas citrus tree crop insurance provisions in 7 CFR 457.106;
- Sugarcane crop insurance provisions in 7 CFR 457.116;
- Macadamia tree crop insurance provisions in 7 CFR 457.130;
- Peanut crop insurance provisions in 7 CFR 457.134;
- Nursery crop insurance provisions in 7 CFR 457.162;

- Nursery peak inventory endorsement in 7 CFR 457.163; and
- Nursery rehabilitation endorsement in 7 CFR 457.164.

#### List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 457

Acreage allotments, Crop insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, FCIC amends 7 CFR part 457 as follows:

#### PART 457—COMMON CROP INSURANCE REGULATIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 457 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 1506(1), 1506(o).

#### § 457.106 [Removed and Reserved]

- 2. Remove and reserve § 457.106.

#### § 457.116 [Removed and Reserved]

- 3. Remove and reserve § 457.116.

#### § 457.130 [Removed and Reserved]

- 4. Remove and reserve § 457.130.

#### § 457.134 [Removed and Reserved]

- 5. Remove and reserve § 457.134.

#### § 457.162 [Removed and Reserved]

- 6. Remove and reserve § 457.162.

#### § 457.163 [Removed and Reserved]

- 7. Remove and reserve § 457.163.

#### § 457.164 [Removed and Reserved]

- 8. Remove and reserve § 457.164.

**Kenneth Selzer,**

*Acting Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.*

[FR Doc. 2025–16452 Filed 8–26–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–08–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Agricultural Marketing Service

#### 7 CFR Part 906

[Doc. No. AMS–SC–24–0046]

#### Oranges and Grapefruit Grown in Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas; Increased Assessment Rate

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule implements a recommendation from the Texas Valley Citrus Committee (Committee) to increase the assessment rate established for the 2024–2025 and subsequent fiscal periods from \$0.03 to \$0.04 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent of oranges and grapefruit grown in Texas. The assessment rate will remain in effect indefinitely unless modified, suspended, or terminated.

**DATES:** Effective September 26, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Delaney Fuhrmeister, Marketing Specialist, or Christian D. Nissen, Chief, Southeast Region Branch, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; telephone: (863) 324–3375 or email:

*Delaney.Fuhrmeister@usda.gov* or *Christian.Nissen@usda.gov*.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Antoinette Carter, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; telephone: (202) 720–8085, or email: *Antoinette.Carter@usda.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This action, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, amends regulations issued to carry out a marketing order as defined in 7 CFR 900.2(j). This rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 906 as amended (7 CFR part 906), regulating the handling of oranges and grapefruit grown in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas. Part 906 (referred to as “the Order”) is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the “Act.” The Committee locally administers the Order and is comprised of producers and handlers of oranges and grapefruit operating within the area of production.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is issuing this final rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 13563, Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. This action falls within a category of regulatory actions that the Office of Management and

Budget (OMB) exempted from Executive Order 12866 review. This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,” which requires Federal agencies to consider whether their rulemaking actions would have Tribal implications. AMS has determined that this final rule is unlikely to have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, “Civil Justice Reform.” Under the Order now in effect, Texas orange and grapefruit handlers are subject to assessments. Funds to administer the Order are derived from such assessments. It is intended that the assessment rate will be applicable to all assessable Texas citrus for the 2024–2025 fiscal period, and continue until amended, suspended, or terminated.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 8c(15)(A) of the Act (7 U.S.C. 608(c)(15)(A)), any handler subject to an order may file with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (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. Such 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.

This final rule increases the assessment rate for Texas oranges and grapefruit handled under the Order from \$0.03 to \$0.04 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent for the 2024–2025 and subsequent fiscal periods.

Sections 906.33 and 906.34 of the Order authorize the Committee, with the approval of AMS, to formulate an annual budget of expenses and collect assessments from handlers to administer the program. The members of the Committee are familiar with the Committee’s needs and with the costs of goods and services in their local area and can formulate an appropriate budget and assessment rate. The

assessment rate is formulated and discussed in a public meeting, and all directly affected persons have an opportunity to participate and provide input.

For the 2022–23 and subsequent fiscal periods, the Committee recommended, and AMS approved, an assessment rate of \$0.03 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent of Texas citrus within the production area. That rate continues in effect from fiscal period to fiscal period until modified, suspended, or terminated by AMS upon recommendation and information submitted by the Committee or other information available to AMS.

The Committee met on June 18, 2024, and unanimously recommended 2024–2025 fiscal period expenditures of \$134,970 and an increased assessment rate of \$0.04 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent of Texas oranges and grapefruit handled for the 2024–2025 and subsequent fiscal periods. The budgeted expenditures remain unchanged compared to last year’s recommended expenditures. The new assessment rate of \$0.04 is \$0.01 higher than the previous rate. The Committee recommended increasing the assessment rate to cover expenses for the current fiscal year and replenish reserves. The Committee estimates shipments for the 2024–2025 fiscal period to be around 4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents, similar to the 3,976,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents handled in the 2023–2024 fiscal period.

The major expenditures recommended by the Committee for the 2024–2025 fiscal period include \$66,220 for management expenses, \$50,000 for compliance, and \$18,750 for general administrative expenses, the same as budgeted for these items during the 2023–2024 fiscal period.

At the previous assessment rate of \$0.03, the expected 4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents would generate \$120,000 in assessment revenue (4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents multiplied by \$0.03 assessment rate), which would not have covered budgeted expenses. Further, shipments from the 2023–2024 fiscal period were approximately 4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents of citrus, which was well below the estimated crop of 5,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents. The smaller crop forced the Committee to use the remainder of their reserves to help cover 2023–2024 fiscal period expenses. Consequently, the Committee recommended increasing the assessment rate to meet necessary expenses and restore reserves. By increasing the assessment rate from \$0.03 to \$0.04,

assessment income will generate \$160,000 in assessment revenue (4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents multiplied by \$0.04 assessment rate). This amount should be appropriate to ensure the Committee has sufficient revenue to fully fund its recommended 2024–2025 budgeted expenditures and replenish the Committee's reserve funds.

The Committee derived the recommended assessment rate by reviewing anticipated expenses, the estimated volume of assessable Texas citrus, and the level of funds available in the financial reserve. Income generated from handler assessments should be sufficient to meet the Committee's estimated program expenditures of \$134,970. Funds available in the financial reserve (currently about \$0) would be kept within the maximum permitted by the Order (approximately one fiscal period's expenses as authorized in § 906.35).

This assessment rate established herein will continue in effect indefinitely unless modified, suspended, or terminated by AMS upon recommendation and information submitted by the Committee or other available information. Although this assessment rate will be in effect for an indefinite period, the Committee will continue to meet prior to or during each fiscal period to recommend a budget of expenses and consider recommendations for modification of the assessment rate. The dates and times of Committee meetings are available from the Committee or AMS. Committee meetings are open to the public and interested persons may express their views at these meetings. AMS will evaluate Committee recommendations and other available information to determine whether modification of the assessment rate is needed. Further rulemaking will be undertaken as necessary. The Committee's 2024–2025 fiscal period budget, and those for subsequent fiscal periods, will be reviewed and, as appropriate, approved by AMS.

#### Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), AMS has considered the economic impact of this rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this final regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the

Act, and the rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf.

There are 17 handlers of Texas oranges and grapefruit subject to regulation under the Order and approximately 75 orange and grapefruit producers in the regulated area. At the time this analysis was prepared, the Small Business Administration (SBA) defined small agricultural producers as those having annual receipts equal to or less than \$4 million for orange producers (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 111310), and \$4.25 million for other citrus producers (including grapefruit) (NAICS code 111320). Small agricultural service firms, including handlers, are defined as those whose annual receipts are equal to or less than \$34 million (NAICS code 115114) (13 CFR 121.201).

According to data from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the producer prices for U.S. fresh oranges and grapefruit were \$11.63 and \$15.63 per carton, respectively. The prices for U.S. fresh oranges and grapefruit are used for this RFA because NASS does not publish fresh citrus prices for Texas. Based on data provided by the Committee, the number of orange and grapefruit 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents shipped in the 2023–2024 season were 1,462,800 and 2,513,258, respectively.

Using the producer prices, shipment data, and the total number of Texas orange and grapefruit producers, the majority of producers have estimated average annual receipts of significantly less than the SBA threshold of \$4 million (\$11.63 multiplied by 1,462,800 cartons plus \$15.63 multiplied by 2,513,258 cartons equals \$112,564,041, divided by 75 producers equals \$750,594 per producer).

In addition, based on the NASS data, the average prices of fresh U.S. oranges and grapefruit handled for 2023–2024 were \$18.40 and \$23.05, respectively. Using the same shipment data from the Committee, the number of orange and grapefruit cartons shipped in the 2023–2024 season, the majority of Texas orange and grapefruit handlers have average annual receipts of less than \$34 million (\$18.40 multiplied by 1,462,800 cartons plus \$23.05 multiplied by 2,513,258 cartons equals \$84,846,117, divided by 17 handlers equals \$4,990,948 per handler). Thus, the majority of Texas orange and grapefruit producers and handlers may be classified as small entities.

This final rule increases the assessment rate collected from handlers for the 2024–2025 and subsequent fiscal periods from \$0.03 to \$0.04 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent of Texas oranges and grapefruit. The Committee unanimously recommended 2024–2025 expenditures of \$134,970 and an assessment rate of \$0.04 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent. The assessment rate of \$0.04 is \$0.01 higher than the previous rate. The 2024–2025 crop year is estimated to be 4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents. The \$0.04 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent assessment rate should provide \$160,000 in assessment income (4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents multiplied by \$0.04 assessment rate). Income derived from handler assessments should be sufficient to cover budgeted expenses.

The major expenditures recommended by the Committee for the 2024–25 fiscal period include \$66,220 for management expenses, \$50,000 for compliance, and \$18,750 for general administrative expenses. This is the same as budgeted for these items during the 2023–2024 fiscal period.

The Committee recommended increasing the assessment rate to meet necessary expenses and restore reserves. The reserves were depleted when shipments from the 2023–2024 fiscal period were approximately 4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents, which was well below the estimated crop of 5,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents. The Committee estimates shipments for the 2024–2025 season to be around 4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents. Given the estimated number of shipments, the previous assessment rate of \$0.03 would generate \$120,000 in assessment income (4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents multiplied by \$0.03 assessment rate), which would not cover budgeted expenses. By increasing the assessment rate from \$0.03 to \$0.04, assessment income will be approximately \$160,000 (4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalents multiplied by \$0.04 assessment rate). This amount should provide sufficient funds to meet anticipated 2024–2025 expenses, while adding money to the financial reserve.

Prior to arriving at this budget and assessment rate recommendation, the Committee considered alternatives from the Committee staff during a discussion at the June 18, 2024, meeting. Staff prepared fifteen different proposed budgets with different combinations of assessment rates, estimated shipments, and alternate expenditure levels. The Committee determined maintaining

expenses and estimated shipments of 4,000,000 7/10-bushel cartons or equivalent of oranges and grapefruit were representative of the 2024–2025 fiscal period, and an assessment rate of \$0.04 should cover expenditures and add funds to the financial reserve. Consequently, the other alternatives were rejected.

A review of historical and preliminary information pertaining to the 2024–2025 fiscal period indicates the average producer price for Texas oranges and grapefruit for the 2024–2025 season should be approximately \$14.15 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent. Therefore, utilizing the recommended assessment rate of \$0.04 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent, assessment revenue for the 2024 fiscal period as a percentage of total producer revenue should be approximately 0.3 percent (\$0.04 divided by \$14.15 times 100).

This final rule increases the assessment obligation imposed on Texas orange and grapefruit handlers. Assessments are applied uniformly on all handlers, and some of the costs may be passed on to producers. However, these costs are expected to be offset by the benefits derived by the operation of the Order.

The Committee's meetings are widely publicized throughout the Texas citrus industry and all interested persons are invited to attend the meetings and participate in Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the June 18, 2024, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express views on this issue. Finally, interested persons were invited to submit comments on this rule, including the regulatory and information collection impacts of this action on small businesses.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the Order's information collection requirements have been previously approved by OMB and assigned OMB No. 0581–0189, Fruit Crops. No changes in those requirements would be necessary because of this final rule. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This rule imposes no additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large Texas citrus 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.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the

use of the internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

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

A proposed rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on January 15, 2025 (90 FR 3720). Copies of the proposed rule were also mailed or sent via email to all Texas citrus handlers. The proposal was also made available through the internet by USDA and the Office of the Federal Register via <https://www.regulations.gov>. A 30-day comment period ending February 14, 2025, was provided for interested persons to respond to the proposal. AMS received one comment supporting the proposed change. Accordingly, AMS made no changes to the rule based on the comment received, as proposed.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/moa/small-businesses>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Antoinette Carter at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the information and recommendations submitted by the Committee and other available information, AMS has determined that this rulemaking is consistent with and will effectuate the purposes of the Act.

#### List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 906

Grapefruit, Marketing agreements, Oranges, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Agricultural Marketing Service amends 7 CFR part 906 as follows:

#### **PART 906—ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT GROWN IN LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY IN TEXAS**

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 906 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

■ 2. Section 906.235 is revised to read as follows:

##### **§ 906.235 Assessment rate.**

On and after August 1, 2024, an assessment rate of \$0.04 per 7/10-bushel carton or equivalent is established for

oranges and grapefruit grown in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas.

**Erin Morris,**

*Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.*

[FR Doc. 2025–16409 Filed 8–26–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

### **Federal Aviation Administration**

#### **14 CFR Part 25**

**[Docket No. FAA–2024–2442; Special Conditions No. 25–880–SC]**

#### **Special Conditions: Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, Model GVII–G400 Airplane; Automatic Speed Protection for Design Dive Speed (Dive Speed Definition)**

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final special conditions.

**SUMMARY:** These special conditions are issued for the Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation (Gulfstream) Model GVII–G400 airplane. This airplane will have a novel or unusual design feature when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. This design feature is a high-speed protection system. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

**DATES:** Effective September 26, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Todd Martin, Technical Policy Branch, Policy and Standards Division, Aircraft Certification Service, AIR–622, Federal Aviation Administration, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone (206) 231–3210; email [todd.martin@faa.gov](mailto:todd.martin@faa.gov).

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

On June 30, 2020, Gulfstream applied for an amendment to Type Certificate No. T00021AT to include the new Model GVII–G400 airplane. The Gulfstream Model GVII–G400 airplane, which is a derivative of the Model GVII–G500 airplane currently approved under Type Certificate No. T00021AT, is a twin-engine, transport-category, business jet, with a maximum seating