

not limited to, monosodium glutamate, sodium nitrate, olestra, and any other food additives.

(iv) Any food product with a main ingredient (*i.e.*, the first ingredient other than water, broth, or stock listed on the ingredient list) that appears on this list as an accessory food item except infant formula.

(8) Separate businesses that operate under one roof are considered a single firm for purposes of determining eligibility to participate as a SNAP retail food store if both businesses:

(i) Share the same ownership in whole or in part;

(ii) Sell similar foods; and

(iii) Share inventory.

* * * * *

James C. Miller,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2025-18624 Filed 9-24-25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 985

[Doc. No. AMS-SC-24-0069]

Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Salable Quantities and Allotment Percentages for the 2025–2026 Marketing Year

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would implement a recommendation from the Far West Spearmint Oil Administrative Committee (Committee) to establish salable quantities and allotment percentages for Class 1 (Scotch) and Class 3 (Native) spearmint oil produced in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon and parts of Nevada and Utah (Far West) for the 2025–2026 marketing year.

DATES: Comments must be received by October 27, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposed rule. Comments can be sent to the Docket Clerk, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237. Comments can also be submitted to the Docket Clerk electronically by Email: MarketingOrderComment@usda.gov or via the internet at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Comments should reference the document number and the date and page number of this issue of

the **Federal Register**. Comments submitted in response to this proposed rule will be included in the record and will be made available to the public and can be viewed at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Please be advised that the identity of the individuals or entities submitting the comments will be made public on the internet at the address provided above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joshua R. Wilde, Marketing Specialist, or Barry Broadbent, Chief, Northwest Region Branch, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; Telephone: (503) 326–2724, or Email: Joshua.R.Wilde@usda.gov or Barry.Broadbent@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, proposes to amend regulations issued to carry out a marketing order as defined in 7 CFR 900.2(j). This proposed rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 985, as amended (7 CFR part 985), regulating the handling of spearmint oil produced in the Far West. Part 985 (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 comprises spearmint oil producers operating within the area of production, and a public member.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is issuing this proposed 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 proposed 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 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 proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988—Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. Under the Order now in effect, salable quantities and allotment percentages have been established for both classes of spearmint oil produced in the Far West. This proposed rule increases the quantity of Native Spearmint oil produced in the Far West that handlers may purchase from, or handle on behalf of, producers during the 2025–2026 marketing year, which began on June 1, 2025.

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 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.

Pursuant to the requirements in § 985.50 of the Order, the Committee meets each year to consider supply and demand of spearmint oil and to adopt a marketing policy for the ensuing marketing year. In determining such marketing policy, the Committee considers several factors, including, but not limited to, the current and projected supply of oil, estimated future demand, production costs, and producer prices for both Class 1 (Scotch) and Class 3 (Native) spearmint oil. Input from spearmint oil handlers and producers are considered as well.

Pursuant to the provisions in § 985.51, when the Committee’s marketing policy considerations indicate a need to establish or to maintain stable market

conditions through volume regulation, the Committee subsequently recommends to AMS the establishment of a salable quantity and allotment percentage for such class or classes of oil for the upcoming marketing year. Recommendations for volume control are intended to ensure market requirements for Far West spearmint oil are satisfied and orderly marketing conditions are maintained.

Salable quantity represents the total quantity of each class of oil (Class 1, commonly referred to as "Scotch", or Class 3, commonly referred to as "Native") which handlers may purchase from, or handle on behalf of, producers during a given marketing year. The allotment percentage for each class of spearmint oil is the salable quantity for that class of oil divided by the total of all producers' allotment base for the same class of oil. A producer's allotment base is their calculated share of the spearmint oil market based on a statistical representation of their past spearmint production and sales. To account for changes in production and demand over time, the Committee periodically reviews and adjusts each producer's allotment base in accordance with a formula prescribed by the Committee and approved by AMS. Each producer's annual allotment of the salable quantity is calculated by multiplying their respective allotment base for each class of spearmint oil by the allotment percentage for that class of spearmint oil. The total allotment base is revised each year on June 1 to account for producer allotment base being lost as a result of the "bona fide effort" production provision of § 985.53(e) and additional base made available pursuant to the provisions of § 985.153.

Salable quantities and allotment percentages are established at levels intended to maintain orderly marketing conditions while also ensuring that markets are adequately supplied. Further, Committee recommendations for volume control are made in advance of the upcoming marketing year in which the regulations are to be effective, thereby allowing producers ample time to adjust their production decisions accordingly.

The Committee met on October 9, 2024, to consider its marketing policy for the 2025–2026 marketing year. At that meeting, the Committee determined that, based on the current market and supply conditions, volume regulation for both classes of oil would be necessary. The Committee unanimously recommended, with a vote of eight in favor and none opposed, a salable quantity and allotment percentage for Scotch spearmint oil of 808,656 pounds

and 35 percent, respectively. In addition, the Committee also unanimously recommended a salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil of 1,028,670 pounds and 39 percent, respectively.

This proposed action would establish the amount of Scotch and Native spearmint oil that handlers may purchase from, or handle on behalf of, producers during the 2025–2026 marketing year, which began on June 1, 2025. Salable quantities and allotment percentages have been in effect each season since the Order's inception in 1980.

Scotch Spearmint Oil

The Committee recommended a Scotch spearmint oil salable quantity of 808,656 pounds and an allotment percentage of 35 percent for the 2025–2026 marketing year. The proposed salable quantity of 808,656 pounds is 145,008 pounds greater than the salable quantity of 663,648 pounds established for the 2024–2025 marketing year. The recommended 35 percent allotment percentage for the 2025–2026 marketing year is six percent more than the 29 percent in effect the previous marketing year.

The total allotment base for the coming marketing year is estimated to be 2,310,445 pounds. This figure represents a one-percent increase over the revised 2024–2025 marketing year total allotment base of 2,287,569 pounds. The proposed salable quantity (808,656 pounds) is the product of total allotment base (2,310,445 pounds) times the proposed allotment percentage (35 percent).

The Committee considered several factors in making its recommendation, including the current and projected future supply, estimated future demand, production costs, and producer prices. The Committee's recommendation also accounts for the established acreage of Scotch spearmint, consumer demand, existing carry-in, reserve pool volume, and production in competing markets.

According to the Committee, as costs of production have increased and spearmint oil prices have lagged behind inflation, many producers have forgone new plantings of Scotch spearmint. This has resulted in a significant decline in production of Scotch spearmint oil in recent years. Production has decreased from 498,332 pounds produced in 2020 to an estimated 257,943 pounds of Scotch spearmint production in 2024.

Industry reports indicate that trade demand for Far West Scotch spearmint oil, which had been declining in recent years, has begun to stabilize. Sales of Far West Scotch spearmint oil declined

from a high of 1,060,232 pounds during the 2014–2015 marketing year to a low of 488,484 pounds in the 2020–2021 marketing year. Sales of Far West Scotch spearmint oil totaled 549,323 pounds during the 2023–2024 marketing year, the last full year of available data. The Committee indicates that production of Scotch spearmint oil in competing markets, most notably by Canadian producers, continues to exert downward pressure on trade demand for Scotch spearmint oil from the Far West.

Given the anticipated market conditions for the coming year, the Committee estimates that Scotch spearmint oil trade demand for the 2025–2026 marketing year will be 645,000 pounds, which is 23,000 pounds greater than the Committee's estimate for the prior year and 64,568 pounds greater than the 5-year moving sales average of 580,432 pounds. Should the proposed volume regulation levels prove to be insufficient to adequately supply the market, the Committee has the authority to recommend intra-seasonal increases of the salable quantity and allotment percentage, as it has in previous marketing years.

The Committee calculated the minimum salable quantity of Scotch spearmint oil that would be required during the 2025–2026 marketing year (619,120 pounds) by subtracting the estimated salable carry-in on June 1, 2025, (25,880 pounds) from the estimated trade demand (645,000 pounds). This minimum salable quantity represents the estimated minimum amount of Scotch spearmint oil that would be needed to satisfy estimated trade demand for the coming year. To ensure that the market would be fully supplied, the Committee recommended a 2025–2026 marketing year salable quantity of 808,656 pounds. The recommended salable quantity, combined with an estimated 25,880 pounds of salable carry-in from the previous year, would yield a total available supply of 834,536 pounds of Scotch spearmint oil for the 2025–2026 marketing year.

Salable carry-in is the primary measure of excess spearmint oil supply under the Order, as it represents overproduction in prior years that is currently available to the market without restriction. Under volume regulation, spearmint oil that is designated as salable continues to be available to the market until it is sold and may be marketed at any time at the discretion of the owner.

The Committee estimated that there would be 25,880 pounds of salable carry-in of Scotch spearmint oil on June 1, 2025. At the recommended salable

quantity, the Committee projects that salable carry-in would increase to 189,536 pounds at the beginning of the 2026–2027 marketing year if current market conditions are maintained. This level would be greater than the quantity that the Committee generally considers favorable (150,000 pounds). However, the Committee believes that, given the current economic conditions in the Scotch spearmint oil industry, some Scotch spearmint oil producers may not produce their full annual allotment for the 2025–2026 marketing year. Therefore, the Committee anticipates that the actual quantity of Scotch spearmint oil carried into the 2026–2027 marketing year will be less than the quantity calculated above (189,536 pounds).

Spearmint oil held in reserve is oil that has been produced in excess of a producer's annual allotment, either in the current marketing year or in prior years, and is restricted from freely entering the market. After December 1 of each marketing year, reserve pool oil is not available to the market in the current marketing year without an increase in the salable quantity and allotment percentage. The Order does include provision for reserve oil to be released for limited market development projects, with approval of the Secretary, but this provision is rarely utilized.

Oil held in the reserve pool is another indicator of excess supply. Scotch spearmint oil held in reserve was 30,487 pounds as of May 31, 2024, up from 14,095 pounds as of May 31, 2023. This quantity of reserve pool oil should be an adequate buffer to supply the market, if necessary, should the industry experience an unexpected increase in demand.

The Committee recommended an allotment percentage of 35 percent for the 2025–2026 marketing year for Scotch spearmint oil. During its October 9, 2024, meeting, the Committee calculated an initial allotment percentage by dividing the minimum required salable quantity (619,120 pounds) by the total estimated allotment base (2,310,445 pounds), resulting in 26.8 percent. However, producers and handlers at the meeting indicated that the computed percentage (26.8 percent) might not adequately satisfy potential 2025–2026 marketing year Scotch spearmint oil market demand and may also result in a less than desirable carry-in for the subsequent marketing year. After deliberation, the Committee recommended an allotment percentage of 35 percent. The total estimated allotment base (2,310,445 pounds) for the 2025–2026 marketing year, multiplied by the recommended

allotment percentage (35 percent), yields 808,656 pounds, which is the recommended salable quantity for the 2025–2026 marketing year.

The 2025–2026 marketing year computational data for the Committee's recommendation is detailed below.

(A) *Estimated carry-in of Scotch spearmint oil on June 1, 2025: 25,880 pounds.* This figure is the difference between the 2024–2025 marketing year total available supply of 647,880 pounds and the estimated carry-in. The Committee, initially estimated the production year at 600,000 and then revised the 2024–2025 marketing year estimated trade demand to 622,000 pounds.

(B) *Estimated trade demand of Scotch spearmint oil for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 645,000 pounds.* This figure was established at the Committee meeting held on October 9, 2024.

(C) *Minimum salable quantity of Scotch spearmint oil required from the 2025–2026 marketing year production: 619,120 pounds.* This figure is the difference between the estimated 2025–2026 marketing year trade demand (645,000 pounds) and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 2025 (25,880 pounds). This salable quantity represents the minimum amount of Scotch spearmint oil that would be needed to satisfy estimated demand for the coming year.

(D) *Total estimated Scotch spearmint oil allotment base for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 2,310,445 pounds.* This figure represents a one-percent increase over the 2024–2025 marketing year total actual allotment base of 2,287,569 pounds, as prescribed by § 985.53(d). The one-percent increase equals 22,876 pounds. This total estimated allotment base is revised each year on June 1 in accordance with § 985.53(e).

(E) *Computed Scotch spearmint oil allotment percentage for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 26.8 percent.* This percentage is computed by dividing the minimum required salable quantity (619,120) by the total estimated allotment base (2,310,445 pounds).

(F) *Recommended Scotch spearmint oil allotment percentage for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 35 percent.* This is the Committee's recommendation and is based on the computed allotment percentage, (26.8 percent) and input from producers and handlers at the October 9, 2024, meeting. The recommended 35 percent allotment percentage reflects the Committee's belief that the computed percentage (26.8 percent) may not adequately supply the anticipated 2025–2026 marketing year Scotch spearmint oil market demand.

(G) *Recommended Scotch spearmint oil salable quantity for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 808,656 pounds.* This figure is the product of the recommended salable allotment percentage (35 percent) and the total estimated allotment base (2,310,445 pounds) for the 2025–2026 marketing year.

(H) *Estimated total available supply of Scotch spearmint oil for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 834,536 pounds.* This figure is the sum of the 2025–2026 marketing year recommended salable quantity (808,656 pounds) and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 2025 (25,880 pounds).

For the reasons stated above, the Committee believes that the recommended salable quantity and allotment percentage would adequately satisfy trade demand, would result in a reasonable carry-in for the following year, and would contribute to the orderly marketing of Scotch spearmint oil.

Native Spearmint Oil

The Committee recommended a Native spearmint oil salable quantity of 1,028,670 pounds and an allotment percentage of 39 percent for the 2025–2026 marketing year. These figures are, respectively, 349,690 pounds and 13 percentage points greater than the levels initially established for the 2024–2025 marketing year. The Committee utilized handlers' estimated trade demand of Native spearmint oil for the coming year, historical and current Native spearmint oil production, inventory statistics, and international market data obtained from consultants for the spearmint oil industry to arrive at these recommendations.

The Committee anticipated that 2024 Native spearmint oil production would total 987,947 pounds, down from the Committee's previous year's production of 1,015,570 pounds. Committee records indicate that spearmint-producing acres in the Far West declined from a recent high of 9,013 acres in 2019 to 6,106 acres of Native spearmint production in 2024.

Sales of Native spearmint oil have been trending downward since the 2020–2021 marketing year, declining from 1,332,260 pounds during the 2020–2021 marketing year to 987,041 pounds for the 2023–2024 marketing year, the last full year for which data is available. The Committee expects demand to remain fairly stable, estimating trade demand for Native spearmint oil at 1,087,500 pounds for the 2025–2026 marketing year, an increase of 87,500 pounds from the Committee's estimated trade demand of

1,000,000 pounds for the 2024–2025 marketing year.

The Committee anticipated that 173,974 pounds of salable Native spearmint oil from prior years would be carried into the 2025–2026 marketing year. This amount is down from the 447,520 pounds of salable oil carried into the 2024–2025 marketing year and slightly above the level that the Committee generally considers favorable (150,000 pounds).

The Committee estimates that there will be 1,336,505 pounds of Native spearmint oil in the reserve pool at the beginning of the 2025–2026 marketing year. Native reserve pool oil has been fairly stable over the past several marketing years. The reserve pool declined from 1,219,122 pounds at the start of the 2021–2022 marketing year to a recent-low of 1,026,336 pounds to begin the 2023–2024 marketing year. However, the estimated 1,336,505 pounds that the Committee projected to be held in the reserve pool to begin the 2025–2026 marketing year represents a 20-year high and reflects the Committee’s previous efforts to reduce year-over-year salable carry-in by establishing a relatively low salable quantity for Native spearmint oil for the 2024–2025 marketing year.

The Committee expects end users of Native spearmint oil to continue to rely on Far West production as their primary source of high-quality Native spearmint oil. However, increases in domestic production of Native spearmint from regions outside of the Far West production area has created additional competition for market share. For example, there were fewer than 2,000 acres of Native spearmint production in the U.S. Midwest region in 2016, compared with over 10,000 acres of Native spearmint oil production in the Far West. However, the Committee’s 2024 estimates indicate that Far West acreage has declined to approximately 6,106 acres, compared to Native spearmint producing acreage of around 3,000 acres in the Midwest. This situation has contributed to declining trade demand for Far West Native spearmint oil and led to downward pressure on producer prices.

Given the anticipated market conditions for the coming year, the Committee estimated the 2025–2026 marketing year Native spearmint oil trade demand to be 1,087,500 pounds. This figure is based on input provided by producers at six production area meetings held in September and October 2024, as well as estimates provided by handlers and other meeting participants at the October 9, 2024, Committee meeting. This figure

represents an increase of 87,500 pounds from the previous year’s estimated trade demand for the 2024–2025 marketing year. The average estimated trade demand for Native spearmint oil derived from the production area meetings was 1,072,917 pounds, whereas the handlers’ estimates ranged from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 pounds. The quantity marketed over the most recent full marketing year, 2023–2024, was 987,041 pounds.

The estimated June 1, 2025, carry-in of 173,974 pounds of Native spearmint oil, plus the recommended 2025–2026 marketing year salable quantity of 1,028,670 pounds, would result in an estimated total available supply of 1,202,644 pounds of Native spearmint oil during the 2025–2026 marketing year. With the corresponding estimated trade demand of 1,087,500 pounds, the Committee projects that 115,144 pounds of salable oil will be carried into the 2026–2027 marketing year. The Committee estimated there would be 1,336,505 pounds of Native spearmint oil held in the reserve pool at the beginning of the 2025–2026 marketing year. Should the proposed volume regulation levels prove insufficient to adequately supply the market, the Committee has the authority to recommend an intra-seasonal increase to the salable quantity and allotment percentage to satisfy that demand.

The Committee recommended a Native spearmint oil allotment percentage of 39 percent for the 2025–2026 marketing year. During its October 9, 2024, meeting, the Committee calculated an initial allotment percentage of 34.6 percent by dividing the minimum required salable quantity to satisfy estimated trade demand (913,526 pounds) by the total allotment base (2,637,615 pounds). However, producers and handlers at the meeting expressed concern that the computed percentage of 34.6 percent may not adequately supply the potential 2025–2026 marketing year Native spearmint oil market demand. Further, it could result in a less than adequate carry-in for the subsequent marketing year. After deliberation, the Committee increased its allotment percentage

recommendation to 39 percent. The total estimated Native spearmint oil allotment base (2,637,615 pounds) multiplied by the recommended salable allotment percentage (39 percent) yields 1,028,670 pounds, the recommended Native spearmint oil salable quantity for the 2025–2026 marketing year.

The 2025–2026 marketing year computational data for the Committee’s recommendation is further outlined below.

(A) *Estimated carry-in of Native spearmint oil on June 1, 2025: 173,974 pounds.* This figure is the difference between the estimated 2024–2025 marketing year total available supply of 1,173,974 pounds and the revised 2024–2025 marketing year estimated trade demand of 1,000,000 pounds.

(B) *Estimated trade demand of Native spearmint oil for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 1,087,500 pounds.* This estimate was established by the Committee at its October 9, 2024, meeting.

(C) *Minimum salable quantity of Native spearmint oil required from the 2025–2026 marketing year production: 913,526 pounds.* This figure is the difference between the 2025–2026 marketing year estimated trade demand (1,087,500 pounds) and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 2025 (173,974 pounds). This is the minimum amount of Native spearmint oil that the Committee believes would be required to meet the anticipated 2025–2026 marketing year trade demand.

(D) *Total estimated allotment base of Native spearmint oil for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 2,637,615 pounds.* This figure represents a one-percent increase over the 2024–2025 marketing year actual total allotment base of 2,611,500 pounds as prescribed in § 985.53(d). The one-percent increase equals 26,115 pounds of oil. This estimate is revised each year on June 1, to adjust for the bona fide effort production provisions of § 985.53(e).

(E) *Computed Native spearmint oil allotment percentage for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 34.6 percent.* This percentage is calculated by dividing the required minimum salable quantity (913,526 pounds) by the total estimated allotment base (2,637,615 pounds) for the 2025–2026 marketing year.

(F) *Recommended Native spearmint oil allotment percentage for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 39 percent.* This is the Committee’s recommendation based on the computed allotment percentage (34.6 percent) and input from producers and handlers at the October 9, 2024, meeting. The recommended 39 percent allotment percentage is also based on the Committee’s belief that the computed percentage (34.6 percent) may not adequately supply the potential market for Native spearmint oil in the 2025–2026 marketing year or allow for sufficient salable Native spearmint oil to be carried into the beginning of the 2025–2026 marketing year.

(G) *Recommended Native spearmint oil 2025–2026 marketing year salable quantity: 1,028,670 pounds.* This figure is the product of the recommended allotment percentage (39 percent) and

the total estimated allotment base (2,637,615 pounds).

(H) *Estimated available supply of Native spearmint oil for the 2025–2026 marketing year: 1,202,644 pounds.* This figure is the sum of the 2025–2026 marketing year recommended salable quantity (1,028,670 pounds) and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 2025 (173,974 pounds). This amount could be increased, as needed, through an intra-seasonal increase in the salable quantity and allotment percentage.

The Committee's recommended Scotch and Native spearmint oil salable quantities and allotment percentages of 808,656 pounds and 35 percent, and 1,028,670 pounds and 39 percent, respectively, would match the available supply of each class of spearmint oil to the estimated demand of each, thus avoiding extreme fluctuations in inventories and prices. This proposed rule is similar to regulations issued in prior seasons.

The salable quantities in this proposed rule are not expected to cause a shortage of either class of spearmint oil. Any unanticipated or additional market demand for either class of spearmint oil which may develop during the marketing year could be satisfied by an intra-seasonal increase in the salable quantity and corresponding allotment percentage. The Order contains a provision in § 985.51 for intra-seasonal increases to allow the Committee the flexibility to respond quickly to changing market conditions.

Under volume regulation, producers who produce more than their annual allotments during the marketing year may transfer such excess spearmint oil to producers who have produced less than their annual allotment. In addition, on December 1 of each year, producers who have not transferred their excess spearmint oil to other producers must place their excess spearmint oil production into the reserve pool to be released in future marketing years. Each producer controls the disposition of their respective reserve pool spearmint oil, in accordance with market needs and the Order's volume regulation provisions, and under the Committee's oversight.

In conjunction with the issuance of this proposed rule, AMS has reviewed the Committee's marketing policy statement for the 2025–2026 marketing year. The Committee's marketing policy statement, a requirement whenever the Committee recommends volume regulation, meets the requirements of §§ 985.50 and 985.51.

The establishment of the proposed salable quantities and allotment percentages would allow for anticipated

market needs. In determining anticipated market needs, the Committee considered historical sales, as well as changes and trends in production and demand. This proposal would also provide producers with information regarding the amount of spearmint oil that should be produced for the 2025–2026 and subsequent marketing years to meet anticipated market demand.

Initial 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 proposed rule 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 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 approximately 39 producers of Scotch spearmint oil and 89 producers of Native spearmint oil operating within the regulated production area. In addition, there are approximately 6 spearmint oil handlers (both Scotch and Native spearmint) subject to regulation under the Order. Small agricultural service firms are defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as those having annual receipts of equal to or less than \$34 million (Postharvest Crop Activities, NAICS code 11514). Small agricultural producers of spearmint oil are defined as those having annual receipts of equal to or less than \$2.5 million (All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming, NAICS code 111998) (13 CFR 121.201).

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported that the 2023 U.S. season average spearmint oil producer price per pound was \$18.40. Spearmint oil utilization for the 2023–2024 marketing year, as reported by the Committee, was 549,323 pounds and 987,041 pounds for Scotch and Native spearmint oil, respectively, for a total of 1,536,364 pounds. Multiplying \$18.40 per pound by 2023–2024 marketing year spearmint oil utilization of 1,536,364 pounds yields a crop value estimate of about \$28.3 million.

Given the accounting requirements for the volume regulation provisions of the Order, the Committee maintains accurate records of each producer's

production and sales. Using the \$18.40 average spearmint oil price and Committee production data for each producer, the Committee estimates that 38 of the 39 Scotch spearmint oil producers and all of the 89 Native spearmint oil producers could be classified as small entities under the SBA definition.

There is no third-party or governmental entity that collects and reports spearmint oil prices received by spearmint oil handlers. However, the Committee estimates an average spearmint oil handling markup at approximately 20 percent of the price received by producers. Twenty percent of the 2023 producer price (\$18.40) is \$3.68, which results in a handler Free on Board (f.o.b.) price per pound estimate of \$22.08 (\$18.40 + \$3.68).

Multiplying this estimated handler f.o.b. price by the 2023–2024 marketing year total spearmint oil utilization of 1,536,364 pounds results in an estimated handler-level spearmint oil value of \$33.9 million. Dividing this figure by the number of handlers (6) yields estimated average annual handler receipts of about \$5.7 million, which is well below the \$34.0 million SBA threshold for small agricultural service firms.

Furthermore, using confidential data compiled by the Committee on the pounds of spearmint oil handled by each handler and the abovementioned estimated handler price per pound, the Committee reported that it is not likely that any of the six handlers had 2023–2024 marketing year spearmint oil sales that exceeded SBA's threshold.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing, the majority of producers of spearmint oil may be classified as small entities, and all of the handlers of spearmint oil may be classified as small entities.

This proposed rule would establish the quantity of spearmint oil produced in the Far West, by class, which handlers may purchase from, or handle on behalf of, producers during the 2025–2026 marketing year. The Committee recommended this proposed action to help maintain stability in the spearmint oil market by matching supply to estimated demand, thereby avoiding extreme fluctuations in supplies and prices. Establishing quantities that may be purchased from or handled on behalf of producers during the marketing year through volume regulation allows producers to coordinate their spearmint oil production with the expected market demand. Authority for this proposal is provided in §§ 985.50, 985.51, and 985.52 of the Order.

The Committee estimates the total trade demand for the 2025–2026 marketing year for both classes of oil at 1,732,500 pounds. In addition, the Committee expected that the combined salable carry-in for both classes of spearmint oil would be 199,854 pounds. As such, the combined required salable quantity for the 2025–2026 marketing year is estimated to be 1,532,646 pounds (1,732,500 pounds trade demand, less 199,854 pounds carry-in). Under volume regulation, total sales of spearmint oil by producers for the 2025–2026 marketing year would be held to 2,037,180 pounds (the recommended salable quantity for both classes of spearmint oil of 1,837,326 pounds plus 199,854 of carry-in).

This total available supply of 2,037,180 pounds should be more than adequate to supply the 1,732,500 pounds of anticipated total trade demand for spearmint oil. In addition, as of May 31, 2024, the total reserve pool for both classes of spearmint oil stood at 1,100,011 pounds. That quantity was expected to increase over the course of the 2024–2025 marketing year, with Committee reserve pool estimates totaling 1,366,992 pounds on May 31, 2025. Should trade demand increase unexpectedly during the 2025–2026 marketing year, reserve pool spearmint oil could be released into the market to supply that increase in demand.

The recommended allotment percentages, upon which 2025–2026 marketing year annual producer allotments are based, are 35 percent for Scotch spearmint oil and 39 percent for Native spearmint oil. Without volume regulation, producers would not be held to these allotment levels and would be able to sell unrestricted quantities of spearmint oil.

The AMS econometric model used to evaluate the Far West spearmint oil market estimated that the season average producer price per pound (for both classes of spearmint oil) would decline about \$2.78 per pound without volume regulation. The surplus situation for the spearmint oil market that would exist without volume regulation in the 2025–2026 marketing year also would likely dampen prospects for improved producer prices in future years because of the excessive buildup in stocks.

In addition, spearmint oil prices would likely fluctuate with greater amplitude in the absence of volume regulation. The coefficient of variation, or CV (a standard measure of variability), of Far West spearmint oil producer prices for the period 1980–2022 (the years in which the Order has

been in effect, and for which NASS data is available), is 24 percent, compared to 49 percent for the 20-year period (1960–1979) immediately prior to the establishment of the Order. Since higher CV values correspond to greater variability, this is an indicator of the price-stabilizing impact of the Order.

The use of volume regulation allows the industry to fully supply spearmint oil markets while avoiding the negative consequences of over-supplying these markets. The use of volume regulation is believed to have little or no effect on consumer prices of products containing spearmint oil and would not result in fewer retail sales of such products.

The Committee discussed alternatives to the recommendations contained in this rule for both classes of spearmint oil. The Committee rejected the idea of not regulating volume for either class of spearmint oil because of the severe, price-depressing effects that are more likely to occur without volume regulation. The Committee also discussed and considered salable quantities and allotment percentages that were above and below the levels that were eventually recommended for both classes of spearmint oil. Ultimately, the action recommended by the Committee was to increase the allotment percentage and salable quantity for both Scotch spearmint oil and Native spearmint oil from the levels established for the 2024–2025 marketing year.

As noted earlier, the Committee's recommendation to establish salable quantities and allotment percentages for both classes of spearmint oil was made after careful consideration of all available information including: (1) The estimated quantity of salable oil of each class held by producers and handlers; (2) the estimated demand for each class of oil; (3) the prospective production of each class of oil; (4) the total of allotment bases of each class of oil for the current marketing year and the estimated total of allotment bases of each class for the ensuing marketing year; (5) the quantity of reserve oil, by class, in storage; (6) producer prices of oil, including prices for each class of oil; and (7) general market conditions for each class of oil, including whether the estimated season average price to producers is likely to exceed parity.

Based on its review, the Committee believes that the salable quantities and allotment percentages recommended would achieve the objectives sought. The Committee also believes that, should there be no volume regulation in effect for the upcoming marketing year, the Far West spearmint oil industry would return to the pronounced cyclical

price patterns that occurred prior to the promulgation of the Order. As previously stated, annual salable quantities and allotment percentages have been issued for both classes of spearmint oil since the Order's inception. The salable quantities and allotment percentages proposed herein are expected to facilitate the goal of maintaining orderly marketing conditions for Far West spearmint oil for the 2025–2026 and future marketing years.

This proposed rule would establish the salable quantities and allotment percentages for Scotch and Native spearmint oil produced in the Far West during the 2025–2026 marketing year. Costs to producers and handlers, large and small, resulting from this proposal are expected to be offset by the benefits derived from a more stable market and increased returns. The benefits of this proposed rule are expected to be equally available to all producers and handlers regardless of their size.

The Committee's meeting was widely publicized throughout the spearmint oil industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and participate in Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the October 9, 2024, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express views on this issue. Finally, interested persons are invited to submit comments on this proposed rule, including the regulatory and informational 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. 0581–0178, Vegetable and Specialty Crops. No changes in those requirements would be necessary as a result of this proposed rule. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This proposed rule would not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large Far West spearmint oil 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 proposed rule.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <https://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, USDA has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with and would effectuate the purposes of the Act.

A 30-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposed rule. All written comments timely received will be considered before a final determination is made on this rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 985

Marketing agreements, Oils and fats, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Agriculture Marketing Service proposes to amend 7 CFR part 985 as follows:

PART 985—MARKETING ORDER REGULATING THE HANDLING OF SPEARMINT OIL PRODUCED IN THE FAR WEST

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 985 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

■ 2. Add § 985.235 to read as follows:

§ 985.235 Salable quantities and allotment percentages—2025–2026 marketing year.

The salable quantity and allotment percentage for each class of spearmint oil during the marketing year beginning on June 1, 2025, shall be as follows:

(a) Class 1 (Scotch) oil—a salable quantity of 808,656 pounds and an allotment percentage of 35 percent.

(b) Class 3 (Native) oil—a salable quantity of 1,028,670 pounds and an allotment percentage of 39 percent.

Erin Morris,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2025-18566 Filed 9-24-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA-2025-0199; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00332-T]

RIN 2120-AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA is revising a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) that would have applied to certain Airbus Canada Limited Partnership Model BD-500-1A10 and BD-500-1A11 airplanes. This action revises the NPRM by adding a requirement to re-identify the ceiling panel liners. The FAA is proposing this airworthiness directive (AD) to address the unsafe condition on these products. Since these actions would impose an additional burden over those in the NPRM, the FAA is requesting comments on this SNPRM.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this SNPRM by November 10, 2025.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 202-493-2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M-30, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

AD Docket: You may examine the AD docket at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2025-0199; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this SNPRM, the mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI), any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above.

Material Incorporated by Reference:

- For Transport Canada material identified in this proposed AD, contact Transport Canada, Transport Canada

National Aircraft Certification, 159 Cleopatra Drive, Nepean, Ontario K1A 0N5, Canada; telephone 888-663-3639; email TC.AirworthinessDirectives-Consignesdenavigabilite.TC@tc.gc.ca. You may find this material on the Transport Canada website at tc.canada.ca/en/aviation. It is also available at regulations.gov under Docket No. FAA-2025-0199.

- You may view this material at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206-231-3195.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brenda L. Buitrago, Aviation Safety Engineer, FAA, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone: 516-288-7368; email:

Brenda.L.Buitrago.Perez@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments using a method listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include “Docket No. FAA-2025-0199; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00332-T” at the beginning of your comments. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this proposal because of those comments.

Except for Confidential Business Information (CBI) as described in the following paragraph, and other information as described in 14 CFR 11.35, the FAA will post all comments received, without change, to regulations.gov, including any personal information you provide. The agency will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this SNPRM.

Confidential Business Information

CBI is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments responsive to this SNPRM contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this SNPRM, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Please mark each page of your submission