

§ 932.230 Assessment rate.

On and after January 1, 2025, an assessment rate of \$24 per ton is established for California olives.

Erin Morris,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2026-04580 Filed 3-6-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Agricultural Marketing Service****7 CFR Part 981**

[Doc. No. AMS-SC-25-0188]

Almonds Grown in California; Extension of Inedible Disposition Obligation Deadline

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would implement a recommendation from the Almond Board of California (Board) to extend the inedible disposition obligation deadline prescribed under the Federal marketing order for almonds grown in California (Order) from September 30 to November 30 indefinitely.

DATES: Comments must be received by April 8, 2026.

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 sent 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, will be made available to the public, and can be viewed at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Please be advised that public comments are posted to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) without change.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeremy Sasselli, Marketing Specialist, or Abigail Maharaj, Chief, West Region Branch, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; telephone: (559) 487-5901, or email: Jeremy.Sasselli@usda.gov or Abigail.Maharaj@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 the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674) (the Act), amending Marketing Order No. 981 (7 CFR part 981; the Order), regulating the handling of almonds grown in California. The Almond Board of California (Board) locally administers the Order and is comprised of producers and handlers of almonds operating within the production area.

This action is exempt from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review process required by Executive Order 12866. This rule amends existing Marketing Order No. 981, as amended (7 CFR part 981), Almonds Grown in California, and is necessary for the continued operation of Marketing Order No. 981. Additionally, this action is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 14192, "Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation," pursuant to section 5(c).

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. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has determined this proposed 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 proposed rule is not intended to have retroactive effect.

This proposed rule would extend the inedible disposition deadline prescribed under the Order from September 30 to November 30. Section 981.42 of the Order authorizes the Board, with the approval of the Secretary, to establish rules and regulations necessary for the administration of the inedible program for quality control. Under this section, the Order currently mandates that inedible kernels for each almond variety in excess of two percent shall constitute an inedible obligation that must be delivered to the Board or Board-accepted users. Section 981.442 of the Order establishes the disposition obligation schedule for California almonds. These requirements are specified in § 981.442(a)(5) and require handlers to meet the disposition

obligation deadline no later than September 30 succeeding the crop year in which obligation was incurred.

Since the 2023-2024 crop year, meeting the disposition obligation deadline of September 30 has become problematic because heavy winter precipitation and insect damage have increased the percentage of inedible kernels, a trend that industry believes will continue to adversely impact future crops. For example, during the 2022-2023 crop year, the inedible disposition percentage was 2.12 percent. For the 2023-2024 crop year, the percentage was measured at 4.23 percent (the highest inedible percentage in 40 years), and during the 2024-2025 crop year, the inedible disposition percentage was 3.07 percent. Prior to the 2023-2024 crop year, the previous 15-year inedible percentage average was 1.44 percent. Thus, the lower crop quality in 2023-2024 led to the largest recorded inedible disposition at 55.8 million pounds (the previous largest industry inedible disposition was 14.4 million pounds in 2017-2018 when the inedible percentage was 2.42 percent). This nearly quadrupling of the inedible disposition obligation meant that in addition to handling a record of 6.7 million pounds of inshell credits, industry was also required to ship a record 49.1 million pounds of inedible kernels by September 30, 2024.

Because recent historical inedible percentages have been around 1.5 percent prior to the 2023-2024 crop year, the two percent inedible tolerance had remained reasonable for industry and could be addressed during the current 14-month timeframe. While the 2024-2025 crop year inedible disposition of 3.09 percent decreased from the record high percentage of 4.23 percent in 2023-2024, the current inedible percentage remains nearly double the historical inedible percentage. Such an increase in the inedible disposition percentage has made it difficult for industry to meet the current September 30 deadline.

Given the notable increase in overall inedible product occurring since 2023, the Board met on June 17, 2025, and unanimously recommended, eight in favor and none opposed, to extend the inedible disposition deadline from September 30 to November 30. This action was previously developed during a Loss & Exempt Task Force meeting on February 26, 2025, where it was supported unanimously, and was voted on at the Almond Quality, Food Safety & Services (AQFSS) Committee meeting on March 20, 2025, where it was also supported unanimously. The Board believes adjusting the deadline by 60

days, from September 30 to November 30, will allow sufficient time and more flexibility for industry to meet the disposition obligation deadline.

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 are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf.

There are approximately 7,600 growers of California almonds subject to regulation under the Order and approximately 100 handlers in the production area. At the time this analysis was prepared, the Small Business Administration (SBA) defined small agricultural growers of almonds are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$3,750,000 (NAICS code 111335, Tree Nut Farming) (13 CFR 121.201) and small agricultural service firms as those having annual receipts of less than \$34,000,000 (North American Industry Classifications System (NAICS) code 115114, Postharvest Crop Activities).

Data from USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) 2022 Agricultural Census reports that there were 7,596 almond farms with bearing acres in the production area. Additionally, the Census indicates that out of the 7,596 California farms with bearing acres of almonds, 4,805 (63 percent) have fewer than 100 bearing acres.

In its annual *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts* publication, NASS reported a 2023 crop year average yield of 1,790 pounds per acre (shelled basis) and a season average grower price of \$1.64 per pound. Therefore, a 100-acre farm with an average yield of 1,790 pounds per acre would produce about 179,000 pounds of almonds (1,790 pounds times 100 acres equals 179,000 pounds). At \$1.64 per pound, that farm's production would be valued at \$293,560 (179,000 pounds times \$1.64 per pound equals \$293,560). Since the Census indicated that 63 percent of California's almond farms have fewer than 100 bearing acres, it could be concluded that the majority of California almond growers had annual receipts from the sale of almonds

of less than \$293,560 for the 2022 crop year, which is below the SBA threshold of \$3,750,000 for small growers. Therefore, the majority of growers may be classified as small businesses.

To estimate the proportion of almond handlers that would be considered small or large businesses, it was assumed that the unit value per pound of almonds exported in a particular year could serve as a representative almond price at the handler level. A unit value for a commodity is the value of exports divided by the quantity exported. Data from the Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS) database of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service showed that the value of almond exports from August 2022 to July 2023 (shelled equivalent, combining shelled and inshell) was \$4.115 billion. The quantity of almond exports over that period was 1.783 billion pounds. Dividing the export value by the quantity yields a unit value of \$2.31 per shelled pound (\$4.115 billion divided by 1.783 billion pounds equals \$2.31).

NASS estimated that the California almond industry produced 2.511 billion pounds of almonds in 2022. Applying the \$2.31 derived representative handler price per pound to total industry production results in an estimated total revenue at the handler level of \$5.80 billion (2.511 billion pounds times \$2.31 per pound equals \$5.80 billion). With an estimated 100 handlers in the California almond industry, average revenue per handler would be approximately \$58 million (\$5.80 billion divided by 100 equals \$58 million). Assuming a normal distribution of revenues, most almond handlers shipped almonds valued at more than \$34,000,000 during the 2022 crop year. Therefore, the majority of handlers may be classified as large businesses.

This proposed rule would extend the inedible disposition obligation deadline in § 981.442(a)(5) of the Order from September 30 to November 30. This proposed rulemaking would revise § 981.442(a)(5). Authority for this change is provided in § 981.42. This proposed change would only impact the inedible disposition deadline prescribed under the Order. The Board's meetings are widely publicized throughout the California almond industry and all interested persons are invited to attend the meetings and participate in Board deliberations on all issues. Like all Board meetings, the June 17, 2025, 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 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. 0581–0178, Vegetable and Specialty Crops, and 0581–0242, Almond Salmonella. This proposed rule does not require changes to the current information collection. 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 California almond 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.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the information and recommendations submitted by the Board and other available information, AMS 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.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 981

Marketing agreements, Nuts, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Agricultural Marketing Service proposes to amend 7 CFR part 981 as follows:

PART 981—ALMONDS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

■ 1. The authority citation for part 981 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

§ 981.442 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 981.442(a)(5) by removing the word “September” and adding in its place the word “November”.

Erin Morris,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–04573 Filed 3–6–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Agricultural Marketing Service****7 CFR Part 1212**

[Doc. No. AMS–SC–25–0122]

Honey Packers and Importers; Increased Assessment Rate

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would implement a recommendation from the National Honey Board to increase the assessment rate for first handlers and importers from 1.5 cents (\$0.015) per pound of assessable honey and honey products to 2 cents (\$0.02) per pound of assessable honey and honey products over two fiscal periods. The proposed assessment rate would remain in effect indefinitely until modified or terminated.

DATES: Comments must be received by April 8, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposed rule. Comments may be mailed to the Docket Clerk, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0244, Washington, DC 20250–0237; submitted by fax: (202) 720–8938; or submitted electronically by email: SM.USDA.MRP.AMS.MDDComment@usda.gov; or via the Federal e-rulemaking portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Comments should reference the document number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. The identity of the individuals or entities submitting the comments will be made public on the internet at the address provided above. Do not submit confidential business information or otherwise proprietary, sensitive, or protected information. Comments are posted to [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) without change.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katie Cook, Marketing Specialist, or Alexandra Caryl, Chief, Mid-Atlantic Region Branch, Market Development

Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; telephone: (202) 720–8085 or via email: Katie.Cook@usda.gov or Alexandra.Caryl@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed rule affecting the Honey Packers and Importers Research, Promotion, Consumer Education and Industry Information Order (7 CFR part 1212) (Order) is authorized by the Commodity Promotion, Research, and Information Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7411–7425) (Act).

Executive Order 12866

This action is exempt from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review process required by Executive Order 12866. This rule amends an existing research and promotion program and is necessary for the continued operation of the Honey Packers and Importers Research, Promotion, Consumer Education and Industry Information Order. Additionally, this action is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 14192, “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation,” pursuant to section 5(c).

Executive Order 13175

This action has been reviewed in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.” The AMS has assessed the impact of this proposed rule on Indian Tribes and determined that this rule would not have Tribal implications that require consultation under Executive Order 13175.

Executive Order 12988

This proposal has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, “Civil Justice Reform.” It is not intended to have retroactive effect. Section 524 of the Commodity Promotion, Research, and Information Act of 1996 (the Act) (7 U.S.C. 7423) provides that it shall not affect or preempt any other Federal or State law authorizing promotion or research relating to an agricultural commodity.

Under section 519 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 7418), a person subject to an order may file a written petition with USDA stating that an order, any provision of an order, or any obligation imposed in connection with an order, is not established in accordance with the law, and request a modification of an order or an exemption from an order. Any petition filed challenging an order, any provision of an order, or any obligation imposed in connection with an order, shall be filed within two years after the effective date of an order, provision, or obligation subject to challenge in the

petition. The petitioner will have the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. Thereafter, USDA will issue a ruling on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States for any district in which the petitioner resides or conducts business shall have the jurisdiction to review a final ruling on the petition if the petitioner files a complaint for that purpose not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of USDA’s final ruling.

Background

Under the Order, the National Honey Board (NHB or Board) administers a nationally coordinated program of research, development, advertising, and promotion designed to strengthen the honey industry’s position in the marketplace, and to establish, maintain, and expand markets for honey and honey products. To fund the program, 7 CFR 1212.52 authorizes the Board to collect assessments on first handlers and importers who handle and/or import more than 250,000 pounds of honey or honey products per calendar year.

Currently, first handlers and importers who handle and/or import more than 250,000 pounds per calendar year pay \$0.015 per pound of assessable honey and honey products. The Order specifies that first handlers are responsible for paying the assessment to the Board on all domestically produced honey and honey products the first handler handles. Producers who are first handlers are responsible for paying the assessment to the Board. Importers are responsible for payment of assessments to the Board on all honey and honey products the importer imports into the United States through the United States Customs and Border Protection (Customs).

The assessment rate has changed once since the program was established in 2008. In 2015, the assessment rate increased from \$0.01 to the current rate of \$0.015. Pursuant to 7 CFR 1212.52(f), the Board may recommend to the Secretary an assessment change as it deems appropriate by at least two-thirds vote of members present at a meeting of the Board. Additionally, the Order specifies that the recommendation may not increase the assessment by more than \$0.02 per pound and by more than \$0.0025 in any single fiscal year.

Board Recommendation To Adjust the Assessment Rate

This proposed rule would amend 7 CFR 1212.52(a) by increasing the assessment rate from \$0.015 per pound to \$0.0175 per pound, effective June 1,