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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: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule implements 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: Effective June 8, 2026.

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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 final 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. 985 (7 CFR part 985; the Order). The Far West Spearmint Oil Administrative Committee (Committee) locally administers the Order and comprises spearmint oil producers operating within the area of production, and a public member.

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. 985, as amended (7 CFR part 985), Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West, and is necessary for the continued operation of Marketing Order No. 985. Additionally, this action is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 14192, “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation,” pursuant to section 5(c).

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. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has determined 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. This final 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 final rule establishes the quantity of 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, the Committee’s 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 final rule establishes 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 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 salable quantity (808,656 pounds) is the product of total allotment

base (2,310,445 pounds) times the 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 volume regulation levels established herein 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 will 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, is expected to 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 will 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 will increase to 189,536 pounds at the beginning of the 2026–2027 marketing year if current market conditions are maintained. This level is 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 a 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, as established herein, will adequately satisfy trade demand, will result in a reasonable carry-in for the following year, and will 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. The Committee's records indicate that Native spearmint acreage in the Far West declined from a recent high of 9,013 acres in 2019 to 6,106 acres 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 2025–2026 marketing year salable quantity of 1,028,670 pounds as established herein, will 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 will 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 volume regulation levels established herein 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's 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 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, are expected to match the available supply of each class of spearmint oil to the estimated demand of each, thus avoiding extreme fluctuations in inventories and prices. Further, this final rule is similar to regulations issued in prior seasons.

The salable quantities established in this final 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 authority 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 final 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 salable quantities and allotment percentages is expected to 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 final rule also provides 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.

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 final 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 are unique regulations in that they are brought about through group action of typically 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 six spearmint oil handlers (both Scotch and Native spearmint) subject to regulation under the Order. At the time this analysis was prepared, the Small Business

Administration (SBA) defined small agricultural producers of spearmint oil as those having annual receipts equal to or less than \$2,500,000 (NAICS code 111998, All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming). Small agricultural service firms are defined by SBA as those having annual receipts equal to or less than \$34,000,000 (NAICS code 11514, Postharvest Crop Activities) (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 final rule establishes 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 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 expects that the combined salable carry-in for both classes of spearmint oil will 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 will not result in fewer retail sales of such products.

The Committee discussed alternatives to the recommendations contained in this final 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 will 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 will 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 established 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 final rule establishes 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 action are expected to be equally available to all producers and handlers, regardless of their size.

The Committee's meetings are widely publicized throughout the spearmint oil industry and all interested persons are invited to attend the meeting and participate in the Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee's 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 were invited to submit comments on this 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 final rule. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This final rule will 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 final rule.

A proposed rule concerning this action published in the **Federal Register** on September 25, 2025 (90 FR 46092). Copies of the proposed rule were provided to all members of the Committee and industry handlers. In addition, the proposal was made available through the internet by AMS and the Office of the Federal Register via <https://www.regulations.gov>. A 30-day comment period ending October 27, 2025, was provided for interested persons to respond to the proposal. AMS received one comment during the comment period which challenged the procedural sufficiency of the rulemaking, asserting that AMS did not adhere to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and Executive Order 12866.

Specifically, the commenter claimed that AMS procedurally bypassed notice and comment or waived the 30-day delayed effective date without adequate good cause, failed to present an analysis of the impacts on small businesses, and deprived interested parties a meaningful opportunity to comment. After reviewing the comment, AMS determined that all of the statutory and procedural requirements for rulemaking have been met regarding this action.

Contrary to the comment's assertions, AMS did not bypass notice and comment or invoke good cause. Interested persons had numerous

opportunities to review pertinent information, present their views, and participate in the rulemaking process. AMS notes that in conducting all meetings publicly, the Committee provided, rather than deprived, interested persons a meaningful opportunity to comment. In addition, AMS published a notice of proposed rulemaking to the **Federal Register** on September 25, 2025, that included the basis for and relevant information underlying the Committee's proposal and a 30-day comment period for interested persons, ending October 27, 2025.

In addition, contrary to the comment's assertion, the proposed rulemaking also included an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act, that considered and detailed for the public's review and the economic impact of this rule on small entities. AMS has provided adequate opportunity for interested persons to consider the proposal and provide comments.

Lastly, to address the comment's statements concerning Executive Order 12866, AMS reiterates that this rule is exempt from the OMB review process required by Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, AMS made no changes to the rule as proposed. 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 final rule is consistent with and will effectuate the purposes of the Act.

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 Agricultural Marketing Service amends 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. 2026–09058 Filed 5–6–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2025–2244; Airspace Docket No. 24–AWP–113]

RIN 2120–AA66

Establishment, Modification, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport, Palm Springs, CA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action establishes a Class E airspace area designated as an extension to a Class E surface area (Class E4 airspace area), modifies a Class E airspace area designated as a surface area (Class E2 airspace area), and revokes Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface (Class E5 airspace area) at Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport (TRM), Palm Springs, CA. Additionally, this action makes several administrative revisions to TRM's legal descriptions reflecting information from the FAA's aeronautical database.

DATES: Effective date 0901 UTC, July 9, 2026. The Director of the Federal Register approves this incorporation by reference action under 1 CFR part 51, subject to the annual revision of FAA Order JO 7400.11 and publication of conforming amendments.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), all comments received, this final rule, and all background material may be viewed online at www.regulations.gov using the FAA Docket number. Electronic retrieval help and guidelines are available on the website. It is available 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. An electronic copy of this document may also be downloaded from www.federalregister.gov.

FAA Order JO 7400.11K, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and

subsequent amendments can be viewed online at www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/. You may also contact the Rules and Regulations Group, Policy Directorate, Federal Aviation Administration, 600 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20597; telephone: (202) 267–8783.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Keith T. Adams, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198; telephone: (206) 231–2428.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it establishes a Class E4 airspace area, modifies a Class E2 airspace area, and revokes a Class E5 airspace area at TRM.

History

The FAA published an NPRM for Docket No. FAA 2025–2244 in the **Federal Register** (91 FR 6807; February 13, 2026), proposing to establish a Class E4 airspace area, modify the Class E2 airspace area, and revoke the Class E5 airspace area at TRM. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

Incorporation by Reference

Class E2, E4, and E5 airspace areas are published in paragraphs 6002, 6004, and 6005, respectively, of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11K, dated August 4, 2025, and effective September 15, 2025. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11. FAA Order JO 7400.11K, which lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points, is publicly