determination that an article should not be regulated under 7 CFR part 340. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 340.6 describe the form that a petition for a determination of nonregulated status must take and the information that must be included in the petition.

APHIS has received a petition (APHIS Petition Number 25–225–01p) from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service seeking a determination of nonregulated status for two European plum (*Prunus domestica*) lines, referred to as 34 plum and 157 plum, which have been developed using genetic engineering to promote early and near-continuous blooming. The petition states that the information provided indicates that 34 plum and 157 plum are unlikely to pose a plant pest risk and therefore should not be regulated under APHIS' regulations in 7 CFR part 340.

As part of our decision-making process regarding the organism's regulatory status, APHIS prepared a draft plant pest risk assessment (PPRA) to assess the plant pest risk of the organism. APHIS' draft PPRA compared the pest risk posed by 34 plum and 157 plum with that of the nonmodified variety from which they were derived. The draft PPRA concluded that 34 plum and 157 plum are unlikely to pose an increased plant pest risk compared to the nonmodified European plum.

Paragraph (d) of § 340.6 provides that APHIS will publish a notice in the **Federal Register** providing 60 days for public comment on petitions for a determination of nonregulated status. In accordance with § 340.6(d), we are publishing this notice to inform the public that APHIS will accept written comments regarding the petition and draft PPRA from interested or affected persons for a period of 60 days from the date of this notice. The petition and draft PPRA are available for public review and comment, and copies are available as indicated under **ADDRESSES** and from the individual listed under the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. We are particularly interested in receiving comments regarding biological or ecological issues, and we encourage the submission of scientific data, studies, or research to support your comments.

After the comment period closes, APHIS will review and evaluate any information received during the comment period and any other relevant information. Based upon available information, APHIS will respond to the petitioner either approving or denying the petition. APHIS will post its regulatory determination on its website and publish a notice of availability in the **Federal Register**.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Done in Washington, DC, this 10th day of August 2026.

Kelly Moore,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–16623 Filed 8–13–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency

[Docket ID FSA–2023–0020]

Notice; Emergency Relief Program 2022 (ERP 2022)

AGENCY: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is issuing this notice to announce how it will implement a provision of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025, to allow producers who, in certain circumstances would need to repay ERP 2022 payments, to retain those payments, not to exceed 90 percent of the producer's revenue losses, if a *de minimis* amount of a producer's revenue loss is attributable to crops that were not insured or covered under the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). Through this Notice, the Secretary is defining ''*de minimis.*''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Walter; telephone: (816) 491–6934; or email: *Michael.Walter1@usda.gov.* Individuals with disabilities who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY mode)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

ERP 2022 provided payments to eligible crop producers for losses due to qualifying disaster events including wildfires, hurricanes, floods, derechos, excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms, freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, qualifying drought, and related conditions that occurred in calendar year 2022. ERP 2022 was authorized by Title I of the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023; Pub. L. 117–328), which incorporated certain provisos from Title I of the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division B of Pub. L. 117–43), including the tenth and eleventh provisos, which specify that:

- The total amount of payments received under ERP 2022 and applicable policies of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) or NAP under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) (minus any premiums or fees paid for such coverages) shall not exceed 90 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary; and
- The total amount of payments received under ERP 2022 for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 70 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary.

FSA announced ERP 2022 in a Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) published in the **Federal Register** on October 31, 2023 (88 FR 74404), and the application period for ERP 2022 ended on August 14, 2024.[1] FSA administered ERP 2022 in two tracks. Track 1 used a streamlined process with pre-filled application forms for producers who previously received a NAP payment or a Federal crop insurance indemnity for their loss. Track 2 provided payments for other eligible losses through a revenue-based approach for which producers submitted the information required to calculate a payment including their benchmark and disaster year revenue for all eligible crops. To apply for Track 2, producers were required to certify whether all eligible crops were insured or covered by NAP, and FSA used this certification to determine the ERP factor that was used when calculating their Track 2 payment. If a producer answered ''yes'' in Item 16 on the application form, an ERP factor of 90 percent was used, and if a producer answered ''no'', an ERP factor of 70 percent was used to ensure that payments did not exceed the maximum

[1] See *https://www.fsa.usda.gov/news-room/news-releases/2024/usda-announces-august-14-application-deadline-for-emergency-relief-program-assistance-for-commodity-and-specialty-crop-producers-impacted-by-2022-natural-disasters.*

amount established in the tenth and eleventh provisos.

In certain instances, a producer answered ''yes'' in Item 16 on the application form, certifying that all eligible crops were insured or covered by NAP, even though they also grew another crop that was not insured or covered under NAP. In some instances, the producer had no (or minimal) revenue loss attributable to an eligible crop that was not insured or covered under NAP. As a result of these inaccurate certifications, the producer's payment was calculated using an incorrect ERP factor (90 percent, rather than 70 percent), resulting in an overpayment. The new *de minimis* provision in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 119–4), discussed below, addresses these cases, where the revenue loss associated with the non-insured (or non-covered) crop was *de minimis.* If a producer's revenue loss attributable to non-insured (or non-covered) crops is *de minimis,* as defined below, the producer may retain their full ERP 2022 payment calculated using the 90 percent factor, which would otherwise be considered an overpayment.

Section 1207 of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025, amended Title I of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117–328) to specify that ''the Secretary shall allow producers to retain payments not to exceed 90 percent of the producer's revenue losses (as determined by the Secretary) if the Secretary determines a *de minimis* amount, as defined by the Secretary, of a producer's revenue loss is attributable to crops for which the producer did not insure or obtain coverage under the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333).'' This statutory provision only allows a producer to retain an ERP 2022 Track 2 payment that was previously issued; FSA is not reopening the ERP 2022 application period to accept new applications or allowing producers to amend previously filed ERP 2022 applications.

For the purpose of implementing this provision of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025, ''a *de minimis* amount'' means that a producer's revenue loss attributable to crops for which the producer did not insure or obtain NAP coverage is less than or equal to 10 percent of the total revenue loss for all eligible crops that was reported on the producer's ERP 2022 application.

Calculation

To determine the percentage of a producer's total revenue loss attributable to crops for which the producer did not insure or obtain NAP coverage, the revenue loss for those crops will be divided by a producer's total revenue loss for all eligible crops. The total revenue loss attributable to crops for which the producer did not insure or obtain NAP coverage is equal to the revenue for all eligible crops, as defined in the NOFA, for which the producer did not have Federal crop insurance or NAP coverage. The total revenue loss for all eligible crops is equal to a producer's benchmark year revenue minus their disaster year revenue, as specified in the NOFA (88 FR 74411).

Example 1: A producer reported a benchmark year revenue of $200,000 and a disaster year revenue of $100,000 on FSA–524, which equals a total revenue loss of $100,000 for all eligible crops, and the producer certified that all eligible crops were insured or covered by NAP. The producer grew several crops that were covered by a Federal crop insurance plan and suffered revenue losses. The producer also grew coastal hay, which was not insured or covered under NAP and did not suffer a revenue loss. The producer had no revenue loss attributable to an eligible crop that was not insured or covered under NAP; therefore, the producer may certify that that loss is *de minimis* and the producer may retain their Track 2 payment.

Example 2: A producer elected the tax year option (see 88 FR 74412) and reported a benchmark year revenue of $200,000 and a disaster year revenue of $100,000 on FSA–524, which equals a total revenue loss of $100,000 for all eligible crops, and certified that all eligible crops were insured or covered by NAP. The producer had insured and NAP-covered crops that suffered revenue losses. The producer also grew tomatoes, not covered by Federal crop insurance or NAP, that suffered a revenue loss. To determine whether the revenue loss for tomatoes was a *de minimis* amount, the producer will calculate the following:

Producer certified benchmark year revenue for tomatoes = Allowable gross revenue of $30,000 from sales of the crop

Producer certified disaster year revenue for tomatoes = Allowable gross revenue of $5,000 from sales of the crop

Revenue loss attributed to tomatoes = $30,000 − $5,000 = $25,000

The revenue loss of $25,000 for tomatoes is equal to 25 percent of the total revenue loss for all eligible crops ($25,000 ÷ $100,000), which is above 10 percent; therefore, such revenue loss in this example is not considered a *de minimis* amount and the producer must return the overpayment that resulted from use of a 90 percent ERP factor rather than a 70 percent factor.

Example 3: A producer elected the expected revenue option (see 88 FR 74413) and reported a benchmark year revenue of $500,000 and a disaster year revenue of $200,000 on FSA–524, which equals a total revenue loss of $300,000 for all eligible crops, and certified that all eligible crops were insured or covered by NAP. The producer had insured crops that suffered revenue losses. The producer also grew coastal hay, not covered by Federal crop insurance or NAP, that suffered a revenue loss. To determine whether the revenue loss for coastal hay was a *de minimis* amount, the producer will calculate the following:

Benchmark year revenue for coastal hay = 100 expected acres × yield of 3.5 bales per acre × price of $75 = $26,250

Disaster year revenue for coastal hay = 100 acres × production of 2.5 bales × price of $75 = $18,750

Revenue loss attributed to coastal hay = $26,250 − $18,750 = $7,500

The revenue loss of $7,500 for coastal hay is equal to 2.5 percent of the total revenue loss for all eligible crops ($7,500 ÷ $300,000), which is below 10 percent; therefore, such revenue loss in this example is considered a *de minimis* amount and the producer may retain their Track 2 payment.

Certification

FSA has identified ERP 2022 participants who previously received an ERP 2022 payment and certified that all eligible crops were insured or covered under NAP but also had eligible crops that did not meet that criteria. FSA will notify such producers of the opportunity to certify that their revenue loss attributable to crops for which they did not insure or obtain NAP coverage was a *de minimis* amount as defined in this notice. Any producers who believe they may be eligible to retain an overpayment under the provisions in this notice who do not receive notification from FSA are encouraged to contact their FSA county office. Producers may not submit new ERP 2022 applications or revise their previously filed applications.

Eligible producers must submit form FSA–524–C, *De Minimis* Revenue Loss Certification for Uninsured/Uncovered Crops, to their FSA county office within 60 calendar days of notification by FSA. Participants are required to retain documentation in support of their certification for 3 years after the date it is submitted to FSA. All information provided to FSA for program eligibility and payment calculation purposes, including certification on FSA–524–C, is subject to spot check. If requested by FSA, producers must submit documentation to FSA to support their certification within 30 calendar days of the request.

If a producer certified in error that all eligible crops were insured or covered by NAP and their revenue loss for those crops is not *de minimis,* the producer must repay the overpayment that resulted from calculation of their payment using a 90 percent payment factor. FSA will recalculate the ERP 2022 payment using a 70 percent payment factor, and the producer must repay the overpayment amount as instructed in the notification.

Paperwork Reduction Act Requirements

The information collection request for ERP 2022, including producer notification and the use of form FSA–524–C as described in this notice, has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The OMB control number for the approval is 0560–0316.

William Beam,

Administrator, Farm Service Agency.

[FR Doc. 2026–16661 Filed 8–13–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–E2–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Secure Rural Schools Resource Advisory Committees

AGENCY: Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Solicitation of nominations for membership.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service is seeking nominations for the Secure Rural Schools Resource Advisory Committees (RAC) pursuant to the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

DATES: Nominations must be submitted via email or postmarked 90 days from the publication date, November 12, 2026. A completed application packet includes the nominee's name, resume, and completed AD–755 Form (Advisory Committee or Research and Promotion Background Information). All completed application packets must be sent to the addresses below.

ADDRESSES: Please submit nominations to the Secretary of Agriculture through the Secure Rural Schools Resource Advisory Committee National Partnership Office at *SM.FS.SRSInbox@usda.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Inquiries may be sent to, Brianna Gallegos, National Partnership Coordinator, National Partnership Office, USDA Forest Service, Yates Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, Mailstop #1158, Washington, DC 20250, (505) 218–1535, *SM.FS.SRSInbox@usda.gov.*

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the hearing-impaired may call 711 to reach the Telecommunications Relay Service, 24 hours a day, every day of the year, including holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with the provisions of FACA, the Secretary of Agriculture is seeking nominations for the purpose of improving collaborative relationships among people who use and care for national forests and provide advice and recommendations to the Forest Service concerning projects and funding consistent with Title II. The duties of SRS RACs include monitoring projects, advising the Secretary on the progress and results of monitoring efforts, and making recommendations to the Forest Service for any appropriate changes or adjustments to the projects being monitored by the SRS RACs.

SRS RACs Membership

The SRS RACs will be comprised of 15 members approved by the Secretary of Agriculture where each will serve a 4-year term. SRS RACs memberships will be balanced in terms of the points of view represented and functions to be performed. The SRS RACs shall include representation from the following interest areas:

(1) Five persons that represent:

(a) Organized labor or non-timber forest product harvester groups;

(b) Developed outdoor recreation, off-highway vehicle users, or commercial recreation activities;

(c) Energy and mineral development, or commercial or recreational fishing groups;

(d) Commercial timber industry; and

(e) Federal grazing permit or other land use permit holders, or representative of non-industrial private forest landowners, within the area for which the committee is organized.

(2) Five persons that represent:

(a) Nationally or regionally recognized environmental organizations;

(b) Regionally or locally recognized environmental organizations;

(c) Dispersed recreational activities;

(d) Archaeology and history; and

(e) Nationally or regionally recognized wild horse and burro interest, wildlife hunting organizations, or watershed associations.

(3) Five persons that represent:

(a) State elected office holder;

(b) County or local elected office holder;

(c) American Indian Tribes within or adjacent to the area for which the committee is organized;

(d) Are school officials or teachers; and

(e) Affected public-at-large.

In accordance with the Act, the Secretary shall make appointments to fill vacancies on any resource advisory committee as soon as practicable after the vacancy has occurred. The Designated Federal Officer (DFO) may consider recommending to the Secretary to fill the vacancy with a candidate from the applicant pool, provided an appropriate candidate is available. SRS RAC members serve without compensation. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5703, RAC members and replacements may be allowed travel expenses and per diem for attendance at committee meetings, subject to approval as determined by the Forest Supervisor responsible to the SRS RAC.

Nomination and Application Information

The appointment of members to the SRS RACs will be made by the Secretary of Agriculture. The public is invited to submit nominations for membership on the SRS RACs, either as self-nomination or a nomination of any qualified and interested person. Any individual or organization may nominate one or more qualified persons to represent the interest areas listed above.

To be considered for membership, nominees must:

1. Be a resident of the State in which the SRS RAC has jurisdiction,

2. Identify what interest group they would represent and how they are qualified to represent that interest group,

3. Provide a cover letter stating why they want to serve on the SRS RAC and what they can contribute,

4. Provide a resume showing their experience in working successfully as part of a group working on forest management activities,

5. Complete Form AD–755, Advisory Committee or Research and Promotion