

- b. Removing paragraph (a)(6).

### Subpart C—[Amended]

- 4. Remove the authority citation to subpart C.

### Subpart F—Policy Statement and Provisions Governing the Identification and Certification of Tobacco

- 5. Revise the heading to subpart F to read as set forth above.
- 6. Remove the authority citation to subpart F.

#### § 29.9204 [Amended]

- 7. Amend § 29.9204 by removing the word “nonquota.”

#### § 29.9207 [Removed]

- 8. Remove § 29.9207.

#### § 29.9221 [Removed]

- 9. Remove the undesignated heading “POLICY STATEMENT” and § 29.9221.
- 10. Revise § 29.9232 to read as follows:

#### § 29.9232 Where certification is available.

Tobacco may be inspected and certified by class or type, upon request of an interested party, when the tobacco is displayed at an approved receiving station where the tobacco is accessible to the inspector.

#### §§ 29.9233, 29.9234, and 29.9236 [Amended]

- 11. Amend §§ 29.9233, 29.9234, and 29.9236 by removing the word “nonquota” wherever it appears.

#### § 29.9240 [Removed]

- 12. Remove § 29.9240.
- 13. Amend § 29.9241 by revising the second sentence to read as follows:

#### § 29.9241 Accessibility of tobacco.

\* \* \* Each croplot shall be displayed at an approved receiving station in a continuous and orderly sequence with no other producer’s tobacco in between.  
\* \* \*

#### §§ 29.9261 and 29.9262 [Removed]

- 14. Remove §§ 29.9261 and 29.9262.

**Bruce Summers,**

*Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.*

[FR Doc. 2025–09550 Filed 5–28–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410–02–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Farm Service Agency

#### 7 CFR Parts 750, 760, 784, and 795

RIN 0560–AI76

#### Removal of Obsolete Regulations

**AGENCY:** Farm Service Agency (FSA), Department of Agriculture.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** FSA is in the process of reviewing all regulations within its purview to reduce regulatory burdens and costs. Pursuant to this review, FSA has identified the following obsolete, unnecessary, and outdated provisions. FSA is removing these provisions to streamline and clarify the dictates of FSA regulations. The changes in this rule will have no impact on past or present FSA customers.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* This rule is effective May 29, 2025.

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

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

The President’s Executive Order 14219 of February 19, 2025, *Ensuring Lawful Governance and Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency” Deregulatory Initiative*, 90 FR 10583, and subsequent implementing memorandum directed all agency heads to review regulations within their purview and rescind those that are, among other things, unlawful or unnecessary. FSA has undertaken such a review and is accordingly rescinding the following provisions from title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

##### Regulatory Certifications

###### *Executive Orders*

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

statements are not required under E.O. 13132 or 13175.

###### *Environmental Evaluation*

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

###### *Paperwork Reduction Act*

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

##### Explanation of Provisions

The regulations removed are:

###### *Soil Bank (7 CFR Part 750)*

The regulations at 7 CFR part 750, published at 21 FR 6289 and redesignated by 26 FR 5788, are no longer carried in the CFR. Thus, for the reasons explained in the preamble, FSA is eliminating this part to streamline title 7.

###### *Indemnity Payment Programs (7 CFR Part 760)*

For the reasons described in the preamble, FSA is eliminating the regulations for the Tree Assistance Program (TAP) and the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE) codified at 7 CFR part 760 subpart F and subpart G, respectively.

The TAP regulations in 760 subpart F are obsolete as the operative assistance program regulations have been moved to 7 CFR part 1416 subpart E. The regulations in 760 subpart G are obsolete as the time to claim eligible losses under the SURE has passed.

###### *2004 Ewe Lamb Replacement and Retention Payment Program (7 CFR Part 784)*

For the reasons described in the preamble, FSA is eliminating the regulations codified at 7 CFR part 784 related to the 2004 Ewe Lamb Replacement and Retention Payment Program. This 2004 program, authorized by Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended, is no longer available as all funds have been used. The regulations at 7 CFR part 784 implementing the program are therefore obsolete and unnecessary.

###### *Payment Limitations (7 CFR Part 795)*

For the purposes outlined in the preamble, FSA is rescinding the payment limitations codified at 7 CFR Part 795.

Part 795 formerly described the payment limitations applicable to certain FSA programs. However, the current payment limitations are set forth

at 7 CFR part 1400. The regulations in part 795 are accordingly obsolete and unnecessary. Since part 795 is the only part remaining in subchapter E, FSA is also removing and reserving that subchapter.

#### List of Subjects

##### 7 CFR Part 750

Grant programs—agriculture, Grant programs—natural resources, Soil conservation, Water resources, Wildlife.

##### 7 CFR Part 760

Acreage allotments, Dairy products, Indemnity payments, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

##### 7 CFR Part 784

Administrative practice and procedure, Agriculture, Livestock, Meat and meat products, Price support programs, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.

##### 7 CFR Part 795

Price support programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, and under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 553 and as set forth below, FSA amends 7 CFR chapter VII as follows:

#### Title 7—AGRICULTURE

##### Part 750—[Removed and Reserved]

- 1. Remove and reserve part 750.

##### Part 760—INDEMNITY PAYMENT PROGRAMS

- 2. The authority citation for part 760 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 4501 and 1531; 16 U.S.C. 3801, note; 19 U.S.C. 2497; Title III, Pub. L. 109–234, 120 Stat. 474; Title IX, Pub. L. 110–28, 121 Stat. 211; Sec. 748, Pub. L. 111–80, 123 Stat. 2131; Title I, Pub. L. 115–123, 132 Stat. 65; Title I, Pub. L. 116–20, 133 Stat. 871; Division B, Title VII, Pub. L. 116–94, 133 Stat. 2658; Title I, Pub. L. 117–43, 135 Stat. 356; and Division N, Title I, Pub. L. 117–328.

##### Subparts F through G—[Removed and Reserved]

- 3. Remove and reserve subparts F and G.

##### Part 784—[Removed and Reserved]

- 4. Remove and reserve part 784.

##### Subchapter E—[Removed and Reserved]

- 5. Remove and reserve subchapter E.

**William Beam,**

*Administrator, Farm Service Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2025–09617 Filed 5–28–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3411–E2–P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### Farm Service Agency

##### 7 CFR Part 760

**RIN 0560–AI73**

**[Docket ID FSA–2025–0005]**

##### Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 and 2024

**AGENCY:** Farm Service Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Secretary of Agriculture is issuing this rule to implement the Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP) 2023 and 2024, which provides payments to eligible livestock producers for losses due to qualifying drought and qualifying wildfire occurring in calendar years 2023 and 2024. This rule specifies the administrative provisions, eligibility requirements, and payment calculation for ELRP 2023 and 2024. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) will calculate payments using data already submitted to FSA by Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) participants; therefore, producers are not required to file an additional application to receive ELRP 2023 and 2024 payments.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on May 29, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kathy Sayers; telephone: (202) 720–6870; email: [Kathy.Sayers@usda.gov](mailto:Kathy.Sayers@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

Title I of the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2025 (Division B of the American Relief Act, 2025; Pub. L. 118–158; referred to as “the Act” in this document) provides \$30,780,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to losses of revenue, quality or

production of crops (including milk, on-farm stored commodities, crops prevented from planting, and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of droughts, wildfires, hurricanes, floods, derechos, excessive heat, tornadoes, winter storms, freeze, including a polar vortex, smoke exposure, and excessive moisture occurring in calendar years 2023 and 2024. From that amount, the Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to use up to \$2 billion to provide assistance to livestock producers, as determined by the Secretary, for losses incurred during calendar years 2023 and 2024 due to drought, wildfires, or floods.

This rule specifies how FSA will implement ELRP 2023 and 2024, which will use approximately \$1 billion of the \$2 billion provided by the Act to provide financial assistance to eligible livestock producers for losses incurred during 2023 and 2024. Payments will be made to offset foregone profits resulting from the loss of quality and quantity of forage due to qualifying drought and qualifying wildfires, using a streamlined process as described below. Livestock producer losses due to flooding which will be addressed in a later rule. If funding remains available after issuing assistance for flooding, FSA may make additional payments to ELRP 2023 and 2024 participants.

According to USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) data, average corn prices have steadily decreased and livestock prices have increased since September 2022, meaning that margins have substantially increased.<sup>1</sup> This trend would normally cause producers to maintain or expand their livestock operations. NASS data, however, indicate that livestock inventories, particularly beef cattle, have steadily decreased since 2018.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See the ELRP 2023 and 2024 Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA). To obtain a copy of the ELRP 2023 and 2024 CBA, search by docket number FSA–2025–0005 using the search box on <https://www.regulations.gov/>.

<sup>2</sup> Overall, 2018 represents a stable and typical production year for the livestock sector compared to certain other recent years. Cattle inventories in 2018 were approximately 8 percent higher than in the drought-affected years of 2023–2024, while beef prices were significantly lower, about 50–60 percent less than in 2023–24. This comparison highlights that producers were able to maintain large herd sizes despite relatively moderate price incentives, suggesting that grazing conditions allowed for sustainable herd management. Despite substantially higher beef margins in 2023–24, cattle inventories have not returned to, or surpassed, the high levels of 2018. This is not due to economics, but rather, the diminished grazing capacity resulting from ongoing drought. The reduced availability of pastureland has directly constrained producers’ ability to maintain herd sizes, even in the face of highly favorable market conditions. By choosing 2018 as the baseline, this analysis