

- 7. In § 275.13 amend paragraph (f) by:
- a. Revising the paragraph heading; and

- b. Removing the last sentence.
- The revision reads as follows:

§ 275.13 Review of negative cases.

* * * * *

(f) *Demonstration projects.* * * *

- 8. In § 275.21:
- a. Revise paragraph (b); and
- b. In paragraph (d):
- i. Revise the paragraph heading; and
- ii. Removing the phrase “/SSA processed cases” from the first sentence.

The revisions read as follows:

§ 275.21 Quality control review reports.

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(b) *Individual cases.* The State agency shall report the review findings on each case selected for review during the sample month. For active cases, the State agency shall thoroughly document the Quality Control Review Schedule, Form FNS–380, to ensure any subsequent case reviewers fully understand household circumstances pertaining to the QC review as well as the reasons for the individual case finding and disposition. The State agency shall also code the findings on the Form FNS–380–1. For negative cases, the State agency shall submit a summary report, coded and documented on the Negative Quality Control Review Schedule, Form FNS–245, in enough detail to ensure subsequent case reviewers fully understand the reasons for the individual finding and disposition. The review findings shall be reported as follows:

* * * * *

(d) *Demonstration projects.* * * *

- 9. In § 275.23 amend paragraph (b)(1) by:
- a. Revising the paragraph heading; and
- b. Removing the second and third sentences of the paragraph.

The revision reads as follows:

§ 275.23 Determination of State agency program performance.

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(b) * * *

(1) *Demonstration projects.* * * *

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Stacy Dean,

Deputy Under Secretary, Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services.

[FR Doc. 2021–17254 Filed 8–12–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 985

[Doc. No. AMS–SC–20–0087; SC21–985–1 FR]

Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Salable Quantities and Allotment Percentages for the 2021–2022 Marketing Year

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule implements a recommendation from the Far West Spearmint Oil Administrative Committee to establish salable quantities and allotment percentages for Class 1 (Scotch) and Class 3 (Native) spearmint oil produced in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and designated parts of Nevada and Utah (the Far West) for the 2021–2022 marketing year.

DATES: Effective September 13, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joshua R. Wilde, Marketing Specialist, or Gary Olson, Regional Director, Northwest Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order and Agreement Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; Telephone: (503) 326–2724, or Email: Joshua.R.Wilde@usda.gov or GaryD.Olson@usda.gov.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Richard Lower, Marketing Order and Agreement Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; Telephone: (202) 720–2491, Fax: (202) 720–8938, or Email: Richard.Lower@usda.gov.

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 rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 985, as amended (7 CFR part 985), regulating the handling of spearmint oil produced in the Far West. Part 985 (referred to as the “Order”) is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the “Act.” The Far West Spearmint Oil Administrative Committee (Committee) locally administers the Order and is comprised of spearmint oil producers operating within the area of production, and a public member.

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) is issuing this final rule in

conformance with Executive Orders 12866 and 13563. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. This action falls within a category of regulatory actions that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) exempted from Executive Order 12866 review.

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 13175—Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, which requires agencies to consider whether their rulemaking actions would have tribal implications. 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 rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. Under the Order now in effect, salable quantities and allotment percentages may be established for classes of spearmint oil produced in the Far West. This rule establishes quantities and allotment percentages for Scotch and Native spearmint oil for the 2021–2022 marketing year, which begins on June 1, 2021.

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 a marketing order may file with USDA a petition stating that the marketing order, any provision of the marketing order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the marketing order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the marketing order or to be exempted therefrom. Such a 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

no later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

Pursuant to §§ 985.50, 985.51, and 985.52, the Order requires the Committee to meet each year to consider supply and demand of spearmint oil and to adopt a marketing policy for the ensuing marketing year. When such considerations indicate a need to establish or to maintain stable market conditions through volume regulation, the Committee recommends salable quantity limitations and producer allotments to regulate the quantity of Far West spearmint oil available to the market.

According to § 985.12, “salable quantity” is the total quantity of each class of oil (Scotch or Native) that handlers may purchase from, or handle on behalf of, producers during a given marketing year. The total industry allotment base is the aggregate of all allotment bases held individually by producers as prescribed under § 985.53(d)(1). The total allotment base is revised each year on June 1 to account for producer 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.

Each producer’s prorated share of the salable quantity of each class of oil, or the “annual allotment” as defined in § 985.13, is calculated by using an allotment percentage. The allotment percentage is derived by dividing the salable quantity of each class of spearmint oil by the total industry allotment base for that same class of oil.

The Committee met on October 14, 2020, to consider its marketing policy for the 2021–2022 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. With a 6–1 vote, the Committee recommended a salable quantity and allotment percentage for Scotch spearmint oil of 846,684 pounds and 38 percent. The member voting in opposition to the recommendation favored volume regulation but supported an unspecified lower salable quantity and allotment percent than what was recommended. The Committee voted six in favor, with one abstention, to recommend a salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil of 938,397 pounds and 37 percent. The member abstaining did not give a reason.

This action establishes the amount of Scotch and Native spearmint oil that handlers may purchase from, or handle on behalf of, producers during the 2021–2022 marketing year, which

begins on June 1, 2021. Salable quantities and allotment percentages have been placed into effect each season since the Order’s inception in 1980.

Scotch Spearmint Oil

The Committee recommended a Scotch spearmint oil salable quantity of 846,684 pounds and an allotment percentage of 38 percent for the 2021–2022 marketing year. The 2021–2022 marketing year salable quantity of 846,684 pounds is 8,355 pounds more than the 2020–2021 marketing year salable quantity of 838,329 pounds. The allotment percentage, recommended at 38 percent for the 2021–2022 marketing year, is the same as the percentage in effect the previous year. The total allotment base for the coming marketing year is estimated to be 2,228,116 pounds. This figure represents a one-percent increase over the 2020–2021 marketing year total allotment base of 2,206,055 pounds. The salable quantity (846,684 pounds) is the product of total allotment base (2,228,116 pounds) times the allotment percentage (38 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 increased production in competing markets.

According to the Committee, as costs of production have increased and spearmint oil prices have decreased, 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 1,113,346 pounds produced in 2016 to an estimated 498,322 pounds of Scotch spearmint oil produced in 2020.

Industry reports indicate that trade demand for Far West Scotch spearmint oil has decreased over the past five years as international markets for spearmint-flavored products have slowed. Sales of Far West Scotch spearmint oil have averaged 740,216 pounds per year over the last five years but have averaged only 645,965 pounds over the last three years. In addition to declining spearmint oil demand, increasing production of Scotch spearmint oil in competing markets, most notably by Canadian producers, has put additional downward pressure on the Far West Scotch spearmint oil market.

Given the general decline in demand and anticipated market conditions for

the coming year, the Committee estimates that Scotch spearmint oil trade demand for the 2021–2022 marketing year trade will be 623,000 pounds, which is 19,000 pounds higher than the prior year estimate, but still down from the three-year average of actual sales. Should the volume regulation levels established by this action prove insufficient to adequately supply the market, the Committee has the authority to recommend intra-seasonal increases, as it has in previous marketing years.

The Committee calculated the minimum salable quantity of Scotch spearmint oil that will be required during the 2021–2022 marketing year (359,424 pounds) by subtracting the estimated salable carry-in on June 1, 2021, (263,576 pounds) from the estimated trade demand (623,000 pounds). This minimum salable quantity represents the estimated minimum amount of Scotch spearmint oil that will be needed to satisfy estimated trade demand for the coming year. To ensure that the market will be fully supplied, the Committee recommended a 2021–2022 marketing year salable quantity of 846,684 pounds. The recommended salable quantity, combined with an estimated 263,576 pounds of salable quantity carried in from the previous year, will yield a total available supply of 1,110,260 pounds of Scotch spearmint oil for the 2021–2022 marketing year. With the recommended salable quantity and current market environment, the Committee estimates that as much as 487,260 pounds of salable Scotch spearmint oil could be carried into the 2022–2023 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. Salable quantities established under volume regulation over the last four seasons have exceeded sales, leading to a gradual build of Scotch spearmint oil salable carry-in.

The Committee estimates that there will be 263,576 pounds of salable carry-in of Scotch spearmint oil on June 1, 2021. If current market conditions are maintained and the Committee’s projections are correct, salable carry-in will increase to 487,260 pounds at the beginning of the 2022–2023 marketing year. This level will be above 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 enough oil in the 2021–2022 marketing year to fill all of their annual allotment. The Committee estimates that as much as 245,352 pounds of 2020–2021 marketing year annual allotment may not be filled by producers. While the Committee has not projected unused base allotment for the 2021–2022 marketing year and did not incorporate this factor in its recommendation, it anticipates that the actual quantity of Scotch spearmint oil carried into the following marketing year will be significantly less than the quantity calculated above (487,260 pounds).

Spearmint oil held in reserve is oil that has been produced in excess of a producer's marketing year allotment and is not available to the market in the current marketing year without an increase in the salable quantity and allotment percentage. Oil held in the reserve pool is another indicator of excess supply. Scotch spearmint oil held in the reserve pool was 67,645 pounds as of May 31, 2020, down from 132,984 pounds as of May 31, 2019. However, the Scotch spearmint oil reserve is expected to rebound slightly to an estimated 83,608 pounds by the end of the 2020–2021 marketing year. 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 38 percent for the 2021–2022 marketing year for Scotch spearmint oil. During its October 14, 2020, meeting, the Committee calculated an initial allotment percentage by dividing the minimum required salable quantity (359,424 pounds) by the total estimated allotment base (2,228,116 pounds), resulting in 16.1 percent. However, producers and handlers at the meeting indicated that the computed percentage (16.1 percent) might not adequately supply potential 2021–2022 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 increased the recommended allotment percentage to 38 percent. The total estimated allotment base (2,228,116 pounds) for the 2021–2022 marketing year, multiplied by the recommended salable allotment percentage (38 percent), yields 846,684 pounds, which is the

recommended salable quantity for the 2021–2022 marketing year.

The 2021–2022 marketing year computational data for the Committee's recommendations is detailed below.

(A) *Estimated carry-in of Scotch spearmint oil on June 1, 2021: 263,576 pounds.* This figure is the difference between the 2020–2021 marketing year total available supply of 867,576 pounds and the 2020–2021 marketing year estimated trade demand of 604,000 pounds. The estimated 2020–2021 marketing year trade demand was revised down from the original estimate of 750,000 pounds by the Committee at its October 14, 2020, meeting.

(B) *Estimated trade demand of Scotch spearmint oil for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 623,000 pounds.* This figure was established at the Committee meeting held on October 14, 2020.

(C) *Salable quantity of Scotch spearmint oil required from the 2021–2022 marketing year production: 359,424 pounds.* This figure is the difference between the estimated 2021–2022 marketing year trade demand (623,000 pounds) and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 2021 (263,576 pounds). This salable quantity represents the minimum amount of Scotch spearmint oil that may be needed to satisfy estimated demand for the coming year.

(D) *Total estimated Scotch spearmint oil allotment base for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 2,228,116 pounds.* This figure represents a one-percent increase over the 2020–2021 total actual allotment base of 2,206,055 pounds, as prescribed by § 985.153. The one-percent increase equals 22,061 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 2021–2022 marketing year: 16.1 percent.* This percentage is computed by dividing the minimum required salable quantity (359,424 pounds) by the total estimated allotment base (2,228,116 pounds).

(F) *Recommended Scotch spearmint oil allotment percentage for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 38 percent.* This is the Committee's recommendation and is based on the computed allotment percentage (16.1 percent) and input from producers and handlers at the October 14, 2020, meeting. The recommended 38 percent allotment percentage reflects the Committee's belief that the computed percentage (16.1 percent) may not adequately supply the anticipated 2021–2022 marketing year Scotch spearmint oil market demand.

(G) *Recommended Scotch spearmint oil salable quantity for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 846,684 pounds.* This figure is the product of the recommended salable allotment percentage (38 percent) and the total estimated allotment base (2,228,116 pounds) for the 2021–2022 marketing year.

(H) *Estimated total available supply of Scotch spearmint oil for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 1,110,260 pounds.* This figure is the sum of the 2021–2022 marketing year recommended salable quantity (846,684 pounds) and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 2021 (263,576 pounds).

For the reasons stated above, the Committee believes that the recommended salable quantity and allotment percentage 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 938,397 pounds and an allotment percentage of 37 percent for the 2021–2022 marketing year. These figures are, respectively, 292,089 pounds and 12 percentage points lower than the levels established for the 2020–2021 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 anticipates that 2021 Native spearmint oil production will total 1,181,230 pounds, down substantially from the previous year's production of 1,493,686 pounds. Committee records show an estimated 7,957 acres of Native spearmint production in the Far West in 2020 compared to an estimated 9,013 acres of Native spearmint production in 2019.

Sales of Native spearmint oil have also been declining, falling from a high of 1,565,515 pounds in the 2017–2018 marketing year to 1,076,906 pounds over the 2019–2020 marketing year, the last full year of reported sales. The Committee estimates that trade demand for Native spearmint oil will be 1,059,167 pounds for the 2020–2021 marketing year, well below the 5-year sales average of 1,283,266 pounds.

The Committee expects that 694,137 pounds of salable Native spearmint oil from prior years will be carried into the 2021–2022 marketing year. This amount

is up from the 522,818 pounds of salable oil carried into the 2020–2021 marketing year and well above the level that the Committee generally considers favorable.

Further, the Committee estimates that there will be 1,130,264 pounds of Native spearmint oil in the reserve pool at the beginning of the 2021–2022 marketing year. This figure is 49,256 pounds lower than the quantity of reserve pool oil held by producers on June 1, 2020, but is still higher than the level that the Committee believes is optimal. This modest decline in the reserve oil reverses the recent trend of gradual increases that the industry has experienced over the past several marketing years.

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. Overseas production of Native spearmint has declined in recent years. As a result, U.S. exports of Native spearmint oil have been increasing since 2018. However, the increase in domestic production from other states outside the Far West region has more than offset the decline in foreign production of Native spearmint oil. For instance, production of Native spearmint oil in the U.S. Midwest region has spiked in recent years, rising from fewer than 2,000 acres in 2016 to approximately 5,500 acres in 2020. Additionally, the sharp increase in demand for Native spearmint experienced during the 2017–2018 marketing year has tapered off in recent years. These factors have contributed to declining trade demand for Far West Native spearmint oil and led to downward pressure on producer prices.

The Committee chose to be cautiously optimistic in the establishment of its trade demand estimate for the 2021–2022 marketing year to ensure that the market will be adequately supplied. At the October 14, 2020, meeting, the Committee estimated the 2021–2022 marketing year Native spearmint oil trade demand to be 1,125,000 pounds. This figure is based on input provided by producers at nine production area meetings held in early October 2020, as well as estimates provided by handlers and other meeting participants. This figure represents an increase of 65,833 pounds from the previous year's revised trade demand estimate. The average estimated trade demand for Native spearmint oil derived from the area producer meetings was 1,105,556 pounds, whereas the handlers' estimates ranged from 900,000 to 1,300,000 pounds. The average of Native spearmint oil sales over the last three years was 1,295,832 pounds. The

quantity marketed over the most recent full marketing year, 2019–2020, was 1,076,906 pounds.

The estimated June 1, 2021, carry-in of 694,137 pounds of Native spearmint oil, plus the recommended 2021–2022 marketing year salable quantity of 938,397 pounds, results in an estimated total available supply of 1,632,534 pounds of Native spearmint oil during the 2021–2022 marketing year. With the corresponding estimated trade demand of 1,125,000 pounds, the Committee projects that 507,534 pounds of oil will be carried into the 2022–2023 marketing year, resulting in a year-over-year decrease of 186,603 pounds. The Committee estimates that there will be 1,130,264 pounds of Native spearmint oil held in the reserve pool at the beginning of the 2021–2022 marketing year. Should the industry experience an unexpected increase in trade demand, oil in the Native spearmint oil reserve pool could be released through an intra-seasonal increase to satisfy that demand.

The Committee recommended a producer allotment percentage of 37 percent for the 2021–2022 marketing year. During its October 14, 2020, meeting, the Committee calculated an initial producer allotment percentage of 17 percent by dividing the minimum required salable quantity to satisfy estimated trade demand (430,863 pounds) by the total allotment base (2,536,208 pounds). However, producers and handlers at the meeting expressed that the computed percentage of 17 percent may not adequately supply the potential 2021–2022 Native spearmint oil market demand or result in adequate carry-in for the subsequent marketing year. After deliberation, the Committee increased the recommended allotment percentage to 37 percent. The total estimated allotment base (2,536,208 pounds) for the 2021–2022 marketing year multiplied by the recommended salable allotment percentage (37 percent) yields 938,397 pounds, the recommended salable quantity for the year.

The 2021–2022 marketing year computational data for the Committee's recommendations is further outlined below.

(A) *Estimated carry-in of Native spearmint oil on June 1, 2021: 694,137 pounds.* This figure is the difference between the revised 2020–2021 marketing year total available supply of 1,753,304 pounds and the revised 2020–2021 marketing year estimated trade demand of 1,059,167 pounds.

(B) *Estimated trade demand of Native spearmint oil for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 1,125,000 pounds.* This estimate was established by the

Committee at the October 14, 2020, meeting.

(C) *Salable quantity of Native spearmint oil required from the 2021–2022 marketing year production: 430,863 pounds.* This figure is the difference between the estimated 2021–2022 marketing year estimated trade demand (1,125,000 pounds) and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 2021 (694,137 pounds). This is the minimum amount of Native spearmint oil that the Committee believes will be required to meet the anticipated 2021–2022 marketing year trade demand.

(D) *Total estimated allotment base of Native spearmint oil for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 2,536,208 pounds.* This figure represents a one-percent increase over the 2020–2021 total actual allotment base of 2,511,097 pounds as prescribed in § 985.153. The one-percent increase equals 25,111 pounds of oil. This estimate is revised each year on June 1, due to adjustments resulting from the bona fide effort production provisions of § 985.53(e).

(E) *Computed Native spearmint oil allotment percentage for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 17 percent.* This percentage is calculated by dividing the required salable quantity (430,863 pounds) by the total estimated allotment base (2,536,208 pounds) for the 2021–2022 marketing year.

(F) *Recommended Native spearmint oil allotment percentage for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 37 percent.* This is the Committee's recommendation based on the computed allotment percentage (17 percent) and input from producers and handlers at the October 14, 2020, meeting. The recommended 37 percent allotment percentage is also based on the Committee's belief that the computed percentage (17 percent) may not adequately supply the potential market for Native spearmint oil in the 2021–2022 marketing year or allow for salable Native spearmint oil to be carried into the beginning of the 2022–2023 marketing year.

(G) *Recommended Native spearmint oil 2021–2022 marketing year salable quantity: 938,397 pounds.* This figure is the product of the recommended allotment percentage (37 percent) and the total estimated allotment base (2,536,208 pounds).

(H) *Estimated available supply of Native spearmint oil for the 2021–2022 marketing year: 1,632,534 pounds.* This figure is the sum of the 2021–2022 recommended salable quantity (938,397 pounds) and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 2021 (694,137 pounds). This amount could be increased, as needed, through an intra-seasonal increase in the

salable quantity and allotment percentage.

The Committee's recommended Scotch and Native spearmint oil salable quantities and allotment percentages of 846,684 pounds and 38 percent, and 938,397 pounds and 37 percent, respectively, will match the available supply of each class of spearmint oil to the estimated demand of each, thus avoiding extreme fluctuations in inventories and prices. This 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 a provision in § 985.51 for intra-seasonal increases to allow the Committee the flexibility to respond quickly to changing market conditions.

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

USDA has reviewed the Committee's marketing policy statement for the 2021–2022 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 salable quantities and allotment percentages in this rule is expected to fully satisfy anticipated market needs. In determining anticipated market needs, the Committee considered historical sales, as well as changes and trends in production and demand. This rule also provides producers with information regarding the amount of spearmint oil that should be produced for the 2021–2022 season to meet anticipated market demand.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has

considered the economic impact of this 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, and the rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf.

There are approximately 40 producers and 94 producers of Scotch and Native spearmint oil, respectively, in the regulated production area and approximately 8 spearmint oil handlers subject to regulation under the Order. Small agricultural service firms are defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as those having annual receipts of less than \$30,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$1,000,000 (13 CFR 121.201).

The Committee reported that recent producer prices for spearmint oil have ranged from \$12.00 to \$17.00 per pound. The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported that the 2019 U.S. season average spearmint oil producer price per pound was \$16.90. Spearmint oil utilization for the 2019–2020 marketing year, as reported by the Committee, was 598,706 pounds and 1,076,906 pounds for Scotch and Native spearmint oil, respectively, for a total of 1,675,612 pounds. Multiplying \$16.90 per pound by 2019–2020 marketing year spearmint oil utilization of 1,675,612 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 \$16.90 average spearmint oil price, and Committee production data for each producer, the Committee estimates that 37 of the 40 Scotch spearmint oil producers and 90 of the 94 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. Multiplying 1.20 by the 2018 producer price of \$16.90

yields a handler free on board (f.o.b.) price per pound estimate of \$20.28.

Multiplying this estimated handler f.o.b. price by the 2019–2020 marketing year total spearmint oil utilization of 1,675,612 pounds results in an estimated handler-level spearmint oil value of \$33.98 million. Dividing this figure by the number of handlers (8) yields estimated average annual handler receipts of about \$4.25 million, which is well below the SBA threshold for small agricultural service firms.

Furthermore, using confidential data on pounds handled by each handler, and the abovementioned estimated handler price per pound, the Committee reported that it is not likely that any of the eight handlers had 2019–2020 marketing year spearmint oil sales that exceeded the \$30 million SBA threshold.

Therefore, 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 2021–2022 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 or handled during the marketing year through volume regulation allows producers to coordinate their spearmint oil production with the expected market demand. Authority for this action is provided in §§ 985.50, 985.51, and 985.52 of the Order.

The Committee estimates the total trade demand for the 2021–2022 marketing year for both classes of oil at 1,748,000 pounds. In addition, the Committee expects that the combined salable carry-in for both classes of spearmint oil will be 957,713 pounds. As such, the combined required salable quantity for the 2021–2022 marketing year is estimated to be 790,287 pounds (1,748,000 pounds trade demand less 957,713 pounds carry-in). Under volume regulation, total sales of spearmint oil by producers for the 2021–2022 marketing year will be held to 2,742,794 pounds (the recommended salable quantity for both classes of spearmint oil of 1,785,081 pounds plus 957,713 pounds of carry-in).

This total available supply of 2,742,794 pounds should be more than adequate to supply the 1,748,000

pounds of anticipated total trade demand for spearmint oil. In addition, as of May 31, 2020, the total reserve pool for both classes of spearmint oil stood at 1,247,165 pounds. That quantity is expected to remain relatively unchanged over the course of the 2021–2022 marketing year, with current Committee reserve pool estimates totaling 1,366,673 pounds. Should trade demand increase unexpectedly during the 2021–2022 marketing year, reserve pool spearmint oil could be released into the market to supply that increase in demand.

The established allotment percentages, upon which 2021–2022 marketing year annual allotments are based, are 38 percent for Scotch spearmint oil and 37 percent for Native spearmint oil. Without volume regulation, producers will not be held to these allotment levels, and could sell unrestricted quantities of spearmint oil.

The USDA econometric model used to evaluate the Far West spearmint oil market estimated that the season average producer price per pound (from both classes of spearmint oil) would decline about \$1.70 per pound without volume regulation. The surplus situation for the spearmint oil market that would exist without volume regulation in the 2021–2022 marketing year also would likely dampen prospects for improved producer prices in future years because of the excessive buildup in stocks.

In addition, the econometric model estimated that spearmint oil prices would 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 1980–2019 (the years in which the Order has been in effect), is 25 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 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 will likely occur without volume regulation. The Committee also discussed and considered salable quantities and allotment percentages that were above and below the levels that were ultimately recommended for both classes of spearmint oil. Ultimately, the action recommended by the Committee was to maintain the allotment percentage for Scotch spearmint oil (which will slightly increase the salable quantity) and to decrease both the salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil from the levels established for the 2020–2021 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 established in this rule 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 2021–2022 and future marketing years.

Costs to producers and handlers, large and small, resulting from this action are expected to be offset by the benefits derived from a more stable market and increased returns. The benefits of this rule are expected to be equally available to all producers and handlers regardless of their sizes.

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 are necessary as a result of this rule. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This rule establishes the salable quantities and allotment percentages for Scotch spearmint oil and Native spearmint oil produced in the Far West during the 2021–2022 marketing year. Accordingly, this rule does not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large spearmint oil producers or 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. In addition, USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this final rule.

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.

A proposed rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on April 16, 2021 (86 FR 20038). Copies of the proposed rule were also mailed or sent via email to all Far West spearmint oil handlers. The proposal was made available through the internet by USDA and the Office of the Federal Register. A 60-day comment period ending June 15, 2021, was provided for interested persons to respond to the proposal. No comments were received during the comment period. Accordingly, no changes will be made to the rule as proposed.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/moa/small-businesses>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Richard Lower at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the information and recommendation submitted by the Board and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 985

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

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 985 is amended 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. Section 985.236 is added to read as follows:

§ 985.236 Salable quantities and allotment percentages—2021–2022 marketing year.

The salable quantity and allotment percentage for each class of spearmint oil during the marketing year beginning on June 1, 2021, shall be as follows:

(a) Class 1 (Scotch) oil—a salable quantity of 846,684 pounds and an allotment percentage of 38 percent.

(b) Class 3 (Native) oil—a salable quantity of 938,397 pounds and an allotment percentage of 37 percent.

Erin Morris,

Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–17293 Filed 8–12–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**8 CFR Parts 212, 214, 245 and 274a**

[CIS No. 2507–11; DHS Docket No USCIS–2011–0010]

RIN 1615–AA59

Classification for Victims of Severe; Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for “T” Nonimmigrant Status; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Interim final rule; extension of the comment period.

SUMMARY: On July 16, 2021, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) reopened the public comment period for the interim final rule titled “Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for “T” Nonimmigrant Status,” with a comment period ending August 16, 2021. DHS is announcing that the reopened comment period will

be extended an additional 30 days. As part of this rulemaking, DHS will consider comments received during the entire public comment period, including comments received since July 16, 2021.

DATES: The comment period for the interim final rule published at 81 FR 92266 (Dec. 19, 2016), which was reopened on July 16, 2021, at 86 FR 37670, is extended. Written comments and related material must be submitted on or before September 14, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on the entirety of this rule package, to include the related information collection requirements set forth in the 2016 interim final rule (IFR), which is identified as DHS Docket No. USCIS–2011–0010, through the *Federal eRulemaking Portal* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the website instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted in another manner, including emails or letters sent to DHS or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) officials, will not be considered comments on the rule and may not receive a response from DHS. Please note that DHS and USCIS cannot accept any comments that are hand delivered or couriered. In addition, USCIS cannot accept comments contained on any form of digital media storage devices, such as CDs/DVDs and USB drives. Due to COVID–19, USCIS is also not accepting mailed comments at this time. If you cannot submit your comment by using <http://www.regulations.gov>, please contact Samantha Deshommes, Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, by telephone at 240–721–3000 for alternate instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andria Strano, Acting Branch Chief, Humanitarian Affairs Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, DHS, 5900 Capital Gateway Drive, Camp Springs, MD 20746; telephone 240–721–3000 (this is not a toll-free number). Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone numbers above via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 1–877–889–5627 (TTY/TDD).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested persons are invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, or arguments on all aspects of this rule. DHS also invites comments that relate to the economic or federalism effects that might result from this rule. Comments that will provide the most

assistance to DHS will reference a specific portion of the rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information, or authority that support such recommended change.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and DHS Docket No. USCIS–20011–0010. Providing comments is entirely voluntary. Regardless of how comments are submitted to DHS, all submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> and will include any personal information provided by commenters. Because the information submitted will be publicly available, commenters should consider limiting the amount of personal information provided in each submission. DHS may withhold information provided in comments from public viewing if it determines that such information is offensive or may affect the privacy of an individual. For additional information, please read the Privacy Act notice available through the link in the footer of <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Docket: For access to the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and enter this rulemaking’s eDocket number USCIS 2011–0010.

Background

On December 19, 2016, DHS published an interim final rule (IFR) in the **Federal Register** at 81 FR 92266 and received 17 public comments. In this IFR, USCIS amended its regulations governing the classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for T Nonimmigrant Status, *see* Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) sec. 101(a)(15)(T), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(T). On July 16, 2021, at 86 FR 37670, DHS published a document reopening the comment period for this rulemaking for 30 days, with the deadline to submit comments set at August 16, 2021. DHS has received a request from multiple stakeholders to extend the deadline for submitting public comments during the reopened public comment period. In response to that request, DHS is extending the reopened comment period for an additional 30 days, to provide a total of 60 days for the public to submit comments. Through this document, DHS is extending the comment period for the IFR published in the **Federal Register** at 86 FR 37670 until September 14, 2021. DHS will consider comments received during the entire public