

Done in Washington, DC, this 14th day of October 2004.

Bill Hawks,

Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

[FR Doc. 04-23416 Filed 10-20-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 985

[Docket No. FV04-985-2 IFR]

Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Revision of the Salable Quantity and Allotment Percentage for Class 3 (Native) Spearmint Oil for the 2004-2005 Marketing Year

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This rule revises the quantity of Class 3 (Native) spearmint oil produced in the Far West that handlers may purchase from, or handle for, producers during the 2004-2005 marketing year by increasing the salable quantity from 773,474 pounds to 1,095,689 pounds, and the allotment percentage from 36 percent to 51 percent. The Spearmint Oil Administrative Committee (Committee), the agency responsible for local administration of the marketing order for spearmint oil produced in the Far West, unanimously recommended this rule to avoid extreme fluctuations in supplies and prices and to help maintain stability in the Far West spearmint oil market.

DATES: Effective June 1, 2004, through May 31, 2005; comments received by December 20, 2004 will be considered prior to issuance of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this rule. Comments must be sent to the Docket Clerk, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; Fax: (202) 720-8938; E-mail: moab.docketclerk@usda.gov; or Internet: <http://www.regulations.gov>. All comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours, or

can be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan M. Hiller, Northwest Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1220 SW. Third Avenue, suite 385, Portland, Oregon 97204; telephone: (503) 326-2724, Fax: (503) 326-7440; or George Kelhart, Technical Advisor, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; telephone: (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-8938.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250-0237; telephone: (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-8938, or E-mail: Jay.Guerber@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 (Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and designated parts of Nevada and Utah), hereinafter referred to as the "order." 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 Department of Agriculture (USDA) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

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 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. 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 not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

This rule revises the quantity of Native spearmint oil that handlers may purchase from, or handle for, producers during the 2004-2005 marketing year, which ends on May 31, 2005. Specifically, this rule increases the salable quantity from 773,474 pounds to 1,095,689 pounds, and the allotment percentage from 36 percent to 51 percent for Native spearmint oil for the 2004-2005 marketing year.

The salable quantity is the total quantity of each class of oil that handlers may purchase from, or handle for, producers during a marketing year. The total salable quantity is divided by the total industry allotment base to determine an allotment percentage. Each producer is allotted a share of the salable quantity by applying the allotment percentage to the producer's individual allotment base for the applicable class of spearmint oil.

The initial salable quantity and allotment percentages for Scotch and Native spearmint oils for the 2004-2005 marketing year were recommended by the Committee at its October 8, 2003, meeting. The Committee recommended salable quantities of 766,880 pounds and 773,474 pounds, and allotment percentages of 40 percent and 36 percent, respectively, for Scotch and Native spearmint oils. A proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** on January 23, 2004 (69 FR 3272). Comments on the proposed rule were solicited from interested persons until February 23, 2004. No comments were received. Subsequently, a final rule establishing the salable quantities and allotment percentages for Scotch and Native spearmint oils for the 2004-2005 marketing year was published in the **Federal Register** on March 22, 2004 (69 FR 13213).

Pursuant to authority contained in §§ 985.50, 985.51, and 985.52 of the order, at its September 13, 2004, meeting, the Committee unanimously recommended that the allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil for the 2004-2005 marketing year be increased by 12 percent from 36 percent to 48 percent. The Committee held another meeting on October 6, 2004, where, based on an unanticipated increase in demand, they unanimously recommended that the allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil for the 2004-2005 marketing year be increased by an additional 3 percent from 48 percent to 51 percent. Taking into consideration the following discussion on adjustments to the Native

spearmint oil salable quantity, the 2004–2005 marketing year salable quantity of 773,474 pounds will therefore be increased to 1,095,689 pounds.

The original total industry allotment base for Native spearmint oil for the 2004–2005 marketing year was established at 2,148,539 pounds and was revised at the beginning of the 2004–2005 marketing year to 2,148,410 pounds to reflect a 2003–2004 marketing year loss of 129 pounds of base due to non-production of some producers' total annual allotments. When the revised total allotment base of 2,148,410 pounds is applied to the originally established allotment percentage of 36 percent, the 2004–2005 marketing year salable quantity of 773,474 pounds is effectively modified to 773,428 pounds.

By increasing the salable quantity and allotment percentage, this rule makes an additional amount of Native spearmint oil available by releasing oil from the reserve pool. When applied to each individual producer, the 15 percent allotment percentage increase allows each producer to take up to an amount equal to 15 percent of their allotment base from their Native spearmint oil reserve. Before November 1, 2004, a producer may also transfer excess oil to another producer to enable that producer to fill a deficiency in that producer's annual allotment. After November 1, 2004, if a producer does not have any reserve pool oil, or has less than 15 percent of their allotment base in the reserve pool, the increase in allotment percentage will actually make less than such amount available to the market.

The following table summarizes the Committee recommendation:

Native Spearmint Oil Recommendation

(A) Estimated 2004–2005 Allotment Base—2,148,539 pounds. This is the estimate that the original 2004–2005 Native spearmint oil salable quantity and allotment percentage was based on.

(B) Revised 2004–2005 Allotment Base—2,148,410 pounds. This is 129 pounds less than the estimated allotment base of 2,148,539 pounds. This is less because some producers failed to produce all of their previous year's allotment.

(C) Initial 2004–2005 Allotment Percentage—36 percent.

(D) Initial 2004–2005 Salable Quantity—773,474. This figure is 36 percent of 2,148,539 pounds.

(E) Initial Adjustment to the 2004–2005 Salable Quantity—773,428 pounds. This figure reflects the salable quantity initially available after the

beginning of the 2004–2005 marketing year due to the 129 pound reduction in the industry allotment base to 2,148,410 pounds.

(F) Increase in Allotment Percentage—15 percent. The Committee recommended a 12 percent increase at its September 13, 2004, meeting and an additional 3 percent increase at its October 6, 2004, meeting, for a total increase of 15 percent.

(G) Revised 2004–2005 Allotment Percentage—51 percent. This figure is derived by adding the 15 percent increase to the initial 2004–2005 allotment percentage of 36 percent.

(H) Calculated Revised 2004–2005 Salable Quantity—1,095,689 pounds. This figure is 51 percent of the revised 2004–2005 allotment base of 2,148,410 pounds.

(I) Computed Increase in the 2004–2005 Salable Quantity—322,262 pounds. This figure is 15 percent of the revised 2004–2005 allotment base of 2,148,410 pounds.

In making this recommendation, the Committee considered all available information on price, supply, and demand. The Committee also considered reports and other information from handlers and producers in attendance at the meetings and reports given by the Committee manager from handlers who were not in attendance. The 2004–2005 marketing year began on June 1, 2004. Handlers have reported purchases of 602,895 pounds of Native spearmint oil for the period of June 1, 2004, through September 30, 2004. This amount exceeds the five-year average of 553,067 pounds for this period by 49,828 pounds. On average, handlers indicated that the estimated total demand for the 2004–2005 marketing year could be 1,105,000 pounds. This amount exceeds the five-year average for an entire marketing year of 973,456 pounds by 131,544 pounds. Therefore, based on past history, the industry may not be able to meet market demand without this increase. When the Committee made its initial recommendation for the establishment of the Native spearmint oil salable quantity and allotment percentage for the 2004–2005 marketing year, it had anticipated that the year would end with an ample available supply.

Based on its analysis of available information, USDA has determined that the salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil for the 2004–2005 marketing year should be increased to 1,095,689 pounds and 51 percent, respectively.

This rule relaxes the regulation of Native spearmint oil and will allow for

market needs and improve producer returns. In conjunction with the issuance of this rule, the Committee's revised marketing policy statement for the 2004–2005 marketing year has been reviewed by USDA. The Committee's marketing policy statement, a requirement whenever the Committee recommends implementing volume regulations or recommends revisions to existing volume regulations, meets the intent of § 985.50 of the order. During its discussion of revising the 2004–2005 salable quantities and allotment percentages, the Committee considered: (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) prospective production of each class of oil; (4) 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. Conformity with USDA's "Guidelines for Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crop Marketing Orders" has also been reviewed and confirmed.

The increase in the Native spearmint oil salable quantity and allotment percentage allows for anticipated market needs for this class of oil. In determining anticipated market needs, consideration by the Committee was given to historical sales, and changes and trends in production and demand.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business 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. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are approximately 8 handlers of spearmint oil who are subject to regulation under the marketing order and approximately 98 producers of Class 3 (Native) spearmint oil in the

regulated area. Small agricultural service firms are defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) (13 CFR 121.201) as those having annual receipts of less than \$5,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$750,000.

Based on SBA's definition of small entities, the Committee estimates that 2 of the 8 handlers regulated by the order could be considered small entities. Most of the handlers are large corporations involved in the international trading of essential oils and the products of essential oils. In addition, the Committee estimates that 15 of the 98 Native spearmint oil producers could be classified as small entities under the SBA definition. Thus, a majority of handlers and producers of Far West spearmint oil may not be classified as small entities.

The Far West spearmint oil industry is characterized by producers whose farming operations generally involve more than one commodity, and whose income from farming operations is not exclusively dependent on the production of spearmint oil. A typical spearmint oil-producing operation has enough acreage for rotation such that the total acreage required to produce the crop is about one-third spearmint and two-thirds rotational crops. Thus, the typical spearmint oil producer has to have considerably more acreage than is planted to spearmint during any given season. Crop rotation is an essential cultural practice in the production of spearmint oil for weed, insect, and disease control. To remain economically viable with the added costs associated with spearmint oil production, most spearmint oil-producing farms fall into the SBA category of large businesses.

Small spearmint oil producers generally are not as extensively diversified as larger ones and as such are more at risk to market fluctuations. Such small producers generally need to market their entire annual crop and do not have the luxury of having other crops to cushion seasons with poor spearmint oil returns. Conversely, large diversified producers have the potential to endure one or more seasons of poor spearmint oil markets because income from alternate crops could support the operation for a period of time. Being reasonably assured of a stable price and market provides small producing entities with the ability to maintain proper cash flow and to meet annual expenses. Thus, the market and price stability provided by the order potentially benefit the small producer more than such provisions benefit large producers. Even though a majority of

handlers and producers of spearmint oil may not be classified as small entities, the volume control feature of this order has small entity orientation.

This rule increases the quantity of Native spearmint oil that handlers may purchase from, or handle for, producers during the 2004–2005 marketing year, which ends on May 31, 2005. Pursuant to authority contained in §§ 985.50, 985.51, and 985.52 of the order, at its September 13, 2004, meeting, the Committee unanimously recommended that the allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil for the 2004–2005 marketing year be increased by 12 percent from 36 percent to 48 percent. The Committee held another meeting on October 6, 2004, where, based on an unanticipated increase in demand, they unanimously recommended that the allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil for the 2004–2005 marketing year be increased by an additional 3 percent from 48 percent to 51 percent. Therefore, the salable quantity for Native spearmint oil increases from 773,474 pounds to 1,095,689 pounds for the 2004–2005 marketing year.

An econometric model was used to assess the impact that volume control has on the prices producers receive for their commodity. Without volume control, spearmint oil markets would likely be over-supplied, resulting in low producer prices and a large volume of oil stored and carried over to the next crop year. The model estimates how much lower producer prices would likely be in the absence of volume controls.

The recommended salable percentages, upon which 2004–2005 producer allotments are based, are 40 percent for Scotch and 51 percent for Native (a 15 percentage point increase from the original salable percentage of 36 percent). Without volume controls, producers would not be limited to these allotment levels, and could produce and sell additional spearmint. The econometric model estimated a \$1.45 decline in the season average producer price per pound (from both classes of spearmint oil) resulting from the higher quantities that would be produced and marketed if volume controls were not used (*i.e.*, if the salable percentages were set at 100 percent).

Loosening the volume control restriction (by increasing the Native salable percentage from 36 percent to 51 percent) resulted in this revised price decline estimate of \$1.45 per pound if volume controls were not used. A previous price decline estimate of \$1.71 per pound was based on the 2004–2005 salable percentages (40 percent for

Scotch and 36 percent for Native) published in the **Federal Register** on March 22, 2004 (69 FR 13213).

The 2003 Far West producer price for both classes of spearmint oil was \$9.50 per pound, which is below the average of \$11.33 for the period of 1980 through 2002, based on National Agricultural Statistics Service data. The surplus situation for the spearmint oil market that would exist without volume controls in 2004–2005 also would likely dampen prospects for improved producer prices in future years because of the buildup in stocks.

The use of volume controls allows the industry to fully supply spearmint oil markets while avoiding the negative consequences of over-supplying these markets. The use of volume controls 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.

Based on projections available at the meetings, the Committee considered alternatives to the 15 percent increase. The Committee not only considered leaving the salable quantity and allotment percentage unchanged, but also looked at various increases ranging from 10 percent to 20 percent. The Committee reached its recommendation to increase the salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil after careful consideration of all available information, and believes that the level recommended will achieve the objectives sought. Without the increase, the Committee believes the industry would not be able to meet market needs.

This rule will not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large 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.

In addition, USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap or conflict with this rule.

Further, the Committee meetings were widely publicized throughout the spearmint oil industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meetings and participate in Committee deliberations. Like all Committee meetings, the September 13, 2004, meeting and the October 6, 2004, meeting were public meetings and all entities, both large and small, were able to express their views on this issue.

Finally, interested persons are invited to submit information on the regulatory

and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

This rule invites comments on a revision to the salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil for the 2004–2005 marketing year. A 60-day comment period is provided. Any comments received will be considered prior to finalization of this rule.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the Committee's recommendation, and other information, it is found that this interim final rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found and determined upon good cause that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect and that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because: (1) This rule increases the quantity of Native spearmint oil that may be marketed during the marketing year which ends on May 31, 2005; (2) the current quantity of Native spearmint oil may be inadequate to meet demand for the remainder of the marketing year, thus making the additional oil available as soon as is practicable is beneficial to both handlers and producers; (3) the Committee unanimously recommended these changes at public meetings and interested parties had an opportunity to provide input; and (4) this rule provides a 60-day comment period and any comments received will be considered prior to finalization of this rule.

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. In § 985.223, paragraph (b) is revised to read as follows:

Note: This section will not appear in the annual Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 985.223 Salable quantities and allotment percentages—2004–2005 marketing year.

* * * * *

(b) Class 3 (Native) oil—a salable quantity of 1,095,689 pounds and an allotment percentage of 51 percent.

Dated: October 15, 2004.

A.J. Yates,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 04–23628 Filed 10–18–04; 4:40 pm]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. 2004–CE–02–AD; Amendment 39–13827; AD 2004–21–06]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; deHavilland Inc. Models DHC–2 Mk. I and DHC–2 Mk. II Airplanes and Bombardier Inc. Model (Otter) DHC–3 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA adopts a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all deHavilland Inc. Models DHC–2 Mk. I and DHC–2 Mk. II airplanes and for all Bombardier Inc. Model (Otter) DHC–3 airplanes powered by radial engines. This AD requires you to visually inspect the firewall connector plugs for proper lockwire security and replace or modify as appropriate. This AD is the result of mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) issued by the airworthiness authority for Canada. We are issuing this AD to prevent loss of ignition systems during flight caused by improper lockwire security, which could result in engine failure. This failure could lead to a forced landing of the airplane.

DATES: This AD becomes effective on December 6, 2004.

As of December 6, 2004, the Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulation.

ADDRESSES: You may get the service information identified in this AD from Bombardier Commercial Service Center, Plant 9, C.P. 6087 Succurale Centre-ville, Montreal QC H3C 3G9, Canada.

You may view the AD docket at FAA, Central Region, Office of the Regional Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket No. 2004–CE–02–AD, 901 Locust, Room 506, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. Office hours are 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mazdak Hobbi, Aerospace Engineer, New York Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, New York 11590; telephone: (516) 228–7330; facsimile: (516) 794–5531.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

What events have caused this AD? Transport Canada, which is the airworthiness authority for Canada, recently notified FAA that an unsafe condition may exist on all deHavilland DHC–2 Mk. I and DHC–2 Mk. II airplanes and all Bombardier (Otter) DHC–3 airplanes powered by radial engines. Transport Canada reports that a DHC–3 airplane lost both ignition systems during flight.

The lockwire hole in the connector plug on the firewall broke and the plug vibrated loose. Both magnetos then grounded through a spring-loaded center pin in the plug (a maintenance safety feature).

The DHC–2 Mk. I and DHC–2 Mk. II airplanes have a similar ignition system.

What is the potential impact if FAA took no action? If not detected and corrected, failure of the lockwire hole could result in engine failure. This failure could lead to a forced landing of the airplane.

Has FAA taken any action to this point? We issued a proposal to amend part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 39) to include an AD that would apply to all deHavilland Inc. Models DHC–2 Mk. I and DHC–2 Mk. II airplanes, and all Bombardier Inc. (Otter) DHC–3 airplanes powered by radial engines of the same type. This proposal was published in the **Federal Register** as a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on April 12, 2004 (69 FR19132). The NPRM proposed to require you to visually inspect the firewall connector plugs for proper lockwire security and replace or modify as appropriate.

Comments

Comment Issue No. 1: Incorporate Revision "B" of the Applicable Service Bulletins

What is the commenter's concern? The manufacturer has revised the applicable service bulletins to clarify the information presented in the