

derived by subtracting the estimated 1994-95 marketing year trade demand of 1,150,000 pounds from the revised 1994-95 marketing year total available supply of 1,306,733 pounds.

(B) Estimated trade demand (domestic and export) for the 1995-96 marketing year—1,050,000 pounds. This number is an estimate based on the average of total annual sales made between 1980 and 1993, handler estimates, and information provided by producers and buyers.

(C) Salable quantity required from 1995-96 regulated production—893,267 pounds. This number is the difference between the estimated 1995-96 marketing year trade demand and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 1995.

(D) Total allotment base for the 1995-96 marketing year—1,970,542 pounds.

(E) Computed allotment percentage—45.3 percent. This percentage is computed by dividing the required salable quantity by the total allotment base.

(F) Recommended allotment percentage—46 percent.

(G) The Committee's recommended salable quantity—906,449 pounds.

The salable quantity is the total quantity of each class of oil which handlers may purchase from or handle on behalf of producers during a marketing year. Each producer is allotted a share of the salable quantity by applying the allotment percentage to the producer's allotment base for the applicable class of spearmint oil.

The Committee's recommended salable quantities of 908,531 pounds and 906,449 pounds, and allotment percentages of 51 percent and 46 percent for Scotch and Native spearmint oils, respectively, are based on anticipated 1995-96 marketing year supply and trade demand.

The recommended salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil reflects the Committee's expectation that demand during the 1995-96 marketing year will approximate the demand initially anticipated for the 1994-95 marketing year. On the other hand, the relatively higher recommended salable quantity and allotment percentage for Scotch spearmint oil for the 1995-96 marketing year demonstrates that the Committee is concerned with the increasing Scotch spearmint oil production both inside and outside the marketing order production area, and the industry's desire to maintain a significant share of the North American market.

These salable quantities are not expected to cause a shortage of spearmint oil supplies. Any unanticipated or additional market

demand for spearmint oil which may develop during the marketing year can be satisfied by an increase in the salable quantity. Both Scotch and Native spearmint oil producers who produce more than their annual allotments during the 1994-95 season may transfer such excess spearmint oil to a producer with spearmint oil production less than his or her annual allotment or put it into the reserve pool.

This regulation, as adopted, will be similar to those which have been issued in prior seasons. Costs to producers and handlers resulting from this final action are expected to be offset by the benefits derived from improved returns.

The establishment of these salable quantities and allotment percentages allows for anticipated market needs based on historical sales, changes and trends in production and demand, and information available to the Committee. Adoption of this final rule also provides spearmint oil producers with information on the amount of oil which should be produced for next season.

The proposed rule concerning this action was published in the December 15, 1994, **Federal Register** [59 FR 64624], with a 30-day comment period ending January 17, 1995. No comments were received.

Based on available information, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that the issuance of this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including the information and recommendations submitted by the committee and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, 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—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. A new section 985.214 is added to read as follows:

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

§ 985.214 Salable quantities and allotment percentages—1995-96 marketing year.

The salable quantity and allotment percentage for each class of spearmint oil during the marketing year beginning on June 1, 1995, shall be as follows:

(a) Class 1 (Scotch) oil—a salable quantity of 908,531 pounds and an allotment percentage of 51 percent.

(b) Class 3 (Native) oil—a salable quantity of 906,449 pounds and an allotment percentage of 46 percent.

Dated: February 8, 1995.

Sharon Bomer Lauritsen,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Part 32

[Docket No. 95-03]

RIN 1557-AA72

Lending Limits

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is comprehensively revising its rules governing national bank lending limits as part of its Regulation Review Program. The final rule amends, clarifies, and reorganizes the OCC's lending limit rules.

The final rule eliminates inefficient and unduly burdensome regulatory requirements and refocuses the lending limit rules on the areas of greatest safety and soundness concern. The new rule enhances the ability of national banks to lend while protecting against situations where excessive loans to a borrower or related borrowers present safety and soundness concerns.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 17, 1995.

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