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 use of volume control regulation allows the industry to fully supply spearmint oil markets while avoiding the negative consequences of over-supplying these markets. Volume control is believed to have little or no effect on consumer prices of products containing spearmint oil and likely does not result in fewer retail sales of such products. Without volume control, producers would not be limited in the production and marketing of spearmint oil. Under those conditions, the spearmint oil market would likely fluctuate widely. Periods of oversupply could result in low producer prices and a large volume of oil stored and carried over to future crop years. Periods of undersupply could lead to excessive price spikes and could drive end users to source flavoring needs from other markets, potentially causing long term economic damage to the domestic spearmint oil industry. The order's volume control provisions have been successfully implemented in the domestic spearmint oil industry for nearly three decades and provide benefits for producers, handlers, manufacturers, and consumers.

This rule continues in effect the action that increased the quantity of Scotch and Native spearmint oil that handlers may purchase from, or handle on behalf of, producers during the 2011–2012 marketing year, which ends on May 31, 2012. The Scotch spearmint oil salable quantity was increased from 693,141 pounds to 733,913 pounds and the allotment percentage from 34 percent to 36 percent. Additionally, the Native spearmint oil salable quantity was increased from 1,012,949 pounds to 1,266,161 pounds and the allotment percentage from 44 percent to 55 percent.

The Committee reached its recommendation to increase the salable quantity and allotment percentage for both Scotch and Native spearmint oil after careful consideration of all available information, and believes that the levels recommended will achieve the objectives sought. Without the increase, the Committee believes the industry would not be able to satisfactorily meet current market demand.

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 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and assigned OMB No. 0581–0178, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Marketing Orders. No changes in those requirements as a result of this action are necessary. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

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's meeting was widely publicized throughout the spearmint oil industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and participate in Committee deliberations. Like all Committee meetings, the August 17, 2011, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express their views on this issue.

Comments on the interim rule were required to be received on or before December 5, 2011. No comments were received. Therefore, for the reasons given in the interim rule, we are adopting the interim rule as a final rule, without change.

To view the interim rule, go to: *http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=AMS-FV-10-0094-0003.*

This action also affirms information contained in the interim rule concerning Executive Orders 12866 and 12988, the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), and the E-Gov Act (44 U.S.C. 101).

After consideration of all relevant material presented, it is found that finalizing the interim rule, without change, as published in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 61933, October 6, 2011) 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.

Accordingly, the interim rule that amended 7 CFR part 985 and that was published at 76 FR 61933 on October 6, 2011, is adopted as a final rule, without change.

Dated: January 30, 2012.

Robert C. Keeney,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–2376 Filed 2–2–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2010–1206; Directorate Identifier 2009–NM–216–AD; Amendment 39–16868; AD 2011–24–04]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The FAA is correcting an airworthiness directive (AD) that published in the **Federal Register**. That AD applies to certain Model DC–10–10, DC–10–10F, and MD–10–10F airplanes. The airplane manufacturer name stated in the subject line, product identification section, and paragraph (c) of that AD, is incorrect. Also, the email address provided in paragraphs (i)(1) and (j) of that AD is incorrect. This document corrects those errors. In all other respects, the original document remains the same.

DATES: This final rule is effective February 3, 2012. The effective date for AD 2011–24–04, Amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011) remains January 3, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov;* or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for the Docket Office (phone: (800) 647–5527) is Document Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nenita Odesa, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM–120L, FAA, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 90712–4137; phone: (562) 627–5234; fax: (562) 627–5210; email: *nenita.odesa@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Airworthiness Directive 2011–24–04, amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011), currently requires repetitive inspections for cracking on the lower cap of the rear spar of the left and right wings between stations Xors=417 and the outboard edge of the lower cap splice of the wing rear spar at station Xors=400; temporary and permanent repairs if necessary; and repetitive inspections of repaired areas, and corrective actions if necessary, for certain Model DC–10–10, DC–10–10F, and MD–10–10F airplanes.

As published, the airplane manufacturer name specified in the subject line, product identification section, and paragraph (c) of AD 2011–24–04, Amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011), is incorrect.

As published, the email address provided in paragraphs (i)(1) and (j) of AD 2011–24–04, Amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011), is incorrect.

No other part of the preamble or regulatory information has been changed; therefore, only the changed portions of the final rule are being published in the **Federal Register.**

The effective date of this AD remains January 3, 2012.

Correction of Non-Regulatory Text

In the **Federal Register** of November 29, 2011, AD 2011–24–04, Amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011), is corrected as follows:

On page 73491, in the second column, in the subject line, change the subject line to read as follows:

''**Airworthiness Directives;** The Boeing Company Airplanes.''

Correction of Regulatory Text

§ 39.13 [Corrected]

■ In the **Federal Register** of November 29, 2011, on page 73492, in the third column, the product identification line of AD 2011–24–04, Amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011), is corrected to read as follows:

* * * * *

2011–24–04 The Boeing Company: Amendment 39–16868; Docket No. FAA–2010–1206; Directorate Identifier 2009–NM–216–AD.

* * * * *

■ In the **Federal Register** of November 29, 2011, on page 73492, in the third column, paragraph (c) of AD 2011–24–04 Amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011), is corrected to read as follows:

* * * * *

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company Model DC–10–10, DC–10–10F, and MD–10–10F airplanes; certificated in any category; as identified in Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10–57A156, Revision 2, dated August 23, 2011.

* * * * *

■ In the **Federal Register** of November 29, 2011, on page 73493, in the third column, paragraph (i)(1) of AD 2011–24–04 Amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011), is corrected to read as follows:

* * * * *

(1) The Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, (ACO) FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. Send information to ATTN: Nenita Odesa, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM–120L, FAA, Los Angeles ACO, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 97012–4137; phone: 562–627–5234; fax: 562–627–5210; email: *nenita.odesa@faa.gov.*

* * * * *

■ In the **Federal Register** of November 29, 2011, on page 73494, in the first column, paragraph (j) of AD 2011–24–04 Amendment 39–16868 (76 FR 73491, November 29, 2011), is corrected to read as follows:

* * * * *

(i) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Nenita Odesa, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM–120L, FAA, Los Angeles ACO, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 97012–4137; phone: 562–627–5234; fax: 562–627–5210; email: *nenita.odesa@faa.gov.*

* * * * *

Issued in Renton, Washington, on January 23, 2012.

Kalene C. Yanamura,

Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2012–2295 Filed 2–2–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 744

[Docket No. 110718395–1482–01]

RIN 0694–AF30

Amendment to the Export Administration Regulations: Addition of a Reference to a Provision of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (ISA) and Statement of the Licensing Policy for Transactions Involving Persons Sanctioned Under the ISA

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this rule, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to add a reference to the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (ISA), which states BIS's licensing policy for export and reexport transactions that involve persons sanctioned pursuant to certain enumerated statutes. In this rule, BIS provides notice to the public that it has a general policy of denial for export and reexport license applications in which a person sanctioned by the State Department under the ISA is a party to the transaction. BIS also makes technical corrections to enhance clarity and consistency.

DATES: This rule is effective February 3, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Theodore Curtin, Sr. Export Policy Analyst, Foreign Policy Controls Division, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, by telephone (202) 482–1975 or by email to *theodore.curtin@bis.doc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Basis of Amendment

The Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) (ISA) requires the President to sanction persons determined to have engaged in certain actions that help Iran develop petroleum resources, produce refined petroleum resources, or acquire refined petroleum products. Sanctions must also be imposed, pursuant to the ISA, on persons determined to have taken certain actions to help Iran acquire or develop certain weapons of mass destruction, missiles, or advanced conventional weapons. In a September 23, 2010 Presidential Memorandum, the President delegated the authority to impose sanctions under the ISA to the Secretary of State.