For the period January through June 1994, the average cost of the TFP was $459.90 in Alaska, a decrease since last year, and $615.30 in Hawaii. The proxies for actual June 1994 TFP costs were $466.94 in Alaska and $626.50 in Hawaii. The June 1994 cost of the TFP was $553.20 in Guam and $482.50 in the Virgin islands.

The TFP is also the basis for establishing food stamp allotments. Food stamp allotments are adjusted periodically to reflect changes in food cost levels. Section 3(o)(11) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2012(o)(11)) provides for an adjustment on October 1, 1994, based upon 103 percent of the June 1994 cost of the TFP for a family of four persons consisting of a man and woman ages 20–50 and children ages 6–8 and 9–11.

The maximum food stamp benefit or allotment is paid to households which have no net income. For households which have some income, their allotment is determined by reducing the maximum allotment for their household size by 30% of the household's net income. To obtain the maximum food stamp allotment for each household size, the TFP costs for the four-person household were increased by 3 percent, divided by four, multiplied by the appropriate household size and economy of scale factor, and the final result was rounded down to the nearest dollar.

Because the decrease in the Alaska TFP would have caused a subsequent drop in maximum food stamp allotments, on October 13, 1994, the President signed into law P.L. 103–345. This law prohibits the Secretary from reducing food stamp allotments for Alaska on October 1, 1994 based on a TFP cost that was lower than the cost of the TFP for Alaska in June 1993. This law is effective September 30, 1994. As a result of this action, the food stamp allotments for Alaska published in this notice are the same as last year's.

Pursuant to section 3(o)(3) of the Food Stamp Act (7 U.S.C. 2012(o)(3), maximum food stamp benefits for Guam and the Virgin Islands cannot exceed those in the 50 States and D.C., so they are based upon the lower of their respective TFPs or the TFP for rural II Alaska. In addition, the urban Alaska allotment is the higher of the allotment that was in effect in urban areas on October 1, 1985 or 100.79 percent of the adjusted Anchorage TFP (see 50 FR 18456, dated May 1, 1984, and 51 FR 16281, dated May 2, 1986).

The following table shows new allotments for Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

MAXIMUM ALLOTMENT AMOUNTS [1]—OCTOBER 1994, AS ADJUSTED

Household size	Urban Alaska [2]	Rural I Alaska [3]	Rural II Alaska [4]	Hawaii	Guam [5]	Virgin Islands [5]
1	$147	$188	$229	$193	$170	$149
2	271	345	420	354	313	273
3	388	495	602	508	448	391
4	492	628	765	645	569	496
5	585	746	908	766	767	590
6	702	895	1090	919	811	708
7	776	990	1204	1016	897	782
8	887	1131	1377	1161	1025	894
Each additional member	+111	+141	+172	+145	+128	+112

[1] Adjusted to reflect the cost of food in June, adjustments for each household size, economies of scale, a 1.03 percent increase in the TFP and rounding, except Alaska which by P.L. 103–345 has been held at the 1993–94 levels.
[2] These levels are 100.79 percent of the Anchorage TFP, as adjusted.
[3] These levels are 128.52 percent of the Anchorage TFP, as adjusted.
[4] These levels are 156.42 percent higher than the Anchorage TFP, as adjusted.
[5] Adjusted to reflect changes in the cost of food in the 48 States and DC, which correlate with price changes in these areas. Maximum allotments in these areas cannot exceed those in rural II Alaska.

Maximum allotments for the 48 States and DC were published in a separate notice in the **Federal Register**. These adjustments were announced sooner than the adjustments for Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Virgin Islands because the data to accomplish the update for the 48 States and DC were available sooner than the data for the other areas covered by this notice.

(7 U.S.C. 2011–2032)

Dated January 4, 1995.

Ellen Haas,

Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services.

[FR Doc. 95–637 Filed 1–10–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–U

RIN: 0584–AB96

Food Stamp Program: Maximum Allotments for the 48 States and D.C., and Income Eligibility Standards and Deductions for the 48 States and D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands

AGENCY: Food and Consumer Service, USDA.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to update for Fiscal Year 1995: (1) the maximum allotment levels, which are the basis for determining the maximum amount of food stamps which participating households receive, (2) the gross and net income limits for food stamp eligibility which certain households may have, (3) the standard deduction available to certain households, and (4) the homeless household shelter expense. These adjustments, required by law, take into account changes in the cost of living and statutory adjustments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judith M. Seymour, Supervisor, Eligibility and Certification Regulations Section, Certification Policy Branch, Program Development Division, Food Stamp Program, Food and Consumer Service, USDA, Alexandria, Virginia 22302, (703) 305–2496.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Publication

As required by law, State agencies must implement this action on October 1, 1994 based on advance notice of the new amounts. In accordance with regulations published at 47 FR 46485–46487 (October 19, 1982), annual statutory adjustments to the maximum allotment levels, income eligibility standards, and deductions are issued by General Notices published in the **Federal Register** and not through rulemaking proceedings.

Executive Order 12866

This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866 and therefore has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Executive Order 12372

The Food Stamp Program is listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance under No. 10.551. For the reasons set forth in the final rule related notice to 7 CFR Part 3015, Subpart V (48 FR 29116, June 24, 1983), this program is excluded from the scope of Executive Order 12372 which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Ellen Haas, the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, has certified that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The action will increase the amount of money spent on food through food stamps. However, this money will be distributed among the nation's food vendors, so the effect on any one vendor will not be significant.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This action does not contain reporting or recordkeeping requirements subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Background

Income Eligibility Standards

The eligibility of households for the Food Stamp Program, except those in which all members are receiving public assistance (PA) or supplemental security income benefits (SSI), is determined by comparing their incomes to the appropriate income eligibility standards (limits). Households containing an elderly or disabled member need to have net incomes below the net income limits, while households which do not contain an elderly or disabled member must have net incomes below the net income limit *and* gross incomes below the gross income limit.

Households in which all members are receiving PA or SSI are categorically eligible; their incomes do not have to be below the income limits.

In addition, elderly individuals (and their spouses) who are unable to prepare meals because of certain disabilities, may be considered separate households, even if they are living and eating with another household. 7 U.S.C. Sec. 2012(i). The Food Stamp Act limits separate household status to those persons who meet both of the following requirements:

(1) Their own income may not exceed the net income eligibility standards, and

(2) The income of those with whom they reside may not exceed 165 percent of the poverty line.

The net and gross income limits are derived from the Federal income poverty guidelines. The net income limit is 100 percent of the guidelines; the gross income limit is 130 percent of the guidelines. The guidelines are updated annually. Based on that update, the Food Stamp Program's income eligibility standards are updated annually. The effective date of October 1 is required by the Food Stamp Act.

The revised income eligibility standards are as follows:

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM OCTOBER 1, 1994–SEPTEMBER 30, 1995

Household size	48 States [1]	Alaska	Hawaii
Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards (100 Percent of Poverty Level)			
1	$614	$767	$706
2	820	1,025	944
3	1,027	1,284	1,181
4	1,234	1,542	1,419
5	1,440	1,800	1,656
6	1,647	2,059	1,894
7	1,854	2,317	2,131
8	2,060	2,575	2,369
Each additional member	+207	+259	+238
Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards (130 Percent of Poverty Level)			
1	$798	$997	$918
2	1,066	1,333	1,227
3	1,335	1,669	1,536
4	1,604	2,005	1,844
5	1,872	2,340	2,153
6	2,141	2,676	2,462
7	2,410	3,012	2,771
8	2,678	3,348	3,079
Each additional member	+269	+336	+309
Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards for Households Where Elderly Disabled Are a Separate Household (165 Percent of Poverty Level)			
1	$1,012	$1,265	$1,165
2	1,353	1,692	1,557
3	1,694	2,118	1,949
4	2,035	2,544	2,341
5	2,376	2,970	2,733
6	2,717	3,397	3,124
7	3,058	3,823	3,516
8	3,399	4,249	3,908

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM OCTOBER 1, 1994–SEPTEMBER 30, 1995—Continued

Household size	48 States [1]	Alaska	Hawaii
Each additional member	+341	+427	+392

[1] Includes District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) and Allotments

The TFP is a plan for the consumption of foods of different types (food groups) that households might use to provide nutritious meals and snacks for household members. The plan suggests amounts of food for men, women, and children of different ages, and it meets dietary standards. The cost of the TFP is adjusted monthly to reflect changes in the costs of the food groups.

The TFP is also the basis for establishing food stamp allotments. Nationally, food stamp allotment levels are adjusted periodically to reflect changes in food cost levels. Section 3(o)(11) of the Food Stamp Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 2012(o)(11)), provides for an adjustment on October 1, 1994, based upon 103 percent of the June 1994 cost of the TFP for a family of four persons consisting of a man and woman ages 20–50 and children ages 6–8 and 9–11. In June 1994, the cost of the TFP was $375.30 in the 48 States and D.C.

To obtain the maximum food stamp benefit for each household size, June 1994 TFP costs for the four-person household (of $375.30) were increased by 3 percent, divided by four, multiplied by the appropriate household size and economy of scale factor, and the final result was rounded down to the nearest dollar. The maximum benefit, or allotment, is paid to households which have no net income. For households which have some income, the individual household's allotment is determined by reducing the maximum allotment for the household's size by 30 percent of the individual household's net income.

The following tables show the new allotments for the 48 States and D.C.

ALLOTMENT AMOUNTS [1]—OCTOBER 1994 AS ADJUSTED

Household size	48 States and D.C.
1	$115
2	212
3	304
4	386
5	459
6	550
7	608
8	695
Each additional person	+87

[1] Adjusted to reflect the cost of food in June, adjustments for each household size, economies of scale, a 3 percent increase in the TFP and rounding.

Minimum Benefit

Pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Food Stamp Act, the $10 minimum monthly benefit provided to all one- and two-person households must be adjusted on each October 1 to reflect the percentage change in the TFP for the 12-month period ending the preceding June, with the result rounded to the nearest $5. In order to implement this provision of the law, the minimum benefit is adjusted each year as follows: (1) the percentage change in the TFP from June of the previous year to June of the current year (prior to rounding) is calculated; (2) this percentage change is multiplied by the previous "unrounded" minimum benefit to obtain a new unrounded benefit amount; and (3) the new unrounded minimum benefit is then rounded to the nearest $5 in accordance with the statutory provisions.

The unrounded cost of the TFP was $364.895 in June 1993 and $375.3158 in June 1994. The change from June 1993 to June 1994 is 1.028558 percent, which when multiplied by $11.24974, the unrounded minimum benefit in Fiscal Year 1993, results in a new unrounded minimum benefit of $11.56999. Rounded to the nearest $5, the minimum benefit for Fiscal Year 1995 is $10.

Deductions

Food stamp benefits are calculated on the basis of an individual household's net income. Deductions serve to lower household net income and thus to increase household benefits. When a household's net income decreases, its food stamp benefits increase.

Adjustment of the Standard Deduction

Section 5(e) of the Food Stamp Act provides that, in computing household income, households shall be allowed a standard deduction. 7 U.S.C. Sec. 2014(e). Section 5(e) also requires that the standard deduction be adjusted periodically. The deduction for the 48 States and D.C. was last adjusted effective October 1, 1993. Section 5(e)(4) requires that the adjustment in the level of the standard deduction shall take into account changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for items other than food. (7 U.S.C. Sec. 2014(e)(4). The adjustments are rounded to the nearest lower dollar pursuant to the requirements of Section 5(e). There are separate standard deductions for the 48 States and D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

The following table shows the deductions resulting from the last adjustment, the unrounded results of this adjustment, and the new deduction amounts that go into effect on October 1, 1994.

STANDARD DEDUCTIONS FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

	Previous standard deductions (effective 10–1–93)	New unrounded numbers (10–1–94)	Standard deductions (effective 10–1–94)
48 States and DC	$131	$134.53	$134
Alaska	223	229.47	229
Hawaii	185	189.93	189
Guam	262	269.03	269
Virgin Islands	115	118.70	118

Adjustment of the Shelter Deduction

Section 13912 of the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act, Chapter 3, Title XIII, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Pub. L. 103–66, enacted August 10, 1993, (the Leland Act) amended section 5(e) of the Food Stamp Act to change procedures for adjusting the excess shelter deduction cap. Prior to the Leland Act, the excess shelter deduction cap was adjusted annually based on changes in the shelter, fuel and utilities components of housing costs in the CPI–U published by BLS. The Leland Act, however, mandated increases in the shelter cap effective July 1, 1994, and October 1, 1995, and an elimination of the cap effective January 1, 1997. The shelter cap amounts effective for Fiscal Year 1995 were announced in a General Notice published in the **Federal Register** on March 14, 1994 at 59 FR 11761, and in a proposed rule on Excess Shelter Expense Limit and Standard Utility Allowances published in the **Federal Register** on November 22, 1994. For the convenience of the reader, however, we are restating those amounts below.

MAXIMUM SHELTER DEDUCTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ELDERLY OR DISABLED MEMBER

[Effective 07–01–94 through 09–30–95]

48 States and DC	$231
Alaska	402
Hawaii	330
Guam	280
Virgin Islands	171

(7 U.S.C. 2011–2032)

Adjustment of the Homeless Household Shelter Expense

Section 11(e)(3)(E) of the Food Stamp Act requires the Secretary to prescribe rules requiring state agencies to develop standard estimates of the shelter expenses that may reasonably be expected to be incurred by households in which all members are homeless but which are not receiving free shelter throughout the month. 7 U.S.C. Sec. 2020(e)(3)(E). In recognition of the difficulty State agencies may face in gathering the necessary information to compute standard shelter estimates for their States, the Secretary offered a standard estimate which may be used by all State agencies in lieu of their own estimates.

In the Deduction and Disaster Provisions from the Mickey Leland Memorial Domestic Hunger Relief Act final rule, published at 56 FR 63613 (December 4, 1991), the Department stated that it would annually adjust the homeless household shelter expense each October 1 using the same changes in the shelter, fuel and utilities component of the CPI used in indexing the shelter cap. This year's homeless household shelter expense is $139.

Dated: January 4, 1995.

Ellen Haas,

Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services.

[FR Doc. 95–636 Filed 1–10–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–U

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–549–813]

Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: Canned Pineapple Fruit From Thailand

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 11, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michelle Frederick or John Brinkmann, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 482–0186 or 482–5288, respectively.

PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION: We preliminarily determine that canned pineapple fruit (CPF) from Thailand is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value, as provided in section 733 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the ''Act'')(1994). The estimated margins of sales at less than fair value are shown in the ''Suspension of Liquidation'' section of this notice.

Case History

Since the initiation of this investigation on June 28, 1994 (59 FR 34408), the following events have occurred.

On July 25, 1994, the United States International Trade Commission (''ITC'') issued an affirmative preliminary injury determination in this case (see ITC Investigation No. 731–TA–706).

On August 3, 1994, we named the following four companies as the respondents in this investigation: Dole Food Company, Inc., Dole Packaged Foods Company, and Dole Thailand, Ltd. (collectively ''Dole''); The Thai Pineapple Public Co., Ltd. (''TIPCO''); Siam Agro Industry Pineapple and Others Co., Ltd. (''SAICO''); and Malee Sampran Factory Public Co., Ltd. (''Malee''). These four companies accounted for at least 60 percent of the exports of CPF to the United States during the period of investigation (POI) (January through June 1994) (see Memorandum from Team to Richard W. Moreland, dated August 3, 1994). Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 353.42(b)(1994), we issued antidumping duty questionnaires to the four companies on August 5, 1994.

Section A of the Department's questionnaire requesting general information concerning the company's corporate structure and business practices, the merchandise under investigation that it sells, and the sales of the merchandise in all markets was received from the four respondents on September 2, 1994. We analyzed each respondent's home market and third country sales of the subject merchandise in accordance with 19 CFR 353.48(a)(1994), and determined that the home market was not viable for any of the respondents. Germany was selected as the appropriate third country market for all respondents in accordance with 19 CFR 353.49(b)(1994).

On August 10, 1994, Dole requested that the POI be modified to coincide with its fiscal half-year accounting period. We accepted Dole's proposal on August 18, 1994, and modified the POI for Dole to cover that period from January 2, 1994, through June 18, 1994 (see Memorandum from Gary Taverman to Barbara R. Stafford, dated August 18, 1994). The POI was not modified for the other three respondents.

On August 10 and 24, 1994, Dole claimed that for purposes of reporting U.S. sales, it was impossible for the company to distinguish between its pineapple grown and canned in Thailand and its pineapple grown and canned in the Philippines. Therefore, Dole requested that it be allowed to report all of its U.S. sales of CPF, including those of Philippine origin, for each product category. Dole then proposed that an allocation ratio based on 1993 shipments to the United States be applied to determine the share of Thai-origin CPF sold during the POI. By doing so, Dole stated the Department could calculate a less than fair value margin for Dole's U.S. sales of Thai-origin merchandise during the POI based on a ratio of Thai origin to Thai and Philippine origin merchandise.

In addition, Dole requested that it be allowed to exclude all sales of 5.5 ounce cans of crushed pineapple which accounted for an insignificant volume of its U.S. sales. Dole claimed that this