

Grade	General appearance	Percent maximum limits of—				
		Moisture ¹	Total de- fects (DKT, FM, CCL, & SP)	Total dam- aged	Foreign Mate- rial	
					Total	Stones
U.S. No. 1	The Special Grade Off-Color May Be Applied After The Re- moval of Total Defects.	18.0	4.0	2.0	0.5	0.2
U.S. No. 2		18.0	6.0	4.0	1.0	0.4
U.S. No. 3		18.0	8.0	6.0	1.5	0.6

Grade	Percent maximum limits of—	
	Contrasting classes ²	Classes that Blend ³
U.S. No. 1	0.5	5.0
U.S. No. 2	1.0	10.0
U.S. No. 3	2.0	15.0

U.S. Substandard U.S. Substandard shall be beans which do not meet the requirements for the grades U.S. No. 1 through U.S. No. 3 or U.S. Sample grade. Beans which are not well screened shall also be U.S. Substandard, except for beans which meet the requirements for U.S. Sample grade.

U.S. Sample grade U.S. Sample grade shall be beans which are musty, sour, heating, materially weathered, or weevily; which have any commercially objectionable odor; which contain insect webbing or filth, animal filth, any unknown foreign substance, broken glass, or metal fragments; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

¹ Beans with more than 18.0 percent moisture are graded High moisture.
² Beans with more than 2.0 percent contrasting classes are graded Mixed beans.
³ Beans with more than 15.0 percent classes that blend are graded Mixed beans.

3. Section 868.140 is revised to read as follows:

§ 868.140 Grades and grade requirements for the classes Baby Lima and Miscellaneous Lima beans.

Grade	General appearance	Percent maximum limits of—				
		Moisture ¹	Total de- fects (DKT, FM, & CCL)	Badly dam- aged	Foreign mate- rial	
					Total	Stones
U.S. No. 1	The Special Grade Off-Color May Be Applied After The Re- moval of Total Defects.	18.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.2
U.S. No. 2		18.0	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.3
U.S. No. 3		18.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	0.6

Grade	Percent maximum limits of—			
	Contrasting classes ²	Blistered, wrinkled, and/or bro- ken	Splits	Classes that blend ³
U.S. No. 1	0.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
U.S. No. 2	1.0	4.0	4.0	10.0
U.S. No. 3	2.0	6.0	6.0	15.0

U.S. Substandard U.S. Substandard shall be beans which do not meet the requirements for the grades U.S. No. 1 through U.S. No. 3 or U.S. Sample grade. Beans which are not well screened shall also be U.S. Substandard, except for beans which meet the requirements for U.S. Sample grade.

U.S. Sample grade U.S. Sample grade shall be beans which are musty, sour, heating, materially weathered, or weevily; which have any commercially objectionable odor; which contain insect webbing or filth, animal filth, any unknown foreign substance, broken glass, or metal fragments; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

¹ Beans with more than 18.0 percent moisture are graded High moisture.
² Beans with more than 2.0 percent contrasting classes are graded Mixed beans.
³ Beans with more than 15.0 percent classes that blend are graded Mixed beans.

Dated: July 5, 1995.

James R. Baker,
 Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

[FR Doc. 95-16856 Filed 7-12-95; 8:45 am]

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Agricultural Marketing Service**7 CFR Part 920**

[Docket No. FV95-920-2IFR]

Expenses and Assessment Rate for Marketing Order Covering Kiwifruit Grown in California**AGENCY:** Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.**ACTION:** Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This interim final rule authorizes expenses and establishes an assessment rate for the Kiwifruit Administrative Committee (Committee) under Marketing Order No. 920 for the 1995-96 fiscal year. The Committee is responsible for local administration of the marketing order which regulates the handling of California kiwifruit. Authorization of this budget enables the Committee to incur expenses that are reasonable and necessary to administer the program. Funds to administer this program are derived from assessments on handlers.

DATES: Effective beginning August 1, 1995, through July 31, 1996. Comments received by August 14, 1995, will be considered prior to issuance of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this interim final rule. Comments must be sent in triplicate to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2523-S, Washington, DC 20090-6456, Fax # (202) 720-5698. Comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Kate Nelson, Marketing Assistant, California Marketing Field Office, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, suite 102B, Fresno, California 93721, telephone (209) 487-5901, Fax # (209) 487-5906; or Charles Rush, Marketing Specialist, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2522-S, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone (202) 690-3670, Fax # (202) 720-5698.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This interim final rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 920 (7 CFR part 920), as amended, regulating the handling of kiwifruit grown in California, 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 (Department) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This interim final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. Under the marketing order provisions now in effect, California kiwifruit are subject to assessments. It is intended that the assessment rate as issued herein will be applicable to all assessable California kiwifruit during the 1995-96 fiscal year beginning August 1, 1995, through July 31, 1996. This interim final 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 the Secretary 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 the Secretary 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 in equity to review the Secretary's ruling on the petition, provided a bill in equity is filed not later than 20 days after date of the entry of the ruling.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this rule on small entities.

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 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 65 handlers of kiwifruit grown in California who are subject to regulation under the kiwifruit marketing order and 600 producers of kiwifruit in the regulated area. Small agricultural producers have been defined by the

Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual receipts of less than \$500,000, and small agricultural service firms are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than \$5,000,000. The majority of kiwifruit producers and handlers may be classified as small entities.

The kiwifruit marketing order, administered by the Department, requires that the assessment rate for a particular fiscal year apply to all assessable kiwifruit handled from the beginning of such year. The budget of expenses for the 1995-96 fiscal year was prepared by the Committee and submitted to the Department for approval. The Committee consists of producers and a non-industry member. They are familiar with the Committee's needs and with the costs for goods, services, and personnel in their local area and are thus in a position to formulate an appropriate budget. The budget was formulated and discussed in public meetings. Thus, all directly affected persons have an opportunity to participate and provide input.

The assessment rate recommended by the Committee was derived by dividing anticipated expenses by expected shipments of kiwifruit. Because that rate is applied to actual shipments, it must be established at a rate which will produce sufficient income to pay the Committee's expected expenses. The recommended budget and rate of assessment are usually acted upon by the Committee shortly before a season starts, and expenses are incurred on a continuous basis. Therefore, the budget and assessment rate approval must be expedited so that the Committee will have funds to pay its expenses.

The Committee met on June 14, 1995, and unanimously recommended 1995-96 marketing order expenditures of \$172,683 and an assessment rate of 1.5 cents per tray or tray equivalent of kiwifruit. In comparison, 1994-95 marketing year budgeted expenditures were \$169,157, which is \$3,526 less than the \$172,683 recommended for this fiscal year. The assessment rate of 1.5 cents per tray or tray equivalent is .5 cents more than last year's assessment rate of 1.0 cents. The major budget category for 1995-96 is \$102,850 for administrative, staff and field salaries.

Assessment income for 1995-96 is estimated to total \$135,000 based on anticipated fresh domestic shipments of 9 million trays or tray equivalents of kiwifruit. The assessment income will have to be augmented by \$37,683 from the Committee's reserves to provide adequate funds to cover budgeted expenses. Funds in the reserve at the end of the 1995-96 fiscal year are

estimated to be \$40,245. These reserve funds will be within the maximum permitted by the order of one fiscal year's expenses.

While this action will impose some additional costs on handlers, the costs are in the form of uniform assessments on all handlers. Some of the additional costs may be passed on to producers. However, these costs will be offset by the benefits derived from the operation of the marketing order. Therefore, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the Committee's recommendation, and other available 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) The Committee needs to have sufficient funds to pay its expenses which are incurred on a continuous basis; (2) the 1995-96 fiscal year begins on August 1, 1995, and the marketing order requires that the rate of assessment for the fiscal year apply to all assessable kiwifruit handled during the fiscal year; (3) handlers are aware of this rule which was recommended by the Committee at a public meeting; and (4) this interim final rule provides a 30-day comment period, and all comments timely received will be considered prior to finalization of this rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 920

Kiwifruit, Marketing agreements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 920 is amended as follows:

PART 920—KIWIFRUIT GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 920 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601-674.

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

2. A new § 920.212 is added to read as follows:

§ 920.212 Expenses and assessment rate.

Expenses of \$172,683 by the Kiwifruit Administrative Committee are authorized, and an assessment rate of

1.5 cents per tray or tray equivalent of assessable kiwifruit is established for the 1995-96 fiscal year ending on July 31, 1996. Unexpended funds may be carried over as a reserve.

Dated: July 7, 1995

Sharon Bomer Lauritsen,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 95-17196 Filed 7-12-95; 8:45 am]

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7 CFR Part 1205

[CN-95-002]

1995 Amendment to Cotton Board Rules and Regulations Adjusting Supplemental Assessment on Imports

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Marketing Service is amending the Cotton Board Rules and Regulations by raising the value assigned to imported cotton for the purpose of calculating supplemental assessments collected for use by the Cotton Research and Promotion Program. The amended value reflects the 12-month average price received by U.S. farmers for Upland cotton for calendar year 1994.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 14, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Craig Shackelford, (202) 720-2259.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. It is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule would 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 12 of the Act, any person subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition stating that the order, any provision of the plan, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and requesting a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. Such person is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, the Secretary would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the District Court of the United States in any district in which the person is an inhabitant, or

has his principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review the Secretary's ruling, provided a complaint is filed within 20 days from the date of the entry of the ruling.

The Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*).

There are an estimated 10,000 importers who are presently subject to rules and regulations issued pursuant to the Cotton Research and Promotion Order. This rule will affect importers of cotton and cotton-containing products. The majority of these importers are small businesses under the criteria established by the Small Business Administration. This rule will raise the assessments paid by the importers under the Cotton Research and Promotion Order. Even though the assessment will be raised, the increase is small and will not significantly affect small businesses. The AMS Administrator therefore has certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

In compliance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations (5 CFR part 1320) which implement the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) the information collection requirements contained in this rule have been previously approved by OMB and were assigned control number 0581-0093.

The Cotton Research and Promotion Act Amendments of 1990 enacted by Congress under Subtitle G of Title XIX of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 on November 28, 1990, contained two provisions that authorized changes in the funding procedures for the Cotton Research and Promotion Program.

These provisions are: (1) The assessment of imported cotton and cotton products; and (2) termination of the right of cotton producers to demand a refund of assessments.

An amended Cotton Research and Promotion Order was approved by producers and importers voting in a referendum held July 17-26, 1991. Proposed rules implementing the amended Order were published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1991, (56 FR 65450). The final implementing rules were published on July 1 and 2, 1992, (57 FR 29181) and (57 FR 29431), respectively.

This final rule increases the value assigned to imported cotton in the Cotton Board Rules and Regulations 7