

- North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming)
6. Philadelphia Regional Office
U.S. Customhouse, Room 501
Second and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-2987
Facsimile No.: (215) 597-3456
(Delaware, New Jersey—except for the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Union, Maryland—except the counties of Montgomery and Prince Georges, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia)
 7. Boston Field Office
99 Summer Street, Suite 1810
Boston, Massachusetts 02110-1200
Facsimile No.: (617) 424-5708
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont)
 8. New York Field Office
26 Federal Plaza, Room 3137-A
New York, New York 10278-0022
Facsimile No.: (212) 264-1417
(New Jersey—counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Union, New York, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands)
 9. San Francisco Regional Office
525 Market Street, Room 2800
San Francisco, California 94105-2736
Facsimile No.: (415) 744-3194
(California and Nevada)
 10. Seattle Field Office
915 Second Avenue, Suite 1840
Seattle, Washington 98174-1056
Facsimile No.: (206) 220-7982
(Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Pacific overseas areas)
 11. Washington Regional Office
5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1109
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3473
Facsimile No.: (703) 756-7112
(Maryland—counties of Montgomery and Prince Georges, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington, DC, and all overseas areas not otherwise covered)

Appendix III to Part 1201—Approved Hearing Locations by Regional Office Appeals

Atlanta Regional Office

Atlanta, Georgia
Augusta, Georgia
Macon, Georgia
Savannah, Georgia
Birmingham, Alabama
Huntsville, Alabama
Mobile, Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama
Jacksonville, Florida
Miami, Florida
Orlando, Florida
Pensacola, Florida
Tallahassee, Florida
Tampa/St. Petersburg, Florida
Jackson, Mississippi
Columbia, South Carolina
Charleston, South Carolina
Knoxville, Tennessee
Nashville, Tennessee

Chicago Regional Office

Chicago, Illinois
Davenport, Iowa/Rock Island, Illinois
Indianapolis, Indiana
Detroit, Michigan
Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota
Cleveland, Ohio

Cincinnati, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Dayton, Ohio
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

St. Louis Field Office

St. Louis, Missouri
Kansas City, Missouri
Springfield, Missouri
Des Moines, Iowa
Lexington, Kentucky
Louisville, Kentucky
Memphis, Tennessee

Dallas Regional Office

Dallas, Texas
Corpus Christi, Texas
El Paso, Texas
Houston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Temple, Texas
Texarkana, Texas
Little Rock, Arkansas
Alexandria, Louisiana
New Orleans, Louisiana
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Denver Field Office

Denver, Colorado
Grand Junction, Colorado
Pueblo, Colorado
Phoenix, Arizona
Tucson, Arizona
Wichita, Kansas
Billings, Montana
Great Falls, Montana
Missoula, Montana
Omaha, Nebraska
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Bismarck, North Dakota
Fargo, North Dakota
Rapid City, South Dakota
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Salt Lake City, Utah
Casper, Wyoming

Philadelphia Regional Office

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Baltimore, Maryland
Trenton, New Jersey
Dover, Delaware
Charleston, West Virginia
Morgantown, West Virginia

Boston Field Office

Boston, Massachusetts
Hartford, Connecticut
New Haven, Connecticut
Bangor, Maine
Portland, Maine
Manchester, New Hampshire
Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Providence, Rhode Island
Burlington, Vermont

New York Field Office

New York, New York
Albany, New York
Buffalo, New York
Syracuse, New York
Newark, New Jersey
San Juan, Puerto Rico

San Francisco Regional Office

San Francisco, California
Fresno, California
Los Angeles, California
Sacramento, California
San Diego, California
Santa Barbara, California
Las Vegas, Nevada
Reno, Nevada

Seattle Field Office

Seattle, Washington
Spokane, Washington
Richland, Kennewick, and Pasco, Washington
Anchorage, Alaska
Honolulu, Hawaii
Boise, Idaho
Pocatello, Idaho
Medford, Oregon
Portland, Oregon

Washington Regional Office

Bailey's Crossroads, Fall Church, Virginia
Norfolk, Virginia
Richmond, Virginia
Roanoke, Virginia
Asheville, North Carolina
Charlotte, North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina
Wilmington, North Carolina
Washington, DC

Dated: August 4, 1995.

Shannon McCarthy,

Deputy Clerk of the Board.

[FR Doc. 95-19729 Filed 8-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7400-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 929

[Docket No. FV95-929-2IFR]

Cranberries Grown in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Long Island in the State of New York; Expenses and Assessment Rate

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 Cranberry Marketing Committee (Committee) under Marketing Order No. 929 for the 1995-96 fiscal year. The Committee is responsible for local administration of the marketing order which regulates the handling of cranberries grown in 10 States. 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 September 1, 1995, through August 31, 1996. Comments received by September 11, 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, PO 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: Patricia A. Petrella or Kathleen M. Finn, Marketing Specialists, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2522-S, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone (202) 720-1509, Fax # (202) 720-5698.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This interim final rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 929 (7 CFR part 929), as amended, regulating the handling of cranberries grown in 10 States, 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, cranberries grown in 10 States are subject to assessments. It is intended that the assessment rate as issued herein will be applicable to all assessable cranberries during the 1995-96 fiscal year beginning September 1, 1995, through August 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 30 handlers of cranberries who are subject to regulation under the cranberry marketing order and 1,050 producers of cranberries 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 cranberry producers and handlers may be classified as small entities.

The cranberry marketing order, administered by the Department, requires that the assessment rate for a particular fiscal year apply to all assessable cranberries 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 cranberries. 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 conducted a mail vote and recommended 1995-96 marketing order expenditures of \$201,336 and an assessment rate of \$0.03 cents per 100-pound barrel of cranberries. In comparison, 1994-95 marketing year budgeted expenditures were \$164,690. The 1995-96 marketing year budgeted expenditures of \$210,336 are \$36,646 more than the previous fiscal year. The increase is due to the funding of two new research projects for the 1995-96 season. The assessment rate will remain unchanged from the previous fiscal year.

Assessment income for 1995-96 is estimated to total \$136,320 based on anticipated domestic shipments of 4,544,000 barrels of cranberries. The assessment income, plus \$4,375 in interest income and a withdrawal of \$60,641 from the Committee's authorized reserve fund will be adequate to cover budgeted expenses. Funds in the reserve at the end of the 1994-95 fiscal year are estimated to be \$150,000. The reserve fund will be within the maximum permitted by the order of one fiscal year's expenses.

Major expense categories for the 1995-96 fiscal year include \$71,345 for operating expenses, \$41,000 for travel expenses, and \$35,788 for research projects.

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 September 1, 1995, and the marketing order requires that the rate of assessment for the fiscal year apply to all assessable cranberries handled during the fiscal year; and (3) 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 929

Cranberries, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 929 is amended as follows:

PART 929—CRANBERRIES GROWN IN THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND LONG ISLAND IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 929 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 § 929.235 is added to read as follows:

§ 929.235 Expenses and assessment rate.

Expenses of \$201,336 by the Cranberry Administrative Committee are authorized, and an assessment rate of \$0.03 per 100-pound barrel assessable cranberries is established for the 1995-96 fiscal year ending on August 31, 1996. Unexpended funds may be carried over as a reserve.

Dated: August 4, 1995.

Sharon Bomer Lauritsen,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 95-19745 Filed 8-9-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-P

7 CFR Part 959

[FV95-959-1FR]

Onions Grown in South Texas; Changes in Bulk Bin Requirements

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule removes a requirement that polyethylene liners be used in bulk shipping bins. Such liners limit air flow inside the container and may cause the onions to decay more easily and result in a loss of product. Removal of this requirement should reduce product loss due to excessive decay and lessen the chances of receiver rejection. This rule also prohibits the use of bulk bins for shipments of onions for fresh whole use because the arrival condition of such onions is critical. Onions transported in bulk bins are not protected from damage, such as bruising, as well as those packed in smaller size cartons or bags. However, the arrival condition of onions for fresh chopping, slicing, or peeling, or other fresh use in which the form of the onion is changed is not as critical. The use of bulk bins, which are more cost effective for such shipments, may continue.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 11, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert F. Matthews, Marketing Specialist, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, room 2523-S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456, telephone: (202) 690-0464; or Belinda G. Garza, McAllen Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, 1313 East Hackberry, McAllen, Texas 78501; telephone: (210) 682-2833, FAX (210) 682-5942.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Agreement No. 143 and Marketing Order No. 959 (7 CFR part 959), as amended, regulating the handling of onions grown in South Texas, 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 rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. This action is not intended to have retroactive effect. This final rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this action.

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 the 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 action 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 approximately 35 handlers of South Texas onions who are subject to regulation under the order and approximately 70 producers in the regulated area. Small agricultural service firms, which includes handlers, have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) 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 \$500,000. The majority of handlers and producers of South Texas onions may be classified as small entities.

At a public meeting on November 8, 1994, the South Texas Onion Committee (committee) recommended deleting a requirement that perforated polyethylene liners (poly liners) be used in the bulk bins under the authority for experimental shipments. It also recommended limiting the use of bulk bins to shipments of onions for peeling, slicing, chopping, or other fresh use in which the form of the onion is changed. Fourteen members and alternates were present, and all recommendations were unanimous.

Sweet onions normally have a high moisture content, and a poly liner, even when perforated, acts as a vapor barrier. Moisture remains inside the bin, or container, which can cause mold, bacteria, and other decay microorganisms to develop. To avoid such a warm, damp environment, air