represents a \$4,156 decrease in expenses, and no change in the assessment rate from the amounts recommended for the current fiscal year.

The assessment rate, when applied to anticipated pear shipments of 3,152,300 standard boxes or equivalent, will yield \$63,046 in assessment income. Assessment income, combined with \$4,000 from other income sources, and \$25,208 from the Committee's authorized reserve, will be adequate to cover budgeted expenses. The withdrawal of \$25,208 from the Committee's authorized reserve fund will result in no reserve remaining at the end of the 1995–96 fiscal year.

Major expense categories for the 1995–96 fiscal year include \$44,135 for salaries, \$9,195 for unshared contingency, and \$4,989 in employee health benefits.

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 by 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 information and recommendation 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.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this action 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 fiscal year began on July 1, 1995, and the marketing order requires that the rate of assessment for the fiscal year apply to all assessable Bartlett pears handled during the fiscal year; (3) handlers are aware of this action which was unanimously recommended by the Committee at a public meeting and is similar to other budget actions issued in past years; 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 action

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 931

Marketing agreements, Pears, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements. For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 931 is amended as follows:

PART 931—FRESH BARTLETT PEARS GROWN IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 931 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

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

2. A new § 931.230 is added to read as follows:

§931.230 Expenses and assessment rate.

Expenses of \$92,254 by the Northwest Fresh Bartlett Pear Marketing Committee, are authorized, and an assessment rate of \$0.02 per standard box or equivalent of assessable pears is established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1996. Unexpended funds may be carried over as a reserve.

Dated: July 31, 1995.

Martha B. Ransom,

Acting Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 95–19329 Filed 8–4–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

7 CFR Part 981

[FV94-981-3FIR]

Almonds Grown in California; Release of the Reserve Established for the 1994–95 Crop Year

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Agriculture (Department) is adopting as a final rule, without change, the provisions of an interim final rule relaxing volume regulations imposed on California almond handlers for the 1994–95 crop year by releasing reserve almonds into salable channels. Volume regulations were imposed under the authority of the Federal marketing order which regulates the handling of almonds grown in California and is locally administered by the Almond Board of California (Board). During the 1994–95 season, handlers were required to withhold as a reserve, from normal competitive markets, 10 percent of the almonds which they received from growers. The remaining 90 percent of the crop could be sold by handlers to any market at any time. The interim final rule relaxed these regulations on handlers by releasing the reserve percentage to the salable category and

was necessary to provide a sufficient quantity of almonds to meet anticipated trade demand and carryover needs.

DATES: Effective on September 6, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen M. Finn, Marketing Specialist, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, room 2522–S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456; telephone: (202) 720–1509, or fax (202) 720–5698; or Martin Engeler, Assistant Officer-in-Charge, California Marketing Field Office, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, suite 102B, Fresno, California 93721; telephone: (209) 487–5901, or fax (209) 487–5906.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Agreement and Order No. 981 (7 CFR part 981), both as amended, hereinafter referred to as the "order," regulating the handling of almonds grown in California. 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 accordance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. Under the provisions of the marketing order now in effect, salable and reserve percentages may be established for almonds during any crop year. This rule revises the salable and reserve percentages for marketable California almonds during the 1994–95 crop year. This 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.