

marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ama.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

A 15-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposed rule. Fifteen days is deemed appropriate because: (1) The 2003–2004 fiscal period began on April 1, and the marketing orders require that the rate of assessment for each fiscal period apply to all assessable Washington apricots, Washington sweet cherries, and Washington-Oregon fresh prunes handled during such fiscal period; (2) the Committees need to have sufficient funds to pay for expenses which are incurred on a continuous basis; and (3) handlers are aware of this action which was unanimously recommended by each of the Committees at public meetings and are similar to other assessment rate actions issued in past years.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 922

Apricots, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

7 CFR Part 923

Cherries, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

7 CFR Part 924

Plums, Prunes, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR parts 922, 923, and 924 are proposed to be amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR parts 922, 923, and 924 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

PART 922—APRICOTS GROWN IN DESIGNATED COUNTIES IN WASHINGTON

2. Section 922.235 is revised to read as follows:

§ 922.235 Assessment rate.

On or after April 1, 2003, an assessment rate of \$3.00 per ton is established for the Washington Apricot Marketing Committee.

PART 923—SWEET CHERRIES GROWN IN DESIGNATED COUNTIES IN WASHINGTON

3. Section 923.236 is revised to read as follows:

§ 923.236 Assessment rate.

On or after April 1, 2003, an assessment rate of \$1.00 per ton is established for the Washington Cherry Marketing Committee.

PART 924—FRESH PRUNES GROWN IN DESIGNATED COUNTIES IN WASHINGTON AND UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON

4. Section 924.236 is revised to read as follows:

§ 924.236 Assessment rate.

On or after April 1, 2003, an assessment rate of \$1.50 per ton is established for the Washington-Oregon Fresh Prune Marketing Committee.

Dated: July 22, 2003.

A.J. Yates,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 03–18984 Filed 7–24–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 930

[Docket No. FV03–930–3 PR]

Tart Cherries Grown in the States of Michigan, et al.; Increased Assessment Rate

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would increase the assessment rate for tart cherries that are utilized in the production of tart cherries products from \$0.0019 to \$0.0021 per pound. The assessment rate was recommended by the Cherry Industry Administrative Board (Board) under Marketing Order No. 930 for the 2003–2004 and subsequent fiscal periods. The Board is responsible for local administration of the marketing order which regulates the handling of tart cherries grown in the production area. Authorization to assess tart cherry handlers enables the Board to incur expenses that are reasonable and necessary to administer the program. The fiscal period begins July 1, 2003, and ends June 30, 2004. The assessment rate would remain in effect indefinitely unless modified, suspended, or terminated.

DATES: Comments must be received by August 25, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this action. Comments must

be sent to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; Fax: (202) 720–8938, or E-mail: moabdocket.clerk@usda.gov. All comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours or can be viewed at: <http://www.ams/usda.gov/fv/moab/html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Patricia A. Petrella or Kenneth G. Johnson, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, Suite 2A04, Unit 155, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737, telephone: (301) 734–5243, or Fax: (301)–734–5275; or George Kelhart, Technical Advisor, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; telephone: (202) 720–2491, or Fax: (202) 720–8938.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; telephone: (202) 720–2491, or Fax: (202) 720–8938, or e-mail: Jay.Guerber@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Agreement and Order No. 930 (7 CFR part 930), regulating the handling of tart cherries grown in the States of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin, hereinafter referred to as the “order.” The marketing agreement and order are 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 (USDA) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. Under the marketing order now in effect, tart cherry handlers are subject to assessments. Funds to administer the order are derived from such assessments. It is intended that the assessment rate as issued herein would be applicable to all assessable tart cherries beginning July 1, 2003, and continue until amended, suspended, or terminated. 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 USDA a petition stating that the order, and 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. Such handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing USDA 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 to review USDA's ruling on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

This rule would increase the assessment rate established for the Board for the 2003–2004 and subsequent fiscal periods for cherries that are utilized in the production of tart cherry products from \$0.0019 to \$0.0021 per pound of cherries.

The tart cherry marketing order provides authority for the Board, with the approval of USDA, to formulate an annual budget of expenses and collect assessments from handlers to administer the program. The members of the Board are producers and handlers of tart cherries. They are familiar with the Board's needs and with the costs for goods and services in their local area and are thus in a position to formulate an appropriate budget and assessment rate. The assessment rate is formulated and discussed in a public meeting. Thus, all directly affected persons have an opportunity to participate and provide input.

For the 2002–2003 fiscal period, the Board recommended, and the Department approved, an assessment rate that would continue in effect from fiscal period to fiscal period unless modified, suspended, or terminated by the USDA upon recommendation and information submitted by the Board or other information available to USDA.

Section 930.42(a) of the order authorizes a reserve sufficient to cover one year's operating expenses. The increased rate is expected to generate enough income to meet the Board's operating expenses in 2003–2004.

The Board met on January 23, 2003, and unanimously recommended 2003–2004 expenditures of \$532,000. The industry completed a formal rulemaking

proceeding which amended the assessment rate section by authorizing one assessment rate rather than two assessment rates for different tart cherry products [67 FR 51697]. The provisions requiring the establishment of different assessment rates for different products were removed. In their place, the Board is required to consider the volume of cherries used in making various products and the relative market value of those products in deciding whether the assessment rate should be a single, uniform rate applicable to all cherries or whether varying rates should be recommended for cherries manufactured into different products.

In addition, the amended order provides that the assessment rate should not apply to cherries diverted in orchard by growers, and those diverted by handlers through destruction at their plants. The Board recommended the amendment to allow one assessment rate for all tart cherry products handled. In making its recommendation, the Board stated that while a two-tiered assessment rate scheme may be appropriate in some years, it may not be in others.

The amended order specifically provides that under § 930.41(f)(1) and (2) the established assessment rate may be uniform, or may vary depending on the product the cherries are used to manufacture. The Board consider the differences in the number of pounds of cherries utilized for various cherry products and the relative market values of such cherry products.

On June 25, 2003 (68 FR 37726), a final rule was published in the **Federal Register** that established a single assessment rate for the 2002–2003 fiscal period for all tart cherries handled regardless of the product the cherries are used to manufacture. The Board determined that the markets for juice, juice concentrate, and puree were gaining in importance and that cherries used in such products should be assessed the same as those sold for use in assorted bakery items, as canned pie fill, and as dried cherries. The assessment rate for tart cherry products other than juice, juice concentrate, or puree was increased from \$0.00175 to \$0.0019 per pound of cherries. The assessment rate for cherries utilized for juice, juice concentrate, or puree was increased from \$0.000875 to \$0.0019 per pound.

The Board considered the above items and decided that one assessment rate should be recommended for all cherry products during 2003–2004. According to the Board, processors have developed a strong market for juice and concentrate products over the past few

years. There is considerable belief that juice will be one of the growth outlets for tart cherries. This results from the industry's promotional efforts being undertaken for juice and concentrate products, the segmentation of the market into retail and industrial components, and the nutritional/nutraceutical profile of the product. As a result, there has been an increase in consumer recognition, acceptance, purchases, and the value of tart cherry juice and concentrate.

According to the Board, prices received for tart cherry juice concentrate are now \$25.00 per gallon or more. This is derived by using the fairly common conversion ratio of 100 pounds to the gallon for mid-west production, which has a raw product value of \$0.25 per pound. Using a 50 pound to the gallon conversion for the product, typical for west coast production, this represents a per pound value of \$0.50. The difference in the west and mid-west conversion factors is that tart cherries produced in the western United States generally have a higher sugar content and larger fruit size, thus fewer raw product is needed. The average grower price received ranges between \$0.17 to \$0.20 per pound.

According to the Board, puree products are as valuable and comparable to juice and juice concentrate products. The Board reported that the spot price for single strength puree for 2001 was about 60 cents per pound. The raw product equivalent (RPE) volume of pureed fruit was 539,504 pounds which is about 0.15 percent of all processed fruit. The Board also reported for 2001 that the price for five plus one product was 67 cents per pound. Five plus one is a product of cherries and sugar which is manufactured by many processors (25 pounds of cherries and five pounds of sugar to make a 30 pound commercial container). It is the main product that handlers produce. Five plus one cherries are primarily sold and remanufactured into assorted bakery items, canned pie fill, and dried cherries. Since, juice, juice concentrate, and puree are not considered to be low value products at this time the Board considers one assessment to be appropriate. The product is moved between production areas and may be converted into puree or concentrate at a later date, depending on the market demand for these products.

In comparing the costs of juice, juice concentrate, and puree, the Board has determined that current prices are similar for these products when compared to the 5 plus 1 product. The information received from the Board

indicates that puree products are becoming a viable market and should be assessed at a higher assessment rate.

As a result of last season's short crop, much of the tart cherry products released from inventory were in the form of tart cherry juice and/or juice concentrate. There is not much, if any, of this product available on the market today. The Board contends that given these factors, it is hard to suggest that juice/concentrate, or puree, are of lesser value than the more traditional products such as pie-fill or individually quick frozen tart cherries. Thus, the Board determined that one assessment rate is appropriate for the 2003–04 fiscal period.

Budgeted expenditures for the 2003–04 fiscal period were unanimously recommended at \$532,000. The major expenditures recommended by the Board for 2003–04 include \$81,000 for meetings, \$149,000 for compliance, \$191,000 for personnel, \$106,000 for office expenses, and \$5,000 for industry educational efforts. Budgeted expenses for those items in 2002–2003 were \$85,000 for meetings, \$170,000 for compliance, \$185,000 for personnel, \$80,000 for office expenses, and \$2,500 for industry educational efforts, respectively.

Last fiscal period's budgeted expenditures were \$522,500. However last season, the tart cherry industry experienced a significant frost mainly in Michigan which severely impacted the crop. Only 60 million pounds of cherries were produced in comparison to a normal crop of about 260 million pounds. The Board staff responded to this decrease in funds by cutting its expenditures. The Board reduced its staff and Committee travel for meetings and used reserve funds to continue administrative operations in 2002–2003. The recommended assessment rate of \$0.0021 is higher than the current rate of \$0.0019 per pound. The Board recommended an increased assessment rate to generate larger revenue to meet its expenses and keep its reserves at an acceptable level.

In deriving the recommended assessment rate, the Board determined assessable tart cherry production for the fiscal period at 260 million pounds. Therefore, total assessment income for 2003–2004 is estimated at \$546,000. This amount plus adequate funds in the reserve and interest income would be adequate to cover budgeted expenses. Funds in the reserve (approximately \$66,000) would be kept within the approximately six months' operating expenses as recommended by the Board consistent with § 930.42(a).

The assessment rate established in this rule would continue in effect indefinitely unless modified, suspended, or terminated by USDA upon recommendation and other information submitted by the Board or other available information.

Although the assessment rate would be effective for an indefinite period, the Board would continue to meet prior to or during each fiscal period to recommend a budget of expenses and consider recommendations for modification of the assessment rate. The dates and times of Board meetings are available from the Board or the USDA. Board meetings are open to the public and interested persons may express their views at these meetings. USDA will evaluate Board recommendations and other available information to determine whether modification of the assessment rate is needed. Further rulemaking would be undertaken as necessary. The Board's 2003–2004 budget and those for subsequent fiscal periods would be reviewed and, as appropriate, approved by the USDA.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act and Effects on Small Businesses

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities and has prepared this initial regulatory flexibility analysis. The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) allows AMS to certify that regulations do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. However, as a matter of general policy, AMS' Fruit and Vegetable Programs (Programs) no longer opts for such certification, but rather performs regulatory flexibility analyses for any rulemaking that would generate the interest of a significant number of small entities. Performing such analyses shifts the Programs' efforts from determining whether regulatory flexibility analyses are required to the consideration of regulatory options and economic or regulatory impacts.

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 the 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 40 handlers of tart cherries who are subject to regulation under the order and approximately 900 producers of tart

cherries in the regulated area. Small agricultural service firms have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.201) as those having annual receipts less than \$5,000,000, and small agricultural producers are those whose annual receipts are less than \$750,000. A majority of the tart cherry handlers and producers may be classified as small entities.

The Board unanimously recommended 2003–2004 expenditures of \$532,000 and an assessment rate increase from \$0.0019 to \$0.0021 per pound. This rule would increase the assessment rate established for the Board and collected from handlers for the 2003–2004 and subsequent fiscal periods for cherries that are utilized in the production of tart cherry products. The quantity of assessable tart cherries expected to be produced during the 2003–2004 crop year is estimated at 260 million pounds. Assessment income, based on this crop, along with interest income and reserves, would be adequate to cover budgeted expenses.

The major expenditures recommended by the Board for the 2003–2004 fiscal period include \$81,000 for meetings, \$149,000 for compliance, \$191,000 for personnel, \$106,000 for office expenses, and \$5,000 for industry educational efforts. Budgeted expenses for those items in 2002–2003 were \$85,000 for meetings, \$170,000 for compliance, \$185,000 for personnel, \$80,000 for office expenses, and \$2,500 for industry educational efforts, respectively.

The Board discussed the alternative of continuing the existing assessment rate, but concluded that would cause the amount in the operating reserve to be reduced to an unacceptable level.

The principal demand for tart cherries is in the form of processed products. Tart cherries are dried, frozen, canned, juiced, and pureed. Data from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) states that during the period 1995/96 through 2002/03, approximately 92 percent of the U.S. tart cherry crop, or 285.7 million pounds, was processed annually. Of the 285.7 million pounds of tart cherries processed, 58 percent was frozen, 30 percent was canned, and 12 percent was utilized for juice.

Based on NASS data, acreage in the United States devoted to tart cherry production has been trending downward. Since 1987/88 tart cherry bearing acres have decreased from 50,050 acres, to 36,900 acres in the 2002/03 crop year. In 2002/03, 93 percent of domestic tart cherry acreage was located in four States: Michigan,

New York, Utah, and Wisconsin. Michigan leads the nation in tart cherry acreage with 74 percent of the total. Michigan produces about 75 percent of the U.S. tart cherry crop each year. Tart cherry acreage in Michigan decreased from 28,500 acres in 2000–2001, to 27,400 acres in 2002–2003.

In deriving the recommended assessment rate, the Board estimated assessable tart cherry production for the fiscal period at 260 million pounds. Cherries used for handler destruction and grower diversion outlets are exempt from assessment obligations. Funds in the reserve (approximately \$66,000) will be kept within the approximately six months' operational expenses as recommended by the Board which would be consistent with the order (§ 930.42(a)).

While this action will impose additional costs on handlers, the costs are in the form of assessments which are applied uniformly. Some of the costs may also be passed on to producers. However, these costs are offset by the benefits derived from the operation of the marketing order. The Board's meeting was widely publicized throughout the tart cherry industry and all interested persons were invited to attend the meeting and participate in Board deliberations on all issues. Like all Board meetings, the January 23, 2003, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express views on this issue. Finally, interested persons are invited to submit information on the regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

This action will impose no additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large tart cherry 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.

USDA has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/maob/html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

A 30-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposed rule. Thirty days is deemed appropriate because: (1) The 2003–2004 fiscal begins on July 1, 2003, and ends on June 30, 2004, and the

marketing order requires that the rate of assessment for each fiscal period apply to all assessable tart cherries handled during such fiscal period; (2) the Board needs the funds to operate the program; and (3) handlers are aware of this action which was unanimously recommended by the Board at a public meeting. All written comments timely received will be considered before a final determination is made on this matter.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 930

Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Tart cherries.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 930 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 930—TART CHERRIES GROWN IN THE STATES OF MICHIGAN, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OREGON, UTAH, WASHINGTON, AND WISCONSIN

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 930 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. Section 930.200 is revised to read as follows:

§ 930.200 Handler assessment rate.

On and after July 1, 2003, the assessment rate imposed on handlers shall be \$0.0021 per pound of tart cherries grown in the production area and utilized in the production of tart cherry products.

Dated: July 22, 2003.

A.J. Yates,

Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Services.

[FR Doc. 03–18985 Filed 7–24–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–M

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Part 121

Small Business Size Standards; Waiver of the Nonmanufacturer Rule

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Notice of intent to waive the nonmanufacturer rule for ammunition (except small arms) manufacturing.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is considering granting a waiver of the Nonmanufacturer Rule for Ammunition (Except Small Arms) Manufacturing. The basis for waivers is that no small business manufacturers are supplying these classes of products to the Federal government. The effect of a waiver

would be to allow otherwise qualified regular dealers to supply the products of any domestic manufacturer on a Federal contract set aside for small businesses or awarded through the SBA 8(a) Program. The purpose of this notice is to solicit comments and potential source information from interested parties.

DATES: Comments and sources must be submitted on or before August 8, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Address comments to: Edith Butler, Program Analyst, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Washington DC, 20416, Tel: (202) 619–0422.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edith Butler, Program Analyst, (202) 619–0422 FAX (202) 205–7280.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pub. L. 100–656, enacted on November 15, 1988, incorporated into the Small Business Act the previously existing regulation that recipients of Federal contracts set aside for small businesses or SBA 8(a) Program procurement must provide the product of a small business manufacturer or processor, if the recipient is other than the actual manufacturer or processor. This requirement is commonly referred to as the Nonmanufacturer Rule. The SBA regulations imposing this requirement are found at 13 CFR 121.406(b). Section 303(h) of the law provides for waiver of this requirement by SBA for any “class of products” for which there are no small business manufacturers or processors in the Federal market.

To be considered available to participate in the Federal market on these classes of products, a small business manufacturer must have submitted a proposal for a contract solicitation or received a contract from the Federal government within the last 24 months. The SBA defines “class of products” based on six digit coding systems.

The first coding system is the Office of Management and Budget *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. The second is the Product and Service Code established by the Federal Procurement Data System.

The U.S. Small Business Administration is currently processing a request to waive the Nonmanufacturer Rule for Ammunition (Except Small Arms) Manufacturing, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 332993. The public is invited to comment or provide source information to SBA on the proposed waiver of the