

(fresh shelled)" and adding the words "Pigeon peas (fresh shelled) from the U.S. Virgin Islands" in their place.

c. By adding a new paragraph (b)(4) to read as set forth below.

§ 318.58-2 Regulated articles.

* * * *

(b) * * *

(1) Subject to the conditions provided in this section, and to any treatment prescribed by the Administrator, the following fruits and vegetables may be moved when they are free from plant litter, are marked in compliance with § 318.58-6, and have been inspected by an inspector and certified by the inspector to be free from injurious insect infestation (including the West Indian fruit fly and the bean pod borer) or to have been given prescribed treatment:

Citrus fruits (orange, grapefruit, lemon, citron, and lime);

Corn (sweet corn on cob);

Mangoes (*Mangifera* spp.), no larger than size 8 (no more than 700 g each), when treated as prescribed in the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at § 300.1 of this chapter; Peppers;

Pigeon peas (in the pod) from the U.S. Virgin Islands and string beans, lima

beans, faba beans, and fresh okra from Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹

* * * *

(4) Pigeon peas (fresh shelled or in the pod) from Puerto Rico may be moved to any other area of the United States only if treated in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.

§ 318.58-4a [Amended]

4. Section 318.58-4a is amended by redesignating footnote 1 and its reference in the text as footnote 2.

§ 318.58-12 [Amended]

5. Section 318.58-12 is amended by redesignating footnotes 2 and 3 and their references in the text as footnotes 3 and 4, respectively.

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

6. The authority citation for part 319 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 166, 450, 7711-7714, 7718, 7731, 7732, and 7751-7754; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

7. In § 319.56-2, paragraph (d) is revised to read as follows:

§ 319.56-2 Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables.

* * * *

(d) Fruits and vegetables grown in the British Virgin Islands may be imported into the U.S. Virgin Islands without further permit other than the authorization contained in this paragraph but subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, and of §§ 319.56-5, 319.56-6, and 319.56-7, except that:

(1) Such fruits and vegetables are exempted from the notice of arrival requirements of § 319.56-5 when an inspector finds that equivalent information is obtainable from the U.S. Customs Service; and

(2) Mangoes grown in the British Virgin Islands are prohibited entry into the U.S. Virgin Islands.

* * * *

8. In § 319.56-2x, paragraph (a), the table is amended by adding, in alphabetical order, an entry for pigeon peas from the Dominican Republic to read as follows:

§ 319.56-2x Administrative instructions; conditions governing the entry of certain fruits and vegetables for which treatment is required.

(a) * * *

Country/locality	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)
* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *
Dominican Republic	Pigeon peas	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Pod of shelled (Treatment not required for pigeon peas (in the pod or fresh shelled) imported into Puerto Rico.)
* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *

* * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 14th day of January 2003.

Peter Fernandez,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 03-1211 Filed 1-17-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-34-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Part 319

[Docket No. 00-068-3]

Cold Treatment for Fresh Fruits; Port of Corpus Christi, TX

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the regulations to allow, under certain conditions, the cold treatment of imported fruit upon arrival at the maritime port of Corpus Christi, TX. We

have determined that there are biological barriers at this port that, along with certain safeguards, would prevent the introduction of fruit flies and other insect pests into the United States in the unlikely event that they escape from shipments of fruit before the fruit undergoes cold treatment. This action will facilitate the importation of fruit requiring cold treatment while continuing to provide protection against fruit flies and other insect pests into the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 21, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Inder P. Gadh, Import Specialist, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; (301) 734-6799.

¹ These products will be certified for movement to Pacific Coast ports or to Atlantic Coast ports south of Baltimore, MD, only when they have been treated as prescribed in the Plant Protection and

Quarantine Treatment Manual. Such products may be certified for movement to Baltimore, MD, and Atlantic Coast ports north of Baltimore without such treatment, but untreated fresh okra may be so

certified only for immediate processing or consumption in these northern areas.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The fruits and vegetables regulations in 7 CFR 319.56 through 319.56–8 (referred to below as the regulations), prohibit or restrict the importation of fruits and vegetables to prevent the introduction or dissemination of quarantine pests, including fruit flies, that are new or not widely distributed in the United States. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers these regulations.

Under the regulations, APHIS allows certain fruits to be imported into the United States if they undergo sustained refrigeration (cold treatment) sufficient to kill certain insect pests. Cold treatment temperatures and the duration of treatment vary according to the type of fruit and the pests involved. Detailed cold treatment procedures may be found in the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference into the regulations at 7 CFR 300.1.

Most imported fruit that requires cold treatment undergoes cold treatment while in transit to the United States. However, APHIS also allows imported fruit to undergo cold treatment at an approved cold treatment facility in either the country of origin or after arrival in the United States at certain ports designated by APHIS in § 319.56–2d(b)(1) of the regulations.

On June 1, 2001, we published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 29735–29739, Docket No. 00–068–1), a proposal to amend the regulations to allow, under certain conditions, the cold treatment of imported fruit upon arrival at the port of Corpus Christi, TX. The proposal was based on our determination that there are biological barriers at this port that, along with certain safeguards, would prevent the introduction of fruit flies and other insect pests into the United States in the unlikely event that they escape from shipments of fruit before the fruit undergoes cold treatment. In that proposed rule, we also proposed to correct several outdated references in the regulations to the “Bureau of Customs” and “Collector of Customs” and to correct the locations provided for Baltimore-Washington International and Dulles International Airports.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending July 31, 2001. We received three comments by that date. They were from the director of the Port of Corpus Christi, TX, an importer, and a representative of State government. Two commenters were in favor of our proposal and agreed with

the rationale we presented in the proposed rule.

The third commenter suggested that the treatment of imported fruit should be forbidden anywhere in the southern United States because this region is especially vulnerable to fruit fly infestation. Also, this commenter noted that many U.S. trading partners require, as a condition of entry, that treatment of all commodity imports be completed in the country of origin or en route, and do not permit treatment at the port of entry.

We have carefully considered the potential risks associated with allowing the cold treatment of imported fruits and vegetables at the Port of Corpus Christi, TX, and have determined that the biological barriers present in the area of this port, along with the safeguards described in the proposed rule, would prevent the introduction of fruit flies and other insect pests in the unlikely event that they escape from a shipment of imported fruit before the fruit undergoes cold treatment. As noted in the proposed rule, this determination is based on a 1994 document prepared by APHIS assessing the pest risks associated with allowing cold treatment of tropical fruit fly host materials at certain U.S. ports, as well as on a specific analysis of conditions at the Port of Corpus Christi. The 1994 document established risk groups for many ports in the United States, including Corpus Christi, TX. Assignment of a port to a particular risk group was based on a number of criteria, including the individual port’s latitude, microclimate, immediate host availability, and past fruit fly introductions. The proposed risk mitigation measures for the Port of Corpus Christi were tailored to the level of risk assigned by that 1994 document. (Copies of this risk assessment document may be obtained by writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.) Although other countries may have different requirements regarding where and when treatments are to be conducted, APHIS’ regulations have provided for cold treatment after arrival for more than 30 years. We acknowledge that conducting cold treatment of imported fruit at a port in the southern United States such as Corpus Christi, TX, presents different risks than at ports in the northern United States, but we have found through experience that those risks can be successfully managed.

Therefore, for the reasons given in the proposed rule and in this document, we are adopting the proposed rule as a final rule, without change.

Effective Date

This is a substantive rule that relieves restrictions and, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

This rule allows, under certain conditions, the cold treatment of imported fruit upon arrival at the Port of Corpus Christi, TX. Making this action effective immediately will facilitate the importation of imported fruit requiring cold treatment while continuing to provide protection against the introduction of fruit flies and other quarantine pests into the United States. Therefore, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has determined that this rule should be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Executive Order 12866 and Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12866. For this action, the Office of Management and Budget has waived its review under Executive Order 12866.

This final rule amends the regulations governing the importation of fruits and vegetables to allow, under certain conditions, the cold treatment of imported fruit at the Port of Corpus Christi, TX, where a new cold treatment facility has been constructed. This action will facilitate the importation of fruit requiring cold treatment while continuing to provide protection against the introduction of fruit flies and other quarantine pests into the United States.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 603, we have performed a final regulatory flexibility analysis, which is set out below, regarding the effects of this rule on small entities. The initial regulatory flexibility analysis in our proposed rule stated that we did not have all the data necessary for a comprehensive analysis of the potential effects of this rule on small entities. Therefore, we invited comments concerning potential economic effects, particularly the number and kind of small entities that might incur benefits or costs. We did not receive any comments providing the data we requested.

The port of Corpus Christi, located along the Texas coast on the Gulf of Mexico, is connected to both U.S. and Mexican markets through several State and interstate highways as well as by rail service from three rail carriers, which all have access to the docks. The facility at the port of Corpus Christi that would be used for cold treatment has 295,500 square feet of covered dockside storage and a state-of-the-art refrigerated

warehouse with a 100,000 square-foot capacity. This cold storage and treatment facility, completed in August 2000, includes three rooms with freezing and chilling capacities, and temperature-controlled rail and truck docks. A study conducted by the port authority of Corpus Christi predicts that by the year 2010, national container traffic will top 2.75 million transit and exit units (TEU's) and that the port of Corpus Christi could capture a throughput of 820,000 TEU's.

The port authority expects that it would receive commodity imports from several countries throughout Central and South America in addition to New Zealand and South Africa. The annual collective estimated value of commodities expected to be cold treated at the facility is nearly \$131.7 million.

Effect on Small Entities

According to the Small Business Administration, a small entity involved in the wholesale trade of fresh fruits is one that employs no more than 100 people. While small entities will likely benefit from being able to cold treat commodities at the port of Corpus Christi, the number of these entities and the extent to which they might benefit are unknown. Additionally, import and transport companies in the region can be expected to handle increased traffic in fruits and vegetables, as indicated by the projected figures provided by exporters in Latin America and South Africa; consequently, we expect local employment opportunities to increase. Given these considerations, we expect that the overall economic effect of this rule will be positive.

This rule contains no information collection or recordkeeping requirements (see "Paperwork Reduction Act" below).

Executive Order 12988

This final rule allows fresh fruit to be imported into the United States for cold treatment at the maritime port of Corpus Christi, TX. State and local laws and regulations regarding fruit imported under this rule would be preempted while the fruit is in foreign commerce. Fresh fruit is generally imported for immediate distribution and sale to the consuming public and would remain in foreign commerce until sold to the ultimate consumer. The question of when foreign commerce ceases in other cases must be addressed on a case-by-case basis. No retroactive effect will be given to this rule, and this rule will not require administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court challenging this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no information collection or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 319

Bees, Coffee, Cotton, Fruits, Honey, Imports, Nursery Stock, Plant Diseases and pest, Quarantine, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Rice, Vegetables.

Accordingly, we are amending 7 CFR part 319 as follows:

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

1. The authority citation for part 319 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 166, 450, 7711–7714, 7718, 7731, 7732, and 7751–7754; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

2. Section 319.56–2d is amended as follows:

a. In paragraph (b)(1), the words "Corpus Christi, TX," are added immediately before the words "and Gulfport, MS"; the words "Airport, Baltimore, MD," are added after the words "Baltimore-Washington International"; and the words "airports, Washington, DC" are removed and the words "Airport, Chantilly, VA" added in their place.

b. In paragraph (b)(5)(iii), the words "Collector of Customs" is removed and the words "Customs Service" added in their place.

c. In paragraphs (b)(5)(iv)(B), (b)(5)(v)(B), and (b)(5)(vi)(B), the words "Bureau of Customs" are removed each time they occur and the words "U.S. Customs Service" added in their place.

d. The introductory text of paragraph (b)(5)(vii) is revised.

e. In paragraph (b)(5)(vii)(A), the words "at the port of Gulfport, MS" are removed.

f. In paragraph (b)(5)(vii)(C), the words "Bureau of Customs" are removed and the words "U.S. Customs Service" added in their place.

g. Paragraph (b)(5)(vii)(H) is revised.

The amended text reads as follows:

§ 319.56–2d Administrative instructions for cold treatment of certain imported fruits.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(5) * * *

(vii) *Special requirements for the maritime ports of Gulfport, MS, and Corpus Christi, TX.* Shipments of fruit arriving at the ports of Gulfport, MS, and Corpus Christi, TX, for cold treatment, in addition to meeting all of

the requirements in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (b)(5)(iii) of this section, must meet the following special conditions:

* * * * *

(H) Blacklights or sticky paper must be used within the cold treatment facility, and other trapping methods, including Jackson/methyl eugenol and McPhail traps, must be used within the 4 square miles surrounding the cold treatment facility at the maritime port of Gulfport, MS, and within the 5 square miles surrounding the cold treatment facility at the maritime port of Corpus Christi, TX.

* * * * *

Done in Washington, DC, this 14th day of January 2003.

Peter Fernandez,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 03–1212 Filed 1–17–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

RIN 3150-AH05

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: VSC–24 Revision; Confirmation of Effective Date

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is confirming the effective date of February 3, 2003, for the direct final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** of November 20, 2002 (67 FR 69987). This direct final rule amended the NRC's regulations by revising the Pacific Sierra Nuclear Associates VSC–24 system listing within the "List of approved spent fuel storage casks" to include Amendment No. 4 to Certificate of Compliance No. 1007. This document confirms the effective date.

DATES: The effective date of February 3, 2003, is confirmed for this direct final rule.

ADDRESSES: Documents related to this rulemaking, including comments received, may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD. These same documents may also be viewed and downloaded electronically via the rulemaking Web site (<http://ruleforum.llnl.gov>). For information about the interactive rulemaking Web