

Tennessee Highway 130 to Snell Road; then southeast on Snell Road to U.S. Highway 231; then south on U.S. Highway 231 to the Lincoln/Moore/Bedford County line.

Blount County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Loudon/Blount County line and U.S. Highway 321; then east on U.S. Highway 321 to Marble Hill Road; then southeast on Marble Hill Road to Gulf Hollow Road; then south on Gulf Hollow Road to Kirk Road; then east on Kirk Road to Meadow Road; then northeast on Meadow Road to Lambert Road; then southeast on Lambert Road to Salem Road; then south on Salem Road to Morgantown Road; then northeast on Morgantown Road to Springview Road; then southeast on Springview Road to Old Niles Ferry Road; then southwest on Old Niles Ferry Road to Gillen Water Road; then southeast on Gillen Water Road to U.S. Highway 129; then south on U.S. Highway 129 to Baumgardner Road; then east on Baumgardner Road to Mint Road; then northeast on Mint Road to Knob Road; then southeast on Knob Road to Sixmile Road; then south along an imaginary line to U.S. Highway 129; then southeast on U.S. Highway 129 to the Tennessee/North Carolina State line.

Coffee County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Bedford/Coffee County line and the line of latitude 35° 25' North; then east on the line of latitude 35° 25' North to Arnold Center Road; then south on Arnold Center Road to Miller Crossroad Road; then southeast on Miller Crossroad Road to Prairie Plains Road; then north on Prairie Plains Road to Lonnie Bush Road; then northeast on Lonnie Bush Road to U.S. Highway 41; then southeast on U.S. Highway 41 to the Coffee/Grundy County line; also the entire city limits of Tullahoma, TN.

Decatur County. The entire county.

Franklin County. The entire county.

Grundy County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Coffee/Grundy County line and U.S. Highway 41; then southeast on U.S. Highway 41 to Tennessee Highway 50; then east on Tennessee Highway 50 to Homer White Road; then north on Homer White Road to Tennessee Highway 50; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 50 to Tennessee Highway 108; then east on Tennessee Highway 108 to Tennessee Highway 399; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 399 to Bryant Road;

then southeast on Bryant Road to the Grundy/Sequatchie County line.

Loudon County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Roane/Loudon County line and the Tennessee River; then east along the Tennessee River to the Fort Loudon Dam (U.S. Highway 321); then northwest on U.S. Highway 321 to Martel Road; then northeast on Martel Road to the Loudon/Knox County line.

Maury County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Lewis/Maury County line and U.S. Highway 412; then east on U.S. Highway 412 to Cecil Farm Road; then east on Cecil Farm Road to South Cross Bridges Road; then south on South Cross Bridges Road to Mt. Pleasant Road; then south on Mt. Pleasant Road to Tennessee Highway 166; then southeast on Tennessee Highway 166 to Tennessee Highway 243; then south on Tennessee Highway 243 to Dry Creek Road; then south on Dry Creek Road to the Maury/Lawrence County Line.

Monroe County. The entire county.

Done in Washington, DC, this 30th day of January 2003.

Kevin Shea,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

7 CFR Part 318

[Docket No. 00-052-2]

Fruits and Vegetables From Hawaii

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are amending the regulations to allow bell peppers, eggplant, mangoes, pineapple (other than smooth Cayenne), Italian squash, and tomatoes to be moved interstate from Hawaii if the fruits and vegetables undergo irradiation treatment at an approved facility. Treatment may be conducted either in Hawaii or in areas of the mainland United States where tropical fruit flies are not likely to become established. The fruits and

vegetables will also have to meet certain additional requirements, including packaging requirements. This action relieves restrictions on the movement of these fruits and vegetables from Hawaii while continuing to provide protection against the spread of plant pests from Hawaii to other parts of the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 5, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Hesham A. Abuelnaga, Import Specialist, Phytosanitary Issues Management Team, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; (301) 734-5334.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Hawaiian Fruits and Vegetables regulations, contained in 7 CFR 318.13 through 318.13-17 (referred to below as the regulations), govern, among other things, the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from Hawaii. Regulation is necessary to prevent the spread of dangerous plant diseases and pests that occur in Hawaii.

The regulations in § 318.13-4f allow abiu, atemoya, carambola, litchi, longan, papaya, rambutan, and sapodilla to be moved interstate from Hawaii if, among other things, the fruits and vegetables undergo irradiation treatment in accordance with that section.

On May 22, 2002, we published in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 35932-35936, Docket No. 00-052-1) a proposal to amend the regulations to allow bell peppers, eggplant, mangoes, pineapple (other than smooth Cayenne), Italian squash, and tomatoes to be moved interstate from Hawaii if treated with irradiation in accordance with the requirements in § 318.13-4f. The proposal was prompted by research by the Department's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) that showed that this irradiation treatment could eliminate infestations of fruit flies and other pests in those commodities. In that same document, we also proposed to amend the irradiation regulations to require cartons of fruits and vegetables that are being moved interstate in accordance with the regulations to be marked with irradiation indicators.

We solicited comments concerning our proposal for 60 days ending July 22, 2002. We received six comments by that date. The comments were from researchers, a manufacturer of irradiation equipment, and representatives of a State government. The commenters generally supported the proposal. However, four commenters expressed concern over the proposed requirement for the use of