Regulations authorized by the PPA concerning the importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States from certain parts of the world are contained in “Subpart-Fruits and Vegetables” (7 CFR 319.56–1 through 319.5650).

Under these regulations, clementines from Spain are subject to certain conditions before entering the United States to ensure that exotic plant pests, such as the Mediterranean fruit fly, are not introduced into the United States. The regulations require the use of information collection activities including a trust fund agreement, grower registration and agreement, a Mediterranean fruit fly management program, fruit fly trapping and control activities, recordkeeping, a phytosanitary certificate, and box labeling.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities for an additional 3 years.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit comments from the public (as well as affected agencies) concerning our information collection. These comments will help us:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
(2) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies; e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

**Estimate of burden:** The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.00323/64 hours per response.

**Respondents:** National plant health officials of Spain and growers and shippers of clementines.

*Estimated annual number of respondents:* 4,509.

*Estimated annual number of responses per respondent:* 434.54281.

*Estimated annual number of responses:* 1,958,919.

*Estimated total annual burden on respondents:* 6,340 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)
Africa using one or more of the five designated phytosanitary measures listed in § 319.56–4(b). The specific measures that we would require for apricot, sweet cherry, and plumcot fruit imported from South Africa are as follows:

- The fruit must be imported as a commercial consignment, as defined in § 319.56–2.
- Each consignment of fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of South Africa. For apricots and plumcots only, the phytosanitary certificate must include an additional declaration stating that the fruit was inspected and found free of cinch bug (Macchadiemus diplopterus).
- Apricots and plumcots must be cold treated for fruit flies (Ceratitis spp.) and false codling moth (Thaumatotibia leucotreta) in accordance with 7 CFR part 305.
- Sweet cherries must be cold treated for the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata) in accordance with 7 CFR part 305.
- Each consignment of fruit is subject to inspection upon arrival in the United States.

Therefore, in accordance with § 319.56–4(c), we are announcing the availability of our pest risk analysis for public review and comment.

Based on the findings detailed in our risk management document, we are also updating the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual. In that section, paragraph (a) sets out the process for adding, revising, or removing treatment schedules in the PPQ Treatment Manual. In section 305.3 sets out a process for adding, revising, or removing treatment schedules in the PPQ Treatment Manual. In that section, paragraph (a) sets out the process for adding, revising, or removing treatment schedules when there is no immediate need to make a change. The circumstances in which an immediate need exists are described in § 305.3(b)(1).

In accordance with § 305.3(a)(1), we are providing notice that we have determined that it is necessary to revise treatment schedule T107–e, which provides a cold treatment schedule intended to prevent the spread of false codling moth and Natal fruit fly (Ceratitis rosa) via the interstate movement or importation of apricot, grape, nectarine, peach, and plum fruit. Our risk management document states that apricots and plumcots must be treated for false codling moth and Natal fruit fly, as well as the Mediterranean fruit fly and the Bezzi fruit fly (Ceratitis quinaria), using treatment schedule T107–e. The risk management document further states that although T107–e is not specifically approved for the Mediterranean or the Bezzi fruit fly, APHIS considers it to be an adequate treatment for both because it is more stringent than any other cold treatment approved for fruit flies. Moreover, although the hybrid plumcot is not listed among commodities that this treatment is approved for, its parent fruits, plum and apricot, are. APHIS has concluded, therefore, that plumcots can be effectively treated in accordance with T107–e to protect against the spread of false codling moth and of other species of fruit fly in addition to Natal fruit fly. Therefore, we have determined that treatment schedule T107–e can include plumcots among the commodities to which the treatment may be applied and the Mediterranean and the Bezzi fruit fly among the pests it is intended to eliminate.

The pest risk analysis may be viewed on the Regulations.gov Web site or in our reading room (see ADDRESSES above for a link to Regulations.gov and information on the location and hours of the reading room). You may request paper copies of the pest risk analysis by calling or writing to the person listed under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT. Please refer to the subject of the pest risk analysis you wish to review when requesting copies.

After reviewing any comments we receive, we will announce our decision regarding the import status of fresh apricot, sweet cherry, and plumcot fruit from South Africa and the change to the PPQ Treatment Manual. If the overall conclusions of the analysis and the Administrator’s determination of risk remain unchanged following our consideration of the comments, then we will authorize the importation of fresh apricot, sweet cherry, and plumcot fruit from South Africa into the continental United States, subject to the requirements specified in the risk management document. We will also issue a new version of the PPQ Treatment Manual incorporating the changes to treatment schedule T107–e discussed above.