

overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by APHIS in performing these services. The agreement requires the national plant protection agency to deposit a certified or cashiers check with APHIS for the amount of these costs, as estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the national plant protection agency to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashiers check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before APHIS will provide any more services necessary for Fuji variety apples to be imported into the United States from that country. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds will be returned to the national plant protection agency, or held on account until needed, at that agency's option.

(d) *Department not responsible for damage.* The treatments prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section are judged from experimental tests to be safe for use with Fuji variety apples from Japan and the Republic of Korea. However, the Department assumes no responsibility for any damage sustained through or in the course of such treatment or by compliance with requirements under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

[59 FR 42154, Aug. 17, 1994]

§ 319.56-2dd Administrative instructions: conditions governing the entry of tomatoes.

(a) *Tomatoes (fruit) (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) from Spain.* Pink or red tomatoes may be imported into the United States from Spain only under the following conditions:¹

(1) The tomatoes must be grown in the Almeria Province of Spain in greenhouses registered with, and in-

spected by, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food (MAFF);

(2) The tomatoes may be shipped only from December 1 through April 30, inclusive;

(3) Two months prior to shipping, and continuing through April 30, MAFF must set and maintain Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) traps baited with trimedlure inside the greenhouses at a rate of four traps per hectare. In all areas outside the greenhouses and within 8 kilometers, including urban and residential areas, MAFF must place Medfly traps at a rate of four traps per square kilometer. All traps must be checked every 7 days;

(4) Capture of a single Medfly in a registered greenhouse will immediately result in cancellation of exports from that greenhouse until the source of infestation is determined, the Medfly infestation is eradicated, and measures are taken to preclude any future infestation. Capture of a single Medfly within 2 kilometers of a registered greenhouse will necessitate increasing trap density in order to determine whether there is a reproducing population in the area. Capture of two Medflies within 2 kilometers of a registered greenhouse and within a 1-month time period will result in cancellation of exports from all registered greenhouses within 2 kilometers of the find until the source of infestation is determined and the Medfly infestation is eradicated;

(5) MAFF must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any Medfly captures, and must make the records available to APHIS upon request;

(6) The tomatoes must be packed within 24 hours of harvest. They must be safeguarded by a fruit fly-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packing house and while awaiting packing, and packed in fruit fly-proof containers for transit to the airport and subsequent shipping to the United States. Transit through other fruit fly supporting areas is prohibited unless the fruit fly-proof containers are sealed by MAFF before shipment and the official seal number is recorded on the phytosanitary certificate; and

¹The surface area of a pink tomato is more than 30 percent but not more than 60 percent pink and/or red. The surface area of a red tomato is more than 60 percent pink and/or red. Green tomatoes may be imported in accordance with § 319.56-2t of this subpart.

(7) MAFF is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each shipment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by MAFF and bearing the declaration, "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in Almeria Province in Spain."

(b) *Tomatoes (fruit) (Lycopersicon esculentum) from France.* Pink or red tomatoes may be imported into the United States from France only under the following conditions:²

(1) The tomatoes must be grown in the Brittany Region of France in greenhouses registered with, and inspected by, the Service de la Protection Vegetaux (SRPV);

(2) From June 1 through September 30, SRPV must set and maintain one Medfly trap baited with trimedlure inside and one outside each greenhouse and must check the traps every 7 days;

(3) Capture of a single Medfly inside or outside a registered greenhouse will immediately result in cancellation of exports from that greenhouse until the source of the infestation is determined, the Medfly infestation is eradicated, and measures are taken to preclude any future infestation;

(4) SRPV must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any Medfly captures, and must make them available to APHIS upon request;

(5) From June 1 through September 30, the tomatoes must be packed within 24 hours of harvest. They must be safeguarded by fruit fly-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packing house and while awaiting packing, and be packed in fruit fly-proof containers for transit to the airport and subsequent shipping to the United States. At all times of the year, transit through other fruit fly supporting areas is prohibited unless the fruit fly-proof containers are sealed by SRPV before shipment and the official seal number is recorded on the phytosanitary certificate; and

(6) SRPV is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each shipment of tomatoes must be accom-

panied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by SRPV and bearing the declaration, "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in the Brittany Region of France."

(c) *Tomatoes (fruit) (Lycopersicon esculentum) from Morocco and Western Sahara.* Pink tomatoes may be imported into the United States from Morocco and Western Sahara only under the following conditions:³

(1) The tomatoes must be grown in the provinces of El Jadida or Safi in Morocco or in the province of Dahkla in Western Sahara in insect-proof greenhouses registered with, and inspected by, the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Division of Plant Protection, Inspection, and Enforcement (DPVCTRF);

(2) The tomatoes may be shipped from Morocco and Western Sahara only between December 1 and April 30, inclusive;

(3) Beginning 2 months prior to the start of the shipping season and continuing through the end of the shipping season, DPVCTRF must set and maintain Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) traps baited with trimedlure inside the greenhouses at a rate of four traps per hectare. In Morocco, traps must also be placed outside registered greenhouses within a 2 kilometer radius at a rate of four traps per square kilometer. In Western Sahara, a single trap must be placed outside in the immediate proximity of each registered greenhouse. All traps in Morocco and Western Sahara must be checked every 7 days;

(4) DPVCTRF must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any Medfly captures, and make the records available to APHIS upon request;

(5) Capture of a single Medfly in a registered greenhouse will immediately result in cancellation of exports from that greenhouse until the source of the infestation is determined, the Medfly infestation has been eradicated, and measures are taken to preclude any future infestation. Capture of a single

²See footnote 1 in paragraph (a) of this section.

³See footnote 1 in paragraph (a) of this section.

Medfly within 200 meters of a registered greenhouse will necessitate increasing trap density in order to determine whether there is a reproducing population in the area. Six additional traps must be placed within a radius of 200 meters surrounding the trap where the Medfly was captured. Capture of 2 Medflies within 200 meters of a registered greenhouse and within a 1-month time period will necessitate Malathion bait sprays in the area every 7 to 10 days for 60 days to ensure eradication;

(6) The tomatoes must be packed within 24 hours of harvest. They must be safeguarded by a fruit fly-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packing house and while awaiting packing, and packed in fruit fly-proof containers for transit to the airport and subsequent shipping to the United States. The tomatoes must be pink at the time of packing. Transit through other fruit fly supporting areas is prohibited unless the fruit fly-proof containers are sealed by the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Fresh Product Export (EACCE), before shipment and the official seal number is recorded on the phytosanitary certificate; and

(7) EACCE is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each shipment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by EACCE and bearing the declaration, "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in El Jadida or Safi Province, Morocco, and were pink at the time of packing" or "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in Dahkla Province, Western Sahara and were pink at the time of packing."

(d) *Tomatoes from Chile.* Tomatoes (fruit) (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) from Chile, whether green or at any stage of ripeness, may be imported into the United States only under the following conditions:

(1) The tomatoes must be treated in Chile with methyl bromide in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at §300.1 of this chapter. The treatment must be conducted in facilities reg-

istered with the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG) and with APHIS personnel monitoring the treatments;

(2) The tomatoes must be treated and packed within 24 hours of harvest. Once treated, the tomatoes must be safeguarded by a fruit fly-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packing house and while awaiting packing, and be packed in fruit fly-proof containers under APHIS monitoring for transit to the airport and subsequent shipping to the United States; and

(3) Tomatoes may be imported into the United States from Chile only if SAG has entered into a trust fund agreement with APHIS for that shipping season. This agreement requires SAG to pay in advance all costs that APHIS estimates it will incur in providing the preclearance services prescribed in this section for that shipping season. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting the preclearance services; and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by the inspectors in providing these services. The agreement requires SAG to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of these costs for the entire shipping season, as estimated by APHIS based on projected shipment volumes and cost figures from previous inspections. The agreement further requires that, if the initial deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, SAG must deposit with APHIS another certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the inspections will be completed. The agreement also requires that, in the event of unexpected end-of-season costs, SAG must deposit with APHIS a certified cashier's check sufficient to meet such costs as estimated by APHIS, before any further preclearance services will be provided. If the amount SAG deposits during a shipping season exceeds the total cost incurred by APHIS in providing preclearance services, the difference

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will be returned to SAG by APHIS at the end of the shipping season.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0131)

[63 FR 39216, July 22, 1998]

§ 319.56-2ee Administrative instructions: Conditions governing the entry of Ya variety pears from China.

Ya variety pears may be imported into the United States from China only under the following conditions:

(a) *Growing and harvest conditions.* (1) The pears must have been grown by growers registered with the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture in an APHIS-approved export growing area in the Hebei or Shadong Provinces.

(2) Field inspections for signs of pest infestation must be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture during the growing season.

(3) The registered growers shall be responsible for following the phytosanitary measures agreed upon by APHIS and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, including applying pesticides to reduce the pest population and bagging the pears on the trees to reduce the opportunity for pests to attack the fruit during the growing season. The bags must remain on the pears through the harvest and during their movement to the packing house.

(4) The packing houses in which the pears are prepared for exportation shall not be used for any fruit other than Ya variety pears from registered growers during the pear export season. The packing houses shall accept only those pears that are in intact bags as required by paragraph (a)(3) of this section. The pears must be loaded into containers at the packing house and the containers then sealed before movement to the port of export.

(b) *Treatment.* The pears must be cold treated for *Bactrocera dorsalis* in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual, which is incorporated by reference at § 300.1 of this chapter.

(c) Each shipment of pears must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture stating that the condi-

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tions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section have been met.

[60 FR 50386, Sept. 29, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 45161, Aug. 28, 2001]

§ 319.56-2ff Administrative instructions governing movement of Hass avocados from Michoacan, Mexico, to approved States.

Fresh Hass variety avocados (*Persea americana*) may be imported from Michoacan, Mexico, into the United States for distribution in approved States only under a permit issued in accordance with § 319.56-4, and only under the following conditions:

(a) *Shipping restrictions.* (1) The avocados may be imported in commercial shipments only;

(2) The avocados may be imported only between October 15 and April 15 of the following year; and

(3) The avocados may be distributed only in the following States: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

(b) *Trust fund agreement.* The avocados may be imported only if the Mexican avocado industry association representing Mexican avocado growers, packers, and exporters has entered into a trust fund agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for that shipping season. That agreement requires the Mexican avocado industry association to pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in the trapping, survey, harvest, and packinghouse operations prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting the services and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by the inspectors in performing these services. The agreement requires the Mexican avocado industry association to deposit