

**JAN 27 2014**

Subject: APHIS Amends New Requirements for Fresh Blueberry Fruit (*Vaccinium* spp.)  
Imported from Chile into the United States

To: State and Territory Agricultural Regulatory Officials

Effective immediately, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is amending the entry requirements for the importation of fresh blueberry fruit (*Vaccinium* spp.) from Chile into the United States. Due to operational considerations at the ports of entry in the United States, APHIS has approved an additional port of entry (Pharr-McAllen, Texas) at which fresh blueberry consignments may be imported while meeting phytosanitary safeguards and requirements.

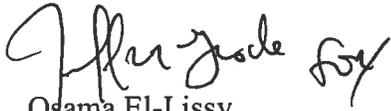
To prevent the introduction of European grapevine moth (*Lobesia botrana*) into the United States, APHIS is requiring blueberry shipments from regions VI, VII, and VIII of Chile and destined for the United States to be fumigated with methyl bromide at the point of origin or at the first U.S. port of arrival. APHIS is setting this requirement under Title 7 of the *U. S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 305. In addition, consignments from regions other than VI, VII, and VIII that do not require fumigation, must be subjected to an increased rate of preclearance inspection through the APHIS preclearance program at the port of export.

APHIS scientists determined that Chilean blueberries arriving at the port of entry under cold storage and treated with methyl bromide at a rate of 4 lbs at 40° F for 3 hours will effectively mitigate EGVM. Therefore, APHIS has decided to allow Chilean blueberries to be fumigated upon arrival at the following ports of entry:

- Long Beach and Los Angeles, California;
- Wilmington, Delaware;
- Miami and Port Everglades, Florida;
- Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (to include ports in the New York City metropolitan area);
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and
- Pharr-McAllen, Texas.

Fumigation schedules are either the 2lb rate (at 60° or 70° F), in accordance with the methyl bromide label, or the 4lb rate (at 40° F). Because of the substantial growth of the EGVM population in Chile during recent seasons and the unexpected detection of the moth on fresh blueberries, APHIS has determined that these additional requirements are necessary to prevent the entry of EGVM into the United States following the fresh blueberry pathway.

For additional information regarding this Federal Order, please call Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist Tony Roman at 301-851-2242 or write to him at <Juan.A.Roman@aphis.usda.gov>.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Osama El-Lissy" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Osama El-Lissy  
Deputy Administrator  
Plant Protection and Quarantine

Attachment: Federal Order

Federal Order  
Importation of Blueberries (*Vaccinium spp.*) from Chile  
DA-2014-07

**JAN 27 2014**

This Federal Order is issued pursuant to the authority provided by the Plant Protection Act (PPA) of June 20, 2000, as amended, Section 412(a), 7 U.S.C. 7712(a), which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, exportation, or movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant product, biological control organism, noxious weed, article, or means of conveyance, if the Secretary determines that the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States or the dissemination of a plant pest or noxious weed within the United States.

The Federal Order (FO) amends a previous FO (issued by APHIS on January 16, 2014) that requires fresh blueberry consignments from regions VI, VII, and VIII in Chile and destined for the United States to be fumigated with methyl bromide (MB) at the point of origin or at the first port of arrival of:

- Long Beach and Los Angeles, California;
- Wilmington, Delaware;
- Miami and Port Everglades, Florida;
- Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (to include ports in the New York City metropolitan area);
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and
- Pharr-McAllen, Texas.

This requirement is in accordance with Title 7 of the *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 305 and is intended to prevent the introduction of the harmful plant pest called European grapevine moth (*Lobesia botrana*) through fresh blueberry fruit consignments from Chile into the United States.

APHIS still considers fresh blueberry consignments destined for the United States from Chile to pose a significant phytosanitary risk to the U.S. domestic grape industry, partly because of the large populations of European grapevine moth (EGVM) in Chile's production areas in regions VI, VII, and VIII.

In the previous FO, APHIS required fresh blueberry maritime consignments from the above-mentioned regions to be fumigated with MB at the port of origin or at the maritime port of entry. Fumigation treatments allowed at the maritime port of entry are a treatment rate of 2lb/1000 cubic feet for 3 1/2 hours at 70° F or above for tarpaulin fumigations, or, 60° F or above for chamber fumigation at normal atmospheric pressure; or, 4lb/1000 cubic feet for 3 hours at 40° F.

Due to operational considerations at the ports of entry in the United States, APHIS is modifying the list of maritime ports of entry by which fresh blueberry consignments may be imported while meeting phytosanitary safeguards and requirements.

The APHIS Administrator has determined that by amending this FO and allowing MB fumigation under regulations codified in Title 7 of the *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 305, will preserve phytosanitary security when importing blueberries from Chile into the United States.

EGVM was detected in Chile in April of 2008 on grapes. This pest, a European tortricid, primarily attacks grape flowers and fruit. Damage caused by the pest can be extensive; some growers reported grape crop losses of 70 percent in 2008. The populations of EGVM have increased substantially in Chile during the last two growing seasons. For the 2011-2012 season, a total of 42,254 moths were captured in traps, while records for the 2012-2013 season show a total of 212,218 captures. For the continuing 2013-2014 season, a total of 146,710 captures have been recorded for the first flight of the moth during the early part of the season.

Fresh blueberries have been allowed into the United States from Chile since 1983. Consignments may or may not be precleared. Currently, most consignments are inspected at the port of export, with APHIS - SAG supervision, under a pre-clearance agreement between Chile and the United States. Until the December 2012 detections, blueberry was not considered a host of EGVM. Because of the recent detections of EGVM on Chilean blueberries and the recent increase of EGVM trapped in regions VI, VII, and VIII, APHIS now considers fresh blueberry fruit to be a host of EGVM. APHIS is concerned about the high population levels of EGVM in Chile when combined with the polyphagous nature of this pest.

Due to the substantial recent pest population growth, the numerous interceptions and the pest risk described above, APHIS has determined that additional entry requirements are immediately necessary for the import of blueberries from Chile into the United States to prevent the entry and/or the dissemination of EGVM via the Chilean fresh blueberry pathway. Therefore, effective immediately, all fresh blueberry consignments from Chile must be:

- Subjected to an increased preclearance inspection rate under the pre-clearance program at the port of export for consignments originating in regions other than VI, VII, or VIII;
- If consignments originate from regions VI, VII, and VIII, then per 7 CFR 305 they must be fumigated with methyl bromide (MB) in Chile or upon arrival at the following ports of entry:
  - Long Beach and Los Angeles, California;
  - Wilmington, Delaware;
  - Miami and Port Everglades, Florida;
  - Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (to include ports in the New York City metropolitan area);
  - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and
  - Pharr-McAllen, Texas.

This action is necessary because the APHIS Administrator has determined that the introduction and establishment of EGVM poses a serious threat to agriculture including certain fruits or

vegetables grown in the United States. These restrictions to prevent the introduction and establishment of EGVM are immediately needed and warranted to address plant pest risks associated with currently admissible fresh blueberry fruit. These restrictions are in effect only for the 2014 shipping season. After the Chilean shipping season ends, APHIS will re-assess and reconsider the entry conditions for subsequent seasons.

For additional information regarding this Federal Order, please call Senior Regulatory Policy Specialist Tony Roman at 301-851-2242 or write to him at <[Juan.A.Roman@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:Juan.A.Roman@aphis.usda.gov)>.