



Code of Federal Regulations

7

Parts 300 to 399

Revised as of January 1, 2010

Agriculture

Containing a codification of documents
of general applicability and future effect

As of January 1, 2010

With Ancillaries

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Cite this Code: CFR

*To cite the regulations in
this volume use title,
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ber. Thus, 7 CFR 300.1
refers to title 7, part
300, section 1.*

Explanation

The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

Title 1 through Title 16.....	as of January 1
Title 17 through Title 27.....	as of April 1
Title 28 through Title 41.....	as of July 1
Title 42 through Title 50.....	as of October 1

The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

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The contents of the Federal Register are required to be judicially noticed (44 U.S.C. 1507). The Code of Federal Regulations is prima facie evidence of the text of the original documents (44 U.S.C. 1510).

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The Code of Federal Regulations is kept up to date by the individual issues of the Federal Register. These two publications must be used together to determine the latest version of any given rule.

To determine whether a Code volume has been amended since its revision date (in this case, January 1, 2010), consult the “List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA),” which is issued monthly, and the “Cumulative List of Parts Affected,” which appears in the Reader Aids section of the daily Federal Register. These two lists will identify the Federal Register page number of the latest amendment of any given rule.

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Each volume of the Code contains amendments published in the Federal Register since the last revision of that volume of the Code. Source citations for the regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the Federal Register and date of publication. Publication dates and effective dates are usually not the same and care must be exercised by the user in determining the actual effective date. In instances where the effective date is beyond the cut-off date for the Code a note has been inserted to reflect the future effective date. In those instances where a regulation published in the Federal Register states a date certain for expiration, an appropriate note will be inserted following the text.

OMB CONTROL NUMBERS

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511) requires Federal agencies to display an OMB control number with their information collection request.

Many agencies have begun publishing numerous OMB control numbers as amendments to existing regulations in the CFR. These OMB numbers are placed as close as possible to the applicable recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

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Provisions that become obsolete before the revision date stated on the cover of each volume are not carried. Code users may find the text of provisions in effect on a given date in the past by using the appropriate numerical list of sections affected. For the period before January 1, 2001, consult either the List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, 1973–1985, or 1986–2000, published in eleven separate volumes. For the period beginning January 1, 2001, a “List of CFR Sections Affected” is published at the end of each CFR volume.

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What is incorporation by reference? Incorporation by reference was established by statute and allows Federal agencies to meet the requirement to publish regulations in the Federal Register by referring to materials already published elsewhere. For an incorporation to be valid, the Director of the Federal Register must approve it. The legal effect of incorporation by reference is that the material is treated as if it were published in full in the Federal Register (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). This material, like any other properly issued regulation, has the force of law.

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- (a) The incorporation will substantially reduce the volume of material published in the Federal Register.
- (b) The matter incorporated is in fact available to the extent necessary to afford fairness and uniformity in the administrative process.
- (c) The incorporating document is drafted and submitted for publication in accordance with 1 CFR part 51.

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A subject index to the Code of Federal Regulations is contained in a separate volume, revised annually as of January 1, entitled CFR INDEX AND FINDING AIDS. This volume contains the Parallel Table of Authorities and Rules. A list of CFR titles, chapters, subchapters, and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are also included in this volume.

An index to the text of “Title 3—The President” is carried within that volume.

The Federal Register Index is issued monthly in cumulative form. This index is based on a consolidation of the “Contents” entries in the daily Federal Register.

A List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA) is published monthly, keyed to the revision dates of the 50 CFR titles.

REPUBLICATION OF MATERIAL

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For a legal interpretation or explanation of any regulation in this volume, contact the issuing agency. The issuing agency's name appears at the top of odd-numbered pages.

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RAYMOND A. MOSLEY,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register.
January 1, 2010.

THIS TITLE

Title 7—AGRICULTURE is composed of fifteen volumes. The parts in these volumes are arranged in the following order: parts 1–26, 27–52, 53–209, 210–299, 300–399, 400–699, 700–899, 900–999, 1000–1199, 1200–1599, 1600–1899, 1900–1939, 1940–1949, 1950–1999, and part 2000 to end. The contents of these volumes represent all current regulations codified under this title of the CFR as of January 1, 2010.

The Food and Nutrition Service current regulations in the volume containing parts 210–299, include the Child Nutrition Programs and the Food Stamp Program. The regulations of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation are found in the volume containing parts 400–699.

All marketing agreements and orders for fruits, vegetables and nuts appear in the one volume containing parts 900–999. All marketing agreements and orders for milk appear in the volume containing parts 1000–1199.

For this volume, Michele Bugenhagen was Chief Editor. The Code of Federal Regulations publication program is under the direction of Michael L. White, assisted by Ann Worley.

Title 7—Agriculture

(This book contains parts 300 to 399)

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300.5 International Standards for
Phytosanitary Measures.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772 and 7781-7786;
7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 67 FR 8463, Feb. 25, 2002, unless
otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to
part 300 appear at 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004.

§ 300.1 [Reserved]

§ 300.2 Dry Kiln Operator's Manual.

(a) The Dry Kiln Operator's Manual, which was published in August 1991 as Agriculture Handbook No. 188 by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, has been approved for incorporation by reference in 7 CFR chapter III by the Director of the Office of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(b) The kiln drying schedules specified in the Dry Kiln Operator's Manual provide a method by which certain articles regulated by "Subpart—Logs, Lumber, and Other Unmanufactured Wood Articles" (7 CFR 319.40-1 through 319.40-11) may be imported into the United States.

(c) *Availability.* Copies of the Dry Kiln Operator's Manual:

(1) Are available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html; or

(2) Are for sale as ISBN 0-16-035819-1 by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328.

§ 300.3 Reference Manual A.

(a) The Reference Manual for Administration, Procedures, and Policies of the National Seed Health System, which was published on February 25, 2000, by the National Seed Health System (NSHS), has been approved for incorporation by reference in 7 CFR chapter III by the Director of the Office of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(b) *Availability.* Copies of Reference Manual A:

(1) Are available for inspection at the APHIS Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html; or

(2) May be obtained by writing to Phytosanitary Issues Management, Operational Support, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; or

(3) May be viewed on the APHIS Web site at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pim/accreditation>.

§ 300.4 Reference Manual B.

(a) The Reference Manual for Seed Health Testing and Phytosanitary Field Inspection Methods, which was published on February 27, 2001, by the National Seed Health System (NSHS), has been approved for incorporation by reference in 7 CFR chapter III by the Director of the Office of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(b) *Availability.* Copies of Reference Manual B:

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(2) May be obtained by writing to Phytosanitary Issues Management,

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Operational Support, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; or

(3) May be viewed on the APHIS Web site at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pim/accreditation>.

§ 300.5 International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

(a) The International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication No. 4, "Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Areas," which was published February 1996 by the International Plant Protection Convention of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization has been approved for incorporation by reference in 7 CFR chapter III by the Director of the Office of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.

(b) *Availability.* Copies of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication No. 4:

(1) Are available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html; or

(2) May be obtained by writing to Phytosanitary Issues Management, Operational Support, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; or

(3) May be viewed on the APHIS Web site at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pim/standards/>.

[68 FR 37915, June 25, 2003]

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- 301.91-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.
- 301.91-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.
- 301.91-9 Costs and charge.

Subpart—Phytophthora Ramorum

- 301.92 Restrictions on interstate movement.
- 301.92-1 Definitions.
- 301.92-2 Restricted, regulated, and associated articles; lists of proven hosts and associated plant taxa.
- 301.92-3 Quarantined and regulated areas.
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- 301.92-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates.
- 301.92-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.
- 301.92-7 Availability of inspectors; assembly for inspection.
- 301.92-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and recordkeeping.
- 301.92-9 Costs and charges.
- 301.92-10 Treatments.
- 301.92-11 Inspection and sampling protocols.
- 301.92-12 Testing protocols.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772 and 7781-7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Section 301.75-15 issued under Sec. 204, Title II, Public Law 106-113, 113 Stat. 1501A-293; sections 301.75-15 and 301.75-16 issued under Sec. 203, Title II, Public Law 106-224, 114 Stat. 400 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note).

Subpart—Preemption and Special Need Requests

SOURCE: 73 FR 63064, Oct. 23, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) Under section 436 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7756), a State or political subdivision of a State may not impose prohibitions or restrictions upon the movement in interstate commerce of articles, means of conveyance, plants, plant products, biological control organisms, plant pests, or noxious weeds if the Secretary has issued a regulation or order to prevent the dissemination of the biological control organism, plant pest, or noxious weed within the United States. The only exceptions to this are:

(1) If the prohibitions or restrictions issued by the State or political subdivision of a State are consistent with and do not exceed the regulations or orders issued by the Secretary, or

(2) If the State or political subdivision of a State demonstrates to the Secretary and the Secretary finds that there is a special need for additional prohibitions or restrictions based on sound scientific data or a thorough risk assessment.

(b) The regulations in this subpart provide for the submission and consideration of special need requests when a State or a political subdivision of a State seeks to impose prohibitions or restrictions on the movement in interstate commerce of articles, means of conveyance, plants, plant products, biological control organisms, plant pests, or noxious weeds that are in addition to the prohibitions or restrictions imposed by this part or by a Federal Order.

§ 301.1–1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Biological control organism. Any enemy, antagonist, or competitor used to control a plant pest or noxious weed.

Interstate commerce. Trade, traffic, or other commerce

(1) From one State into or through any other State or

(2) Within the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United

States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

Move (moved, movement). Shipped, offered to a common carrier for shipment, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved or allowed to be moved.

Noxious weed. Any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health or the environment.

Plant pest. Any living stage of any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 301.1–2 Criteria for special need requests.

(a) A special need request, as described in § 301.1, may be generated by a State or a political subdivision of a State. If the request is generated by a political subdivision of a State, the request must be submitted to APHIS through the State. States may also collaborate with other States to submit multi-State special need requests. However, if submitted, the multi-State special need request must include information in sufficient detail to allow APHIS to analyze the impacts on each State on an individual basis. All special need requests must be signed by the executive official or officials or by a plant protection official or officials of the State(s) making the request and must contain the following:

(1) Data drawn from a scientifically sound detection survey, showing that the biological control organism, noxious weed, or plant pest of concern does

not exist in the State or political subdivision or, if already present in the State or political subdivision, the distribution of the biological control organism, noxious weed, or plant pest of concern;

(2) If the biological control organism, noxious weed, or plant pest is not present in the State or political subdivision, a risk analysis or other scientific data showing that the biological control organism, noxious weed, or plant pest could enter the State or political subdivision and become established;

(3) Specific information showing that, if introduced into or allowed to spread within the State or political subdivision, the biological control organism, noxious weed, or plant pest would harm or injure the environment or agricultural resources in the State or political subdivision. The request should contain detailed information, including quantitative estimates, if available, about what harm or injury would result from the introduction or dissemination of the biological control organism, noxious weed, or plant pest in the State or political subdivision;

(4) Specific information showing that the State or political subdivision has characteristics that make it particularly vulnerable to the biological control organism, noxious weed, or plant pest, such as unique plants, diversity of flora, historical concerns, or any other special basis for the request for additional restrictions or prohibitions; and

(5) Information detailing the proposed additional prohibitions or restrictions and scientific data demonstrating that the proposed additional prohibitions or restrictions are necessary and adequate, and that there is no less drastic action that is feasible and that would be adequate, to prevent the introduction or spread of the biological control organism, noxious weed, or plant pest in the State or political subdivision.

(b) All special need requests must be submitted to the Deputy Administrator for Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, USDA, Jamie L. Whitten Federal Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW., Room 301-E, Washington, DC 20250.

§ 301.1-3 Action on special need requests.

(a) Upon receipt of a complete special need request submitted in accordance with § 301.1-2, APHIS will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER to inform the public of the special need request and to make the request and its supporting information available for review and comment for at least 60 days.

(b) Following the close of the comment period, APHIS will publish another notice announcing the Administrator's decision to either grant or deny the special need request. The Administrator's determination will be based upon the evaluation of the information submitted by the State or political subdivision of a State in support of its request and would take into account any comments received.

(1) If the Administrator grants the special need request, the State or political subdivision of a State will be authorized to impose only the specific prohibitions or restrictions identified in the request and approved by APHIS. APHIS will coordinate with the State, or with the State on behalf of the political subdivision of the State, to ensure that the additional prohibitions or restrictions are in accord with the special need exception granted by the Administrator.

(2) If the Administrator denies the special need request, the State or political subdivision of a State will be notified in writing of the reason for the denial and may submit any additional information the State or political subdivision of a State may have in order to request a reconsideration.

(c) If granted, a special need exception will be applicable for 2 years, at the end of which the State or political subdivision of a State must submit a request for renewal of the exception. A special need renewal request must address the same criteria as the initial request submitted under § 301.1-2 and must show that a special need still exists that warrants the continuation of the special need exception. The renewal must be submitted no sooner than 6 months and no later than 3 months prior to the end of the 2-year applicability period for the initial exception. Once a special need renewal

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request has been received, APHIS will follow the same notice and comment process outlined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. If, by the end of the 2-year applicability period, the State or political subdivision of a State does not submit a special need renewal request, the State's or political subdivision's special need exception will lapse and the State or political subdivision of a State will have to reapply for the special need exception.

(d) If the Administrator determines that there is a need for the withdrawal of a special need exception before the renewal date of the special need exception, the reasons for the withdrawal would be communicated to the State or to the political subdivision of the State and APHIS will publish a notice in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* to inform the public of the withdrawal of the special need exception and to make the information supporting the withdrawal available for review and comment for at least 60 days. Reasons for withdrawal of approval of a special need exception may include, but are not limited to, the availability of new scientific data or changes in APHIS regulations. Following the close of the comment period, APHIS will publish another notice announcing the Administrator's decision to either withdraw or uphold the special need exception. The Administrator's determination will be based upon the evaluation of the information submitted in support of the withdrawal and would take into account any comments received.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0291)

Subpart—Imported Plants and Plant Parts

SOURCE: 62 FR 61212, Nov. 17, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.10 Definitions.

Move (moved, movement). Shipped, offered to a common carrier for shipment, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved.

State. Any State, territory, district, or possession of the United States.

7 CFR Ch. III (1–1–10 Edition)

§ 301.11 Notice of quarantine; prohibition on the interstate movement of certain imported plants and plant parts.

(a) In accordance with part 319 of this chapter, some plants and plant parts may only be imported into the United States subject to certain destination restrictions. That is, under part 319, some plants and plant parts may be imported into some States or areas of the United States but are prohibited from being imported into, entered into, or distributed within other States or areas, as an additional safeguard against the introduction and establishment of foreign plant pests and diseases.

(b) Under this quarantine notice, whenever any imported plant or plant part is subject to destination restrictions under part 319:

(1) The State(s) or area(s) into which the plant or plant part is allowed to be imported is quarantined with respect to that plant or plant part; and

(2) No person shall move any plant or plant part from any such quarantined State or area into or through any State or area not quarantined with respect to that plant or plant part.

Subpart—Fruit Flies

SOURCE: 73 FR 32432, June 9, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.32 Restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.

(a) No person may move interstate from any quarantined area any regulated article except in accordance with this subpart.¹

(b) Section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may, under certain conditions, hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any plant, plant pest, plant product, article, or means of conveyance that is moving, or has moved into

¹Permit and other requirements for the interstate movement of any of the fruit flies regulated under this subpart are contained in part 330 of this chapter.

or through the United States or interstate if the Secretary has reason to believe the article is a plant pest or is infested with a plant pest at the time of movement.

§ 301.32-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Certificate. A document in which an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that a specified regulated article is free of fruit flies and may be moved interstate to any destination.

Commercially produced. Fruits and vegetables that an inspector identifies as having been produced for sale and distribution in mass markets. Such identification will be based on a variety of indicators, including, but not limited to: Quantity of produce, monocultural practices, pest management programs, good sanitation practices including destruction of culls, type of packaging, identification of grower or packinghouse on the packaging, and documents consigning the shipment to a wholesaler or retailer.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, wherein the person agrees to comply with this subpart.

Core area. The area within a circle surrounding each site where fruit flies have been detected using a ½-mile radius with the detection site as a center point.

Day degrees. A unit of measurement used to measure the amount of heat required to further the development of fruit flies through their life cycle. Day-degree life cycle requirements are calculated through a modeling process specific for each species of fruit fly.

Departmental permit. A document issued by the Administrator in which he or she affirms that interstate movement of the regulated article identified on the document is for scientific or ex-

perimental purposes and that the regulated article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.32-4(c).

Dripline. The line around the canopy of a plant.

Fruit fly (fruit flies). The melon fruit fly, Mexican fruit fly, Mediterranean fruit fly, Oriental fruit fly, peach fruit fly, sapote fruit fly, or West Indian fruit fly, or other species of insects found in the family Tephritidae, collectively.

Infestation. The presence of fruit flies or the existence of circumstances that makes it reasonable to believe that fruit flies are present.

Inspector. Any employee of APHIS or other person authorized by the Administrator to enforce this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document in which an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that the regulated article identified on the document is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.32-5(b) only to a specified destination and only in accordance with specified conditions.

Mediterranean fruit fly. The insect known as Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann), in any stage of development.

Melon fruit fly. The insect known as the melon fruit fly, *Bactrocera cucurbitae* (Coquillett), in any stage of development.

Mexican fruit fly. The insect known as Mexican fruit fly, *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew), in any stage of development.

Move (moved, movement). Shipped, offered to a common carrier for shipment, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved.

Oriental fruit fly. The insect known as Oriental fruit fly, *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel), in any stage of development.

Peach fruit fly. The insect known as peach fruit fly, *Anastrepha zonata* (Saunders), in any stage of development.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, association, joint venture, or other legal entity.

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7 CFR Ch. III (1-1-10 Edition)

Plant Protection and Quarantine. The organizational unit within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service that has been delegated responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Plant Protection Act and related legislation, quarantines, and regulations.

Quarantined area. Any State, or any portion of a State, designated as a quarantined area in accordance with § 301.32-3.

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.32-2 or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.32-2(d).

Sapote fruit fly. The insect known as the sapote fruit fly, *Anastrepha serpentina*, in any stage of development.

State. Any of the several States of the United States, the Commonwealth of

the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

West Indian fruit fly. The insect known as the West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart), in any stage of development.

§ 301.32-2 Regulated articles.

(a) In the following table, the berry, fruit, nut, or vegetable listed in each row in the left column is a regulated article for each of the fruit fly species listed in that row in the right column, unless the article is canned, dried, or frozen below -17.8°C (0°F):

Botanical name	Common name(s)	Fruit fly
<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> = <i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Okra	Melon, Peach.
<i>Acca sellowiana</i> = <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Pineapple guava	Mediterranean, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi	Mediterranean.
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Indian bael	Peach.
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Cashew	Oriental.
<i>Annona cherimola</i>	Cherimoya	Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond-apple	Sapote.
<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop	Melon, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Custard apple, Annona	Melon, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Custard apple	Peach.
<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Breadfruit	Oriental.
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Jackfruit	Oriental.
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Carambola, Country gooseberry	Oriental, West Indian.
<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	Melon, Chinese	Melon.
<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Mustard, leaf	Melon.
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>	Cauliflower	Melon.
<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>	Ramón	West Indian.
<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>	Nance	Sapote.
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Alexandrian-laurel, Laurel	Oriental.
<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Ylang-Ylang	Oriental.
<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Pepper, chili	Mediterranean, Melon, Oriental.
<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Pepper, tabasco	Mediterranean, Melon.
<i>Capsicum frutescens abbreviatum</i>	Oriental bush red pepper	Oriental.
<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> var. <i>grossum</i>	Pepper, sweet	Oriental.
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya	Mediterranean, Melon, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal plum	Oriental.
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Natal plum	Mediterranean.
<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	Sapote, white	Mediterranean.
<i>Casimiroa greggii</i> = <i>Sargentia greggii</i>	Sargentia, yellow chapote	Mexican.
<i>Casimiroa</i> spp	Sapote	Mexican.
<i>Cereus coarulescens</i>	Cactus	Oriental.
<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Star apple	Oriental, Sapote.
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	Caimitillo	Oriental.
<i>Citrofortunella japonica</i>	Orange, calamondin	Peach.
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Colocynth	Melon.
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> = <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	Watermelon	Melon, Peach.
<i>Citrullus</i> spp	Melon	Melon.
<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>	Lime	Mediterranean, Mexican, ¹ Oriental, Peach.
<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Orange, sour	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Citrus jambhiri</i>	Lemon, Rough	Mediterranean.
<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Lime, Persian	Oriental.
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	Mediterranean, ² Mexican, ³ Oriental, Peach.
<i>Citrus limon x reticulata</i>	Lemon, Meyer	Mediterranean.

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Botanical name	Common name(s)	Fruit fly
<i>Citrus madurensis</i> = <i>xCitrofortunella mitis</i>	Orange, Panama	Sapote.
<i>Citrus maxima</i> = <i>Citrus grandis</i>	Pummelo or Shaddock	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Citrus medica</i>	Citrus citron	Mediterranean, Mexican, Peach.
<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Grapefruit	Mediterranean, Melon, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Mandarin orange, tangerine	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>Unshu</i>	Orange, Unshu	Mediterranean, Oriental.
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. sinensis</i> = <i>Citrus nobilis</i> .	Orange, king	Mediterranean, Melon, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>Fortunella</i>	Orange, calamondin	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental.
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange, sweet	Mediterranean, Melon, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Citrus</i> spp	Citrus	Sapote.
<i>Clausena lansium</i>	Wampi	Oriental.
<i>Coccinia</i> spp	Gourds	Melon, Peach.
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Seagrape	Oriental.
<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Coffee, Arabian	Oriental.
<i>Crescentia</i> spp	Gourds	Melon, Peach.
<i>Cucumis melo</i> and <i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>Cantalupensis</i> .	Cantaloupe	Melon, Peach.
<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>conomon</i>	Melon, oriental pickling	Melon.
<i>Cucumis pubescens</i> and <i>Cucumis trigonus</i> .	Cucurbit	Melon.
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Cucumber	Melon, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Cucumis utilisissimus</i>	Melon, long	Peach.
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Squash	Melon.
<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Pumpkin, Canada	Melon.
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Pumpkin	Melon.
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	Quince	Mexican, Mediterranean, Oriental, Peach, Sapote.
<i>Cyphomandra betaceae</i>	Tomato, tree	Melon.
<i>Diospyros digyna</i>	Black sapote	Sapote.
<i>Diospyros discolor</i>	Velvet apple	Oriental.
<i>Diospyros khaki</i>	Japanese persimmon	Mediterranean, Oriental.
<i>Diospyros</i> spp	Sapote	Sapote, West Indian.
<i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i>	Kitembilla	Oriental, Sapote, West Indian.
<i>Dracena draco</i>	Dragon tree	Oriental.
<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i>	Blue marletree; New Guinea quandong	Peach.
<i>Elaeocarpus grandiflorus</i>	Lily of the valley tree	Peach.
<i>Elaeocarpus madopetalus</i>	Ma-kok-nam	Peach.
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	Mediterranean, Oriental, Peach, West Indian.
<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i> = <i>E. dombeyi</i>	Brazil-cherry, grumichama	Mediterranean, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Eugenia malaccensis</i>	Malay apple	Oriental.
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Surinam cherry	Mediterranean, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Euphoria longan</i>	Longan	Oriental.
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Fig, Banyan	Peach.
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	Mediterranean, Melon, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Fig, Moreton Bay	Peach.
<i>Ficus retusa</i>	Fig, glossy leaf	Peach.
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Fig, Port Jackson	Peach.
<i>Ficus</i> spp	Fig	Peach.
<i>Fortunella japonica</i>	Chinese Orange, Kumquat	Mediterranean, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Garcinia celebica</i>	Gourka	Oriental.
<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	Mangosteen	Oriental.
<i>Grewia asiatica</i>	Phalsa	Peach.
<i>Jubaea chilensis</i> = <i>Jubaea spectabilis</i>	Syrup palm	Oriental.
<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	Walnut	Oriental.
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut, English	Oriental.
<i>Juglans</i> spp	Walnut with husk	Mediterranean.
<i>Lablab purpureus</i> subsp. <i>purpureus</i> = <i>Dolichos lablab</i> .	Bean, hyacinth	Melon.
<i>Lagenaria</i> spp	Gourds	Melon, Peach.
<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Gourd, ribbed or ridged, luffa	Peach.
<i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i>	Gourd, smooth luffa, sponge	Peach.
<i>Luffa</i> spp	Gourds	Melon, Peach.
<i>Luffa vulgaris</i>	Gourd	Peach.
<i>Lychee chinensis</i>	Lychee nut	Oriental.
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Tomato	Mediterranean, Melon, ⁴ Oriental, ⁴ Peach ⁴ .
<i>Madhuca indica</i> = <i>Bassia latifolia</i>	Mahua, mowra-buttertree	Peach.
<i>Malpighia glabra</i>	Cherry, Barbados	Oriental, West Indian.

Botanical name	Common name(s)	Fruit fly
<i>Malpighia puniceifolia</i>	West Indian cherry	Oriental.
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Apple	Mediterranean, Melon, Mexican, Oriental, Sapote, Peach.
<i>Mammea americana</i>	Mammy apple	Mexican, Oriental, Peach, Sapote.
<i>Mangifera foetida</i>	Mango, Bachang	Peach.
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	All.
<i>Mangifera odorata</i>	Kuine	Peach.
<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>	Sapodilla, balata	Peach.
<i>Manilkara jaimiqui</i> subsp. <i>emarginata</i>	Sapodilla, wild	Peach.
<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapodilla, chiku	Oriental, Peach, Sapote, West Indian.
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Spanish cherry	Mediterranean, Oriental.
<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	Balsam apple, hawthorn	Peach.
<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Balsam pear, bitter melon	Peach.
<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Balsam apple, gac	Peach.
<i>Momordica</i> spp.	Gourds	Melon, Peach.
<i>Morus nigra</i>	Mulberry	Oriental.
<i>Murraya exotica</i>	Mock orange	Mediterranean, Oriental.
<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> = <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> subsp. <i>sapientum</i> .	Banana	Oriental.
<i>Musa acuminata</i> = <i>Musa nana</i>	Banana, dwarf	Oriental.
<i>Ochrosia elliptica</i>	Orange, bourbon	Peach.
<i>Olea europea</i>	Olive	Mediterranean.
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> = <i>Opuntia megacantha</i> .	Prickly pear	Oriental.
<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Opuntia cactus	Mediterranean.
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passionflower, passionfruit, yellow liliko'i	Melon, Oriental, West Indian.
<i>Passiflora laurifolia</i>	Lemon, water	Melon.
<i>Passiflora ligularis</i>	Granadilla, sweet	Oriental.
<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	Granadilla, giant	West Indian.
<i>Passiflora tripartita</i> var. <i>mollissima</i>	Passionflower, softleaf	Oriental.
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	Mediterranean, Melon, Mexican, Oriental, Peach, Sapote.
<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> = <i>Phaseolus limensis</i>	Bean, lima	Melon.
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean, mung	Melon.
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	Mediterranean, Melon, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Planchonia careya</i> = <i>Careya arborea</i>	Patana oak, kumbhi	Peach.
<i>Pouteria caimito</i>	Abiu	Sapote.
<i>Pouteria campechiana</i>	Eggfruit tree	Oriental, Sapote.
<i>Pouteria obovata</i>	Lucmo	Sapote.
<i>Pouteria viridis</i>	Sapote, green	Sapote.
<i>Prunus americana</i>	Plum, American	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet cherry	Mediterranean, Peach.
<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Sour cherry	Mediterranean, Peach.
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plum, European	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Prunus dulcis</i> = <i>P. amygdalus</i>	Almond with husk	Mediterranean, Peach ⁵ .
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Cherry, Catalina	Oriental, Peach.
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Cherry, Portuguese	Oriental, Peach.
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach	All.
<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarine</i>	Nectarine	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Prunus salicina</i>	Japanese plum	Mediterranean, Mexican, Peach, West Indian.
<i>Prunus salicina</i> x <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Methley plum	Peach.
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Strawberry guava, Cattley guava	Mediterranean, Melon, Oriental.
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> var. <i>cattleianum</i> f. <i>lucidum</i> .	Yellow strawberry guava	Peach.
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> var. <i>littorale</i>	Red strawberry guava	Oriental, West Indian, Peach.
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava	All.
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	All.
<i>Pyrus pashia</i>	Kaeuth	Peach.
<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Pear, sand	Peach.
<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	Myrtle, downy rose	Oriental.
<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>	Santol	Oriental.
<i>Santalum album</i>	Sandalwood, white	Oriental.
<i>Santalum paniculatum</i>	Sandalwood	Oriental.
<i>Sapotaceae</i>	Sapota, Sapodilla	Mexican.
<i>Sechium edule</i>	Chayote	Melon.
<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Scarlet wisteria tree	Melon.

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Botanical name	Common name(s)	Fruit fly
<i>Sicyes</i> sp	Cucumber, bur	Melon.
<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i>	Nightshade	Peach.
<i>Solanum mauritanum</i> = <i>S. auriculatum</i> ..	Tobacco, wild	Peach.
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Eggplant	Mediterranean, ⁶ Melon, Peach.
<i>Solanum muricatum</i>	Pepino	Oriental, Peach.
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Jerusalem cherry	Oriental, Peach.
<i>Solanum seforthianum</i>	Nightshade, Brazilian	Peach.
<i>Solanum verbascifolium</i>	Nightshade, Mullein	Peach.
<i>Spondias dulcis</i> = <i>Spondias cytherea</i>	Otaheite apple, Jew plum	Oriental, West Indian.
<i>Spondias mombin</i>	Hog-plum	Sapote, West Indian.
<i>Spondias purpurea</i>	Red mombin	Sapote, West Indian.
<i>Spondias</i> spp	Spanish plum, purple mombin or Ciruela	Mexican.
<i>Spondias tuberosa</i>	Imbu	Oriental.
<i>Syzygium aquem</i>	Water apple, watery roseapple	Peach.
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum, jambolana	Peach.
<i>Syzygium jambos</i> = <i>Eugenia jambos</i>	Rose apple	Mediterranean, Mexican, Oriental, Peach, West Indian.
<i>Syzygium malaccense</i> = <i>Eugenia malaccensis</i>	Mountain apple, Malay apple	Mediterranean, Peach, West Indian.
<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Java apple	Peach.
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Myrobalan, belleric	Peach.
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Tropical almond	Oriental, Peach.
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Myrobalan, black or chebulic	Mediterranean, Oriental, Peach.
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Yellow oleander	Mediterranean, Oriental.
<i>Trichosanthis</i> spp	Gourds	Melon, Peach.
<i>Vaccinium</i> spp	Blueberry	Mediterranean.
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Cowpea	Melon.
<i>Vitis</i> spp	Grapes	Mediterranean, Oriental.
<i>Vitis trifolia</i>	Grape	Melon.
<i>Wikstroemia phillyreifolia</i>	Akia	Oriental.
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Chinese date, jujube	Peach.

¹ Sour limes are not regulated articles for Mexican fruit fly.

² Smooth-skinned lemons harvested for packing by commercial packinghouses are not regulated articles for Mediterranean fruit fly.

³ Eureka, Lisbon, and Villa Franca cultivars (smooth-skinned sour lemon) are not regulated articles for Mexican fruit fly.

⁴ Only pink and red ripe tomatoes are regulated articles for melon, Oriental, and peach fruit flies.

⁵ Harvested almonds with dried husks are not regulated articles for peach fruit fly.

⁶ Commercially produced eggplants are not regulated articles for Mediterranean fruit fly.

(b) Plants of the following species in the family Curcubitaceae are regulated articles for the melon fruit fly only:

Cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo*)
 Chayote (*Sechium edule*)
 Colocynth (*Citrullus colocynthis*)
 Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*)
 Cucumber, bur (*Sicyes* spp.)
 Cucurbit (*Cucumis pubescens* and *C. trigonus*)
 Cucurbit, wild (*Cucumis trigonus*)
 Gherkin, West India (*Cucumis angaria*)
 Gourds (*Coccinia*, *Crescentia*, *Lagenaria*, *Luffa*, *Momordica*, and *Trichosanthis* spp.)
 Gourd, angled luffa (*Luffa acutangula*)
 Gourd, balsam apple (*Momordica balsamina*)
 Gourd, ivy (*Coccinia grandis*)
 Gourd, kakari (*Momordica dioica*)
 Gourd, serpent cucumber (*Trichosanthis anguina*)
 Gourd, snake (*Trichosanthis cucumeroides*)
 Gourd, sponge (*Luffa aegyptiaca*)
 Gourd, white flowered (*Lagenaria siceraria*)
 Melon, Chinese (*Benincasa hispida*)
 Melon, long (*Cucumis utilissimus*)
 Pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*)
 Pumpkin, Canada (*Cucurbita moschata*)
 Squash (*Cucurbita maxima*)

Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus* = *Citrullus vulgaris*)

(c) Soil within the dripline of the plants listed in paragraph (b) of this section or plants that are producing or have produced any article listed in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance not listed in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section that an inspector determines presents a risk of spreading fruit flies, when the inspector notifies the person in possession of the product, article, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of this subpart.

§ 301.32-3 Quarantined areas.

(a) *Designation of quarantined areas.* In accordance with the criteria listed in paragraph (c) of this section, the Administrator will designate as a quarantined area each State, or each portion of a State, in which a fruit fly population subject to the regulations in

this subpart has been found by an inspector, or in which the Administrator has reason to believe that a fruit fly population is present, or that the Administrator considers necessary to quarantine because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from localities in which a fruit fly population has been found. The Administrator will publish the description of the quarantined area on the Plant Protection and Quarantine Web site, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/fruit_flies/index.shtml. The description of the quarantined area will include the date the description was last updated and a description of the changes that have been made to the quarantined area. The description of the quarantined area may also be obtained by request from any local office of PPQ; local offices are listed in telephone directories. After a change is made to the quarantined area, we will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER informing the public that the change has occurred and describing the change to the quarantined area.

(b) *Designation of an area less than an entire State as a quarantined area.* Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles that are equivalent to those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated articles; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a quarantined area will prevent the interstate spread of the fruit fly.

(c) *Criteria for designation of a State, or a portion of a State, as a quarantined area.* A State, or a portion of a State, will be designated as a quarantined area when a fruit fly population has been found in that area by an inspector, when the Administrator has reason to believe that the fruit fly is present in that area, or when the Administrator considers it necessary to quarantine that area because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from localities in which the fruit fly has been found.

(d) *Removal of a State, or a portion of a State, from quarantine.* A State, or a portion of a State, will be removed from quarantine when the Administrator determines that sufficient time has passed without finding additional flies or other evidence of infestation in the area to conclude that the fruit fly no longer exists in that area.

§ 301.32-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

Any regulated article may be moved interstate from a quarantined area² only if moved under the following conditions:

(a) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.32-5 and 301.32-8;

(b) Without a certificate or limited permit if:

(1) The regulated article originated outside the quarantined area and is either moved in an enclosed vehicle or is completely enclosed by a covering adequate to prevent access by fruit flies (such as canvas, plastic, or other closely woven cloth) while moving through the quarantined area; and

(2) The point of origin of the regulated article is indicated on the waybill, and the enclosed vehicle or the enclosure that contains the regulated article is not opened, unpacked, or unloaded in the quarantined area; and

(3) The regulated article is moved through the quarantined area without stopping except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs.

(c) Without a certificate or limited permit if the regulated article is moved:

(1) By the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes;

(2) Pursuant to a permit issued by the Administrator for the regulated article;

(3) Under conditions specified on the permit and found by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the spread of fruit flies; and

(4) With a tag or label bearing the number of the permit issued for the

²Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations must also be met.

regulated article attached to the outside of the container of the regulated article or attached to the regulated article itself if not in a container.

(d) Hass avocados that are grown or packed in an area quarantined for Mexican or sapote fruit fly and that are moving interstate from such an area are subject to the following additional requirements:

(1) *Orchard sanitation and safe-guarding requirements.* (i) Hass avocado fruit that has fallen from the trees may not be included in field boxes of fruit to be packed for shipping.

(ii) Harvested Hass avocados must be placed in field boxes or containers of field boxes that are marked to show the location of the orchard. The avocados must be moved from the orchard to the packinghouse within 3 hours of harvest or they must be protected from fruit fly infestation until moved.

(iii) Hass avocados must be protected from fruit fly infestations during their movement from the orchard to the packinghouse and must be accompanied by a field record indicating the location of the orchard where the avocados originated.

(2) *Packinghouse requirements for Hass avocados packed within a quarantined area.* (i) All openings to the outside of the packinghouse must be covered by screening with openings of not more than 1.6 mm or by some other barrier that prevents insects from entering the packinghouse.

(ii) The packinghouse must have double doors at the entrance to the facility and at the interior entrance to the area where the avocados are packed.

(iii) If the Hass avocados were grown in an orchard within the quarantined area, the identity of the avocados must be maintained from field boxes or containers to the shipping boxes in the packinghouse so that the avocados can be traced back to the orchard in which they were grown. The avocados must be packed in boxes or crates that are clearly marked with the identity of the grower and the packinghouse.

(iv) Any boxes of Hass avocados packed in the quarantined area must be placed in a refrigerated truck or refrigerated container and remain in that truck or container while in transit through the quarantined area. Prior to

leaving the packinghouse, the truck or container must be secured with a seal that will be broken when the truck or container is opened. Once sealed, the refrigerated truck or refrigerated container must remain unopened until it is outside the quarantined area.

(v) Any avocados that have not been packed or loaded into a refrigerated truck or refrigerated container by the end of the workday must be kept inside the screened packinghouse.

(3) *Packinghouse requirements for Hass avocados packed outside a quarantined area but grown within a quarantined area.* Hass avocados grown in an orchard within a quarantined area but packed in a packinghouse outside the quarantined area must meet the requirements of paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0088 and 0579-0336)

[73 FR 32432, June 9, 2008, as amended at 74 FR 31159, June 30, 2009]

§ 301.32-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate may be issued by an inspector³ for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that:

(1)(i) The regulated article has been treated under the direction of an inspector in accordance with § 301.32-10; or

(ii) Based on inspection of the premises of origin, the premises are free from fruit flies; or

(iii) Based on inspection of the regulated article, the regulated article is free of fruit flies; or

(iv) The regulated articles are Hass variety avocados that have been harvested, safeguarded, and packed in accordance with the conditions in § 301.32-4(d); and

(2) The regulated article will be moved through the quarantined area in an enclosed vehicle or will be completely enclosed by a covering adequate to prevent access by fruit flies; and

³Services of an inspector may be requested by contacting local PPQ offices, which are listed in telephone directories.

(3) The regulated article is to be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) to prevent the spread of fruit flies; and

(4) The regulated article is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(b) An inspector⁴ will issue a limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that:

(1) The regulated article is to be moved interstate to a specified destination for specified handling, processing, or utilization (the destination and other conditions to be listed in the limited permit), and this interstate movement will not result in the spread of fruit flies because life stages of the fruit flies will be destroyed by the specified handling, processing, or utilization;

(2) The regulated article is to be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) to prevent the spread of fruit flies; and

(3) The regulated article is eligible for interstate movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(c) Certificates and limited permits for the interstate movement of regulated articles may be issued by an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement. A person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if an inspector has determined that the regulated article is eligible for a certificate in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. A person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a limited permit for interstate movement of a regulated article when an inspector has determined that the regulated article is eligible for a limited

permit in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Any certificate or limited permit that has been issued may be withdrawn, either orally or in writing, by an inspector if he or she determines that the holder of the certificate or limited permit has not complied with all conditions in this subpart for the use of the certificate or limited permit. If the withdrawal is oral, the withdrawal and the reasons for the withdrawal will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose certificate or limited permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate or limited permit was wrongfully withdrawn. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0088 and 0579-0336)

[73 FR 32432, June 9, 2008, as amended at 74 FR 31160, June 30, 2009]

§ 301.32-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement when an inspector determines that the person is aware of this subpart, agrees to comply with its provisions, and agrees to comply with all the provisions contained in the compliance agreement.⁵

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled, either orally or in writing,

⁵Compliance agreement forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Emergency and Domestic Programs, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236, and from local PPQ offices, which are listed in telephone directories.

⁴See footnote 3.

by an inspector whenever the inspector finds that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with any of the conditions of this subpart or with any of the provisions of the compliance agreement. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

§ 301.32-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Any person, other than a person authorized to issue certificates or limited permits under § 301.32-5(c), who desires to move a regulated article interstate accompanied by a certificate or limited permit must notify an inspector⁶ as far in advance of the desired interstate movement as possible, but no less than 48 hours before the desired interstate movement.

(b) The regulated article must be assembled at the place and in the manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

§ 301.32-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate or limited permit required for the interstate movement of a regulated article must, at all times during the interstate movement, be:

- (1) Attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article; or
- (2) Attached to the regulated article itself if not in a container; or
- (3) Attached to the consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill: Provided,

however, that if the certificate or limited permit is attached to the consignee's copy of the waybill, the regulated article must be sufficiently described on the certificate or limited permit and on the waybill to identify the regulated article.

(b) The certificate or limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article must be furnished by the carrier to the consignee listed on the certificate or limited permit upon arrival at the location provided on the certificate or limited permit.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

§ 301.32-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays) will be furnished without cost. The user will be responsible for all costs and charges arising from inspection and other services provided outside normal business hours.

§ 301.32-10 Treatments.

Treatment schedules listed in part 305 of this chapter to destroy fruit flies are authorized for use on regulated articles. The following treatments also may be used for the regulated articles indicated:

(a) *Soil within the dripline of plants that are producing or have produced regulated articles listed § 301.32(a) or (b).* The following soil treatments may be used: Apply diazinon at the rate of 5 pounds active ingredient per acre to the soil within the dripline with sufficient water to wet the soil to at least a depth of 0.5 inch. Both immersion and pour-on treatment procedures are also acceptable.

(b) *Premises.* Fields, groves, or areas that are located within a quarantined area but outside the infested core area and that produce regulated articles may receive regular treatments with either malathion or spinosad bait spray as an alternative to treating fruits and vegetables as provided in part 305 of this chapter. These treatments must take place at 6- to 10-day intervals, starting a sufficient time before harvest (but not less than 30 days before harvest) to allow for development of fruit fly egg and larvae. Determination

⁶See footnote 3 to § 301.32-5(a).

of the time period must be based on the day degrees model for the specific fruit fly. Once treatment has begun, it must continue through the harvest period. The malathion bait spray treatment must be applied by aircraft or ground equipment at a rate of 2.4 oz of technical grade malathion and 9.6 oz of protein hydrolysate per acre. The spinosad bait spray treatment must be applied by aircraft or ground equipment at a rate of 0.01 oz of a USDA-approved spinosad formulation and 48 oz of protein hydrolysate per acre. For ground applications, the mixture may be diluted with water to improve coverage.

Subpart—Black Stem Rust

SOURCE: 54 FR 32791, Aug. 10, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.38 Notice of quarantine; restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.

The conterminous 48 States and the District of Columbia are quarantined in order to prevent the spread of black stem rust. No person shall move interstate any regulated article except in accordance with this subpart.¹

[54 FR 32791, Aug. 10, 1989, as amended at 66 FR 21050, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.38–1 Definitions.

In this subpart the following definitions apply:

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Black stem rust. The disease commonly known as the black stem rust of grains (*Puccinia graminis*).

¹Any properly identified employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is authorized to stop and inspect persons and means of conveyance, and to seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to destroy, or otherwise dispose of regulated articles as provided in sections 414 and 421 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714 and 7731).

Certificate. A document in which an inspector, or a person operating under a compliance agreement, affirms that a specified regulated article has met the criteria in § 301.38–5(b) of this subpart and may be moved interstate to any destination.

Clonally propagated. Reproduced asexually through cuttings, tissue culture, suckers, or crown division. For the purposes of this subpart, a *Berberis* plant will be considered clonally propagated only if its parent stock is, or was derived from, a seed-propagated black stem rust-resistant plant of more than 2 years' growth.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between a State that is a protected area or that encompasses a protected area and a person who moves regulated articles interstate, or in a non-protected area between APHIS and such person, in which that person agrees to comply with this subpart.

Departmental permit. A document issued by the Administrator in which he or she affirms that interstate movement of the regulated article identified on the document is for scientific or experimental purposes, and that the regulated article is eligible for interstate movement under the conditions specified on the Departmental permit and found by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the introduction of rust-susceptible varieties of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* into protected areas.

Inspector. Any APHIS employee or other person authorized by the Administrator in accordance with law to enforce this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement into or through a protected area of regulated articles not eligible for certification under this subpart to a specified destination outside the protected area.

Moved (movement, move). Shipped, offered to a common carrier for shipment, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved. “Movement” and “move” shall be construed in accordance with this definition.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint stock company, partnership, society, or any other legal entity.

Protected area. Those States or counties designated in § 301.38-3(d) of this subpart.

Rust-resistant plants. All plants of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia*, and their progeny, that have proven resistant to black stem rust during testing by the United States Department of Agriculture,² and that are listed as rust-resistant under § 301.38-2 (a)(1) and (a)(2).

Rust-susceptible plants. All plants of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* not listed as rust-resistant under § 301.38-2 (a)(1) and (a)(2).

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.38-2 (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this subpart or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.38-2(a)(4) of this subpart.

Seedling. Any plant of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* grown from seed and having less than 2 years' growth.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory or possession of the United States.

Two years' growth. The growth of a plant during all growing seasons of 2 successive calendar years.

[54 FR 32791, Aug. 10, 1989; 54 FR 38494, Sept. 18, 1989; 67 FR 8178, Feb. 22, 2002; 71 FR 5778, Feb. 3, 2006]

²Testing is performed by the Agricultural Research Service of USDA as follows: In a greenhouse, the suspect plant, or test subject, is placed under a screen with a control plant, i.e., a known rust-susceptible variety of *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, or *Mahonia*. Infected wheat stems, a primary host of black stem rust, are placed on top of the screen. The plants are moistened and maintained in 100% humidity, causing the spores to swell and fall on the plants lying under the screen. The plants are then observed for 7 days at 20–80% relative humidity. This test procedure is repeated 12 times. If in all 12 tests, the rust-susceptible plant shows signs of infection after 7 days and the test plants do not, USDA will declare the test plant variety rust-resistant. The tests must be performed on new growth, just as the leaves are unfolding.

§ 301.38-2 Regulated articles.

(a) The following are regulated articles:³

(1) All plants, seeds, fruits, and other plant parts capable of propagation from the following rust-resistant *Berberis* species and varieties.

B. aggregata × *B. wilsoniae* 'Pirate King'
B. 'Amstelveen'
B. aridocalida
B. beania
B. burifolia
B. burifolia nana
B. calliantha
B. candidula
B. candidula 'Amstelveen'
B. candidula × *B. verruculosa* 'Amstelveen'
B. cavallieri
B. chenaultii
B. chanaultii 'Apricot Queen'
B. circumserrata
B. concinna
B. coxii
B. darwini
B. dasystachya
B. dubia
B. feddeana
B. formosana
B. franchetiana
B. gagnepainii
B. gagnepainii 'Chenault'
B. gilgiana
B. gladwynensis
B. gladwynensis 'William Penn'
B. gyalica
B. heterophylla
B. horvathi
B. hybrido-gagnepainii
B. insignis
B. integerrima 'Wallichs Purple'
B. julianae
B. julianae 'Nana'
B. julianae 'Spring Glory'
B. koreana
B. koreana × *B. thunbergii* hybrid *Bailse*
B. koreana × *B. thunbergii* hybrid *Tara*
B. lempergiana
B. lepidifolia
B. linearifolia
B. linearifolia var. 'Orange King'
B. lologensis

³Permit and other requirements for the interstate movement of black stem rust organisms are contained in part 330 of this chapter.

- B. lologensis* 'Mystery Fire'
B. manipurana
B. media 'Park Jewel'
B. media 'Red Jewel'
B. mentorensis
B. pallens
B. poiretii 'BJG 073', 'MTA'
B. potanini
B. Renton
B. replicata
B. sanguinea
B. sargentiana
B. sikkimensis
B. soulieana 'Claret Cascade'
B. stenophylla
B. stenophylla diversifolia
B. stenophylla gracilis
B. stenophylla irwini
B. stenophylla nana compacta
B. taliensis
B. telomaica artisepala
B. thunbergii
B. thunbergii 'Admiration'
B. thunbergii 'Antares'
B. thunbergii argenteo marginata
B. thunbergii atropurpurea
B. thunbergii atropurpurea erecta
B. thunbergii atropurpurea erecta Marshalli
B. thunbergii atropurpurea 'Golden Ring'
B. thunbergii atropurpurea 'Inter-media'
B. thunbergii atropurpurea 'Knight Burgundy'
B. thunbergii atropurpurea 'Moretti Select'
B. thunbergii atropurpurea nana
B. thunbergii atropurpurea 'Redbird'
B. thunbergii atropurpurea 'Rose Glow'
B. thunbergii aurea
B. thunbergii 'Aurea Nana'
B. thunbergii 'Bagatelle'
B. thunbergii 'Bailgreen' (Jade Carousel™)
B. thunbergii 'Bailone'
B. thunbergii 'Bailone' (Ruby Carousel®)
B. thunbergii 'Bailtwo'
B. thunbergii 'Bailtwo' (Burgundy Carousel®)
B. thunbergii 'Bonanza Gold'
B. thunbergii 'Concorde'
B. thunbergii 'Crimson Ruby'
B. thunbergii 'Crimson Pygmy'
B. thunbergii 'Criruzam' Crimson Ruby™
B. thunbergii 'Dwarf Jewell'
B. thunbergii erecta
B. thunbergii 'Fireball'
B. thunbergii 'globe'
B. thunbergii 'golden'
B. thunbergii 'Golden Carpet'
B. thunbergii 'Golden Devine'
B. thunbergii 'Golden Pygmy'
B. thunbergii 'Golden Rocket'
B. thunbergii 'Golden Ruby'
B. thunbergii 'Green Carpet'
B. thunbergii 'Harlequin'
B. thunbergii 'Helmond Pillar'
B. thunbergii 'Kobold'
B. thunbergii 'Lime Glow'
B. thunbergii 'Lustre Green'
B. thunbergii 'Maria'
B. thunbergii maximowiczii
B. thunbergii 'Midruzam' Midnight Ruby™
B. thunbergii minor
B. thunbergii 'Monlers'
B. thunbergii 'Monomb'
B. thunbergii 'Monry'
B. thunbergii 'Orange Rocket'
B. thunbergii 'Painter's Palette'
B. thunbergii 'Pink Queen'
B. thunbergii pluriflora
B. thunbergii 'Pow Wow'
B. thunbergii 'Red Carpet'
B. thunbergii 'Red Rocket'
B. thunbergii 'Rosy Rocket'
B. thunbergii 'Royal Burgundy'
B. thunbergii 'Royal Cloak'
B. thunbergii 'Sparkle'
B. thunbergii 'Sparkler'
B. thunbergii 'Talago'
B. thunbergii 'Thornless'
B. thunbergii 'Tiny Gold'
B. thunbergii 'Upright Jewell'
B. thunbergii variegata
B. thunbergii xanthocarpa
B. thunbergii 'Bailsel' (Golden Carousel®)
B. thunbergii 'Tara' (Emerald Carousel®)
B. triacanthophora
B. triculosa
B. verruculosa
B. virgatorum
B. workingensis
B. xanthoxylon
B. xcarminea 'Pirate King'
B. xfrickartii 'Amstelveen'
 (2) All plants, seedlings, seeds, fruits, and other plant parts capable of propagation from the following rust-resistant *Mahoberberis* and *Mahonia* species and varieties, except *Mahonia* cuttings for decorative purposes:

(i) Genus *Mahoberberis*:*M. aquicandidula**M. aquifolium* 'Smaragd'*M. aquisargentiae**M. miethkeana**M.* × 'Magic'(ii) Genus *Mahonia*:*M. amplexens**M. aquifolium**M. aquifolium atropurpurea**M. aquifolium compacta**M. aquifolium compacta* 'John Muir'*M. aquifolium* 'Donewell'*M. aquifolium* 'Kings Ransom'*M. aquifolium* 'Orangee Flame'*M. aquifolium* 'Undulata'*M. aquifolium* 'Winter Sun'*M.* 'Arthur Menzies'*M. bealei**M. dictyota**M. fortunei**M.* 'Golden Abundance'*M. japonica**M. japonica* × *M. lomariifolia* 'Charity'*M. lomariifolia**M. nervosa**M. pinnata**M. pinnata* 'Ken Hartman'*M. piperiana**M. pumila**M. repens**M.* × *media* 'Charity'*M.* × *media* 'Winter Sun'

(3) All plants, seeds, fruits, and other plant parts capable of propagation from rust-susceptible species and varieties of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia*, except *Mahonia* cuttings for decorative purposes.

(4) Any other product or article not listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section that an inspector determines presents a risk of spread of black stem rust. The inspector must notify the person in possession of the product or article that it is subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(b) A person may request that an additional rust-resistant variety be added to paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section. The person requesting that a rust-resistant variety be added to paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section must provide APHIS with a description of the variety, including a written description and color pictures that can be used by an inspector to clearly identify

the variety and distinguish it from other varieties.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0186)

[67 FR 8179, Feb. 22, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 5778, Feb. 3, 2006; 72 FR 32167, June 12, 2007; 72 FR 72233, Dec. 20, 2007]

§ 301.38-3 Protected areas.

(a) The Administrator may designate as a protected area in paragraph (d) of this section any State that has eradicated rust-susceptible plants of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* under the cooperative Federal-State eradication program. In addition, the State must employ personnel with responsibility for the issuance and withdrawal of certificates in accordance with § 301.38-5, and maintain and enforce an inspection program under which every plant nursery within the State is inspected at least once each year to ensure that they are free of rust-susceptible plants. During the requisite nursery inspections, all nursery stock shall be examined to determine that it consists only of rust-resistant varieties of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia*, and that the plants are true to type. Plants that do not meet this criteria must be destroyed.

(b) The Administrator may designate as a protected area any county within a State, rather than the entire State, if areas within the State have eradicated rust-susceptible plants of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* under the cooperative Federal-State program, and;

(1) The State employs personnel with responsibility for the issuance and withdrawal of certificates in accordance with § 301.38-5;

(2) The State is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles that are equivalent to those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated articles, as determined by the Administrator; and

(3) The State maintains and enforces an inspection program under which every plant nursery within the county is inspected at least once each year to ensure that plant nurseries within that area are free of rust-susceptible plants of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*,

and *Mahonia*. During the requisite nursery inspections, all nursery stock shall be examined to determine that it consists only of rust-resistant varieties of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia*, and that the plants are true to type. Plants that do not meet this criteria must be destroyed.

(c) All seed used to propagate plants of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* in protected areas, and all seed used to propagate plants of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* that are certified as rust-resistant for interstate movement into protected areas, must be produced at properties where a State inspector has verified that no wild or domesticated rust-susceptible plants are growing at or within one-half mile of the property.⁴

(d) The following are designated as protected areas:

(1) The States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

(2) The following counties in the State of Washington: Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan,

Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, Yakima.

(e) Each State that is a protected area or that encompasses a protected area must submit annually to the Administrator a written statement, signed by an inspector, assuring APHIS that all nursery inspections have been performed in accordance with this section. The statement must be submitted by January 1st of each year, and must include a list of the nurseries inspected and found free of rust-susceptible plants.

(f) The Administrator may remove a protected area from the list of designated protected areas in paragraph (d) of this section if he or she determines that it no longer meets the criteria of paragraph (a) or (b)(1) through (3) of this section. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice for the hearing shall be adopted by the Administrator.

[54 FR 32791, Aug. 10, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 29558, July 20, 1990; 57 FR 3118, Jan. 28, 1992; 71 FR 5778, Feb. 3, 2006]

§ 301.38-4 Interstate movement of regulated articles.

(a) *Non-protected areas.* Interstate movement of regulated articles into or through any State or area that is not designated as a protected area under § 301.38-3(d) is allowed without restriction under this subpart.

(b) *Protected areas.* (1) *Prohibited movement.* The following regulated articles are prohibited from moving interstate into or through any protected area:

(i) All rust-susceptible *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* plants, seeds, fruits, and other plant parts capable of propagation, except *Mahonia* cuttings for decorative purposes.

(ii) All seed-propagated plants of the *Berberis* species and varieties designated as rust-resistant in § 301.38-2(a)(1) of this subpart that are of less than 2 years' growth, and any seeds, fruits, and other plant parts capable of propagation from such plants.

(2) *Restricted movement.* The following regulated articles may be moved interstate into or through a protected area with a certificate issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.38-5 and 301.38-7 of this subpart:

⁴Persons performing the inspections must be able to recognize rust-susceptible varieties of *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia*. Inspectors must work side by side, 10 to 20 feet apart, and walk outward away from the property a distance of one-half mile measured from the edge of the property, and observe all plants growing in the half-mile band. The distance between the inspectors may vary within this range, depending upon the visibility of the plant growth. In areas with low brush and flat terrain, the inspectors may be the maximum distance of 20 feet apart if they can observe all plants growing within 10 feet of them. In areas of high plant growth or hilly terrain, the inspectors must be closer together due to limited or obstructed visibility. Inspectors must observe all plants growing between themselves and the mid-point of the distance between themselves and the next inspector. This process must be repeated so that the entire band, measured from the border of the property to the circumference of an imaginary circle having the property as its mid-point, is visually inspected in this manner.

(i) Seed-propagated plants of at least 2 years' growth, clonally propagated plants of any age, seeds, fruits, and other plant parts capable of propagation of the *Berberis* species and varieties designated as rust-resistant in § 301.38-2(a)(1) of this subpart;

(ii) Plants, seeds, fruits, and other plant parts capable of propagation of the *Mahoberberis* and *Mahonia* species and varieties designated as rust-resistant in § 301.38-2(a)(2) of this subpart.

(c) An inspector may issue a limited permit to allow a regulated article not eligible for certification under § 301.38-4(b)(2) to move interstate into or through a protected area to a specified destination that is stated in the permit and is outside the protected area, if the requirements of all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines are met. A regulated article moved interstate under a limited permit must be placed in a closed sealed container that prevents unauthorized removal of the regulated article, and that remains sealed until the regulated article reaches the final destination stated in the permit. At the final destination, the sealed container must be opened only in the presence of an inspector or with the authorization of an inspector obtained expressly for that shipment.

(d) The United States Department of Agriculture may move any regulated article interstate into or through a protected area in accordance with the conditions determined necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of black stem rust in protected areas, as specified in a Departmental permit issued for this purpose.

[54 FR 32791, Aug. 10, 1989, as amended at 67 FR 8180, Feb. 22, 2002; 71 FR 5778, Feb. 3, 2006]

§ 301.38-5 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles: issuance and cancellation of certificates.

(a) Any person, other than a person authorized to issue certificates under paragraph (c) of this section, who desires to move interstate a regulated article that must be accompanied by a certificate under § 301.38-4(b), shall, as far in advance of the desired interstate movement as possible (and no less than 48 hours before the desired interstate

movement), request an inspector⁵ to issue a certificate. To expedite the issuance of a certificate, an inspector may direct that the regulated articles be assembled in a manner that facilitates inspection.

(b) An inspector may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if he or she:

(1) Determines, upon examination, that the regulated article may be moved interstate in accordance with this subpart; and

(2) Determines that the regulated article may be moved interstate in accordance with all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(c) Certificates for interstate movement of regulated articles may be issued by an inspector to a person operating under a compliance agreement for use with subsequent shipments of regulated articles to facilitate their movement. A person operating under a compliance agreement must make the determinations set forth in paragraph (b) of this section before shipping any regulated articles.

(d) Any certificate that has been issued may be withdrawn by an inspector, orally or in writing, if he or she determines that the holder of the certificate has not complied with the conditions of this subpart for the use of the certificate. If the withdrawal is oral, the inspector will confirm the withdrawal and the reasons for the withdrawal, in writing, within 20 days of oral notification of the withdrawal. Any person whose certificate has been withdrawn may appeal the decision, in writing within 10 days after receiving written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate was wrongfully withdrawn. A hearing will

⁵Services of an inspector may be requested by contacting a local APHIS office (listed in telephone directories under Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection and Quarantine). The addresses and telephone numbers of local offices may also be obtained by writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

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be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. An appeal shall be granted or denied, in writing, as promptly as circumstances allow, and the reasons for the decision shall be stated. In a non-protected area, appeal shall be made to the Administrator. The Administrator shall adopt rules of practice for the hearing. The certificate will remain withdrawn pending decision of the appeal.

[54 FR 32791, Aug. 10, 1989, as amended at 59 FR 67608, Dec. 30, 1994; 67 FR 8180, Feb. 22, 2002]

§ 301.38-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Any State may enter into a written compliance agreement with any person who grows or handles regulated articles in a protected area, or moves interstate regulated articles from a protected area, under which that person agrees to comply with this subpart, to provide inspectors with information concerning the source of any regulated articles acquired each year, and to prevent the unauthorized use of certificates issued for future use under the compliance agreement.⁶

(b) A compliance agreement may be cancelled by an inspector, orally or in writing, whenever he or she determines that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with the agreement or this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed, in writing, within 20 days of oral notification of the cancellation. Any person whose compliance agreement has been cancelled may appeal the decision, in writing, within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully cancelled. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict

⁶In non-protected areas, compliance agreements may be arranged by contacting a local office of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection and Quarantine, or by writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

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as to any material fact. An appeal shall be granted or denied, in writing, as promptly as circumstances allow, and the reasons for the decision shall be stated. In a non-protected area, appeal shall be made to the Administrator. The Administrator shall adopt rules of practice for the hearing. The compliance agreement will remain cancelled pending decision of the appeal.

[54 FR 32791, Aug. 10, 1989; 54 FR 38494, Sept. 18, 1989, as amended at 57 FR 3118, Jan. 28, 1992; 59 FR 67608, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 301.38-7 Attachment and disposition of certificates.

(a) The certificate required for the interstate movement of a regulated article must, at all times during the interstate movement, be attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article except as follows:

(1) The certificate may be attached to the regulated article itself if it is not in container; or

(2) The certificate may be attached to the accompanying waybill or other shipping document if the regulated article is identified and described on the certificate or waybill.

(b) The carrier must furnish the certificate to the consignee at the destination of the regulated article.

§ 301.38-8 Costs and charges.

The services of an inspector⁴ during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., will be furnished without cost to persons requiring the services. The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any other costs or charges.

[54 FR 32791, Aug. 10, 1989; 54 FR 38494, Sept. 18, 1989]

Subpart—Gypsy Moth

SOURCE: 58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.45 Notice of quarantine; restriction on interstate movement of specified regulated articles.

(a) *Notice of quarantine.* Pursuant to the provisions of , sections 411, 412, 414, 431, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7714, 7751, and 7754),

the Secretary of Agriculture hereby quarantines the States of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin in order to prevent the spread of the gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar* (Linnaeus), a dangerous insect injurious to forests and shade trees and not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States; and establishes regulations governing the interstate movement from generally infested areas of the quarantined States of regulated articles and outdoor household articles defined in § 301.45-1.

(b) *Restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles and outdoor household articles.* No common carrier or other person may move interstate from any generally infested area any regulated article or outdoor household article except in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this subpart.

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 29287, May 30, 1997; 63 FR 38280, July 16, 1998; 66 FR 21050, Apr. 27, 2001; 66 FR 37114, July 17, 2001]

§ 301.45-1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be construed as the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (APHIS).

Associated equipment. Articles associated and moved with mobile homes and recreational vehicles, such as, but not limited to, awnings, tents, outdoor furniture, trailer blocks, and trailer skirts.

Bark. The tough outer covering of the woody stems of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants as distinguished from the cambium and inner wood.

Bark products. Products containing pieces of bark including bark chips, bark nuggets, bark mulch, and bark compost.

Certificate. A Plant Protection and Quarantine-approved form, stamp, or document issued and signed by an inspector, or by a qualified certified applicator or by any other person operating in accordance with a compliance agreement, affirming that a specified regulated article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with this subpart.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

Effectively diminishing. An eradication program is considered to be effectively diminishing the gypsy moth population of an area if the results of two successive annual Federal or State delimiting trapping surveys of the area conducted in accordance with Section II, "Survey Procedures—Gypsy Moth," of the Gypsy Moth Treatment Manual show that the average number of gypsy moths caught per trap in the second delimiting survey (when comparable geographical areas and trapping densities are used) is: (1) Less than 10, and (2) less than the average number of gypsy moths caught per trap in the first survey.

Eradication program. A program that uses pesticide application, biological controls, or other methods with the goal of eliminating gypsy moth from a particular area.

General infestation. (1) The detection of gypsy moth egg masses through visual inspection by an inspector during a 10-minute walk through the area; however, it does not include the presence of gypsy moth egg masses which are found as a result of hitchhiking on transitory means of conveyance; or

(2) The detection of gypsy moth through multiple catches of adult gypsy moths at multiple trapping locations in the area over a period of 2 or more consecutive years, if the Administrator determines, after consulting with the State plant regulatory official, that gypsy moth is established in the area.

Generally infested area. Any State, or portion thereof, listed as a generally infested area in §301.45-3 or temporarily designated as a generally infested area in accordance with §301.45-2(c).

Gypsy moth. The live insect known as the gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar* (Linnaeus), in any life stage (egg, larva, pupa, adult).

Inspector. Any employee of APHIS, a State government, or any other person, authorized by the Administrator in accordance with law to enforce the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart. A person operating under a compliance agreement is not an inspector.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document in which an inspector or a person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that the regulated article identified on the document is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with §301.45-5 only to the specified destination and only in accordance with the specified conditions.

Mobile home. Any vehicle, other than a recreational vehicle, designed to serve, when parked, as a dwelling or place of business.

Move (movement, moved). Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved by any means. "Movement" and "moved" shall be construed in accordance with this definition.

OHA document. The self-inspection checklist portion of USDA-APHIS Program Aid Number 1329, "Don't Move Gypsy Moth," completed and signed by the owner of an outdoor household article (OHA) affirming that the owner has inspected the OHA for life stages of gypsy moth in accordance with the procedures in the program aid.

Outdoor household articles. Articles associated with a household that have been kept outside the home such as awnings, barbecue grills, bicycles, boats, dog houses, firewood, garden tools, hauling trailers, outdoor furniture and toys, recreational vehicles and associated equipment, and tents.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other organized group.

Qualified certified applicator. Any individual (1) certified pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136i) as a certified commercial applicator in a category allowing use of the restricted use pesticides Spray N Kill (EPA Registration No. 8730-30), Ficam W (EPA Registration No. 45639-1), and acephate (Orthene®); (2) who has attended and completed a workshop approved by the Administrator on the identification and treatment of gypsy moth life stages on outdoor household articles and mobile homes; and (3) who has entered into a compliance agreement in accordance with §301.45-6 of this part for the purpose of inspecting, treating, and issuing certificates for the movement of outdoor household articles and mobile homes.¹

Recreational vehicles. Highway vehicles, including pickup truck campers, one-piece motor homes, and travel trailers, designed to serve as temporary places of dwelling.

Regulated articles. (1) Trees without roots (e.g., Christmas trees), trees with roots, and shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, unless they are greenhouse grown throughout the year.

(2) Logs, pulpwood, and bark and bark products.

(3) Mobile homes and associated equipment.

(4) Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, when it is determined by an inspector that any life stage of gypsy moth is in proximity to such articles and the articles present a high risk of artificial spread of gypsy moth infestation and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

State. Any State, Territory, or District of the United States including Puerto Rico.

Treatment manual. The provisions currently contained in the Gypsy Moth Program Manual.²

¹Names of qualified certified applicators may be obtained from State departments of agriculture.

²The Gypsy Moth Program Manual may be viewed on the Internet at <http://>

Under the direction of. Monitoring treatments to assure compliance with the requirements in this subpart.

Under the direct supervision of a qualified certified applicator. An inspection or treatment is considered to be applied under the direct supervision of a qualified certified applicator if the inspection or treatment is performed by a person acting under the instructions of a qualified certified applicator who is available if and when needed, even though such qualified certified applicator is not physically present at the time and place the inspection or treatment occurred.

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 67608, Dec. 30, 1994; 67 FR 8464, Feb. 25, 2002; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005; 71 FR 40878, July 19, 2006; 72 FR 70764, Dec. 13, 2007]

§ 301.45-2 Authorization to designate and terminate designation of generally infested areas.

(a) Generally infested areas. The Administrator shall list as generally infested areas in § 301.45-3 each State or each portion thereof in which a gypsy moth general infestation has been found by an inspector, or each portion of a State which the Administrator deems necessary to regulate because of its proximity to infestation or its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities; Except that, an area shall not be listed as a generally infested area if the Administrator has determined that:

(1) The area is subject to a gypsy moth eradication program conducted by the Federal government or a State government in accordance with the Eradication, Suppression, and Slow the Spread alternative of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on Gypsy Moth Suppression and Eradication Projects that was filed with the United States Environmental Protection Agency on January 16, 1996; and,

(2) State or Federal delimiting trapping surveys conducted in accordance with Section II, "Survey Procedures—Gypsy Moth" of the Gypsy Moth Treatment Manual show that the average number of gypsy moths caught per trap is less than 10 and that the trapping

surveys show that the eradication program is effectively diminishing the gypsy moth population of the area.

(b) Less than an entire State will be designated as a generally infested area only if the Administrator has determined that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing a quarantine or regulation which imposes restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles which are substantially the same as those which are imposed with respect to the interstate movement of such articles under this subpart; and,

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a generally infested area will be adequate to prevent the artificial interstate spread of infestations of the gypsy moth.

(c) Temporary designation of areas as generally infested areas. The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any area in any State as a generally infested area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section. An inspector will give written notice of the designation to the owner or person in possession of the area and thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from such areas is subject to the applicable provisions of this subpart. As soon as practicable, each generally infested area will be added to the list in § 301.45-3 or the designation will be terminated by the Administrator or an authorized inspector, and notice thereof shall be given to the owner or person in possession of the areas.

(d) Termination of designation as a generally infested area. The Administrator shall terminate the designation of any area as a generally infested area whenever the Administrator determines that the area no longer requires designation under the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 72 FR 70764, Dec. 13, 2007]

§ 301.45-3 Generally infested areas.

(a) The areas described below are designated as generally infested areas:

CONNECTICUT

The entire State.

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DELAWARE

The entire State.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The entire district.

ILLINOIS

Cook County. The entire county.

Du Page County. The entire county.

Lake County. The entire county.

McHenry County. The entire county.

INDIANA

Allen County. The entire county.

De Kalb County. The entire county.

Elkhart County. The entire county.

LaGrange County. The entire county.

Noble County. The entire county.

Porter County. The entire county.

St. Joseph County. The entire county.

Steuben County. The entire county.

MAINE

Androscoggin County. The entire county.

Aroostook County. The townships of Glenwood Plantation, Houlton, New Limerick, Orient, Amity, Cary Plantation, Dyer Brook, Haynesville, Hodgdon, Linneus, Oakfield, Forkstown, Township of T2 R4 WELS, Township of T3 R3 WELS, Township of T4 R3 WELS and Township of TA R2 WELS.

Cumberland County. The entire county.

Franklin County. Eustis area.

Hancock County. The entire county.

Kennebec County. The entire county.

Knox County. The entire county.

Lincoln County. The entire county.

Oxford County. The townships of Adamstown, Albany, Andover, Andover North, Andover West, Batchelders Grant, Bethel, Brownfield, Buckfield, Byron, Canton, Denmark, Dixfield, Fryeburg, Gilead, Grafton, Greenwood, Hanover, Hartford, Hebron, Hiram, Lincoln Plantation, Lovell, Lower Cupsuptic, Magalloway Plantation, Mason Plantation, Mexico, Milton Plantation, Newry, Norway, Oxford, Paris, Parkerstown, Peru, Porter, Richardsontown, Riley, Roxbury, Rumford, Stoneham, Stow, Sumner, Sweden, Upton, Waterford, Woodstock, C, and C Surplus.

Penobscot County. Pattern area.

Piscataquis County. The townships of Shirley, Ellitsville, Greenville, T7R9 NWP, Katahdin Iron Works, TBR11 WELS, TBR10 WELS, TAR11 WELS, TAD10 WELS, Veazie Gore, T1R11 WELS, T1R10 WELS, and TrR10 WELS.

Sagadahoc County. The entire county.

Somerset County. The Township of East Moxie.

Waldo County. The entire county.

Washington County. The entire county.

York County. The entire county.

MARYLAND

The entire State.

MASSACHUSETTS

The entire State.

MICHIGAN

The entire State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The entire State.

NEW JERSEY

The entire State.

NEW YORK

The entire State.

NORTH CAROLINA

Currituck County. The entire county.

Dare County. The area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of State Road 1208 and Roanoke Sound; then easterly along this road to its junction with State Road 1206; then southerly along this road to its intersection with U.S. Highway Business 158; then easterly along an imaginary line to its intersection with the Atlantic Ocean; then northwesterly along the coastline to its intersection with the Dare-Currituck County line; then westerly along this county line to its intersection with the Currituck Sound; then southeasterly along this sound to the point of beginning.

OHIO

Ashland County. The entire county.

Ashtabula County. The entire county.

Belmont County. The entire county.

Carroll County. The entire county.

Columbiana County. The entire county.

Coshocton County. The entire county.
Cuyahoga County. The entire county.
Defiance County. The entire county.
Delaware County. The entire county.
Erie County. The entire county.
Fairfield County. The entire county.
Franklin County. The entire county.
Fulton County. The entire county.
Geauga County. The entire county.
Guernsey County. The entire county.
Harrison County. The entire county.
Henry County. The entire county.
Hocking County. The entire county.
Holmes County. The entire county.
Huron County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Knox County. The entire county.
Lake County. The entire county.
Licking County. The entire county.
Lorain County. The entire county.
Lucas County. The entire county.
Mahoning County. The entire county.
Medina County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Morgan County. The entire county.
Morrow County. The entire county.
Muskingum County. The entire county.
Noble County. The entire county.
Ottawa County. The entire county.
Perry County. The entire county.
Portage County. The entire county.
Richland County. The entire county.
Sandusky County. The entire county.
Seneca County. The entire county.
Stark County. The entire county.
Summit County. The entire county.
Trumbull County. The entire county.
Tuscarawas County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.
Wayne County. The entire county.
Williams County. The entire county.
Wood County. The entire county.

PENNSYLVANIA

The entire State.

RHODE ISLAND

The entire State.

VERMONT

The entire State.

VIRGINIA

City of Alexandria. The entire city.
City of Bedford. The entire city.
City of Buena Vista. The entire city.
City of Charlottesville. The entire city.
City of Chesapeake. The entire city.

City of Colonial Heights. The entire city.
City of Danville. The entire city.
City of Emporia. The entire city.
City of Fairfax. The entire city.
City of Falls Church. The entire city.
City of Franklin. The entire city.
City of Fredericksburg. The entire city.
City of Hampton. The entire city.
City of Harrisonburg. The entire city.
City of Hopewell. The entire city.
City of Lexington. The entire city.
City of Lynchburg. The entire city.
City of Manassas. The entire city.
City of Manassas Park. The entire city.
City of Newport News. The entire city.
City of Norfolk. The entire city.
City of Petersburg. The entire city.
City of Poquoson. The entire city.
City of Portsmouth. The entire city.
City of Richmond. The entire city.
City of Roanoke. The entire city.
City of Salem. The entire city.
City of South Boston. The entire city.
City of Staunton. The entire city.
City of Suffolk. The entire city.
City of Virginia Beach. The entire city.
City of Waynesboro. The entire city.
City of Williamsburg. The entire city.
City of Winchester. The entire city.
Accomack County. The entire county.
Albemarle County. The entire county.
Alleghany County. The entire county.
Amelia County. The entire county.
Amherst County. The entire county.
Appomattox County. The entire county.
Arlington County. The entire county.
Augusta County. The entire county.
Bath County. The entire county.
Bedford County. The entire county.
Botetourt County. The entire county.
Brunswick County. The entire county.
Buckingham County. The entire county.
Campbell County. The entire county.
Caroline County. The entire county.
Charles City County. The entire county.
Charlotte County. The entire county.
Chesterfield County. The entire county.
Clarke County. The entire county.
Craig County. The entire county.
Culpeper County. The entire county.
Cumberland County. The entire county.
Dinwiddie County. The entire county.
Essex County. The entire county.
Fairfax County. The entire county.
Fauquier County. The entire county.
Fluvanna County. The entire county.
Frederick County. The entire county.
Giles County. The entire county.
Gloucester County. The entire county.

Goochland County. The entire county.
Greene County. The entire county.
Greensville County. The entire county.
Halifax County. The entire county.
Hanover County. The entire county.
Henrico County. The entire county.
Highland County. The entire county.
Isle of Wight County. The entire county.
James City County. The entire county.
King and Queen County. The entire county.
King George County. The entire county.
King William County. The entire county.
Lancaster County. The entire county.
Loudoun County. The entire county.
Louisa County. The entire county.
Lunenburg County. The entire county.
Madison County. The entire county.
Mathews County. The entire county.
Mecklenburg County. The entire county.
Middlesex County. The entire county.
Montgomery County. The entire county.
Nelson County. The entire county.
New Kent County. The entire county.
Northampton County. The entire county.
Northumberland County. The entire county.
Nottoway County. The entire county.
Orange County. The entire county.
Page County. The entire county.
Pittsylvania County. The entire county.
Powhatan County. The entire county.
Prince Edward County. The entire county.
Prince George County. The entire county.
Prince William County. The entire county.
Rappahannock County. The entire county.
Richmond County. The entire county.
Roanoke County. The entire county.
Rockbridge County. The entire county.
Rockingham County. The entire county.
Shenandoah County. The entire county.
Southampton County. The entire county.
Spotsylvania County. The entire county.
Stafford County. The entire county.
Surry County. The entire county.
Sussex County. The entire county.
Warren County. The entire county.
Westmoreland County. The entire county.
York County. The entire county.

WEST VIRGINIA

Barbour County. The entire county.
Berkeley County. The entire county.
Braxton County. The entire county.
Brooke County. The entire county.
Calhoun County. The entire county.
Doddridge County. The entire county.
Gilmer County. The entire county.
Grant County. The entire county.
Greenbrier County. The entire county.
Hampshire County. The entire county.
Harrison County. The entire county.
Hancock County. The entire county.
Hardy County. The entire county.
Jackson County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Lewis County. The entire county.
Marion County. The entire county.
Marshall County. The entire county.
Mineral County. The entire county.
Monongalia County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Morgan County. The entire county.
Nicholas County. The entire county.
Ohio County. The entire county.
Pendleton County. The entire county.
Pleasants County. The entire county.
Pocahontas County. The entire county.
Preston County. The entire county.
Randolph County. The entire county.
Ritchie County. The entire county.
Taylor County. The entire county.
Tucker County. The entire county.
Tyler County. The entire county.
Upshur County. The entire county.
Webster County. The entire county.
Wetzel County. The entire county.
Wirt County. The entire county.
Wood County. The entire county.

WISCONSIN

Adams County. The entire county.
Brown County. The entire county.
Calumet County. The entire county.
Columbia County. The entire county.
Dane County. The entire county.
Dodge County. The entire county.
Door County. The entire county.
Florence County. The entire county.
Fond du Lac County. The entire county.
Forest County. The entire county.
Green Lake County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Juneau County. The entire county.
Kenosha County. The entire county.
Kewaunee County. The entire county.
Langlade County. The entire county.
Lincoln County. The entire county.
Manitowoc County. The entire county.

Marathon County. The entire county.
Marinette County. The entire county.
Marquette County. The entire county.
Menominee County. The entire county.
Milwaukee County. The entire county.
Oconto County. The entire county.
Oneida County. The entire county.
Outagamie County. The entire county.
Ozaukee County. The entire county.
Portage County. The entire county.
Racine County. The entire county.
Rock County. The entire county.
Sauk County. The entire county.
Shawano County. The entire county.
Sheboygan County. The entire county.
Vilas County. The entire county.
Walworth County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.
Waukesha County. The entire county.
Waupaca County. The entire county.
Waushara County. The entire county.
Winnebago County. The entire county.
Wood County. The entire county.

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 46902, Sept. 13, 1994; 62 FR 29287, May 30, 1997; 62 FR 36646, July 9, 1997; 63 FR 25748, May 11, 1998; 63 FR 38280, July 16, 1998; 64 FR 40510, July 27, 1999; 66 FR 37114, July 17, 2001; 67 FR 41810, June 20, 2002; 69 FR 31723, June 7, 2004; 71 FR 25064, Apr. 28, 2006; 71 FR 53547, Sept. 12, 2006; 71 FR 66830, Nov. 17, 2006; 74 FR 48002, Sept. 21, 2009]

§ 301.45-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles and outdoor household articles from generally infested areas.

(a) Regulated articles and outdoor household articles from generally infested areas. (1) A regulated article, except for an article moved in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, shall not be moved interstate from any generally infested area into or through any area that is not generally infested unless a certificate or permit has been issued and attached to such regulated article in accordance with §§ 301.45-5 and 301.45-8.³

(2) An outdoor household article shall not be moved interstate from any generally infested area into or through any area that is not generally infested unless a certificate or OHA document has been issued and attached to such

outdoor household article in accordance with §§ 301.45-5 and 301.45-8.

(b) A regulated article originating outside of any generally infested area may be moved interstate directly through any generally infested area without a certificate or permit if the point of origin of the article is clearly indicated by shipping documents, its identity has been maintained, and it has been safeguarded against infestation while in any generally infested area during the months of April through August. The articles must be safeguarded by a covering adequate to prevent access by any gypsy moth life stages.

(c) A regulated article originating in a generally infested area may be moved interstate from a generally infested area without a certificate if it complies with (1) or (2) of this paragraph:

(1) The article is moved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, and:

(i) Is moved pursuant to a permit issued for each article by the Administrator;

(ii) Is moved in accordance with conditions specified on the permit and found by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the dissemination of the gypsy moth, i.e., conditions of treatment, processing, shipment, and disposal; and

(iii) Is moved with a tag or label securely attached to the outside of the container containing the article or securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, and with such tag or label bearing a permit number corresponding to the number of the permit issued for such article.

(2) The article is logs, pulpwood, or bark and bark products, and the person moving the article has attached a signed accurate statement to the waybill or other shipping documents accompanying the article stating that he or she has inspected the article in accordance with the Gypsy Moth Program Manual no more than 5 days prior to the date of movement and has found no life stages of gypsy moth on the article.

³Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines must also be met.

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005; 71 FR 40878, July 19, 2006; 72 FR 70764, Dec. 13, 2007]

§ 301.45-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates, limited permits, and outdoor household article documents.

(a) A certificate may be issued by an inspector for the movement of a regulated article or an outdoor household article (OHA) if the inspector determines that it is eligible for certification for movement to any destination under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such article and:

(1) It has originated in noninfested premises in a generally infested area and has not been exposed to the gypsy moth while within the generally infested area; or

(2) The inspector inspects the article no more than 5 days prior to the date of movement during the months of April through August (14 days prior to the date of movement from September through March) and finds it to be free of the gypsy moth; or

(3) It has been treated under the direction of an inspector to destroy the gypsy moth in accordance with the treatment manual and part 305 of this chapter; or

(4) It has been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that no infestation would be transmitted thereby as determined by an inspector.

(b) Limited permits may be issued by an inspector to allow interstate movement of any regulated article under this subpart to specified destinations for specified handling, utilization, processing, or treatment in accordance with the treatment manual, when, upon evaluation of all of the circumstances involved in each case, the Administrator determines that such movement will not result in the spread of the gypsy moth because life stages of the moths will be destroyed by such specified handling, utilization, processing or treatment, or the pest will not survive in areas to which shipped, and the requirements of all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines have been met.

(c) Certificate and limited permit forms may be issued by an inspector to any person for use for subsequent shipments of regulated articles provided the person is operating under a compli-

ance agreement. Any person operating under a compliance agreement may reproduce the forms as needed to attach them to regulated articles moved under a compliance agreement. Any person operating under a compliance agreement may execute and issue the certificate forms or reproduction of such forms, for the interstate movement of regulated articles from the premises of such person identified in the compliance agreement, if the person has treated such regulated articles as specified in the compliance agreement, and if the regulated articles are eligible for certification for movement to any destination under all applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines. Any person operating under a compliance agreement may execute and issue the limited permit forms, or reproductions of such forms, for the interstate movement of regulated articles to specified destinations when an inspector has made the determinations specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) A certificate may be issued by a qualified certified applicator for the interstate movement of any outdoor household article or mobile home if such qualified certified applicator determines the following:

(1) That the article has been inspected by the qualified certified applicator and found to be free of any life stage of the gypsy moth; or

(2) That the article has been treated by, or treated under the direct supervision of, the qualified certified applicator to destroy any life stage of the gypsy moth in accordance with methods and procedures prescribed in section III of the Gypsy Moth Program Manual.

(e) An OHA document may be issued by the owner of an outdoor household article for the interstate movement of the article if such person has inspected the outdoor household article and has found it to be free of any life stage of gypsy moth.

(f) Any certificate or permit which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by an inspector if he determines that the holder thereof has not complied with any condition for the use of such document. The reasons for the withdrawal shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances

permit. Any person whose certificate or permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate or permit was wrongfully withdrawn. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for his decision as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict. Rules of practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 46902, Sept. 13, 1994; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.45-6 Compliance agreement and cancellation thereof.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the movement of such articles under this subpart. Qualified certified applicators must enter into compliance agreements, in accordance with the definition of qualified certified applicator in § 301.45-1. A compliance agreement shall specify safeguards necessary to prevent spread of the gypsy moth, such as disinfection practices or application of chemical materials in accordance with the treatment manual and part 305 of this chapter. Compliance agreement forms may be obtained from the Administrator or an inspector.

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled by the inspector who is supervising its enforcement, orally or in writing, whenever the inspector finds that such person has failed to comply with the conditions of the agreement. If the cancellation is oral, the decision and the reasons therefore shall be confirmed in writing, as promptly as circumstances permit. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal

shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for such decision, as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict. Rules of practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 46902, Sept. 13, 1994; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.45-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles and outdoor household articles.

Persons (other than those authorized to use certificates or limited permits, or reproductions thereof, under § 301.45-5(c)) who desire to move interstate a regulated article which must be accompanied by a certificate or permit shall, at least 7 days before the desired movement, request an inspector to examine the article prior to movement. Persons who desire to move interstate an outdoor household article accompanied by a certificate issued in accordance with § 301.45-5 shall, at least 14 days before the desired movement, request an inspector to examine the article prior to movement. Persons who desire to move interstate an outdoor household article or a mobile home accompanied by a certificate issued by a qualified certified applicator in accordance with § 301.45-5(d) shall request a qualified certified applicator to examine the article prior to movement. Such articles shall be assembled at such point and in such manner as the inspector or qualified certified applicator designates to facilitate inspection. An owner who wants to move outdoor household articles interstate may self-inspect the articles and issue an OHA document in accordance with § 301.45-5(e).

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 72 FR 70764, Dec. 13, 2007]

§ 301.45-8

7 CFR Ch. III (1-1-10 Edition)

§ 301.45-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates, limited permits, and outdoor household article documents.

(a) A certificate, limited permit, or OHA document required for the interstate movement of a regulated article or outdoor household article must at all times during such movement be securely attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article or outdoor household article, securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, or securely attached to the consignee's copy of the waybill or other shipping document: Provided, however, That the requirements of this section may be met by attaching the certificate, limited permit, or OHA document to the consignee's copy of the waybill or other shipping document only if the regulated article or outdoor household article is sufficiently described on the certificate, limited permit, OHA document or shipping document to identify such article.

(b) The certificate, limited permit, or OHA document for the movement of a regulated article or outdoor household article shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

(c) Any qualified certified applicator who issues a certificate or OHA document shall at the time of issuance send a copy of the certificate or OHA document to the APHIS State Plant Health Director for the State in which the document is issued.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 46902, Sept. 13, 1994; 72 FR 70764, Dec. 13, 2007]

§ 301.45-9 Inspection and disposal of regulated articles and pests.

Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, or require disposal of regulated articles, outdoor household articles, and gypsy moths as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 66 FR 21050, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.45-10 Movement of live gypsy moths.

Regulations requiring a permit for, and otherwise governing the movement of, live gypsy moths in interstate or foreign commerce are contained in the Federal Plant Pest Regulations in part 330 of this chapter.

§ 301.45-11 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector shall be furnished without cost. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

§ 301.45-12 Disqualification of qualified certified applicator to issue certificates.

(a) Any qualified certified applicator may be disqualified from issuing certificates by the Administrator if he determines that one of the following has occurred:

(1) Such person is not certified by a State and/or the Federal government as a commercial certified applicator under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136i) in a category allowing the application of restricted use pesticides.

(2) Noncompliance with any of the provisions of this subpart or with stipulations agreed on in the compliance agreement between the certified applicator and the Administrator.

(b) The disqualification is effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier. The reasons for the disqualification shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances permit, unless contained in the written notification. Any qualified certified applicator who is disqualified from issuing certificates may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving written notification of the disqualification. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the disqualification was a wrongful action. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for

his decision as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict. Rules of practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[58 FR 39423, July 23, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 46902, Sept. 13, 1994; 72 FR 70764, Dec. 13, 2007]

Subpart—Japanese Beetle

SOURCE: 44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.48 Notice of quarantine; quarantine restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of sections 411, 412, 414, 431, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7714, 7751, and 7754), the Secretary of Agriculture heretofore determined after public hearing to quarantine the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia in order to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle, a dangerous insect injurious to cultivated crops and not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States.

(b) No person shall move any regulated article interstate from any regulated airport destined to any of the following States except in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this subpart: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

[44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 32640, June 25, 1996; 66 FR 21050, Apr. 27, 2001; 68 FR 43614, July 24, 2003; 69 FR 40534, July 6, 2004; 71 FR 35493, June 21, 2006]

§ 301.48-1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and a person engaged in the business of moving regulated articles interstate, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Administrator to enforce the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Japanese beetle. The live insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.) in any stage of development (egg, larva, pupa, or adult).

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, partnership, society, or association, or other organized group of any of the foregoing.

Regulated airport. Any airport or portions of an airport in a quarantined State declared regulated in accordance with provisions in § 301.48-2 of this subpart.

Regulated articles. Aircraft at or from regulated airports.

State. Any State, territory, or district of the United States, including Puerto Rico.

State Plant Regulatory Official. The authorized official of a State who has responsibility for the operation of the State plant regulatory program.

[44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 32640, June 25, 1996; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.48-2 Authorization to designate, and terminate designation of, regulated airports.

(a) An inspector may declare any airport within a quarantined State to be a regulated airport when he or she determines that adult populations of Japanese beetle exist during daylight hours at the airport to the degree that aircraft constitute a threat to spread the Japanese beetle and aircraft destined for the States listed in § 301.48(b) may be leaving the airport.

(b) An inspector shall terminate the designation provided for under paragraph (a) of this section when he or she determines that adult populations of Japanese beetle no longer exist at the airport to the degree that the aircraft pose a threat to spread the Japanese beetle.

[44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 32640, June 25, 1996]

§ 301.48-3 Notification of designation, and termination of designation, of regulated airports.

Upon designating, or terminating the designation of, an airport as regulated, the inspector shall give written notice to the official in charge of the airport that the airport has been designated as a regulated airport or that the designation has been terminated. The inspector shall also give the same information in writing to the official at the airport in charge of each airline or the operator of any other aircraft, which will move a regulated article to any State designated in § 301.48(b). The Administrator shall also give the same information to the State Plant Regulatory Official of each State designated in § 301.48(b) to which any regulated article will move.

[44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 32640, June 25, 1996]

§ 301.48-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined States.

A regulated article may be moved interstate from a regulated airport to any State¹ designated in § 301.48(b) only if:

¹Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines must be met.

(a) An inspector, upon visual inspection of the airport and/or the aircraft, determines that the regulated article does not present a threat to spread the Japanese beetle because adult beetle populations are not present; or

(b) The aircraft is opened and loaded only while it is enclosed inside a hangar that an inspector has determined to be free of and safeguarded against Japanese beetle; or

(c) The aircraft is loaded during the hours of 8:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. only or lands and departs during those hours and, in either situation, is kept completely closed while on the ground during the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.; or

(d) If opened and loaded between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., the aircraft is inspected, treated, and safeguarded. Inspection, treatment, and safeguarding must be done either under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.48-8 or under the direct supervision of an inspector. On a case-by-case basis, inspectors will determine which of the following conditions, and any supplemental conditions deemed necessary by the Administrator to prevent the spread of Japanese beetle, are required:

(1) All openings of the aircraft must be closed or safeguarded during the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. by exclusionary devices or by other means approved by the Administrator.

(2) All cargo containers that have not been safeguarded in a protected area must be inspected immediately prior to and during the loading process. All personnel must check their clothing immediately prior to entering the aircraft. All Japanese beetles found must be removed and destroyed.

(3) All areas around doors and hatches or other openings in the aircraft must be inspected prior to removing the exclusionary devices. All Japanese beetles found must be removed and destroyed. All doors and hatches must be closed immediately after the exclusionary devices are moved away from the aircraft.

(4) Aircraft must be treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter no more than 1 hour before loading. Particular attention should be paid to the ball mat area and the holes around

the main entrance. The aircraft must then be aerated under safeguard conditions as required by part 305 of this chapter.

(5) Aircraft treatment records must be maintained by the applicator completing or supervising the treatment for a period of 2 years. These records must be provided upon request for review by an inspector. Treatment records shall include the pesticide used, the date of application, the location where the pesticide was applied (airport and aircraft), the amount of pesticide applied, and the name of the applicator.

(6) When a designated aircraft is replaced with an alternate one just prior to departure (the procedure known as "tail swapping"), the alternate aircraft must be inspected and all Japanese beetles must be removed. The aircraft must be safeguarded by closing all openings and hatches or by equipping the aircraft with exclusionary devices until the aircraft is ready for use. During loading, all treatment and safeguard requirements applicable to regularly scheduled aircraft must be implemented.

(7) Aircraft may be retreated in the noninfested State if live Japanese beetles are found.

(8) Notification of unscheduled commercial flights and of all military flights must be given at least 1 hour before departure to the appropriate person in the destination airport of any of the States listed in § 301.48(b). Notification of arriving military flights should also be given to base commanders to facilitate the entrance of Federal and/or State inspectors onto the base if necessary.

[61 FR 32640, June 25, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 56404, Nov. 1, 1996; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.48-5 Inspection and disposal of regulated articles and pests.

Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of or require disposal of regulated articles and Japanese beetles as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and

7754) in accordance with instructions issued by the Administrator.

[44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 32641, June 25, 1996; 66 FR 21051, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.48-6 Movement of live Japanese beetles.

Regulations requiring a permit for and otherwise governing the movement of live Japanese beetles in interstate or foreign commerce are contained in the Federal Plant Pest Regulations in part 330 of this chapter. Applications for permits for the movement of the pest may be made to the Administrator.

[44 FR 24035, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 32641, June 25, 1996]

§ 301.48-7 Nonliability of the Department.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any costs incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart other than for the services of the inspector.

§ 301.48-8 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the movement of such articles under this subpart. Any person who enters into a compliance agreement, and employees or agents of that person, must allow an inspector access to all records regarding treatment of aircraft and to all areas where loading, unloading, and treatment of aircraft occurs.

(b) A compliance agreement may be canceled by an inspector, orally or in writing, whenever he or she determines that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with the agreement or this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing within 20 days of oral notification. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal must state all of the

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facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. The Administrator shall adopt rules of practice for the hearing. An appeal shall be granted or denied, in writing, as promptly as circumstances allow, and the reasons for the decision shall be stated. The compliance agreement will remain canceled pending the decision on the appeal.

[61 FR 32641, June 25, 1996]

Subpart—Pine Shoot Beetle

SOURCE: 57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.50 Restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.

Regulated articles may be moved interstate from any quarantined area only in accordance with this subpart.¹

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 6347, Jan. 28, 1993; 66 FR 21051, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.50–1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any individual authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Certificate. A document in which an inspector, or person operating under a compliance agreement, affirms that a specified regulated article is free of pine shoot beetle and may be moved interstate to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

¹Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect persons and means of conveyance; and to seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of regulated articles as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

Infestation. The presence of the pine shoot beetle or the existence of circumstances that make it reasonable to believe that the pine shoot beetle is present.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or other individual, authorized by the Administrator to enforce this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit (permit). A document in which an inspector, or person operating under a compliance agreement, affirms that the regulated article identified on the document is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.50–5(b) of this subpart only to a specified destination and only in accordance with specified conditions.

Moved (Move, Movement). Shipped, offered for shipment, received for transportation, transported, carried, or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint stock company, partnership, society, or other entity.

Pine bark products. Pieces of pine bark including bark chips, bark nuggets, bark mulch and bark compost.

Pine nursery stock. All *Pinus* spp. woody plants, shrubs, and rooted trees, including dug (balled and burlaped) Christmas trees, and ornamental pine, such as bonsai.

Pine shoot beetle. The insect known as pine shoot beetle, *Tomicus piniperda* (Linnaeus), in any stage of development.

Quarantined area. Any State, or any portion of a State, listed in § 301.50–3(c) of this subpart or otherwise designated as a quarantined area in accordance with § 301.50–3(b) of this subpart.

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.50–2 (a) or (b) of this subpart or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.50–2(c) of this subpart.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 6347, Jan. 28, 1993; 71 FR 13925, Mar. 20, 2006]

§ 301.50-2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

(a) Pine products (*Pinus* spp.), as follows: Bark products; Christmas trees; logs with bark attached; lumber with bark attached; nursery stock; raw pine materials for pine wreaths and garlands; and stumps.

(b) Any article, product, or means of conveyance not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, that presents a risk of spread of the pine shoot beetle and that an inspector notifies the person in possession of it is subject to the restrictions of this subpart.

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 60 FR 55778, Nov. 3, 1995; 65 FR 51518, Aug. 24, 2000; 71 FR 13925, Mar. 20, 2006]

§ 301.50-3 Quarantined areas.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Administrator will list as a quarantined area, in paragraph (c) of this section, each State, or each portion of a State, in which the pine shoot beetle has been found by an inspector, in which the Administrator has reason to believe that the pine shoot beetle is present, or that the Administrator considers necessary to regulate because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from localities in which the pine shoot beetle has been found. Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing a quarantine and regulations that impose restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles that are equivalent to those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of these articles; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a regulated area will otherwise be adequate to prevent the artificial interstate spread of the pine shoot beetle.

(b) The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonquarantined area in a State as a quarantined area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The Administrator will give a copy of this regulation along with a written notice of this temporary designation to the owner or person in

possession of the nonquarantined area; thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from an area temporarily designated as a quarantined area is subject to this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area will be added to the list in paragraph (c) of this section, or the designation will be terminated by the Administrator or an inspector. The owner or person in possession of an area for which designation is terminated will be given notice of the termination as soon as practicable.

(c) The areas described below are designated as quarantined areas:

CONNECTICUT

The entire State.

ILLINOIS

Boone County. The entire county.
Bureau County. The entire county.
Carroll County. The entire county.
Champaign County. The entire county.
Christian County. The entire county.
Clark County. The entire county.
Coles County. The entire county.
Cook County. The entire county.
De Kalb County. The entire county.
De Witt County. The entire county.
Douglas County. The entire county.
Du Page County. The entire county.
Edgar County. The entire county.
Ford County. The entire county.
Grundy County. The entire county.
Henry County. The entire county.
Iroquois County. The entire county.
Jo Daviess County. The entire county.
Kane County. The entire county.
Kankakee County. The entire county.
Kendall County. The entire county.
La Salle County. The entire county.
Lake County. The entire county.
Lee County. The entire county.
Livingston County. The entire county.
Macon County. The entire county.
Marshall County. The entire county.
Mason County. The entire county.
McHenry County. The entire county.
McLean County. The entire county.
Moultrie County. The entire county.
Ogle County. The entire county.
Peoria County. The entire county.
Piatt County. The entire county.
Putnam County. The entire county.
Shelby County. The entire county.
Stark County. The entire county.
Stephenson County. The entire county.
Tazewell County. The entire county.
Vermilion County. The entire county.
Whiteside County. The entire county.
Will County. The entire county.
Winnebago County. The entire county.

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Woodford County. The entire county.

INDIANA

Adams County. The entire county.
Allen County. The entire county.
Bartholomew County. The entire county.
Benton County. The entire county.
Blackford County. The entire county.
Boone County. The entire county.
Brown County. The entire county.
Carroll County. The entire county.
Cass County. The entire county.
Clinton County. The entire county.
Dearborn County. The entire county.
Decatur County. The entire county.
De Kalb County. The entire county.
Delaware County. The entire county.
Elkhart County. The entire county.
Fayette County. The entire county.
Fountain County. The entire county.
Franklin County. The entire county.
Fulton County. The entire county.
Grant County. The entire county.
Greene County. The entire county.
Hamilton County. The entire county.
Hancock County. The entire county.
Hendricks County. The entire county.
Henry County. The entire county.
Howard County. The entire county.
Huntington County. The entire county.
Jasper County. The entire county.
Jay County. The entire county.
Jennings County. The entire county.
Johnson County. The entire county.
Kosciusko County. The entire county.
Lagrange County. The entire county.
Lake County. The entire county.
La Porte County. The entire county.
Madison County. The entire county.
Marion County. The entire county.
Marshall County. The entire county.
Miami County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Montgomery County. The entire county.
Morgan County. The entire county.
Newton County. The entire county.
Noble County. The entire county.
Owen County. The entire county.
Park County. The entire county.
Porter County. The entire county.
Pulaski County. The entire county.
Putnam County. The entire county.
Randolph County. The entire county.
Ripley County. The entire county.
Rush County. The entire county.
Shelby County. The entire county.
St. Joseph County. The entire county.
Starke County. The entire county.
Steuben County. The entire county.
Tippecanoe County. The entire county.
Tipton County. The entire county.
Union County. The entire county.
Vermillion County. The entire county.
Vigo County. The entire county.
Wabash County. The entire county.
Warren County. The entire county.
Wayne County. The entire county.

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Wells County. The entire county.
White County. The entire county.
Whitley County. The entire county.

IOWA

The entire State.

MAINE

Androscoggin County. The entire county.
Cumberland County. The entire county.
Franklin County. The entire county.
Hancock County. The entire county.
Kennebec County. The entire county.
Knox County. The entire county.
Lincoln County. The entire county.
Oxford County. The entire county.
Penobscot County. The entire county.
Piscataquis County. The entire county.
Sagadahoc County. The entire county.
Somerset County. The entire county.
Waldo County. The entire county.
York County. The entire county.

MARYLAND

Allegany County. The entire county.
Frederick County. The entire county.
Garrett County. The entire county.
Montgomery County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.

MASSACHUSETTS

The entire State.

MICHIGAN

The entire State.

MINNESOTA

The entire State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The entire State.

NEW JERSEY

Bergen County. The entire county.
Cumberland County. The entire county.
Hunterdon County. The entire county.
Morris County. The entire county.
Passaic County. The entire county.
Somerset County. The entire county.
Sussex County. The entire county.
Warren County. The entire county.

NEW YORK

Albany County. The entire county.
Allegany County. The entire county.
Broome County. The entire county.
Cattaraugus County. The entire county.
Cayuga County. The entire county.
Chautauqua County. The entire county.
Chemung County. The entire county.
Chenango County. The entire county.
Clinton County. The entire county.
Columbia County. The entire county.
Cortland County. The entire county.
Delaware County. The entire county.

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Erie County. The entire county.
Essex County. The entire county.
Franklin County. The entire county.
Fulton County. The entire county.
Genesee County. The entire county.
Greene County. The entire county.
Hamilton County. The entire county.
Herkimer County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Lewis County. The entire county.
Livingston County. The entire county.
Madison County. The entire county.
Monroe County. The entire county.
Montgomery County. The entire county.
Niagara County. The entire county.
Oneida County. The entire county.
Onondaga County. The entire county.
Ontario County. The entire county.
Orange County. The entire county.
Orleans County. The entire county.
Oswego County. The entire county.
Otsego County. The entire county.
Rensselaer County. The entire county.
St. Lawrence County. The entire county.
Saratoga County. The entire county.
Schenectady County. The entire county.
Schoharie County. The entire county.
Schuyler County. The entire county.
Seneca County. The entire county.
Steuben County. The entire county.
Sullivan County. The entire county.
Tioga County. The entire county.
Tompkins County. The entire county.
Ulster County. The entire county.
Warren County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.
Wayne County. The entire county.
Wyoming County. The entire county.
Yates County. The entire county.

OHIO

The entire State.

PENNSYLVANIA

The entire State.

RHODE ISLAND

The entire State

VERMONT

The entire State.

VIRGINIA

Clarke County. The entire county.

WEST VIRGINIA

The entire state.

WISCONSIN

The entire State.

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 301.50-3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the

Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 301.50-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

Any regulated article may be moved interstate from a quarantined area² only if moved under the following conditions:

(a) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.50-5 and 301.50-8 of this subpart;

(b) Without a certificate or limited permit, if:

(1)(i) The regulated article originates outside any quarantined area and is moved through the quarantined area without stopping (except for dropoff loads, refueling, or traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs) during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10 °C (50 °F); or

(ii) The regulated article originates outside any quarantined area and, during the period of January through September, is moved through the quarantined area at a temperature higher than 10 °C (50 °F), if the article is shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic, canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle; and

(2) The point of origin of the regulated article is indicated on the waybill.

(c) With a limited permit issued by the Administrator if the regulated article is moved:

(1) By the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes;

(2) Under conditions, specified on the permit, which the Administrator has found to be adequate to prevent the spread of the pine shoot beetle; and

(3) With a tag or label, bearing the number of the permit issued for the regulated article, attached to the outside of the container of the regulated

²Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations must also be met.

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article or attached to the regulated article itself, if the regulated article is not in a container.

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 28335, May 13, 1993]

§ 301.50-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate will be issued by an inspector³ for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that:

(1)(i) The regulated article has been treated under the direction of an inspector in accordance with § 301.50-10 of this subpart, or, if pine bark products, produced according to the requirements of the management method in § 301.50-10(d) of this subpart; or

(ii) Based on inspection of the premises of origin, if the regulated article is a greenhouse-grown pine (such as bonsai), that the greenhouse is free from the pine shoot beetle and is screened to prevent entry of the pine shoot beetle; or

(iii) Based on inspection of the regulated article, if the regulated article is a pine seedling or a pine transplant and is no greater than 36 inches high with a bole diameter at soil level of 1 inch or less, that it is free from the pine shoot beetle; or

(iv) Based on inspection by an inspector (branch tip-by-branch tip) of pine nursery stock, that it is free from the pine shoot beetle; or

(v) If the regulated article is a pine log with bark attached or pine lumber with bark attached or a pine stump, that its source tree has been felled during the period of July 1 through October 31 or if the regulated article is pine bark products produced from a tree felled and debarked during the period of July 1 through October 31; and

(2)(i) The regulated article will be moved through the quarantined area during October, November, or Decem-

ber, or when the ambient air temperature is below 10 °C (50 °F); or

(ii) The regulated article will be moved through the quarantined area during the period of January through September, if the ambient air temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, in an enclosed vehicle or completely enclosed by a covering adequate to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle; or

(iii) The pine log with pine bark attached, pine lumber with bark attached, or pine stump from a tree felled during the period of July 1 through October 31, or the pine bark products produced from a tree felled and debarked during the period of July 1 through October 31, will be shipped interstate from the quarantined area during the period of July 1 through October 31 of the same year in which the source tree was felled; and

(3) The regulated article is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)⁴ to prevent the spread of the pine shoot beetle; and

(4) The regulated article is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated articles.

(b) An inspector⁵ will issue a limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that:

(1)(i) The regulated article is to be moved interstate to a specified destination for specified handling, processing, or utilization (the destination and other conditions to be listed in the limited permit), and this interstate movement will not result in the spread of the pine shoot beetle. If the regulated article is part of a shipment of pine Christmas trees, the inspector will make a pest-risk determination on the basis of an inspection conducted in accordance with § 301.50-5(c) of this paragraph; or

³Services of an inspector may be requested by contacting the local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories. The addresses and telephone numbers of local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

⁴An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

⁵See footnote 3 to § 301.50-5(a).

(ii) The regulated article is to be moved interstate from a quarantined area to a quarantined area and will transit any non-quarantined area in an enclosed vehicle or completely enclosed by a covering adequate to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle; and

(2) The regulated article is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) to prevent the spread of the pine shoot beetle; and

(3) The regulated article is eligible for interstate movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(c) The number of pine Christmas trees randomly selected for inspection is determined by the size and type of shipment, in accordance with the following tables. If a shipment mixes painted and natural trees, the inspection procedure for painted trees will apply.

TABLE 1—PAINTED (COLOR-ENHANCED) PINE CHRISTMAS TREES ¹

No. of trees in shipment	No. of trees to sample	No. of trees in shipment	No. of trees to sample
1-72	All	701-800	120
73-100	73	801-900	121
101-200	96	901-1,000	122
201-300	106	1,001-2,000	126
301-400	111	2,001-3,000	127
401-500	115	3,001-5,000	128
501-600	117	5,001-10,000	129
601-700	119	10,001 or more	130

¹ If a pine shoot beetle is detected in any one of the trees being sampled, the entire shipment must be rejected. If no pine shoot beetle is detected in any of the trees sampled, the shipment will be allowed to move with a limited permit. The limited permit must state, "All trees that remain unsold as of December 25 must be destroyed by burning or chipping, or must be fumigated, prior to January 1."

TABLE 2—NATURAL (UNPAINTED) CHRISTMAS TREES ¹

No. of trees in shipment	No. of trees to sample	No. of trees in shipment	No. of trees to sample
1-57	All	501-600	80
58-100	58	601-700	81
101-200	69	701-1,000	82
201-300	75	1,001-3,000	84
301-400	77	3,001-10,000	85

TABLE 2—NATURAL (UNPAINTED) CHRISTMAS TREES ¹—Continued

No. of trees in shipment	No. of trees to sample	No. of trees in shipment	No. of trees to sample
401-500	79	10,001 or more	86

¹ If a pine shoot beetle is detected in any one of the trees being sampled, the entire shipment must be rejected. If no pine shoot beetle is detected in any of the trees sampled, the shipment will be allowed to move with a limited permit. The limited permit must state, "All trees that remain unsold as of December 25 must be destroyed by burning or chipping, or must be fumigated, prior to January 1."

(d) Certificates and limited permits for use for interstate movement of regulated articles may be issued by an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement. A person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if an inspector has determined that the regulated article is otherwise eligible for a certificate in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. A person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a limited permit for interstate movement of a regulated article when an inspector has determined that the regulated article is eligible for a limited permit in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) Any certificate or limited permit that has been issued may be withdrawn by an inspector orally, or in writing, if he or she determines that the holder of the certificate or limited permit has not complied with all conditions under this subpart for the use of the certificate or limited permit. If the withdrawal is oral, the withdrawal and the reasons for the withdrawal shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose certificate or limited permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate or limited permit was wrongfully withdrawn. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning such

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a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 6348, Jan. 28, 1993; 58 FR 28335, May 13, 1993; 58 FR 34683, June 29, 1993; 59 FR 67608, Dec. 30, 1994; 66 FR 21051, Apr. 27, 2001; 71 FR 13925, Mar. 20, 2006]

§ 301.50-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement when an inspector determines that the person understands this subpart.⁶

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled orally or in writing by an inspector whenever the inspector finds that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 34683, June 29, 1993; 59 FR 67608, Dec. 30, 1994]

⁶Compliance agreement forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

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§ 301.50-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Any person (other than a person authorized to issue certificates or limited permits under § 301.50-5(c)), who desires to move a regulated article interstate accompanied by a certificate or limited permit must notify an inspector,⁷ at least 48 hours in advance of the desired interstate movement.

(b) The regulated article must be assembled at the place and in the manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 34683, June 29, 1993]

§ 301.50-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate or limited permit required for the interstate movement of a regulated article must be attached, at all times during the interstate movement, to the outside of the container containing the regulated article, or to the regulated article itself, if not in a container. The requirements of this section may also be met by attaching the certificate or limited permit to the consignee's copy of the waybill, provided the regulated article is sufficiently described on the certificate or limited permit and on the waybill to identify the regulated article.

(b) The certificate or limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article must be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the regulated article.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 34683, June 29, 1993]

§ 301.50-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays) will be furnished without cost. The user will be responsible for all costs and charges arising from inspection and other services provided outside of normal business hours.

⁷See footnote 3 to § 301.50-5(a).

§ 301.50-10 Treatments and management method.

(a) Fumigation is authorized for use on pine logs with bark attached, pine lumber with bark attached, pine bark products, and pine stumps, as follows: Logs, lumber, and stumps may be treated with methyl bromide at normal atmospheric pressure with 48 g/m³ (3 lb/1000 ft³) for 16 hours at 21 °C (70 °F) or above, or 80 g/m³ (5 lb/1000 ft³) for 16 hours at 4.5 - 20.5 °C (40 - 69 °F.).

(b) Cold treatment is authorized for cut pine Christmas trees, pine nursery stock, and raw pine materials for pine

wreaths and garlands as follows: The regulated articles must be loaded into a refrigeration unit and held at -20.6 °C (-5 °F) for one hour; the period before the refrigeration unit reaches the specified temperature is not part of the treatment period.

(c) Any one of these fumigation treatments is authorized for use on cut pine Christmas trees and raw pine materials for pine wreaths and garlands. Cut pine Christmas trees and raw pine materials for pine wreaths and garlands may be treated with methyl bromide at normal atmospheric pressure as follows:

Temperature	Dosage: pounds per 1000 feet ³	Exposure: hours	Concentration readings: ounces per 1000 feet ³			
			2.0 hr	3.0 hr	3.5 hr	4.0 hr
40-49 °F	4.0	4.0	57	—	—	48
50-59 °F	4.0	3.5	57	—	48	—
50-59 °F	3.5	4.0	50	—	—	42
60 °F+	4.0	3.0	57	48	—	—
60 °F+	3.0	4.0	43	—	—	36

NOTE: APHIS assumes no responsibility for damage to cut pine Christmas trees due to possible phytotoxic effects of these treatments. Trees should be cut at least 14 days before treatment to reduce the possibility of phytotoxic effects.

(d) *Management method for pine bark products.* The following procedures are authorized for use with pine bark products derived from white pine (*Pinus strobus*), Scotch pine (*P. sylvestris*), red pine (*P. resinosa*), and jack pine (*P. banksiana*) trees. Pine bark products will only be considered to have been produced in accordance with this management method if the following procedures are followed:

(1) For pine bark products produced from trees felled during the period November 1 through March 31:

(i) The trees must be harvested at a height of 4 inches or more above the duff line; and

(ii) The trees must have been mechanically debarked with a ring debarker or a Rosser head debarker; and

(iii) For Scotch pine, red pine, and jack pine, the bark must either be ground into pieces of 1 inch or less in diameter or composted in accordance with the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) For pine bark products produced from trees felled during the period April 1 through June 30:

(i) The trees must have been mechanically debarked with a ring debarker or a Rosser head debarker; and

(ii) The bark must either be ground into pieces of 1 inch or less in size or composted in accordance with the procedure in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(3) Composting for pine bark products for the management method in this paragraph (d) must be performed as follows:

(i) The pile of pine bark to be composted must be at least 200 cubic yards in size; and

(ii) The compost pile must remain undisturbed until the interior temperature of the pile reaches 120 °F (49 °C) and remains at or over that temperature for 4 consecutive days; and

(iii) After the 4-day period is completed, the outer layer of the compost pile must be removed to a depth of 3 feet; and

(iv) A second compost pile must be started using the cover material previously removed as a core. Core material must be removed from the first pile and used to cover the second compost pile to a depth of 3 feet; and

(v) The second compost pile must remain undisturbed until the interior temperature of the pile reaches 120 °F (49 °C) and remains at or over that temperature for 4 consecutive days. After this 4-day period, the composting procedure is complete.

(vi) Previously composted material generated using this procedure may be used as cover material for subsequent compost piles. A compost pile that uses previously composted material must remain undisturbed until the interior temperature of the pile reaches 120 °F (49 °C) and remains at or over that temperature for 4 consecutive days. After this 4-day period, the composting procedure is complete.

[57 FR 54496, Nov. 19, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 6348, Jan. 28, 1993; 58 FR 28335, May 13, 1993; 58 FR 63027, Nov. 30, 1993; 60 FR 55780, 55781, Nov. 3, 1995; 65 FR 51518, Aug. 24, 2000; 71 FR 13925, Mar. 20, 2006]

Subpart—Asian Longhorned Beetle

SOURCE: 62 FR 10416, Mar. 7, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.51-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any individual authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Asian longhorned beetle. The insect known as Asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) in any stage of development.

Certificate. A document which is issued for a regulated article by an inspector or by a person operating under a compliance agreement, and which represents that such article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.51-5(a).

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles that are moved interstate, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed under this subpart.

Infestation. The presence of the Asian longhorned beetle in any life stage.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or other individual authorized by the Administrator to enforce the provisions of this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document in which an inspector affirms that the regulated article not eligible for a certificate is eligible for interstate movement only to a specified destination and in accordance with conditions specified on the permit.

Moved (movement, move). Shipped, offered for shipment, received for transportation, transported, carried, or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint stock company, partnership, society, or any other legal entity.

Quarantined area. Any State, or any portion of a State, listed in § 301.51-3(c) of this subpart or otherwise designated as a quarantined area in accordance with § 301.51-3(b) of this subpart.

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.51-2(a) of this subpart or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.51-2(b) of this subpart.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 301.51-2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

(a) Firewood (all hardwood species), and green lumber and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen, inclusive of nursery stock, logs, stumps, roots, branches, and debris of half an inch or more in diameter of the following genera: *Acer* (maple), *Aesculus* (horse chestnut), *Albizia* (mimosa), *Betula* (birch), *Celtis* (hackberry), *Fraxinus* (ash), *Platanus* (sycamore), *Populus* (poplar), *Salix* (willow), *Sorbus* (mountain ash), and *Ulmus* (elm).

(b) Any other article, product, or means of conveyance not covered by paragraph (a) of this section if an inspector determines that it presents a

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risk of spreading Asian longhorned beetle and notifies the person in possession of the article, product, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of this subpart.

[62 FR 10416, Mar. 7, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 60764, Nov. 13, 1997; 68 FR 26985, May 19, 2003]

§ 301.51-3 Quarantined areas.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Administrator will list as a quarantined area in paragraph (c) of this section, each State or each portion of a State in which the Asian longhorned beetle has been found by an inspector, in which the Administrator has reason to believe that the Asian longhorned beetle is present, or that the Administrator considers necessary to regulate because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from localities where Asian longhorned beetle has been found. Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of regulated articles that are equivalent to those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated articles; and

(2) The designation of less than an entire State as a quarantined area will be adequate to prevent the artificial interstate spread of the Asian longhorned beetle.

(b) The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonquarantined area as a quarantined area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The Administrator will give written notice of this designation to the owner or person in possession of the nonquarantined area, or, in the case of publicly owned land, to the person responsible for the management of the nonquarantined area. Thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from an area temporarily designated as a quarantined area is subject to this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area either will be added to the list of designated quarantined areas in paragraph (c) of this section, or the Administrator will terminate

the designation. The owner or person in possession of, or, in the case of publicly owned land, the person responsible for the management of, an area for which the designation is terminated will be given written notice of the termination as soon as practicable.

(c) The following areas are designated as quarantined areas:

MASSACHUSETTS

Worcester County. That area in Worcester County, including the municipalities of Worcester, Holden, West Boylston, Boylston, and Shrewsbury, that is bounded by a line starting at the intersection of Route 140 (Grafton Circle) and Route 9 (Belmont Street) in Shrewsbury; then north and northwest on Route 140 through Boylston into West Boylston until it intersects Muddy Brook (body of water); then east along Muddy Brook to the Wachusett Reservoir; then along the shoreline of Wachusett Reservoir in a northwest direction until it intersects Worcester Street; then southwest on Worcester Street to Goodale Street; then southwest and west on Goodale Street, which becomes Malden Street at the Holden town line; then west and southwest on Malden Street to Main Street (Route 122A) in Holden; then west on Main Street to Salisbury Street; then south on Salisbury Street to Fisher Road; then southwest on Fisher Road to Stonehouse Hill Road; then south on Stonehouse Hill Road to Reservoir Street; then southeast on Reservoir Street until it intersects the Worcester City boundary; then along the Worcester City boundary until it intersects Route 20 (Hartford Turnpike); then east on Route 20 to Lake Street; then north and northeast on Lake Street to Route 9 (Belmont Street); then east on Route 9 to the point of beginning.

NEW JERSEY

Middlesex and Union Counties. That portion of the counties, including the municipalities of Roselle, Elizabeth City, Linden, Carteret, Woodbridge, Rahway, and Clark, that is bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Locust Street (County Road 619) and West Grand Avenue (Union County 610) in Roselle, NJ; then east on West Grand Avenue to Chilton Street; then south on Chilton Street to South Street; then east on South Street to Broad Street; then south on Broad Street to Summer Street; then east on Summer Street to the Elizabeth River; then east along the Elizabeth River to the Arthur Kill; then south along the Arthur Kill (New Jersey and New York State border) to the point where Roosevelt Avenue (State Route 602) meets the Arthur Kill in Carteret, NJ; then south along Roosevelt Avenue to Port Reading Avenue

(State Route 604); then west southwest along Port Reading Avenue to the Conrail railroad; then north and west along the Conrail railroad right-of-way to the NJ Transit railroad right-of-way; then north and northwest along the NJ Transit railroad right-of-way to the south branch of the Rahway River; then west along the south branch of the Rahway River to St. Georges Avenue (State Highway 27); then north along St. Georges Avenue to its intersection with the eastern border of Rahway River Park (Union County Park); then north along the eastern border of Rahway River Park to the intersection of Valley Road and Union County Parkway; then north along Union County Parkway to North Stiles Street; then northwest along North Stiles Street to Raritan Road; then northeast along Raritan Road to the perpendicular intersection of Raritan Road and the Cranford/Linden township border (144 Raritan Road); then north along the Cranford/Linden border to Myrtle Street; then east along Myrtle Street to the intersection of Amsterdam Avenue and Wood Avenue; then southeast along Wood Avenue to 5th Avenue; then northeast along 5th Avenue to Locust Street; then north along Locust Street to the point of beginning.

NEW YORK

New York City. (1) That area in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens in the City of New York that is bounded by a line beginning at the point where the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel intersects the Manhattan shoreline of the East River; then west and north along the shoreline of the Hudson River to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard; then east on Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and across the Triborough Bridge to its intersection with the west shoreline of Randall's and Wards Island; then east and south along the shoreline of Randall's and Wards Island to its intersection with the Triborough Bridge; then east along the Triborough Bridge to its intersection with the Queens shoreline; then north and east along the Queens shoreline to its intersection with the City of New York/Nassau County line; then southeast along the City of New York/Nassau County line to its intersection with the Grand Central Parkway; then west on the Grand Central Parkway to the Jackie Robinson Parkway; then west on the Jackie Robinson Parkway to Park Lane; then south on Park Lane to Park Lane South; then south and west on Park Lane South to 112th Street; then south on 112th Street to Atlantic Avenue; then west on Atlantic Avenue to 106th Street; then south on 106th Street to Liberty Avenue; then west on Liberty Avenue to Euclid Avenue; then south on Euclid Avenue to Linden Boulevard; then west on Linden Boulevard to Canton Avenue; then west on Canton Avenue to

the Prospect Expressway; then north and west on the Prospect Expressway to the Gowanus Expressway; then north and west on the Gowanus Expressway to Hamilton Avenue and the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel; then north on Hamilton Avenue and the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel across the East River to the point of beginning.

(2) That area in the Borough of Staten Island in the City of New York bounded by a line beginning at a point along the State of New York and the State of New Jersey border due north of the intersection of Richmond Terrace and Morningstar Road; then south to the intersection of Morningstar Road and Richmond Terrace; then southwest along Morningstar Road to Forest Avenue; then east along Forest Avenue to Willow Road East; then south and then southeast along Willow Road East to Victory Boulevard; then west along Victory Boulevard to Arlene Street; then south along Arlene Street until it becomes Park Drive North; then south on Park Drive North to Rivington Avenue; then east along Rivington Avenue to Mulberry Avenue; then south on Mulberry Avenue to Travis Avenue; then northwest on Travis Avenue until it crosses Main Creek; then along the west shoreline of Main Creek to Fresh Kills Creek; then along the north shoreline of Fresh Kills Creek to Little Fresh Kills Creek; then along the north shoreline of Little Fresh Kills Creek to the Arthur Kill; then west to the border of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey in the Arthur Kill; then north along the borderline of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey; then east along the borderline of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey excluding Shooters Island to the point of beginning.

Nassau and Suffolk Counties. That area in the villages of Amityville, West Amityville, North Amityville, Babylon, West Babylon, Copiague, Lindenhurst, Massapequa, Massapequa Park, and East Massapequa; in the towns of Oyster Bay and Babylon; in the counties of Nassau and Suffolk that is bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where West Main Street intersects the west shoreline of Carlis Creek; then west along West Main Street to Route 109; then north along Route 109 to Arnold Avenue; then northwest along Arnold Avenue to Albin Avenue; then west along Albin Avenue to East John Street; then west along East John Street to Wellwood Avenue; then north along Wellwood Avenue to the Southern State Parkway; then west along the Southern State Parkway to Broadway; then south along Broadway to Hicksville Road; then south along Hicksville Road to Division Avenue; then south along Division Avenue to South Oyster Bay; then east along the shoreline of South Oyster Bay to Carlis Creek; then along the west shoreline of Carlis Creek to the point of beginning.

That area in the villages of Bayshore, East Islip, Islip, and Islip Terrace in the Town of Islip, in the County of Suffolk, that is bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where Route 27A intersects Brentwood Road; then east along Route 27A to the Southern State Parkway Heckscher Spur; then north and west along the Southern State Parkway Heckscher Spur to Carleton Avenue; then north along Carleton Avenue to the southern boundary of the New York Institute of Technology; then west along the southern boundary of the New York Institute of Technology through its intersection with Wilson Boulevard to Pear Street; then west along Pear Street through its intersection with Freeman Avenue to Riddle Street; then west along Riddle Street to Broadway; then south along Broadway to the Southern State Parkway Heckscher Spur; then west along the Southern State Parkway Heckscher Spur to Brentwood Road; then south along Brentwood Road to the point of beginning.

[62 FR 10416, Mar. 7, 1997]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 301.51-3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 301.51-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

(a) Any regulated article may be moved interstate from a quarantined area only if moved under the following conditions:

(1) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.51-5 and 301.51-8;

(2) Without a certificate or limited permit if:

(i) The regulated article is moved by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes; or

(ii) The regulated article originates outside the quarantined area and is moved interstate through the quarantined area under the following conditions:

(A) The points of origin and destination are indicated on a waybill accompanying the regulated article; and

(B) The regulated article is moved through the quarantined area without stopping, or has been stored, packed, or handled at locations approved by an inspector as not posing a risk of infestation by Asian longhorned beetle; and

(C) The article has not been combined or commingled with other arti-

cles so as to lose its individual identity.

(b) When an inspector has probable cause to believe a person or means of conveyance is moving a regulated article interstate, the inspector is authorized to stop the person or means of conveyance to determine whether a regulated article is present and to inspect the regulated article. Articles found to be infected by an inspector, and articles not in compliance with the regulations in this subpart, may be seized, quarantined, treated, subjected to other remedial measures, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of.

§ 301.51-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) An inspector¹ or person operating under a compliance agreement will issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if he or she determines that the regulated article:

(1)(i) Is apparently free of Asian longhorned beetle in any stage of development, based on inspection of the regulated article; or

(ii) Has been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, the regulated article does not present a risk of spreading Asian longhorned beetle; and

(2) Is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)² to prevent the artificial spread of the Asian longhorned beetle; and

(3) Is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated articles.

¹Inspectors are assigned to local offices of APHIS, which are listed in local telephone directories. Information concerning such local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

²An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

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(b) An inspector or a person operating under a compliance agreement will issue a limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article not eligible for a certificate if he or she determines that the regulated article:

(1) Is to be moved interstate to a specified destination for specific processing, handling, or utilization (the destination and other conditions to be listed on the limited permit), and this interstate movement will not result in the spread of Asian longhorned beetle because Asian longhorned beetle will be destroyed by the specific processing, handling, or utilization; and

(2) It is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions that the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) in order to prevent the spread of the Asian longhorned beetle; and

(3) Is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(c) An inspector shall issue blank certificates and limited permits to a person operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.51-6 or authorize reproduction of the certificates or limited permits on shipping containers, or both, as requested by the person operating under the compliance agreement. These certificates and limited permits may then be completed and used, as needed, for the interstate movement of regulated articles that have met all of the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b), respectively, of this section.

(d) Any certificate or limited permit may be canceled orally or in writing by an inspector whenever the inspector determines that the holder of the certificate or limited permit has not complied with this subpart or any conditions imposed under this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation will become effective immediately, and the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as soon as circumstances permit. Any person whose certificate or limited permit has been cancelled may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after re-

ceiving the written cancellation notice. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons that the person wants the Administrator to consider in deciding the appeal. A hearing may be held to resolve a conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice for the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. As soon as practicable, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision.

[62 FR 10416, Mar. 7, 1997, as amended at 66 FR 21051, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.51-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Persons engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles interstate may enter into a compliance agreement³ if such persons review with an inspector each stipulation of the compliance agreement. Any person who enters into a compliance agreement with APHIS must agree to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed under this subpart.

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled orally or in writing by an inspector whenever the inspector determines that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has not complied with this subpart or any conditions imposed under this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation will become effective immediately, and the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as soon as circumstances permit. Any person whose compliance agreement has been cancelled may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written cancellation notice. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons that the person wants the Administrator to consider in deciding the appeal. A hearing may be held to resolve a conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice for the

³Compliance agreements may be initiated by contacting a local office of APHIS. The addresses and telephone numbers of local offices are listed in local telephone directories and may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. As soon as practicable, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision.

§ 301.51-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Persons requiring certification or other services must request the services from an inspector⁴ at least 48 hours before the services are needed.

(b) The regulated articles must be assembled at the place and in the manner that the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

§ 301.51-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A regulated article must be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and must have the certificate or limited permit issued for the interstate movement of a regulated article securely attached at all times during interstate movement to:

(1) The outside of the container encasing the regulated article;

(2) The article itself, if it is not in a container; or

(3) The consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill; Provided, that the description of the regulated article on the certificate or limited permit, and on the waybill, are sufficient to identify the regulated article; and

(b) The carrier must furnish the certificate or limited permit authorizing interstate movement of a regulated article to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

§ 301.51-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours will be furnished without cost to persons requiring the services. The user will be responsible for all costs and charges arising from inspection and other services provided outside of normal business hours.

Subpart—Pink Bollworm

SOURCE: 32 FR 16385, Nov. 30, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

⁴See footnote 1 to § 301.51-5.

QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.52 Quarantine; restriction on interstate movement of specified regulated articles.

(a) *Notice of quarantine.* The following States are quarantined to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.)): Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas.

(b) *Regulated articles.* No common carrier or other person shall move interstate from any quarantined State any regulated article, except in accordance with this subpart. The following are regulated articles:

(1) Cotton and wild cotton, including all parts of these plants.

(2) Seed cotton.

(3) Cottonseed.

(4) American-Egyptian (long-staple) varieties of cotton lint, linters, and lint cleaner waste; except:¹

(i) American-Egyptian cotton lint, linters, and lint cleaner waste compressed to a density of at least 22 pounds per cubic foot.

(ii) Trade samples of American-Egyptian cotton lint and linters.

(5) Cotton waste produced at cotton gins and cottonseed oil mills.

(6) Cotton gin trash.

(7) Used bagging and other used wrappers for cotton.

(8) Used cotton harvesting equipment and used cotton ginning and used cotton oil mill equipment.

(9) Kenaf, including all parts of the plants.

(10) Okra, including all parts of these plants, except:

(i) Canned or frozen okra; or

(ii) Okra seed; and

(iii) Fresh, edible fruits of okra:

(A) During December 1 through May 15 if moved interstate, but only during January 1 through March 15 if moved to California.

(B) During May 16 through November 30, if moved interstate to any portion of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, or Virginia that is north of the 38th parallel;

¹The articles hereby exempted remain subject to applicable restrictions under other quarantines and must have not been exposed to pink bollworm infestation after ginning or compression as prescribed.

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or to any destination in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, or Wyoming.

(11) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance not covered by paragraphs (b)(1) through (10) of this section, when an inspector determines that it presents a risk of spread of the pink bollworm and the person in possession of the product, article, or means of conveyance has actual notice that it is subject to the restrictions of this subpart.

[32 FR 16385, Nov. 30, 1967]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 301.52, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 301.52-1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart, shall be construed, respectively to mean:

Certificate. A document issued or authorized to be issued under this subpart by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, and the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, wherein the former agrees to comply with the requirements of this subpart identified in the agreement by the inspector who executes the agreement on behalf of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs as applicable to the operations of such person.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of said Service to whom authority to act in his

stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Generally infested area. Any part of a regulated area not designated as a suppressive area in accordance with § 301.52-2.

Infestation. The presence of the pink bollworm or the existence of circumstances that make it reasonable to believe that pink bollworm is present.

Inspector. Any employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person authorized by the Deputy Administrator to enforce the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart.

Interstate. From any State, territory, or district of the United States into or through any other State, territory, or district of the United States (including Puerto Rico).

Limited permit. A document issued or authorized to be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of noncertified regulated articles to a specified destination for limited handling, utilization, or processing or for treatment.

Moved (movement, move). Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved by any means. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, society, or association, or other organized group of any of the foregoing.

Pink bollworm. The live insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), in any stage of development.

Regulated area. Any quarantined State, territory, or district, or any portion thereof, listed as a regulated area in § 301.52-2a by the Deputy Administrator in accordance with § 301.52-2(a).

Regulated articles. Any articles described in § 301.52(b).

Restricted destination permit. A document issued or authorized to be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles not certified under all applicable Federal

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domestic plant quarantines to a specified destination for other than scientific purposes.

Scientific permit. A document issued by the Deputy Administrator to allow the interstate movement to a specified destination of regulated articles for scientific purposes.

Suppressive area. That part of a regulated area where eradication of infestation is undertaken as an objective, as designated by the Deputy Administrator under § 301.52-2(a).

[32 FR 16385, Nov. 30, 1967, as amended at 35 FR 2859, Feb. 12, 1970; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 52 FR 26943, July 17, 1987; 67 FR 34818, May 16, 2002; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.52-2 Authorization for Deputy Administrator to list regulated areas and suppressive or generally infested areas.

The Deputy Administrator shall publish and amend from time to time as the facts warrant, the following lists:

(a) *List of regulated areas and suppressive or generally infested areas.* The Deputy Administrator shall list as regulated areas in a supplemental regulation designated as § 301.52-2a, the quarantined States, territories, or districts, or portions thereof, in which pink bollworm has been found or in which there is reason to believe that pink bollworm is present, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. The Deputy Administrator, in the supplemental regulation, may divide any regulated area into a suppressive area and a generally infested area in accordance with the definitions thereof in § 301.52-1. Less than an entire quarantined State, territory, or district will be designated as a regulated area only if the Deputy Administrator is of the opinion that:

(1) The State, territory, or district has adopted and is enforcing a quarantine or regulations which imposes restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles which are substantially the same as those which are imposed with respect to the interstate

movement of such articles under this subpart; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State, territory, or district, as a regulated area will otherwise be adequate to prevent the interstate spread of the pink bollworm.

[32 FR 16385, Nov. 30, 1967, as amended at 52 FR 26943, July 17, 1987]

§ 301.52-2a Regulated areas; suppressive and generally infested areas.

The civil divisions and part of civil divisions described below are designated as pink bollworm regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions of this subpart; and such regulated areas are hereby divided into generally infested areas or suppressive areas as indicated below.

ARIZONA

- (1) *Generally infested area.* Entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive area.* None.

CALIFORNIA

- (1) *Generally infested area.*
 - Imperial County.* The entire county.
 - Inyo County.* The entire county.
 - Los Angeles County.* The entire county.
 - Orange County.* The entire county.
 - Riverside County.* The entire county.
 - San Bernardino County.* The entire county.
 - San Diego County.* The entire county.
- (2) *Suppressive area.*
 - Fresno County.* The entire county.
 - Kern County.* The entire county.
 - Kings County.* The entire county.
 - Madera County.* The entire county.
 - Merced County.* The entire county.
 - San Benito County.* The entire county.
 - Tulare County.* The entire county.

NEW MEXICO

- (1) *Generally infested area.* Entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive area.* None.

TEXAS

- (1) *Generally infested area.* Entire State.
- (2) *Suppressive area.* None.

[42 FR 13533, Mar. 11, 1977]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 301.52-2a, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 301.52-3

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§ 301.52-3 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined States.²

Any regulated articles may be moved interstate from any quarantined State under the following conditions:

(a) From any regulated area, with certificate or permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.52-4 and 301.52-7 if moved:

(1) From any regulated area into or through any point outside of the regulated areas; or

(2) From any generally infested area into or through any suppressive area; or

(3) Between any noncontiguous suppressive areas; or

(4) Between contiguous suppressive areas when it is determined by the inspector that the regulated articles present a hazard of the spread of the pink bollworm and the person in possession thereof has been so notified; or

(b) From any regulated area, without certificate or permit if moved;

(1) From a generally infested area to a contiguous generally infested area; or

(2) From a suppressive area to a contiguous generally infested area; or

(3) Between contiguous suppressive areas unless the person in possession of the articles has been notified by an inspector that a hazard of spread of the pink bollworm exists; or

(4) Through or reshipped from any regulated area if the articles originated outside of any regulated area and if the point of origin of the articles is clearly indicated, their identity has been maintained and they have been safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated area in a manner satisfactory to the inspector; or

(c) From any area outside the regulated areas, without a certificate or permit if the point of origin of such movement is clearly indicated on the articles or shipping document which accompanies the articles and if the movement is not made through any regulated area.

[32 FR 16385, Nov. 30, 1967, as amended at 52 FR 26943, July 17, 1987; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

²Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines must also be met.

§ 301.52-4 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and permits.

(a) Certificates may be issued for any regulated articles by any inspector if he determines that they are eligible for certification for movement to any destination under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such articles and:

(1) Have originated in noninfested premises in a regulated area and have not been exposed to infestation while within the regulated areas; or

(2) Upon examination, have been found to be free of infestation; or

(3) Have been treated to destroy infestation in accordance with part 305 of this chapter; or

(4) Have been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such manner that no infestation would be transmitted thereby.

(b) Limited permits may be issued by an inspector to allow interstate movement of regulated articles, not eligible for certification under this subpart, to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing, or for treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter, when upon evaluation of the circumstances involved in each specific case the inspector determines that such movement will not result in the spread of the pink bollworm and requirements of other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines have been met.

(c) Restricted destination permits may be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles to any destination permitted under all applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines (for other than scientific purposes) if such articles are not eligible for certification under all such quarantines but would otherwise qualify for certification under this subpart.

(d) Scientific permits may be issued by the Deputy Administrator to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles for scientific purposes under such conditions as may be prescribed in each specific case by the Deputy Administrator.

(e) Certificate, limited permit, and restricted destination permit forms may be issued by an inspector to any

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person for use by the latter for subsequent shipments provided such person is operating under a compliance agreement; and any such person may be authorized by an inspector to reproduce such forms on shipping containers or otherwise. Any such person may use the certificate forms, or reproductions of such forms, for the interstate movement of regulated articles from the premises of such person identified in the compliance agreement if such person has made one of the determination specified in paragraph (a) of this section with respect to such articles. Any such person may use the limited permit forms, or reproductions of such forms, for interstate movement of regulated articles to specific destinations authorized by the inspector in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. Any such person may use the restricted destination permit forms, or reproductions of such forms, for the interstate movement of regulated articles not eligible for certification under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such articles, under the conditions specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) Any certificate or permit which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by the inspector if the inspector determines that the holder thereof has not complied with any condition for the use of such document imposed by this subpart.

[32 FR 16385, Nov. 30, 1967, as amended at 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.52-5 Compliance agreements; and cancellation thereof.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the movement of such articles under this subpart. Compliance agreement forms may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator or an inspector.

(b) Any compliance agreement may be cancelled by the inspector who is supervising its enforcement whenever the inspector finds, after notice and reasonable opportunity to present views has been accorded to the other party thereto, that such other party has

failed to comply with the conditions of the agreement.

[32 FR 16385, Nov. 30, 1967, as amended at 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.52-6 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

Persons (other than those authorized to use certificates, limited permits, or restricted destination permits, or reproductions thereof, under § 301.52-4(e)) who desire to move interstate regulated articles which must be accompanied by a certificate or permit shall, as far in advance as possible, request an inspector to examine the articles prior to movement. Such articles shall be assembled at such points and in such manner as the inspector designates to facilitate inspection.

§ 301.52-7 Attachment and disposition of certificates or permits.

(a) If a certificate or permit is required for the interstate movement of regulated articles, the certificate or permit shall be securely attached to the outside of the container in which such articles are moved, except that, where the certificate or permit is attached to the waybill or other shipping document, and the regulated articles are adequately described on the certificate, permit, or shipping document, the attachment of the certificate or permit to each container of the articles is not required.

(b) In all cases, certificates or permits shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

§ 301.52-8 Inspection and disposal of regulated articles and pests.

Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, or require disposal of regulated articles and pink bollworms as provided sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754), in accordance with instructions issued by the Deputy Administrator.

[32 FR 16385, Nov. 30, 1967, as amended at 66 FR 21051, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.52–9 Movement of live pink bollworms.

Regulations requiring a permit for, and otherwise governing the movement of live pink bollworms in interstate or foreign commerce are contained in the Federal Plant Pest regulations in part 330 of this chapter. Applications for permits for the movement of the pest may be made to the Deputy Administrator.

§ 301.52–10 Nonliability of the Department.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any costs incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

Subpart—Emerald Ash Borer

SOURCE: 68 FR 59088, Oct. 8, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.53–1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any individual authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Certificate. A document that is issued for a regulated article by an inspector or by a person operating under a compliance agreement and that represents that such article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.53–5(a).

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles that are moved interstate, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed under this subpart.

Emerald ash borer. The insect known as emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis* [Coleoptera: Buprestidae]) in any stage of development.

Infestation. The presence of the emerald ash borer or the existence of circumstances that make it reasonable to believe that the ash borer is present.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or other individual authorized by the Administrator to enforce the provisions of this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document in which an inspector or a person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that the regulated article not eligible for a certificate is eligible for interstate movement only to a specified destination and in accordance with conditions specified on the permit.

Moved (movement, move). Shipped, offered for shipment, received for transportation, transported, carried, or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint stock company, partnership, society, or any other legal entity.

Quarantined area. Any State, or any portion of a State, listed in § 301.53–3(c) or otherwise designated as a quarantined area in accordance with § 301.53–3(b).

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.53–2(a) or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.53–2(b).

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 301.53–2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

(a) The emerald ash borer; firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species; nursery stock, green lumber, and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen, including logs, stumps, roots, branches, and composted and uncomposted chips of the genus *Fraxinus*.

(b) Any other article, product, or means of conveyance not listed in paragraph (a) of this section may be designated as a regulated article if an inspector determines that it presents a risk of spreading emerald ash borer and notifies the person in possession of the

article, product, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of the regulations.

[68 FR 59088, Oct. 8, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 252, Jan. 4, 2005]

§ 301.53-3 Quarantined areas.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Administrator will list as a quarantined area in paragraph (c) of this section each State or each portion of a State in which the emerald ash borer has been found by an inspector, in which the Administrator has reason to believe that the emerald ash borer is present, or that the Administrator considers necessary to regulate because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from localities where emerald ash borer has been found. Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of regulated articles that are equivalent to those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated articles; and

(2) The designation of less than an entire State as a quarantined area will be adequate to prevent the artificial interstate spread of the emerald ash borer.

(b) The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonquarantined area as a quarantined area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The Administrator will give written notice of this designation to the owner or person in possession of the nonquarantined area, or, in the case of publicly owned land, to the person responsible for the management of the nonquarantined area. Thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from an area temporarily designated as a quarantined area is subject to this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area either will be added to the list of designated quarantined areas in paragraph (c) of this section, or the Administrator will terminate the designation. The owner or person in possession of, or, in the case of publicly owned land, the person responsible for the management of, an area

for which the designation is terminated will be given written notice of the termination as soon as practicable.

(c) The following areas are designated as quarantined areas:

Illinois

The entire State.

Indiana

The entire State.

Maryland

Charles County. The entire county.

Prince George's County. The entire county.

Michigan

Upper Peninsula: *Chippewa County.* Brimley area. That portion of the county bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Michigan Route 28 and Crawford Street; then north on Crawford Street to Irish Line Road; then north on Irish Line Road to its end and continuing north along an imaginary line to the Bay Mills/Superior Township line; then north and east along the Bay Mills/Superior Township line to the Lake Superior shoreline; then east along the Lake Superior shoreline to the Bay Mills/Soo Township line; then south on the Bay Mills/Soo Township line to the intersection of the Dafter and Superior Township lines at 6 Mile Road; then south along the Dafter/Superior Township line to Forrest Road; then south on Forrest Road to Michigan Route 28; then west on Michigan Route 28 to the point of beginning. [Note: This quarantined area includes tribal land of the Bay Mills Indian Community. Movement of regulated articles on those lands is subject to tribal jurisdiction.]

Delta County. The entire county.

Houghton County. The entire county.

Keweenaw County. The entire county.

Mackinac County. The entire county.

Schoolcraft County. The entire county.

Lower Peninsula: All counties, in their entirety (*i.e.*, Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Sanilac, St. Clair, St. Joseph,

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Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, and Wexford Counties).

MINNESOTA

Houston County. The entire county.

MISSOURI

Wayne County. The entire county.

Ohio

The entire State.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County. The entire county.
Beaver County. The entire county.
Butler County. The entire county.
Lawrence County. The entire county.
Mercer County. The entire county.
Mifflin County. The entire county.

VIRGINIA

City of Alexandria. The entire city.
City of Fairfax. The entire city.
City of Falls Church. The entire city.
City of Manassas. The entire city.
City of Manassas Park. The entire city.
Arlington County. The entire county.
Fairfax County. The entire county.
Fauquier County. The entire county.
Loudoun County. The entire county.
Prince William County. The entire county.

WEST VIRGINIA

Fayette County. The entire county.

WISCONSIN

Crawford County. The entire county.
Fond du Lac County. The entire county.
Ozaukee County. The entire county.
Sheboygan County. The entire county.
Vernon County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.

[68 FR 59088, Oct. 8, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 252, Jan. 4, 2005; 70 FR 10316, Mar. 3, 2005; 70 FR 62231, Oct. 31, 2005; 71 FR 29764, May 24, 2006; 71 FR 57873, Oct. 2, 2006; 72 FR 15598, Apr. 2, 2007; 72 FR 30460, June 1, 2007; 74 FR 48000, Sept. 21, 2009]

§ 301.53-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

Regulated articles may be moved interstate from a quarantined area only if moved under the following conditions:

(a) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.53-5 and 301.53-8;

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(b) Without a certificate or limited permit if:

(1) The regulated article is moved by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes; or

(2) The regulated article originates outside the quarantined area and is moved interstate through the quarantined area under the following conditions:

(i) The points of origin and destination are indicated on a waybill accompanying the regulated article; and

(ii) The regulated article, if moved through the quarantined area during the period of May 1 through August 31 or when the ambient air temperature is 40 °F or higher, is moved in an enclosed vehicle or is completely covered to prevent access by the EAB; and

(iii) The regulated article is moved directly through the quarantined area without stopping (except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs), or has been stored, packed, or handled at locations approved by an inspector as not posing a risk of infestation by emerald ash borer; and

(iv) The article has not been combined or commingled with other articles so as to lose its individual identity.

§ 301.53-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) An inspector¹ or person operating under a compliance agreement will issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if he or she determines that the regulated article:

(1)(i) Is apparently free of EAB, based on inspection; or the article or

(ii) Has been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in a manner that, in the judgment of the inspector, prevents the regulated article from

¹Inspectors are assigned to local offices of APHIS, which are listed in the local telephone directories. Information concerning such local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

presenting a risk of spreading EAB; and

(2) Is to be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions that the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)² in order to prevent the artificial spread of emerald ash borer; and

(3) Is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated articles.

(b) An inspector or a person operating under a compliance agreement will issue a limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article not eligible for a certificate if he or she determines that the regulated article:

(1) Is to be moved interstate to a specified destination for specific processing, handling, or utilization (the destination and other conditions to be listed on the limited permit), and this interstate movement will not result in the spread of emerald ash borer because emerald ash borer will be destroyed by the specific processing, handling, or utilization; and

(2) Is to be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions that the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) in order to prevent the spread of emerald ash borer; and

(3) Is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(c) An inspector shall issue blank certificates and limited permits to a person operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.53-6 or authorize reproduction of the certificates or limited permits on shipping containers, or both, as requested by the person operating under the compliance agreement. These certificates and limited permits may then be completed and used, as needed, for the interstate movement of regulated articles that

have met all of the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b), respectively, of this section.

(d) Any certificate or limited permit may be canceled orally or in writing by an inspector whenever the inspector determines that the holder of the certificate or limited permit has not complied with this subpart or any conditions imposed under this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation will become effective immediately, and the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as soon as circumstances permit. Any person whose certificate or limited permit has been canceled may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written cancellation notice. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons that the person wants the Administrator to consider in deciding the appeal. A hearing may be held to resolve a conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice for the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. As soon as practicable, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0233)

§ 301.53-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Persons engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles interstate may enter into a compliance agreement³ if such persons review with an inspector each provision of the compliance agreement. Any person who enters into a compliance agreement with APHIS must agree to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed under this subpart.

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled orally or in writing by an inspector whenever the inspector determines that the person who has entered

²An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 423 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

³Compliance agreements may be initiated by contacting a local office of APHIS. The addresses and telephone numbers of local offices are listed in local telephone directories and may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236.

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into the compliance agreement has not complied with this subpart or any conditions imposed under this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation will become effective immediately, and the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as soon as circumstances permit. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written cancellation notice. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons that the person wants the Administrator to consider in deciding the appeal. A hearing may be held to resolve a conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice for the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. As soon as practicable, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0233)

§ 301.53-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Persons requiring certification or other services must request the services from an inspector⁴ at least 48 hours before the services are needed.

(b) The regulated articles must be assembled at the place and in the manner that the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0233)

§ 301.53-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A regulated article must be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and must have the certificate or limited permit issued for the interstate movement of a regulated article securely attached at all times during interstate movement to:

- (1) The regulated article;
- (2) The container carrying the regulated article; or
- (3) The consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill: *Provided*, that the description of the regulated article on

⁴See footnote 1 to § 301.53-5.

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the certificate or limited permit, and on the waybill, are sufficient to identify the regulated article; and

(b) The carrier must furnish the certificate or limited permit authorizing interstate movement of a regulated article to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0233)

§ 301.53-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours will be furnished without cost to persons requiring the services. The user will be responsible for all costs and charges arising from inspection and other services provided outside of normal business hours.

Subpart—South American Cactus Moth

SOURCE: 74 FR 27073, June 8, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.55 Restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.

No person may move interstate from any quarantined area any regulated article except in accordance with this subpart.¹

§ 301.55-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cactus plants. Any of various fleshy-stemmed plants of the botanical family Cactaceae.

Certificate. A document in which an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that a specified regulated article is free of

¹Any properly identified inspector is authorized, upon probable cause, to stop and inspect persons and means of conveyance moving in interstate commerce and to hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of regulated articles as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

South American cactus moth and may be moved interstate to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, wherein the person agrees to comply with this subpart.

Departmental permit. A document issued by the Administrator in which he or she affirms that interstate movement of the regulated article identified on the document is for scientific or experimental purposes and that the regulated article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.55-4(c).

Infestation. The presence of the South American cactus moth or the existence of circumstances that makes it reasonable to believe that the South American cactus moth may be present.

Inspector. Any employee of APHIS or other person authorized by the Administrator to perform the duties required under this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document in which an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that the regulated article identified on the document is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.55-5(b) only to a specified destination and only in accordance with specified conditions.

Moved (move, movement). Shipped, offered for shipment, received for transportation, transported, carried, or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint stock company, partnership, society, or other entity.

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ). The Plant Protection and Quarantine program of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Quarantined area. Any State, or any portion of a State, listed in § 301.55-3(c) or otherwise designated as a quarantined area in accordance with § 301.55-3(b).

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.55-2(a) or (b), or otherwise des-

ignated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.55-2(c).

South American cactus moth. The live insect known as the South American cactus moth, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, in any life stage (egg, larva, pupa, adult).

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 301.55-2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

(a) The South American cactus moth, in any living stage of its development.²

(b) Cactus plants or parts thereof (excluding seeds and canned, preserved, or frozen pads or fruits) of the following genera: *Consolea*, *Cylindropuntia*, *Nopalea*, and *Opuntia*.

(c) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance not listed in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section that an inspector determines presents a risk of spreading the South American cactus moth, after the inspector provides written notification to the person in possession of the product, article, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of this subpart.

§ 301.55-3 Quarantined areas.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Administrator will list as a quarantined area in paragraph (c) of this section each State, or each portion of a State, in which the South American cactus moth has been found by an inspector, in which the Administrator has reason to believe that the South American cactus moth is present, or that the Administrator considers necessary to quarantine because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from localities where South American cactus moth has been found. Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles that are equivalent to those imposed

²Permit and other requirements for the interstate movement of South American cactus moths are contained in part 330 of this chapter.

by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated articles; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a quarantined area will be adequate to prevent the interstate spread of the South American cactus moth.

(b) The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonquarantined area in a State as a quarantined area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section. The Administrator will give a copy of this regulation along with written notice of the temporary designation to the owner or person in possession of the nonquarantined area, or, in the case of publicly owned land, to the person responsible for the management of the nonquarantined area. Thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from an area temporarily designated as a quarantined area will be subject to this subpart. As soon as practicable, the area will be added to the list in paragraph (c) of this section or the designation will be terminated by the Administrator or an inspector. The owner or person in possession of, or, in the case of publicly owned land, the person responsible for the management of, an area for which designation is terminated will be given written notice of the termination as soon as practicable.

(c) The following areas are designated as quarantined areas: The States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

§ 301.55-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

Any regulated article may be moved interstate from a quarantined area³ only if moved under the following conditions:

(a) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.555 and 301.55-8;

(b) Without a certificate or limited permit if:

(1) The regulated article originated outside the quarantined area and is either moved in an enclosed vehicle or is

completely enclosed by a covering (such as canvas, plastic, or closely woven cloth) adequate to prevent access by South American cactus moths while moving through the quarantined area; and

(2) The point of origin of the regulated article is indicated on the waybill, and the enclosed vehicle or the enclosure that contains the regulated article is not opened, unpacked, or unloaded in the quarantined area; and

(3) The regulated article is moved through the quarantined area without stopping except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs.

(c) Without a certificate or limited permit if the regulated articles are cactus pads and fruits for consumption from outside the quarantined area that are being moved in accordance with the protocols described in a compliance agreement (see § 301.55-6(a)) to a commercial food warehouse or distribution center within the quarantined area and the regulated articles remain enclosed by a covering (such as canvas, plastic, or closely woven cloth) adequate to prevent access by South American cactus moths while within the quarantined area; and

(d) Without a certificate or limited permit if the regulated article is moved:

(1) By the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes;

(2) Pursuant to a departmental permit issued by the Administrator for the regulated article;

(3) Under conditions specified on the departmental permit and found by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the spread of the South American cactus moth; and

(4) With a tag or label bearing the number of the departmental permit issued for the regulated article attached to the outside of the container of the regulated article or attached to the regulated article itself if not in a container.

³Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations must also be met.

§ 301.55-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) An inspector⁴ may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that:

(1) The regulated article to be moved and all other regulated articles on the premises have been grown and maintained indoors in a shadehouse or greenhouse and no other cactus moth host material exists on the premises outside of a shadehouse or greenhouse;

(2) The regulated article to be moved and all other regulated articles on the premises are maintained on benches that are kept separate from benches containing non-host material;

(3) The regulated article to be moved and all other regulated articles on the premises have been placed on a 21-day insecticide spray cycle and have been sprayed with *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki*, carbaryl, spinosad, or imidacloprid if maintained in the nursery for longer than 21 days;

(4) The regulated article to be moved has been sprayed with *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki*, carbaryl, spinosad, or imidacloprid 3 to 5 days prior to shipment and inspected and found free of cactus moth egg sticks and larval damage; and

(5) If the regulated article was moved into the premises from another premises in a quarantined area listed in § 301.55-3, it was immediately placed inside the shadehouse or greenhouse and sprayed with *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki*, carbaryl, spinosad, or imidacloprid within 24 hours.

(b) An inspector will issue a limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that:

(1) The regulated article is to be moved interstate to a specified destination for specified handling, processing, or utilization (the destination and other conditions to be listed in the limited permit), and this interstate movement will not result in the spread of the South American cactus moth because life stages of the South American

cactus moth will be destroyed by the specified handling, processing, or utilization;

(2) It is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions that the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) in order to prevent the spread of the South American cactus moth; and

(3) It is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(c) Certificates and limited permits for the interstate movement of regulated articles may be issued by an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement. A person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a certificate or limited permit for interstate movement of a regulated article after an inspector has determined that the regulated article is eligible for a certificate or limited permit in accordance with paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section.

(d) Any certificate or limited permit that has been issued may be canceled, either orally or in writing, by an inspector whenever the inspector determines that the holder of the limited permit has not complied with this subpart or any conditions imposed under this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation will become effective immediately, and the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as soon as circumstances permit. Any person whose certificate or limited permit has been canceled may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written cancellation notice. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons that the person wants the Administrator to consider in deciding the appeal. A hearing may be held to resolve a conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice for the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. As soon as practicable, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0337)

⁴Services of an inspector may be requested by contacting local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories.

§ 301.55-6

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§ 301.55-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement when an inspector determines that the person is aware of this subpart, agrees to comply with its provisions, and agrees to comply with all the provisions contained in the compliance agreement.⁵

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled, either orally or in writing, by an inspector whenever the inspector finds that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with this subpart or the terms of the compliance agreement. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, to the Administrator, within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0337)

§ 301.55-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Any person (other than a person authorized to issue limited permits under § 301.555(c)) who desires a certificate or limited permit to move a regulated article interstate must request an inspector⁶ to examine the articles as far in advance of the desired interstate movement as possible, but no less

than 48 hours before the desired interstate movement.

(b) The regulated article must be assembled at the place and in the manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

§ 301.55-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate or limited permit required for the interstate movement of a regulated article must, at all times during the interstate movement, be:

(1) Attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article; or

(2) Attached to the regulated article itself if not in a container; or

(3) Attached to the consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill. If the certificate or limited permit is attached to the consignee's copy of the waybill, the regulated article must be sufficiently described on the certificate or limited permit and on the waybill to identify the regulated article.

(b) The certificate or limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article must be furnished by the carrier or the carrier's representative to the consignee listed on the certificate or limited permit upon arrival at the location provided on the certificate or limited permit.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0337)

§ 301.55-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays) will be furnished without cost. APHIS will not be responsible for all costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

Subpart—Plum Pox

SOURCE: 65 FR 35264, June 2, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

⁵Compliance agreement forms are available without charge from local Plant Protection and Quarantine offices, which are listed in telephone directories.

⁶See footnote 4.

§ 301.74 Restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.

No person may move interstate from any quarantined area any regulated article except in accordance with this subpart.¹

[65 FR 35264, June 2, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 21051, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.74-1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this subpart.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Departmental permit. A document issued by the Administrator in which he or she affirms that interstate movement of the regulated article identified on the document is for scientific or experimental purposes and that the regulated article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.74-4 of this subpart.

Infestation (infested, infected). The presence of plum pox or circumstances or symptoms that makes it reasonable to believe that plum pox is present.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or other person authorized by the Administrator to enforce this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Moved (move, movement). Shipped, offered for shipment, received for transportation, transported, carried, or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint

stock company, partnership, society, or other entity.

Plant Protection and Quarantine. Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Plum pox. A plant disease caused by plum pox potyvirus that can affect many *Prunus* (stone fruit) species, including, but not limited to, almond, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and sweet and tart cherry. The strain of plum pox in Pennsylvania does not affect cherry trees.

Quarantined area. Any State, or any portion of a State, listed in § 301.74-3(c) of this subpart or otherwise designated as a quarantined area in accordance with § 301.74-3(b) of this subpart.

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.74-2(a) or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.74-2(b), based on its susceptibility to the form or strain of plum pox detected in the quarantined area.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 301.74-2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

(a) All plant material and plant parts of *Prunus* (stone fruit) species other than *P. avium*, *P. cerasus*, *P. effusa*, *P. laurocerasus*, *P. mahaleb*, *P. padus*, *P. sargentii*, *P. serotina*, *P. serrula*, *P. serrulata*, *P. subhirtella*, *P. yedoensis*, and *P. virginiana*, except for seeds and fruit that is free of leaves and other plant parts. This includes, but is not limited to, trees, seedlings, root stock, budwood, branches, twigs, and leaves.

(b) Any other product or article that an inspector determines to present a risk of spreading plum pox when the inspector notifies the person in possession of the product or article that it is subject to the restrictions in the regulations.

§ 301.74-3 Quarantined areas.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Administrator will list as a quarantined area in paragraph (c) of this section each State, or each portion of a State, in which plum pox has been detected

¹Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect persons and means of conveyance and to seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of regulated articles as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

through inspection and laboratory testing, or in which the Administrator has reason to believe that plum pox is present, or that the Administrator considers necessary to quarantine because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from localities in which plum pox has been detected. Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area if the Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles that are substantially the same as those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated articles; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a quarantined area will prevent the interstate spread of plum pox.

(b) The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonquarantined area in a State as a quarantined area in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. The Administrator will give a copy of this regulation along with a written notice for the temporary designation to the owner or person in possession of the nonquarantined area. Thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from an area temporarily designated as a quarantined area will be subject to this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area will be added to the list in paragraph (c) of this section or the designation will be terminated by the Administrator or an inspector. The owner or person in possession of an area for which the quarantine designation is terminated will be given notice of the termination as soon as practicable.

(c) The areas described below are designated as quarantined areas:

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County. The townships of Latimore and Huntington.

§ 301.74-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

The interstate movement of any regulated article from a quarantined area² is prohibited except when:

(a) The regulated article is moved by the United States Department of Agriculture:

(1) For an experimental or scientific purpose;

(2) Pursuant to a Departmental permit issued by the Administrator for the regulated article;

(3) Under conditions specified on the Departmental permit and found by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the spread of plum pox; and

(4) With a tag or label bearing the number of the Departmental permit issued for the regulated article attached to the outside of the container of the regulated article or attached to the regulated article itself if not in a container; or

(b) The regulated article originated outside the quarantined area and:

(1) Is moved in an enclosed vehicle or is completely enclosed by a covering (such as canvas, plastic, or other closely woven cloth) adequate to prevent access by aphids or other transmission agents of plum pox while in the quarantined area;

(2) The regulated article's point of origin is indicated on the waybill; and

(3) The regulated article must not be uncovered, unpacked, or unloaded while moving through the quarantined area.

§ 301.74-5 Compensation.

(a) *Eligibility.* The following individuals are eligible to receive compensation from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to mitigate losses or expenses incurred because of the plum pox quarantine and emergency actions:

(1) *Owners of commercial stone fruit orchards.* Owners of commercial stone fruit orchards are eligible to receive compensation for losses associated with the destruction of trees in order to control plum pox pursuant to an emergency action notification issued

²Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations must also be met.

by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

(i) *Direct marketers.* Orchard owners eligible for compensation under this paragraph who market all fruit they produce under the conditions described in this paragraph may receive compensation at the rates specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. In order to be eligible to receive compensation at the rates specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, orchard owners must have marketed fruit produced in orchards subsequently destroyed because of plum pox under the following conditions:

(A) The fruit must have been sold exclusively at farmers markets or similar outlets that require orchard owners to sell only fruit that they produce;

(B) The fruit must not have been marketed wholesale or at reduced prices in bulk to supermarkets or other retail outlets;

(C) The fruit must have been marketed directly to consumers; and

(D) Orchard owners must have records documenting that they have met the requirements of this section, and must submit those records to APHIS as part of their application submitted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) *All other orchard owners.* Orchard owners eligible for compensation under this paragraph who do not meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section are eligible for compensation only in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) *Owners of fruit tree nurseries.* The owner of a fruit tree nursery will be eligible to receive compensation for net revenue losses associated with the prohibition on the movement or sale of nursery stock as a result of the issuance of an emergency action notification by APHIS with respect to regulated articles within the nursery in order to control plum pox.

(b) *Amount of payment.* Upon approval of a claim submitted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, individuals eligible for compensation under paragraph (a) of this section will be paid at the rates indicated in this paragraph.

(1) *Owners of commercial stone fruit orchards—(i) Direct marketers.* Owners of commercial stone fruit orchards who APHIS has determined meet the eligibility requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section will be compensated according to the following table on a per-acre basis at a rate based on the age of the trees destroyed. If the trees were not destroyed by the date specified on the emergency action notification, the compensation payment will be reduced by 10 percent and by any tree removal costs incurred by the State or the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The maximum USDA compensation rate is 85 percent of the loss in value, adjusted for any State-provided compensation to ensure total compensation from all sources does not exceed 100 percent of the loss in value.

Age of trees (years)	Maximum compensation rate (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) based on 3-year fallow period	Maximum additional compensation (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) for 4th fallow year	Maximum additional compensation (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) for 5th fallow year
Less than 1	\$2,403	\$828	\$736
1	9,584	1,710	1,520
2	13,761	1,710	1,520
3	17,585	1,710	1,520
4	21,888	1,710	1,520
5	25,150	1,710	1,520
6	25,747	1,710	1,520
7	25,859	1,710	1,520
8	25,426	1,710	1,520
9	24,938	1,710	1,520
10	24,390	1,710	1,520
11	23,774	1,710	1,520
12	23,080	1,710	1,520
13	22,300	1,710	1,520
14	21,422	1,710	1,520
15	20,434	1,710	1,520
16	19,323	1,710	1,520
17	18,185	1,710	1,520
18	17,017	1,710	1,520
19	15,814	1,710	1,520

Age of trees (years)	Maximum compensation rate (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) based on 3-year fallow period	Maximum additional compensation (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) for 4th fallow year	Maximum additional compensation (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) for 5th fallow year
20	14,572	1,710	1,520
21	13,287	1,710	1,520
22	12,066	1,710	1,520
23	10,915	1,710	1,520
24	9,620	1,710	1,520
25	8,163	1,710	1,520

(ii) *All other orchard owners.* Owners of commercial stone fruit orchards who meet the eligibility requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section will be compensated according to the following table on a per-acre basis at a rate based on the age of the trees destroyed. If the trees were not destroyed by the date specified on the emergency action notification, the compensation

payment will be reduced by 10 percent and by any tree removal costs incurred by the State or the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The maximum USDA compensation rate is 85 percent of the loss in value, adjusted for any State-provided compensation to ensure total compensation from all sources does not exceed 100 percent of the loss in value.

Age of trees (years)	Maximum compensation rate (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) based on 3-year fallow period	Maximum additional compensation (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) for 4th fallow year	Maximum additional compensation (\$/acre, equal to 85% of loss in value) for 5th fallow year
Less than 1	\$2,403	\$828	\$736
1	4,805	828	736
2	7,394	828	736
3	9,429	828	736
4	12,268	828	736
5	14,505	828	736
6	14,918	828	736
7	15,000	828	736
8	14,709	828	736
9	14,383	828	736
10	14,015	828	736
11	13,601	828	736
12	13,136	828	736
13	12,613	828	736
14	12,024	828	736
15	11,361	828	736
16	10,616	828	736
17	9,854	828	736
18	9,073	828	736
19	8,272	828	736
20	7,446	828	736
21	6,594	828	736
22	5,789	828	736
23	5,035	828	736
24	4,341	828	736
25	3,713	828	736

(2) *Owners of fruit tree nurseries.* Owners of fruit tree nurseries who meet the eligibility requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section will be compensated for up to 85 percent of the net revenues lost from their first and second year crops as the result of the issuance of an emergency action notification which will be calculated as follows:

(i) *First year crop.* The net revenue loss for trees that were expected to be sold in the year during which the emergency action notification was issued (*i.e.*, the first year crop) will be calculated as (*expected number of trees to be sold*) $\times$ (*average price per tree*) $-$ (*digging, grading, and storage costs*) = net revenue lost for first year crop, where:

(A) The expected number of trees to be sold equals the number of trees in

the field minus 2 percent culls minus 3 percent unsold trees; and

(B) The average price per tree is \$4.65; and

(C) Digging, grading and storage costs are \$0.10 per tree.

(ii) *Second year crop.* The net revenue loss for trees that would be expected to be sold in the year following the year during which the emergency action notification was issued (*i.e.*, the second year crop) will be calculated as (*expected number of trees to be sold*) $\times$ (*average price per tree*) = net revenue lost for second year crop, where:

(A) The expected number of trees to be sold equals the number of budded trees in the field minus 20 percent death loss minus 2 percent culls; and

(B) The average price per tree is \$4.65 for plum and apricot trees and \$3.30 for peach and nectarine trees.

(c) *How to apply.* The form necessary to submit a claim for compensation may be obtained from the Plum Pox Cooperative Eradication Program, USDA, APHIS, PPQ, 401 East Louther Street, Suite 102, Carlisle, PA 17013-2625. The completed claim form must be sent to the same address. Claims for trees or nursery stock destroyed on or before the effective date of this rule must be received within 60 days after the effective date of this rule. Claims for trees or nursery stock destroyed after the effective date of this rule must be received within 60 days after the destruction of the trees or nursery stock. Claims must be submitted as follows:

(1) *Claims by owners of stone fruit orchards who are direct marketers.* The completed application must be accompanied by:

(i) A copy of the emergency action notification ordering the destruction of the trees and its accompanying inventory that describes the acreage and ages of trees removed;

(ii) Documentation verifying that the destruction of trees has been completed and the date of that destruction; and

(iii) Records documenting that the grower meets the eligibility requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) *Claims by owners of commercial stone fruit orchards who are not direct marketers.* The completed application

must be accompanied by a copy of the emergency action notification ordering the destruction of the trees, its accompanying inventory that describes the acreage and ages of trees removed, and documentation verifying that the destruction of trees has been completed and the date of that destruction.

(3) *Claims by owners of fruit tree nurseries.* The completed application must be accompanied by a copy of the order prohibiting the sale or movement of the nursery stock, its accompanying inventory that describes the total number of trees and the age and variety, and documentation describing the final disposition of the nursery stock.

(d) *Replanting.* Trees of susceptible *Prunus* species (*i.e.*, *Prunus* species identified as regulated articles) may not be replanted on premises within a contiguous quarantined area until 3 years from the date the last trees within that area were destroyed because of plum pox pursuant to an emergency action notification issued by APHIS.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0159 and 0579-0251)

[65 FR 55435, Sept. 14, 2000, as amended at 69 FR 30816, June 1, 2004]

Subpart—Citrus Canker

SOURCE: 50 FR 51231, Dec. 13, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.75-1 Definitions.

ACC coverage. The crop insurance coverage against Asiatic citrus canker (ACC) provided under the Florida Fruit Tree Pilot Crop Insurance Program authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or any individual authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Budded citrus nursery stock. Liners or rootstock citrus plants that have been grafted with a portion of a stem or branch with a vegetative bud (also

known as budwood) that are maintained 1 month after grafting or until the plant reaches marketability.

Budded container/greenhouse grown citrus plants. Individual, budded citrus nursery stock maintained in climate-controlled greenhouses in 4-or 6-inch diameter pots until it is sold for commercial use.

Budded field grown citrus plants. Individual, budded citrus nursery stock maintained in the fields until it is sold for commercial use.

Certificate. An official stamp, form, or other document of the United States Department of Agriculture authorizing the interstate movement of a regulated article from a quarantined area into any area of the United States.

Certified citrus nursery stock. Citrus nursery stock, such as trees or plants, grown at a nursery that is in compliance with State certification requirements and approved for producing citrus nursery stock for commercial sale.

Citrus canker. A plant disease caused by strains of the bacterium *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*.

Commercial citrus grove. An establishment maintained for the primary purpose of producing citrus fruit for commercial sale.

Commercial citrus nursery. An establishment engaged in, but not limited to, the production of certified citrus nursery stock, including plants for planting or replanting in commercial groves or for wholesale or retail sales.

Commercial citrus-producing area. Any area designated as a commercial citrus-producing area in accordance with § 301.75-5 of this subpart.

Commercial packinghouse. An establishment in which space and equipment are maintained for the primary purpose of disinfecting and packing citrus fruit for commercial sale. A commercial packinghouse must also be licensed, registered, or certified for handling citrus fruit with the State in which it operates and meet all the requirements for the license, registration, or certification that it holds.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and a person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles for interstate movement, in which the per-

son pledges to comply with this subpart.

Departmental permit. An official document of the United States Department of Agriculture authorizing the movement of a regulated article from a quarantined area.

Departmental tag or label. An official tag or label of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, attached to a regulated article or its container, indicates that the regulated article is eligible for interstate movement with a Departmental permit.

Exposed. Determined by an inspector to be at risk for developing citrus canker because of proximity during the past 2 years to infected plants, or to personnel, vehicles, equipment, or other articles that may have been contaminated with bacteria that cause citrus canker.

Grove. Any tree or stand of trees maintained to produce fruit and separated from other trees by a boundary, such as a fence, stream, road, canal, irrigation ditch, hedgerow, open space, or sign or marker denoting change of fruit variety.

Infected. Containing bacteria that cause citrus canker.

Infestation. The presence of a plant or plants infected with citrus canker at a particular location, except when the plant or plants contracted the infection at a previous location and the infection has not spread to any other plant at the present location.

Inspector. An individual authorized by the Administrator to perform the specified duties.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. An official stamp, form, or other document of the United States Department of Agriculture authorizing the interstate movement of a regulated article from a quarantined area, but restricting the areas of the United States into which the regulated article may be moved.

Liner or rootstock. Culled seedlings in the growing stage prior to the budding process.

Lot. The inspectional unit for fruit composed of a single variety of fruit that has passed through the entire packing process in a single continuous run not to exceed a single workday

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

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(i.e., a run started one day and completed the next is considered two lots).

Move. Ship, carry, transport, offer for shipment, receive for shipment, or allow to be transported by any means.

Movement. The act of shipping, carrying, transporting, offering for shipment, receiving for shipment, or allowing to be transported by any means.

Nursery. Any premises, including greenhouses but excluding any grove, at which nursery stock is grown or maintained.

Nursery stock. Living plants and plant parts intended to be planted, to remain planted, or to be replanted.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other organized group.

Public order. Either an “Agreement to Destroy and Covenant Not to Sue” signed by the grove owner and the Florida Department of Food and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry (DPI), or an “Immediate Final Order” issued by DPI, both of which identify citrus trees infected with or exposed to citrus canker and order their destruction.

Quarantined area. Any area designated as a quarantined area in accordance with § 301.75-4 of this subpart.

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.75-3 (a) or (b) of this subpart or designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.75-3(c) of this subpart.

Regulated fruit, regulated nursery stock, regulated plant, regulated seed, regulated tree. Any fruit, nursery stock, plant, seed, or tree defined as a regulated article.

Seedlings. Certified citrus seeds densely planted in seed beds and allowed to germinate and grow until their viability as liners or rootstock can be assessed.

State. Each of the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and all other territories and possessions of the United States.

United States. All of the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States,

and all other territories and possessions of the United States.

[55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990, as amended at 61 FR 1521, Jan. 22, 1996; 65 FR 61080, Oct. 16, 2000; 66 FR 32717, June 18, 2001; 71 FR 33172, June 8, 2006; 72 FR 13427, Mar. 22, 2007; 72 FR 65203, Nov. 19, 2007; 74 FR 54444, Oct. 22, 2009]

§ 301.75-2 General prohibitions.

(a) Regulated articles may not be moved interstate from a quarantined area except in accordance with a protocol in §§ 301.75-6, 301.75-7, or 301.75-8, or in accordance with § 301.75-4 if less than an entire State is designated as a quarantined area. Regulated articles may be moved in accordance with the regulations in § 301.75-9 for scientific or experimental purposes only.

(b) Regulated articles moved from a quarantined area with a limited permit may not be moved interstate into any commercial citrus-producing area, except as follows: The regulated articles may be moved through a commercial citrus-producing area if they are covered, or enclosed in containers or in a compartment of a vehicle, while in the commercial citrus-producing area, and are not unloaded in the commercial citrus-producing area without the permission of an inspector.

(c) Regulated articles moved interstate with a limited permit to an area of the United States that is not a commercial citrus-producing area may not subsequently be moved interstate into any commercial citrus-producing area.

[55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990; 55 FR 48208, Nov. 19, 1990; 72 FR 13427, Mar. 22, 2007]

§ 301.75-3 Regulated articles.

(a) Plants or plant parts, including fruit and seeds, or any of the following: All species, clones, cultivars, strains, varieties, and hybrids of the genera *Citrus* and *Fortunella*, and all clones, cultivars, strains, varieties, and hybrids of the species *Clausena lansium* and *Poncirus trifoliata*. The most common of these are: lemon, pummelo, grapefruit, key lime, persian lime, tangerine, satsuma, tangor, citron, sweet orange, sour orange, mandarin, tangelo, ethrog, kumquat, limequat, calamondin, trifoliate orange, and wampi.

(b) Grass, plant, and tree clippings.

(c) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, when it is determined by an inspector that it presents a risk of spread of citrus canker and the person in possession thereof has actual notice that the product, article, or means of conveyance is subject to the provisions of this subpart.

[50 FR 51231, Dec. 13, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 12180, Mar. 24, 1989. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 301.75-4 Quarantined areas.

(a) The following States or portions of States are designated as quarantined areas: The State of Florida.

(b) The Administrator may designate any non-quarantined area as a quarantined area in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section upon giving written notice of this designation to the owner or persons in possession of the non-quarantined area. Thereafter, regulated articles may be moved interstate from that area only in accordance with this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area will be added to the list in paragraph (a) of this section, or the Administrator will terminate the designation. The owner or person in possession of an area for which designation is terminated will be given written notice as soon as practicable.

(c) Any State or portion of a State where an infestation is detected will be designated as a quarantined area and will remain so until the area has been without infestation for 2 years.

(d) Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) *Survey.* No area has been designated a survey area.

(2) *Intrastate movement of regulated articles.* The State enforces restrictions on the intrastate movement of regulated articles from the quarantined area that are at least as stringent as those on the interstate movement of regulated articles from the quarantined area, except as follows:

(i) Regulated fruit may be moved intrastate from a quarantined area for processing into a product other than

fresh fruit if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The regulated fruit is accompanied by a document that states the location of the grove in which the regulated fruit was produced, the variety and quantity of regulated fruit being moved intrastate, the address to which the regulated fruit will be delivered for processing, and the date the intrastate movement began,

(B) The regulated fruit and any leaves and litter are completely covered, or enclosed in containers or in a compartment of a vehicle, during the intrastate movement.

(C) The vehicles, covers, and any containers used to carry the regulated fruit intrastate are treated in accordance with §301-11(d) of this subpart before leaving the premises where the regulated fruit is unloaded for processing, and

(D) All leaves, litter, and culls collected from the shipment of regulated fruit at the processing facility are either incinerated at the processing facility or buried at a public landfill that is fenced, prohibits the removal of dumped material, and covers dumped material with dirt at the end of every day that dumping occurs.

(ii) Regulated fruit may be moved intrastate from a quarantined area for packing, either for subsequent interstate movement with a limited permit or for export from the United States, if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The regulated fruit is accompanied by a document that states the location of the grove in which the regulated fruit was produced, the variety and quantity of regulated fruit being moved intrastate, the address to which the regulated fruit will be delivered for packing, and the date the intrastate movement began.

(B) The regulated fruit and any leaves and litter are completely covered, or enclosed in containers or in a compartment of a vehicle, during the intrastate movement.

(C) The vehicles, covers, and any containers used to carry the regulated fruit intrastate are treated in accordance with §301.75-11(d) of this subpart before leaving the premises where the regulated fruit is unloaded for packing.

(D) Any equipment that comes in contact with the regulated fruit at the packing plant is treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(d) of this subpart before being used to handle any fruit eligible for interstate movement to commercial citrus-producing areas, and

(E) All leaves and litter collected from the shipment of regulated fruit at the packing plant are either incinerated at the packing plant or buried at a public landfill that is fenced, prohibits the removal of dumped material, and covers dumped material with dirt at the end of every day that dumping occurs. All culls collected from the shipment of regulated fruit are either processed into a product other than fresh fruit, incinerated at the packing plant, or buried at a public landfill that is fenced, prohibits the removal of dumped material, and covers dumped material with dirt at the end of every day that dumping occurs. Any culls moved intrastate for processing must be completely covered, or enclosed in containers or in a compartment of a vehicle, during the intrastate movement, and the vehicles, covers, and any containers used to carry the regulated fruit must be treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(d) of this subpart before leaving the premises where the regulated fruit is unloaded for processing.

(iii) Grass, tree, and plant clippings may be moved intrastate from the quarantined area for disposal in a public landfill or for composting in a recycling facility, if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The public landfill or recycling facility is located within the survey area described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section,

(B) The grass, tree, or plant clippings are completely covered during the movement from the quarantined area to the public landfill or recycling facility, and

(C) Any public landfill used is fenced, prohibits the removal of dumped material, and covers dumped material with dirt at the end of every day that dumping occurs.

(3) *Inspections.* (i) In the quarantined area, every regulated plant and regulated tree, except indoor houseplants and regulated plants and regulated trees at nurseries, is inspected for cit-

rus canker at least once a year, between May 1 through December 31, by an inspector.

(ii) In the quarantined area, every regulated plant and regulated tree at every nursery containing regulated plants or regulated trees is inspected for citrus canker by an inspector at intervals of no more than 45 days.

(4) *Treatment of personnel, vehicles, and equipment.* In the quarantined area, all vehicles, equipment, and other articles used in providing inspection, maintenance, harvesting, or related services in any grove containing regulated plants or regulated trees, or in providing landscaping or lawn care services on any premises containing regulated plants or regulated trees, must be treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(d) of this subpart upon leaving the grove or premises. All personnel who enter the grove or premises to provide these services must be treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(c) of this subpart upon leaving the grove or premises.

(5) *Destruction of infected plants and trees.* No more than 7 days after a State or Federal laboratory confirms that a regulated plant or regulated tree is infected, the State must provide written notice to the owner of the infected plant or infected tree that the infected plant or infected tree must be destroyed. The owner must have the infected plant or infected tree destroyed within 45 days after receiving the written notice.

[55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 301.75-4, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 301.75-5 Commercial citrus-producing areas.

(a) The following are designated as commercial citrus-producing areas:

American Samoa	Louisiana
Arizona	Northern Mariana Islands
California	Puerto Rico
Florida	Texas
Guam	Virgin Islands of the United States
Hawaii	

(b) The list in paragraph (a) of this section is intended to include jurisdictions which have commercial citrus-producing areas. Less than an entire State may be designated as a commercial citrus-producing area only if the Administrator determines that the area not included as a commercial citrus-producing area does not contain commercial citrus plantings; that the State has adopted and is enforcing a prohibition on the intrastate movement from areas not designated as commercial citrus-producing areas to commercial citrus-producing areas of fruit which are designated as regulated articles and which were moved interstate from a quarantined State pursuant to a limited permit; and that the designation of less than the entire State as a commercial citrus-producing area will otherwise be adequate to prevent the interstate spread of citrus canker.

[50 FR 51231, Dec. 13, 1985, 51 FR 2873, Jan. 22, 1986; as amended at 53 FR 13242, Apr. 22, 1988; 53 FR 44173, Nov. 2, 1988. Redesignated at 55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 301.75-6 Interstate movement of regulated nursery stock from a quarantined area.

(a) Regulated nursery stock may not be moved interstate from a quarantined area except for immediate export in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section; *Provided*, that kumquat plants may be moved interstate from a quarantined area in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Kumquat (*Fortunella* spp.) plants, with or without fruit attached, may be moved interstate from a quarantined area into any area of the United States except commercial citrus-producing areas if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The plants are own-root-only and have not been grafted or budded;

(2) The plants are started, are grown, and have been maintained solely at the nursery from which they will be moved interstate.

(3) If the plants are not grown from seed, then the cuttings used for propagation of the plants are taken from plants located on the same nursery premises or from another nursery that is eligible to produce kumquat plants

for interstate movement under the requirements of this paragraph (b). Cuttings may not be obtained from properties where citrus canker is present.

(4) All citrus plants at the nursery premises have undergone State inspection and have been found to be free of citrus canker no less than three times. The inspections must be at intervals of 30 to 45 days, with the most recent inspection being within 30 days of the date on which the plants are removed and packed for shipment.

(5) All vehicles, equipment, and other articles used in providing inspection, maintenance, or related services in the nursery must be treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(d) before entering the nursery to prevent the introduction of citrus canker. All personnel who enter the nursery to provide these services must be treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(c) before entering the nursery to prevent the introduction of citrus canker.

(6) If citrus canker is found in the nursery, all regulated plants and plant material must be removed from the nursery and all areas of the nursery's facilities where plants are grown and all associated equipment and tools used at the nursery must be treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(d) in order for the nursery to be eligible to produce kumquat plants to be moved interstate under this paragraph (b). Fifteen days after these actions are completed, the nursery may receive new kumquat seed or cuttings from a nursery that is eligible to produce kumquat plants for interstate movement under this paragraph (b).

(7) The plants, except for plants that are hermetically sealed in plastic bags before leaving the nursery, are completely enclosed in containers or vehicle compartments during movement through the quarantined area.

(8) The kumquat plants or trees are accompanied by a limited permit issued in accordance with § 301.75-12. The statement "Limited permit: Not for distribution in AZ, CA, HI, LA, TX, and American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands of the United States" must be displayed on a plastic or metal tag attached to each plant, or on the box

or container if the plant is sealed in plastic. In addition, this statement must be displayed on the outside of any shipping containers used to transport these plants, and the limited permit must be attached to the bill of lading or other shipping document that accompanies the plants.

(c) Regulated nursery stock produced in a nursery located in a quarantined area that is not eligible for movement under paragraph (b) of this section may be moved interstate only for immediate export. The regulated nursery stock must be accompanied by a limited permit issued in accordance with § 301.75-12 and must be moved in a container sealed by APHIS directly to the port of export in accordance with the conditions of the limited permit.

[72 FR 13427, Mar. 22, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 16104, Apr. 9, 2009]

§ 301.75-7 Interstate movement of regulated fruit from a quarantined area.

(a) Regulated fruit produced in a quarantined area or moved into a quarantined area for packing may be moved interstate with a certificate issued and attached in accordance with § 301.75-12 if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The regulated fruit was packed in a commercial packinghouse whose owner or operator has entered into a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 301.75-13.

(2) The regulated fruit was treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(a).

(3) The regulated fruit is free of leaves, twigs, and other plant parts, except for stems that are less than 1 inch long and attached to the fruit.

(4) If the fruit is repackaged after being packed in a commercial packinghouse and before it is moved interstate from the quarantined area, the person that repackages the fruit must enter into a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 301.75-13 and issue and attach a certificate for the interstate movement of the fruit in accordance with § 301.75-12.

(b) Regulated fruit that is not eligible for movement under paragraph (a) of this section may be moved interstate only for immediate export. The regulated fruit must be accompanied

by a limited permit issued in accordance with § 301.75-12 and must be moved in a container sealed by APHIS directly to the port of export in accordance with the conditions of the limited permit.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0325)

[74 FR 54444, Oct. 22, 2009]

§ 301.75-8 Interstate movement of regulated seed from a quarantined area.

Regulated seed may be moved interstate from a quarantined area into any area of the United States if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) During the 2 years before the interstate movement, no plants or plant parts infected with or exposed to citrus canker were found in the grove or nursery producing the fruit from which the regulated seed was extracted.

(b) The regulated seed was treated in accordance with § 301.75-11(b) of this subpart.

(c) The regulated seed is accompanied by a certificate issued in accordance with § 301.75-12 of this subpart.

[55 FR 37452, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 301.75-9 Interstate movement of regulated articles from a quarantined area for experimental or scientific purposes.

A regulated article may be moved interstate from a quarantined area if:

(a) Moved by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes;

(b) Moved pursuant to a Departmental permit issued for such article by the Administrator;

(c) Moved in accordance with conditions specified on the Departmental permit and determined by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the spread of citrus canker, i.e., conditions of treatment, processing, growing, shipment, disposal; and

(d) Moved with a Departmental tag or label securely attached to the outside of the container containing the article or securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, with such tag or label bearing a Departmental permit number corresponding to the

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number of the Departmental permit issued for such article.

[50 FR 51231, Dec. 13, 1985. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 301.75-10 Interstate movement of regulated articles through a quarantined area.

Any regulated article not produced in a quarantined area may be moved interstate through a quarantined area, without a certificate, limited permit, or Departmental permit, if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The regulated article is accompanied by either: A receipt showing that the regulated article was purchased outside the quarantined area, or a bill of lading stating the location of the premises where the shipment originated, the type and quantity of regulated articles being moved interstate, and the date the interstate movement began.

(b) The regulated article is moved through the quarantined area without being unloaded, and no regulated article, except regulated fruit that qualifies for interstate movement from the quarantined area in accordance with § 301.75-7 of this subpart, is added to the shipment in the quarantined area.

(c) The regulated article is completely covered, or enclosed in containers or in a compartment of a vehicle, during movement through the quarantined area, except that, covering or enclosure is not required if the regulated article is moved through the quarantined area without stopping, except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs.

[55 FR 37452, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 301.75-11 Treatments.

(a) *Regulated fruit.* Regulated fruit for which treatment is required by this subpart must be treated in at least one of the following ways at a commercial packinghouse whose owner operates under a compliance agreement under § 301.75-7(a)(2):

(1) The regulated fruit must be thoroughly wetted for at least 2 minutes with a solution containing 200 parts per million sodium hypochlorite, with the

solution maintained at a pH of 6.0 to 7.5, or

(2) The regulated fruit must be thoroughly wetted with a solution containing sodium o-phenyl phenate (SOPP) at a concentration of 1.86 to 2.0 percent of the total solution, for 45 seconds if the solution has sufficient soap or detergent to cause a visible foaming action or for 1 minute if the solution does not contain sufficient soap to cause a visible foaming action.

(3) *Peroxyacetic acid.* The regulated fruit must be thoroughly wetted for at least 1 minute with a solution containing 85 parts per million peroxyacetic acid.

(4) Sodium hypochlorite, peroxyacetic acid, and SOPP must be applied in accordance with label directions.

(b) *Regulated seed.* Regulated seed for which treatment is required by this subpart must be extracted from fruit that has been treated in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. The regulated seed must then be cleaned free of pulp, immersed for 10 minutes in water heated to 125 °F. (51.6 °C.) or higher, then immersed for at least 2 minutes in a solution containing 200 parts per million sodium hypochlorite, with the solution maintained at a pH of 6.0 to 7.5.

(c) *Personnel.* All personnel for which treatment is required by this subpart must clean their hands using one of the following disinfectants:

- (1) Gallex 1027 Antimicrobial Soap;
- (2) Hibiclens;
- (3) Hibistat;
- (4) Sani Clean Hand Soap; or
- (5) Seventy Percent Isopropyl Alcohol.

(d) *Vehicles, equipment, and other articles.* All vehicles, equipment, and other articles for which treatment is required by this subpart must be cleaned and disinfected by removing all plants, leaves, twigs, fruit, and other plant parts from all areas of the equipment or vehicles, including in cracks, under chrome strips, and on the undercarriage of vehicles, and by wetting all surfaces (including the inside of boxes and trailers), to the point of runoff, with one of the following disinfectants:

- (1) A 200-ppm solution of sodium hypochlorite with a pH of 6.0 to 7.5;

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(2) A 0.2-percent solution of a quaternary ammonium chloride (QAC) compound;

(3) A solution of hot water and detergent, under high pressure (at least 30 pounds per square inch), at a minimum temperature of 160 °F;

(4) Steam, at a minimum temperature of 160 °F. at the point of contact; or

(5) A solution containing 85 parts per million peroxyacetic acid (indoor use only).

[50 FR 51231, Dec. 13, 1985, as amended at 53 FR 4006, Feb. 11, 1988; 54 FR 12183, Mar. 24, 1989. Redesignated and amended at 55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990; 72 FR 65204, Nov. 19, 2007]

§ 301.75–12 Certificates and limited permits.

(a) *Issuance and withdrawal.* (1) Certificates and limited permits may be issued for the interstate movement of regulated articles only by an inspector or by persons operating under a compliance agreement.

(2) A certificate or limited permit may be withdrawn by an inspector if the inspector determines that any of the applicable requirements of this subpart have not been met. The decision of the inspector and the reason for the withdrawal must be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose certificate or limited permit is withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate or limited permit was wrongfully withdrawn. The Administrator must grant or deny the appeal in writing, stating the reasons for the decision, as promptly as circumstances allow. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing will be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(b) *Attachment and disposition.* (1) Except as provided in § 301.75–6(b)(8) for kumquat plants, certificates and limited permits accompanying regulated articles interstate must be attached during the interstate movement to one of the following:

(i) The outside of the regulated article, if the regulated article is not packed in a container, or

(ii) The outside of the container in which the regulated article is packed, or

(iii) The consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill, but only if the regulated article is described on the certificate, limited permit, or waybill in a way that allows the regulated article to be identified.

(2) Certificates and limited permits accompanying regulated articles interstate must be given to the consignee at the point of destination.

[55 FR 37453, Sept. 11, 1990, as amended at 72 FR 13428, Mar. 22, 2007; 74 FR 16104, Apr. 9, 2009]

§ 301.75–13 Compliance agreements.

(a) *Eligibility.* Any person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles for interstate movement may enter into a compliance agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to facilitate the interstate movement of regulated articles in accordance with this subpart. Compliance agreements may be arranged by contacting a local office of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (listed in local telephone directories), or by contacting the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1236.

(b) *Cancellation.* Any compliance agreement may be cancelled orally or in writing by an inspector if the inspector finds that the person who entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with this subpart. If the person is given notice of cancellation orally, written confirmation of the decision and the reasons for it must be provided as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance agreement is cancelled may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was

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wrongfully cancelled. The Administrator must grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision, as promptly as circumstances allow. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing will be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

[55 FR 37453, Sept. 11, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 67608, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 301.75-14 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector shall be furnished without cost. The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

[50 FR 51231, Dec. 13, 1985. Redesignated at 55 FR 37450, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 301.75-15 Funds for the replacement of commercial citrus trees.

Subject to the availability of appropriated funds, the owner of a commercial citrus grove may be eligible to receive funds to replace commercial citrus trees in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(a) *Eligibility.* The owner of a commercial citrus grove may be eligible to receive funds to replace commercial citrus trees removed to control citrus canker if the trees were removed pursuant to a public order between 1986 and 1990 or on or after September 28, 1995.

(b) *Tree replacement payments.* The owner of a commercial citrus grove who is eligible under paragraph (a) of this section to receive funds to replace commercial citrus trees will, upon approval of an application submitted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, receive a payment of \$26 per tree up to the following per-acre maximum payments:

Variety	Maximum payment per acre
Grapefruit, red seedless	\$2,704
Orange, Valencia	3,198
Orange, early/midseason/navel	3,068
Tangelo	2,964
Lime	4,004
Other or mixed citrus	2,704

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(c) *How to apply for tree replacement funds.* The form necessary to apply for funds to replace commercial citrus trees may be obtained from any local citrus canker eradication program office in Florida, or from the USDA Citrus Canker Eradication Program, 6901 West Sunrise Boulevard, Plantation, FL 33313. The completed application should be accompanied by a copy of the public order directing the destruction of the trees and its accompanying inventory that describes the number and the variety of trees removed. Your completed application must be sent to the USDA Citrus Canker Eradication Program, Attn: Commercial Tree Replacement Program, c/o Division of Plant Industry, 3027 Lake Alfred Road, Winter Haven, FL 33881. Claims for trees destroyed on or before October 16, 2000, must have been received on or before December 15, 2000. Claims for trees destroyed after October 16, 2000, must be received within 60 days after the destruction of the trees. The Administrator may, on a case-by-case basis, approve the consideration of late claims when it appears that the claim was late through no fault of the owner of the trees, in the opinion of the Administrator. However, any request for consideration of a late claim must be submitted to the Administrator on or before August 19, 2002 for trees destroyed on or before August 17, 2001, and within 1 year after the destruction of the trees for trees destroyed after August 17, 2001.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0163)

[65 FR 61080, Oct. 16, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 43066, Aug. 17, 2001]

§ 301.75-16 Payments for the recovery of lost production income.

Subject to the availability of appropriated funds, the owner of a commercial citrus grove may be eligible to receive payments in accordance with the provisions of this section to recover income from production that was lost as the result of the removal of commercial citrus trees to control citrus canker.

(a) *Eligibility.* The owner of a commercial citrus grove may be eligible to receive payments to recover income from production that was lost as the

result of the removal of commercial citrus trees to control citrus canker if the trees were removed pursuant to a public order between 1986 and 1990 or on or after September 28, 1995.

(b) *Calculation of payments.* (1) The owner of a commercial citrus grove who is eligible under paragraph (a) of this section to receive payments to recover lost production income will, upon approval of an application submitted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, receive a payment calculated using the following rates:

Citrus variety	Payment (per acre)
Grapefruit	\$3,342
Orange, Valencia, and tangerine	6,446
Orange, navel (includes early and midseason oranges)	6,384
Tangelo	1,989
Lime	6,503
Other or mixed citrus	3,342

(2) *Payment adjustments.* (i) In cases where the owner of a commercial citrus grove had obtained ACC coverage for trees in his or her grove and received crop insurance payments following the destruction of the insured trees, the payment provided for under paragraph (b)(1) of this section will be reduced by the total amount of the crop insurance payments received by the commercial citrus grove's owner for the insured trees.

(ii) In cases where ACC coverage was available for trees in a commercial citrus grove but the owner of the grove had not obtained ACC coverage for his or her insurable trees, the per-acre payment provided for under paragraph (b)(1) of this section will be reduced by 5 percent.

(c) *How to apply for lost production payments.* The form necessary to apply for lost production payments may be obtained from any local citrus canker eradication program office in Florida, or from the USDA Citrus Canker Eradication Program, 6901 West Sunrise Boulevard, Plantation, FL 33313. The completed application should be accompanied by a copy of the public order directing the destruction of the trees and its accompanying inventory that describes the acreage, number, and the variety of trees removed. Your completed application must be sent to the USDA Citrus Canker Eradication

Program, Attn: Lost Production Payments Program, c/o Division of Plant Industry, 3027 Lake Alfred Road, Winter Haven, FL 33881. Claims for losses attributable to the destruction of trees on or before the effective date of this rule must be received on or before September 17, 2001. Claims for losses attributable to the destruction of trees after the effective date of this rule must be received within 60 days after the destruction of the trees. The Administrator may, on a case-by-case basis, approve the consideration of late claims when the circumstances appear, in the opinion of the Administrator, to warrant such consideration. However, any request for consideration of a late claim must be submitted to the Administrator on or before July 18, 2002 for trees destroyed on or before July 18, 2001, and within 1 year after the destruction of the trees for trees destroyed after July 18, 2001.

[66 FR 32717, June 18, 2001; 66 FR 33740, June 25, 2001; 71 FR 33172, June 8, 2006]

§ 301.75-17 Funds for the replacement of certified citrus nursery stock.

Subject to the availability of appropriated funds, a commercial citrus nursery may be eligible to receive funds to replace certified citrus nursery stock in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(a) *Eligibility.* A commercial citrus nursery may be eligible to receive funds to replace certified citrus nursery stock removed to control citrus canker if the nursery stock was removed pursuant to a public order after September 30, 2001, and before January 10, 2006.

(b) *Certified citrus nursery stock payments.* A commercial citrus nursery that is eligible under paragraph (a) of this section to receive funds to replace certified citrus nursery stock will, upon approval of an application submitted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, receive a payment calculated using the following rates:

Type of certified nursery stock	Payment (dollars)
Seedlings	0.18/plant.
Liners or rootstock	1.50/plant.
Budded field grown citrus plants	4.00/plant.
Budded container/greenhouse citrus plants	4.50/plant.

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Type of certified nursery stock	Payment (dollars)
Citrus nursery stock in containers for wholesale or retail sale:	
1 gallon	5.00/container.
3 gallon	10.00/container.
5 gallon	15.00/container.
7 gallon	20.00/container.
Larger than 7 gallon	26.00/container.

(c) *How to apply for certified nursery stock replacement funds.* The form necessary to apply for funds to replace certified nursery stock may be obtained from any local citrus canker eradication program office in Florida, or from the USDA Citrus Canker Eradication Program, 6901 West Sunrise Boulevard, Plantation, FL 33313. The completed application should be accompanied by a copy of the public order directing the destruction of the trees and its accompanying inventory that describes the number and type of the certified nursery stock removed. If the certified nursery stock was planted in pots, the inventory should specify the size of the container. If the certified nursery stock was bare root plants or in a temporary container, the inventory should specify whether the plant was non-budded or budded. The completed application must be sent to the USDA Citrus Canker Eradication Program, Attn: Commercial Compensation, 10300 Sunset Dr., Suite 150, Miami, FL 33173. Claims for certified nursery stock must be received by August 7, 2006.

[71 FR 33172, June 8, 2006]

Subpart—Witchweed

QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.80 Quarantine; restriction on interstate movement of specified regulated articles.

(a) *Notice of quarantine.* Under the authority of sections 411, 412, 414, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7714, and 7754), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of North Carolina and South Carolina in order to prevent the spread of witchweed (*Striga* spp.), a parasitic plant that causes a dangerous disease of corn, sorghum, and other crops of the grass family and is not widely prevalent or distributed within and

throughout the United States. Through the aforementioned authorities, the Secretary imposes a quarantine on the States of North Carolina and South Carolina with respect to the interstate movement from those States of articles described in paragraph (b) of this section, issues regulations in this subpart governing the movement of such articles, and gives notice of this quarantine action.

(b) *Quarantine restrictions on interstate movement of specified regulated articles.* No common carrier or other person shall move interstate from any quarantined State any of the following articles (defined in § 301.80–1(p) as regulated articles), except in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this subpart:

- (1) Soil, compost, peat, humus, muck, and decomposed manure, separately or with other things; sand; and gravel.
- (2) Plants with roots.
- (3) Grass sod.
- (4) Plant crowns and roots for propagation.
- (5) True bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers of ornamental plants.
- (6) Root crops, except those from which all soil has been removed.
- (7) Peanuts in shells and peanut shells, except boiled or roasted peanuts.
- (8) Small grains and soybeans.
- (9) Hay, straw, fodder, and plant litter of any kind.
- (10) Seed cotton and gin trash.
- (11) Stumpwood.
- (12) Long green cucumbers, cantaloupes, peppers, squash, tomatoes, and watermelons, except those from which all soil has been removed.
- (13) Pickling cucumbers, string beans, and field peas.
- (14) Cabbage, except firm heads with loose outer leaves removed.
- (15) Leaf tobacco, except flue-cured leaf tobacco.
- (16) Ear corn, except shucked ear corn.
- (17) Sorghum.
- (18) Used crates, boxes, burlap bags, and cotton-picking sacks, and other used farm products containers.
- (19) Used farm tools.
- (20) Used mechanized cultivating equipment and used harvesting equipment.

(21) Used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

(22) Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not covered by paragraphs (b) (1) through (20) of this section, when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of witchweed, and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

[35 FR 10553, June 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 41 FR 27372, July 2, 1976; 58 FR 216, Jan. 5, 1993; 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.80-1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Certificate. A document issued or authorized to be issued under this subpart by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, and the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, wherein the former agrees to comply with the requirements of this subpart identified in the agreement by the inspector who executes the agreement on behalf of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs as applicable to the operations of such person.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of said Service to whom authority to act in his stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Farm tools. An instrument worked or used by hand, e.g., hoes, rakes, shovels, axes, hammers, and saws.

Generally infested area. Any part of a regulated area not designated as a suppressive area in accordance with § 301.80-2.

Infestation. The presence of witchweed or the existence of circumstances that make it reasonable to believe that witchweed is present.

Inspector. Any employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Deputy Administrator to enforce the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document issued or authorized to be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of noncertifiable regulated articles to a specified destination for limited handling, utilization, or processing, or for treatment.

Mechanized cultivating equipment; and mechanized harvesting equipment. Mechanized equipment used for soil tillage, including tillage attachments for farm tractors, e.g., tractors, disks, plows, harrows, planters, and subsoilers; mechanized equipment used for harvesting purposes, e.g., mechanical cotton harvesters, hay balers, corn pickers, and combines.

Mechanized soil-moving equipment. Mechanized equipment used to move or transport soil, e.g., draglines, bulldozers, road scrapers, and dumptrucks.

Moved (movement, move). Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved or allowed to be moved by any means. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, society, or association, or other organized group of any of the foregoing.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The organizational unit with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, delegated responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Plant Protection Act and related legislation, quarantines, and regulations.

Regulated area. Any quarantined State, or any portion thereof, designated as a regulated area in § 301.80-2a or otherwise designated as a regulated area in accordance with § 301.80-2(b).

Regulated articles. Any articles described in § 301.80(b).

Restricted destination permit. A document issued or authorized to be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles not certifiable under all applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines to a specified destination for other than scientific purposes.

Scientific permit. A document issued by the Deputy Administrator to allow the interstate movement to a specified destination of regulated articles for scientific purposes.

Soil. That part of the upper layer of earth in which plants can grow.

State. Any State, territory, or district of the United States, including Puerto Rico.

Suppressive area. That portion of a regulated area where eradication of infestation is undertaken as an objective, as designated by the Deputy Administrator under § 301.80-2(a).

Treatment Manual. The provisions currently contained in the “Manual of Administratively Authorized Procedures to be Used Under the Witchweed Quarantine” and the “Fumigation Procedures Manual” and any amendments thereto.¹

Witchweed. Parasitic plants of the genus *Striga* and reproductive parts thereof, including seeds.

[41 FR 27372, July 2, 1976, as amended at 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.80-2 Authorization to designate, and terminate designation of, regulated areas and suppressive or generally infested areas; and to exempt articles from certification, permit, or other requirements.

(a) *Regulated areas and suppressive or generally infested areas.* The Deputy Administrator shall designate as regulated areas, in a supplemental regulation designated as § 301.80-2a, each quarantined State, or each portion thereof in which witchweed has been found or in which there is reason to believe that witchweed is present or which it is deemed necessary to regu-

late because of its proximity to infestation or its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. The Deputy Administrator, in the supplemental regulation, may designate any regulated area or portion thereof, as a suppressive area or a generally infested area in accordance with the definitions thereof in § 301.80-1. Less than an entire quarantined State will be designated as a regulated area only if the Deputy Administrator is of the opinion that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing a quarantine or regulation which imposes restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles which are substantially the same as those which are imposed with respect to the interstate movement of such articles under this subpart; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a regulated area will otherwise be adequate to prevent the interstate spread of witchweed.

(b) *Temporary designation of regulated areas and suppressive or generally infested areas.* The Deputy Administrator or an authorized inspector may temporarily designate any other premises in a quarantined State as a regulated area and may designate the regulated area or portions thereof as a suppressive or generally infested area, in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section for designating such area, by serving written notice thereof on the owner or person in possession of such premises, and thereafter the interstate movement of regulated articles from such premises by any person having notice of the designation shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this subpart. As soon as practicable, such premises shall be added to the list in § 301.80-2a if a basis then exists for their designation.

(c) *Termination of designation as a regulated area and a suppressive or generally infested area.* The Deputy Administrator shall terminate the designation provided for under paragraph (a) of this section of any area designated as a regulated area or a suppressive or a generally infested area when he determines that such designation is no longer required under the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

¹Pamphlets containing such provisions are available upon request to the Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, or from an inspector.

The Deputy Administrator or an inspector shall terminate the designation provided for under paragraph (b) of this section of any premises designated as a regulated area or a suppressive or a generally infested area when he determines that such designation is no longer required under the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section, and notice thereof shall be given to the owner or person in possession of the premises.

(d) *Exemption of articles from certification, permit, or other requirements.* The Deputy Administrator may, in a supplemental regulation designated as § 301.80-2b, list regulated articles or movements of regulated articles which shall be exempt from the certification, permit, or other requirements of this subpart under such conditions as he may prescribe, if he finds that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of such regulated articles which make it safe to so relieve such requirements.

[41 FR 27372, July 2, 1976]

§ 301.80-2a Regulated areas; generally infested and suppressive areas.

The civil divisions and parts of civil divisions described below are designated as witchweed regulated areas within the meaning of this subpart.

NORTH CAROLINA

(1) *Generally infested areas.* None.

(2) *Suppressive areas.*

Bladen County. That area located north and east of the Cape Fear River.

The Hardison, H.B., farm located on a field road 0.25 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1719 and 0.2 mile west of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1797.

Cumberland County. That area bounded on the west by the Cape Fear River, then by a line running east and northeast along the Fayetteville city limits to U.S. Highway 301, then northeast on U.S. Highway 301 to Interstate 95, then northeast on Interstate 95 to U.S. Highway 13, then east and northeast on U.S. Highway 13 to the Cumberland-Sampson County line.

The Barker, P.R., farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2242, 0.2 mile south of Interstate 95 on State Secondary Road 2252.

The Jackson, Ellis, farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1003 and 0.4 mile south of its intersection with N.C. Highway 59.

The Lovick, Eugene, farm located on the north side of State Secondary Road 1732 and 0.9 mile west of its intersection with U.S. Highway 301.

The McLaughlin, Cornell, farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2221 and 0.2 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Road 2367.

The Thigpen, William, farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 2212 and 1 mile west of its intersection with N.C. Highway 87.

Pender County. The Cones Folly farm located along a farm road 2.3 miles south of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1201 and 2.2 miles southeast of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1200.

Robeson County. That area bounded on the west by the Robeson County/Scotland County line; then by a line running east along the Robeson County/Hoke County line to N.C. Highway 211; then southeast on N.C. Highway 211 to the Robeson County/Bladen County line; then south along the Robeson County/Bladen County line and the Robeson County/Columbus County line to U.S. Highway 74; then northwest on U.S. Highway 74 to N.C. Highway 41; then south on N.C. Highway 41 to the South Carolina State line; and then northwest along the South Carolina State line to the Robeson County/Scotland County line. (This area may be more generally described as that part of Robeson County lying south and west of N.C. Highway 211, bounded by U.S. Highway 74 east of N.C. Highway 41 and by the South Carolina line west of N.C. Highway 41.)

The Brown, James, farm located on the south side of a private road known as Reola Drive, 0.1 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1823, which intersection is 0.7 mile south of the intersection of State Secondary Road 1823 with State Secondary Road 1774.

The Buie, Joshua, farm located on a farm road 0.8 mile south of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1529 and 0.3 mile southwest of the right of way of Interstate Highway 95.

The Lewis, Knox, farm located on the south side of State Secondary Road 1752, 0.5 mile east of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1318.

Sampson County. That area bounded on the north by N.C. Highway 24 and on the east by U.S. Highway 701.

The Brady-Johnson, William, property located on a private road in the town of Salemburg, 0.1 mile north of its intersection with Church Street and 0.1 mile west of its intersection with N.C. Highway 242.

The Carter, Raeford, farm located on the west side of State Secondary Road 1144, 0.2 mile north of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1143.

The Lucas, June, estate located at the end of State Secondary Road 1496, 1.0 mile northwest of its intersection with State Secondary Road 1233.

The Parker, David, farm located on the northwest side of the intersection of a private road known as David Parker Lane and State Secondary Road 1301, 0.5 mile north of the intersection of State Secondary Road 1301 with N.C. Highway 24.

The Riley, Troy Lee, property located 0.05 mile west of the end of a private road known as Stage Coach Lane, 0.2 mile north of the intersection of Stage Coach Lane and N.C. Highway 24, in the town of Autryville.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(1) *Generally infested areas.* None.

(2) *Suppressive areas.*

Horry County. The Bell, Richard, farm located on the east side of State Highway 90, 5.7 miles north of its intersection with State Highway 22.

The Chestnut, Jacob T., farm located on the west side of an unpaved road known as Short Cut Road, 0.2 mile north of its junction with an unpaved road known as Pint Circle Road, 0.4 mile east of its junction with and 0.8 mile north of its junction with State Highway 90.

The Cribbs, L.V., farm located on the west side of an unpaved road known as Causey Road, 3.3 miles north of its intersection with a secondary road known as Sandplant Road and 2.1 miles west of its intersection with State Highway 76.

The Cribbs, L.V., farm located on the east side of an unpaved road known as Causey Road, 2.8 miles north of its intersection with a secondary road known as Sandplant Road and 2.1 miles west of its intersection with State Highway 76.

The Gerald, Kenneth, farm located on the south side of a secondary highway known as Lake Swamp Road, 0.4 mile east of its intersection with a secondary highway known as Nichols Highway South and 1.6 miles south of its intersection with State Highway 917.

The Gerald, Ravenell, farm located on the north side of an unpaved road known as Farming Dale Road, 0.6 mile north of its junction with State Highway 917 and 1.1 miles east of its intersection with a secondary highway known as Nichols Highway.

The Hammonds, Austin J., farm located on the north side of a secondary road known as Sandplant Road, 1.5 miles west of its intersection with State Highway 76 and 1.7 miles north of its intersection with State Highway 9.

The Livingston, Pittman, farm located on the east side of State Highway 90, 2.2 miles north of its junction with State Highway 22.

The Mae, Blossie, farm located on the west side of an unpaved road known as Dela Road, 0.3 mile south of its intersection with a secondary road known as Pint Circle Road, 0.2

mile west of its intersection with State Highway 90, and 3.5 miles north of its intersection with State Highway 22.

The McDaniel, Ellis, farm located on the south side of State Highway 917, 1.4 miles west of its intersection with a secondary highway known as Nichols Highway.

The Smith, Tommy G., farm located on the south side of a secondary road known as Old Chesterfield Road, 0.5 mile east of its intersection with State Highway 90 and 2.7 miles north of its intersection with State Highway 22.

The Strickland, Quincy, farm located on the north side of State Highway 917, 1.2 miles west of its intersection with a secondary highway known as Nichols Highway.

The Stroud, J.B., farm located on the east side of an unpaved road known as Providence Drive, 1.3 miles north of its junction with an unpaved road known as Tranquil Road, 0.5 mile west of its junction with a secondary highway known as Nichols Highway North and 2.3 miles north of its intersection with State Highway 917.

The Vault, Bennie, farm located on the west side of an unpaved road known as Strawberry Road, 0.5 mile south of its junction with State Highway 90.

Vereen, Isiah, farm located on the west side of an unpaved road known as West Shore Road, 1.6 miles south of its junction with State Highway 90.

Vereen, Lula, farm located on the north side of a secondary road known as Dogwood Road, 1.6 miles north of its intersection with State Highway 22, then 0.7 mile east of its intersection with State Highway 90.

The Willoughby, Shane, farm located on the north side of an unpaved road known as Farming Dale Road, 0.4 mile north of its junction with State Highway 917 and 1.1 miles east of its intersection with a secondary highway known as Nichols Highway.

The Worley, Floyd C., farm located on both sides of a secondary road known as Sandplant Road, 1.1 miles west of its intersection with State Highway 76 and 1.7 miles north of its intersection with State Highway 9.

Marion County. The Baxley, Warner, farm located on the west side of Penderboro Road, 1.6 miles north of its intersection with the State Highway 501 Bypass.

The Best Woods Road and Bubba Road farm located on both sides of Best Woods Road, 1.4 miles south of its intersection with State Highway 76.

The Erwin, Harold, farm located on the west side of the State secondary road known as Laughin Road, 1 mile north of its intersection with State Highway 76.

The Gerald, Issaic, farm located on the west side of a secondary road known as Foxworth Road, 0.3 mile northwest of its intersection with Secondary Road 9.

The Holmes, Issaic, farm located on the east side of an unpaved road known as Phill Road, 0.5 mile south of its junction with State Highway 9 and 5 miles east of its intersection with State Highway 41-A.

The Johnson, J. D., farm located on the west side of an unpaved road known as Harold Road, 0.6 mile north of its intersection with Old Mullins Road and 1.3 miles west of its intersection with North Main Street in Nichols.

The Keen, Davis, Estate farm located on the south side of an unpaved road known as Frazier Road, 0.7 mile northwest of its intersection with Secondary Road 9.

The Richardson, Billy, farm located on the east side of Secondary Road 908, 0.8 mile north of its intersection with State Highway 378.

The Rogers, Paul, farm located on the north side of an unpaved road known as Tobacco Barn Road, 0.8 mile west of its intersection with a State secondary road known as E. Sellers Road and 1.7 miles north of its intersection with State Highway 41-A.

[68 FR 6604, Feb. 10, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 51876, Aug. 29, 2003; 72 FR 7925, Feb. 22, 2007; 72 FR 44951, Aug. 10, 2007]

§ 301.80-2b Exempted articles.¹

(a) The following articles are exempt from the certification and permit and other requirements of this subpart if they meet the applicable conditions prescribed in paragraphs (a) (1) through (5) of this section and have not been exposed to infestation after cleaning or other handling as prescribed in said paragraph:

(1) Small grains, if harvested in bulk or into new or treated containers, and if the grains and containers for the grains have not come in contact with the soil or if they have been cleaned at a designed facility.²

(2) Soybeans, when determined by an inspector that the soybeans were grown, harvested, and handled in a manner to prevent contamination from witchweed seed.

¹The articles hereby exempted remain subject to applicable restrictions under other quarantines.

²Information as to designated facilities, gins, oil mills, and processing plants may be obtained from an inspector. Any facility, gin, oil mill, or processing plant is eligible for designation under this subpart if the operator thereof enters into a compliance agreement (as defined in § 301.80-1(b)).

(3) Pickling cucumbers, string beans, and field peas, if washed free of soil with running water.

(4) Used farm tools, if cleaned free of soil.

(5) Used mechanized cultivating equipment and used mechanized soil-moving equipment, if cleaned free of soil.

(b) The following article is exempt from the certification and permit requirements of § 301.80-4 under the applicable conditions as prescribed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section:

(1) Seed cotton, if moving to a designated gin.²

[42 FR 56334, Oct. 25, 1977, as amended at 53 FR 24924, July 1, 1988]

§ 301.80-3 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined States.³

(a) Any regulated articles, except soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis, may be moved interstate from any quarantined State under the following conditions:

(1) With certificate or permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.80-4 and 301.80-7, if moved:

(i) From any generally infested area or any suppressive area into or through any point outside of the regulated areas; or

(ii) From any generally infested area into or through any suppressive area; or

(iii) Between any noncontiguous suppressive areas; or

(iv) Between contiguous suppressive areas when it is determined by an inspector that the regulated articles present a hazard of the spread of the witchweed and the person in possession thereof has been so notified; or

(v) Through or reshipped from any regulated area when such movement is not authorized under paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section; or

(2) Without certificate or permit if moved:

(i) From any regulated area under the provisions of § 301.80-2b which exempts certain articles from certificate and permit requirements; or

³Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines must also be met.

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(ii) From a generally infested area to a contiguous generally infested area; or
(iii) From a suppressive area to a contiguous generally infested area; or
(iv) Between contiguous suppressive areas unless the person in possession of the articles has been notified by an inspector that a hazard of spread of the witchweed exists; or

(v) Through or reshipped from any regulated area if the articles originated outside of any regulated area and if the point of origin of the articles is clearly indicated, their identity has been maintained, and they have been safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated area in a manner satisfactory to the inspector; or

(3) From any area outside the regulated areas, if moved:

(i) With a certificate or permit attached; or

(ii) Without a certificate or permit, if:

(A) The regulated articles are exempt from certification and permit requirements under the provisions of § 301.80-2b; or

(B) The point of origin of such movement is clearly indicated on the articles or shipping document which accompanies the articles and if the movement is not made through any regulated area.

(b) Unless specifically authorized by the Deputy Administrator in emergency situations, soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis may be moved interstate from any regulated area only to laboratories approved⁴ by the Deputy Administrator and so listed by him in a supplemental regulation.⁵ A certificate or permit will not be required to be attached to such soil samples except in those emergency situations where the Deputy Administrator has authorized such movement to another destination with a certificate or permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.80-4(d) and 301.80-7. Soil samples originating in areas outside of the regulated areas will not require

such a certificate or permit and their movement is not restricted to approved laboratories if the point of origin of such samples is clearly indicated on the articles or shipping document which accompanies the articles and if the movement is not made through any regulated area.

[41 FR 27373, July 2, 1976]

§ 301.80-4 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and permits.

(a) Certificates may be issued for any regulated articles (except soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis) by an inspector if he determines that they are eligible for certification for movement to any destination under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such articles and:

(1) Have originated in noninfested premises in a regulated area and have not been exposed to infestation while within the regulated areas; or

(2) Have been treated to destroy infestation in accordance with the treatment manual; or

(3) Have been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that no infestation would be transmitted thereby.

(b) Limited permits may be issued by an inspector to allow interstate movement of regulated articles (except soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis) not eligible for certification under this subpart, to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing, or for treatment in accordance with the treatment manual, when upon evaluation of the circumstances involved in each specific case he determines that such movement will not result in the spread of witchweed and requirements of other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines have been met.

(c) Restricted destination permits may be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement (for other than scientific purposes) of regulated articles (except soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis) to any destination permitted under all applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines if such articles are not eligible for certification under all such quarantines but would otherwise qualify for certification under this subpart.

⁴Pamphlets containing provisions for laboratory approval may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, APHIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

⁵For list of approved laboratories, see (41 FR 4615 and amendments thereof).

(d) Scientific permits to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles, and certificates or permits to allow the movement of soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis in emergency situations, may be issued by the Deputy Administrator under such conditions as may be prescribed in each specific case by the Deputy Administrator to prevent the spread of witchweed.

(e) Certificate, limited permit, and restricted destination permit forms may be issued by an inspector to any person for use by the latter for subsequent shipments of regulated articles (except soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis) provided such person is operating under a compliance agreement; and any such person may be authorized by an inspector to reproduce such forms on shipping containers or otherwise. Any such person may execute and issue the certificate forms, or reproductions of such forms, for the interstate movement of regulated articles from the premises of such person identified in the compliance agreement if such person has treated such regulated articles to destroy infestation in accordance with the treatment manual, and if such regulated articles are eligible for certification for movement to any destination under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such articles. Any such person may execute and issue the limited permit forms, or reproductions of such forms, for interstate movement of regulated articles to specified destinations when the inspector has made the determinations specified in paragraph (b) of this section. Any such person may execute and issue the restricted destination permit forms, or reproductions of such forms, for the interstate movement of regulated articles not eligible for certification under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such articles, under the conditions specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) Any certificate or permit which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by the inspector or the Deputy Administrator if he determines that the holder thereof has not complied with any condition for the use of such document imposed by this subpart. As soon as possible after such

withdrawal, the holder of the certificate or permit shall be notified in writing by the Deputy Administrator or an inspector of the reason therefor and afforded reasonable opportunity to present his views thereon, and if there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict.

[35 FR 10553, June 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 41 FR 27374, July 2, 1976]

§ 301.80-5 Compliance agreements; and cancellation thereof.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the movement of such articles under this subpart. Compliance agreement forms may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator or an inspector.

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled by the inspector who is supervising its enforcement whenever he finds that such other party has failed to comply with the conditions of the agreement. As soon as possible after such cancellation, such party shall be notified in writing by the Deputy Administrator or an inspector of the reason therefor and afforded reasonable opportunity to present views thereon, and if there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict.

[35 FR 10553, June 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 41 FR 27374, July 2, 1976]

§ 301.80-6 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

Persons (other than those authorized to use certificates, limited permits, or restricted destination permits, or reproductions thereof, under § 301.80-4(e)) who desire to move interstate regulated articles which must be accompanied by a certificate or permit shall, as far in advance as possible, request an inspector to examine the articles prior to movement. Such articles shall be assembled at such points and in such a manner as the inspector designates to facilitate inspection.

[35 FR 10553, June 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 41 FR 27374, July 2, 1976]

§ 301.80-7

§ 301.80-7 Attachment and disposition of certificates or permits.

(a) If a certificate or permit is required for the interstate movement of regulated articles, the certificates or permit shall be securely attached to the outside of the container in which such articles are moved except that, where the certificate or permit is attached to the waybill or other shipping document, and the regulated articles are adequately described on the certificate, permit or shipping document, the attachment of the certificate or permit to each container of the articles is not required.

(b) In all cases, certificates or permits shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

[35 FR 10553, June 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 301.80-8 Inspection and disposal of regulated articles and pests.

Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, or require disposal of regulated articles and witchweed as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754), in accordance with instructions issued by the Deputy Administrator.

[35 FR 10553, June 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 41 FR 27374, July 2, 1976; 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.80-9 Movement of witchweed.

Regulations requiring a permit for, and otherwise governing the movement of witchweed in interstate or foreign commerce are contained in the Federal plant pest regulations in part 330 of this chapter. Applications for permits for the movement of the pest may be made to the Deputy Administrator.

[35 FR 10553, June 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 301.80-10 Nonliability of the Department.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any costs incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and

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regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

[35 FR 10553, June 30, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

Subpart—Imported Fire Ant

SOURCE: 57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.81 Restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.

No person may move interstate from any quarantined area any regulated article except in accordance with this subpart.

§ 301.81-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (APHIS).

Certificate. A document in which an inspector or a person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that a specified regulated article meets the requirements of this subpart and may be moved interstate to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles that are moved interstate, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed under this subpart.

Imported fire ant. Living imported fire ants of the species *Solenopsis invicta* Buren and *Solenopsis richteri* Forel, and hybrids of these species.

Infestation (infested). The presence of an imported fire ant queen or a reproducing colony of imported fire ants, except that on grass sod and plants with roots and soil attached, an infestation is the presence of any life form of the imported fire ant.

Inspector. An APHIS employee or other person authorized by the Administrator to enforce the provisions of this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document in which an inspector affirms that a specified regulated article not eligible for a certificate is eligible for interstate movement only to a specified destination and in accordance with conditions specified on the permit.

Movement (moved). The act of shipping, transporting, delivering, or receiving for movement, or otherwise aiding, abetting, inducing or causing to be moved.

Noncompacted soil. Soil that can be removed from an article by brisk brushing or washing with water under normal city water pressure (at least 4 gallons per minute at 40 to 50 pounds per square inch through a ½-inch orifice).

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint stock company, partnership, society, or any other legal entity.

Reproducing colony. A combination of one or more imported fire ant workers and one or more of the following immature imported fire ant forms: Eggs, larvae, or pupae.

Soil. Any non-liquid combination of organic and/or inorganic material in which plants can grow.

Soil-moving equipment. Equipment used for moving or transporting soil, including, but not limited to, bulldozers, dump trucks, or road scrapers.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 301.81-2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

(a) Imported fire ant queens and reproducing colonies of imported fire ants.¹

(b) Soil,² separately or with other articles, except potting soil that is shipped in original containers in which the soil was placed after commercial preparation.

(c) Baled hay and baled straw stored in direct contact with the ground;

(d) Plants and sod with roots and soil attached, except plants maintained indoors in a home or office environment and not for sale;

(e) Used soil-moving equipment, unless removed of all noncompacted soil; and

(f) Any other article or means of conveyance when:

(1) An inspector determines that it presents a risk of spread of the imported fire ant due to its proximity to an infestation of the imported fire ant; and

(2) The person in possession of the product, article, or means of conveyance has been notified that it is regulated under this subpart.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0102)

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994]

§ 301.81-3 Quarantined areas.

(a) The Administrator will quarantine each State or each portion of a State that is infested.

(b) Less than an entire State will be listed as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles listed in § 301.81-2 that are equivalent to the interstate movement restrictions imposed by this subpart; and

(2) Designating less than the entire State as a quarantined area will prevent the spread of the imported fire ant.

(c) The Administrator may include uninfested acreage within a quarantined area due to its proximity to an infestation or inseparability from the infested locality for quarantine purposes, as determined by:

(1) Projections of spread of imported fire ant around the periphery of the infestation, as determined by previous years' surveys;

(2) Availability of natural habitats and host materials, within the uninfested acreage, suitable for establishment and survival of imported fire ant populations; and

(3) Necessity of including uninfested acreage within the quarantined area in order to establish readily identifiable boundaries.

¹Permit and other requirements for the interstate movement of imported fire ants are contained in part 330 of this chapter.

²The movement of soil from Puerto Rico is subject to additional provisions in part 330 of this chapter.

(d) The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonquarantined area as a quarantined area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section. The Administrator will give written notice of this designation to the owner or person in possession of the nonquarantined area, or, in the case of publicly owned land, to the person responsible for the management of the nonquarantined area; thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from an area temporarily designated as a quarantined area is subject to this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area either will be added to the list of designated quarantined areas in paragraph (e) of this section, or the Administrator will terminate the designation. The owner or person in possession of, or, in the case of publicly owned land, the person responsible for the management of, an area for which the designation is terminated will be given written notice of the termination as soon as practicable.

(e) The areas described below are designated as quarantined areas:

ALABAMA

The entire State.

ARKANSAS

Ashley County. The entire county.
 Bradley County. The entire county.
 Calhoun County. The entire county.
 Chicot County. The entire county.
 Clark County. The entire county.
 Cleveland County. The entire county.
 Columbia County. The entire county.
 Dallas County. The entire county.
 Desha County. The entire county.
 Drew County. The entire county.
 Faulkner County. The entire county.
 Garland County. The entire county.
 Grant County. The entire county.
 Hempstead County. The entire county.
 Hot Spring County. The entire county.
 Howard County. The entire county.
 Jefferson County. The entire county.
 Lafayette County. The entire county.
 Lincoln County. The entire county.
 Little River County. The entire county.
 Lonoke County. The entire county.
 Miller County. The entire county.
 Montgomery County. The entire county.
 Nevada County. The entire county.
 Ouachita County. The entire county.
 Perry County. The entire county.
 Pike County. The entire county.
 Polk County. The entire county.
 Pulaski County. The entire county.

Saline County. The entire county.
 Sevier County. The entire county.
 Union County. The entire county.
 Yell County. The entire county.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County. That portion of Los Angeles County in the Cerritos area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Artesia Boulevard and Marquardt Avenue; then south along Marquardt Avenue to the Los Angeles/Orange County Line; then south and west along the Los Angeles/Orange County Line to Carson Street; then west along Carson Street to Norwalk Boulevard; then north along Norwalk Boulevard to Centralia Street; then west along Centralia Street to Pioneer Boulevard; then north along Pioneer Boulevard to South Street; then east along South Street to Norwalk Boulevard; then north along Norwalk Boulevard to 183rd Street; then east along 183rd Street to Bloomfield Avenue; then north along Bloomfield Avenue to Artesia Boulevard; then east along Artesia Boulevard to the point of beginning.

That portion of Los Angeles County in the Azusa area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Irwindale Avenue and Foothill Boulevard; then east along Foothill Boulevard to Azusa Avenue; then south along Azusa Avenue to East Fifth Street; then east along East Fifth Street to North Cerritos Avenue; then south along North Cerritos Avenue to Arrow Highway; then west along Arrow Highway to Azusa Avenue, then south along Azusa Avenue to Covina Boulevard; then west along an imaginary line to the intersection of Martinez Street and Irwindale Avenue; then north along Irwindale Avenue to the point of beginning.

Orange County. The entire county.

Riverside County. That portion of Riverside County in the Indio area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Avenue 50 and Jackson Street; then south along Jackson Street to 54th Avenue; then west along 54th Avenue to Madison Street; then north along Madison Street to Avenue 50; then east along Avenue 50 to the point of beginning.

That portion of Riverside County in the Moreno Valley area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Reche Vista Drive and Canyon Ranch Road; then southeast along Canyon Ranch Road to Valley Ranch Road; then east along Valley Ranch Road to Michael Way; then south along Michael Way to Casey Court; then east along Casey Court to the Moreno Valley City Limits; then south and east along the Moreno Valley City Limits to Pico Vista Way; then southwest along Pico Vista Way to Los Olivos Drive; then south along Los Olivos Drive to Jaclyn Avenue; then west along Jaclyn Avenue to Perris Boulevard; then south along Perris Boulevard to Kalmia Avenue; then west

along Kalmia Avenue to Hubbard Street; then north along Hubbard Street to Nightfall Way; then west and south along Nightfall Way to Sundial Way; then west along Sundial Way to Indian Avenue; then south along Indian Avenue to Ebttide Lane; then west along Ebttide Lane to Ridgecrest Lane; then south along Ridgecrest Lane to Moonraker Lane; then west along Moonraker Lane to Davis Street; then south along Davis Street to Gregory Lane; then west along Gregory Lane to Heacock Street; then northwest along an imaginary line to the intersection of Lake Valley Drive and Breezy Meadow Drive; then north along Breezy Meadow Drive to its intersection with Stony Creek; then north along an imaginary line to the intersection of Old Lake Drive and Sunnymead Ranch Parkway; then northwest along Sunnymead Ranch Parkway to El Granito Street; then east along El Granito Street to Lawless Road; then east along an imaginary line to the intersection of Heacock Street and Reche Vista Drive; then north along Reche Vista Drive to the point of beginning.

That portion of Riverside County in the Bermuda Dunes, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage areas bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Ramon Road and Bob Hope Drive; then south along Bob Hope Drive to Dinah Shore Drive; then east along Dinah Shore Drive to Key Largo Avenue; then south along Key Largo Avenue to Gerald Ford Drive; then west along Gerald Ford Drive to Bob Hope Drive; then south along Bob Hope Drive to Frank Sinatra Drive; then east along Frank Sinatra Drive to Vista Del Sol; then south along Vista Del Sol to Country Club Drive; then east along Country Club Drive to Adams Street; then south along Adams Street to 42nd Avenue; then east along 42nd Avenue to Tranquillo Place; then south along Tranquillo Place to its intersection with Harbour Court; then southwest along an imaginary line to the intersection of Granada Drive and Caballeros Drive; then southeast along Caballeros Drive to Kingston Drive; then west along Kingston Drive to Mandeville Road; then east along Mandeville Road to Port Maria Road; then south along Port Maria Road to Fred Waring Drive; then west along Fred Waring Drive to its intersection with Dune Palms Road; then southwest along an imaginary line to the intersection of Adams Street and Miles Avenue; then west along Miles Avenue to Washington Street; then northwest along Washington Street to Fred Waring Drive; then west along Fred Waring Drive to Joshua Road; then north along Joshua Road to Park View Drive; then west along Park View Drive to State Highway 111; then northwest along State Highway 111 to Magnesia Fall Drive; then west along Magnesia Fall Drive to Gardess Road; then northwest along Gardess Road to Dunes View Road; then

northeast along Dunes View Road to Halgar Road; then northwest along Halgar Road to Indian Trail Road; then northeast along Indian Trail Road to Mirage Road; then north along Mirage Road to State Highway 111; then northwest along State Highway 111 to Frank Sinatra Drive; then west along Frank Sinatra Drive to Da Vall Drive; then north along Da Vall Drive to Ramon Road; then east along Ramon Road to the point of beginning.

That portion of Riverside County in the Palm Springs area bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Tramway Road, State Highway 111, and San Rafael Drive; then east along San Rafael Drive to Indian Canyon Drive; then south along Indian Canyon Drive to Francis Drive; then east along Francis Drive to North Farrell Drive; then south along North Farrell Drive to Verona Road; then east along Verona Road to White-water Club Drive; then east along an imaginary line to the intersection of Verona Road and Ventura Drive; then east along Verona Road to Avenida Maravilla; then east and south along Avenida Maravilla to 30th Avenue; then west along 30th Avenue to its end; then due west along an imaginary line to the Whitewater River; then southeast along the Whitewater River to Dinah Shore Drive; then west along an imaginary line to the east end of 34th Avenue; then west along 34th Avenue to Golf Club Drive; then south along Golf Club Drive to East Palm Canyon Drive; then south along an imaginary line to the intersection of Desterto Vista and Palm Hills Drive; then south along Palm Hills Drive to its end; then southwest along an imaginary line to the intersection of Murray Canyon and Palm Canyon Drive; then northwest along Palm Canyon Drive to the Palm Springs city limits; then west and north along Palm Springs city limits to Tahquitz Creek; then due north along an imaginary line to Tramway Road; then northeast along Tramway Road to the point of beginning.

FLORIDA

The entire State.

GEORGIA

The entire State.

LOUISIANA

The entire State.

MISSISSIPPI

The entire State.

NEW MEXICO

Dona Ana County. The entire county.

NORTH CAROLINA

Anson County. The entire county.
Beaufort County. The entire county.

Bertie County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 11/42 and the Hertford/Bertie County line; then east along the Hertford/Bertie County line to the Bertie/Chowan County line; then south along the Bertie/Chowan County line to the Bertie/Martin County line; then west along the Bertie/Martin County line to State Highway 11/42; then north along State Highway 11/42 to the point of beginning.

Bladen County. The entire county.

Brunswick County. The entire county.

Cabarrus County. The entire county.

Camden County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of State Road 1112 and State Highway 343; then east along State Highway 343 to State Road 1107; then south along State Road 1107 to the Camden/Pasquotank County line; then north along the Camden/Pasquotank County line to State Road 1112; then north along State Road 1112 to the point of beginning.

Carteret County. The entire county.

Chatham County. The entire county.

Cherokee County. That portion of the county lying south and west of a line beginning at the intersection of the Cherokee/Clay County line and the North Carolina/Georgia State line; then north to U.S. Highway 64; then northwest along the southern shoreline of Hiwassee Lake to the Tennessee State line.

Chowan County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Chowan/Gates County line and State Highway 32; then south along State Highway 32 to State Highway 37; then east along State Highway 37 to the Chowan/Perquimans County line; then south along the Chowan/Perquimans County line to the shoreline of the Albemarle Sound; then west along the shoreline of the Albemarle Sound to the Chowan/Bertie County line; then north along the Chowan/Bertie County line to the Chowan/Hertford County line; then north along the Chowan/Hertford County line to the Chowan/Gates County line; then east along the Chowan/Gates County line to the point of beginning.

Clay County. That portion of the county lying southwest of State Highway 69 and the North Carolina/Georgia State line; then north along Interstate 70 to its intersection with U.S. Highway 64; then west along U.S. Highway 64 to the Clay/Cherokee County boundary.

Cleveland County. The entire county.

Columbus County. The entire county.

Craven County. The entire county.

Cumberland County. The entire county.

Currituck County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Currituck/Camden County line and State Road 1112; then east along State Road 1112 to U.S. Highway 158; then

south along U.S. Highway 158 to State Road 1111; then east along State Road 1111 to the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean; then south along the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean to the Currituck/Duck County line; then south and west along the Currituck/Duck County line to the Currituck/Camden County line; then north along the Currituck/Camden County line to the point of beginning.

Dare County. The entire county, excluding the portion of the barrier islands south of Oregon Inlet.

Duplin County. The entire county.

Durham County. That portion of the county lying south of Interstate 85.

Edgecombe County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 111 and the Martin/Edgecombe County line; then southwest on State Highway 111 to U.S. Highway 64 Alternate; then west on U.S. Highway 64 Alternate to County Route 1252; then west of this northerly line to County Route 1408; then west on County Route 1408 to County Route 1407; then south on County Route 1407 to the Edgecombe/Nash County line.

Gaston County. The entire county.

Greene County. The entire county.

Harnett County. The entire county.

Hertford County. That portion of the county lying south and east of a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 11 and the Bertie/Hertford county line; then northeast on State Highway 11 to the U.S. Highway 13 Bypass; then northeast on U.S. Highway 13 to the Hertford/Gates County line.

Hoke County. The entire county.

Hyde County. The entire county.

Iredell County. That portion of the county lying south of State Highway 150.

Johnston County. The entire county.

Jones County. The entire county.

Lee County. The entire county.

Lenoir County. The entire county.

Lincoln County. That portion of the county lying east of State Highway 321.

Martin County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 111 and the Edgecombe/Martin County line; then north and east on State Highway 111 to State Highway 11/42; then northeast along State Highway 11/42 to the Martin/Bertie County line.

Mecklenburg County. The entire county.

Montgomery County. The entire county.

Moore County. The entire county.

Nash County. That portion of the county lying south and east of the line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 64 and the Franklin/Nash County line; then northeast on U.S. Highway 64 to Interstate 95; then north on Interstate 95 to State Highway 4; then east on State Highway 4 to U.S. Highway 301; then east along a straight line from the intersection of State Highway 64 and U.S. Highway 301 to the Nash/Edgecombe County line.

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New Hanover County. The entire county.
Onslow County. The entire county.
Orange County. The portion of the county that lies south of Interstate 85.

Pamlico County. The entire county.
Pasquotank County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Pasquotank/Perquimans County line and U.S. Highway 17; then east along U.S. Highway 17 to the Pasquotank/Camden County line; then south along the Pasquotank/Camden County line to the shoreline of the Albemarle Sound; then west along the shoreline of the Albemarle Sound to the Pasquotank/Perquimans County line; then north along the Pasquotank/Perquimans County line to the point of beginning.

Pender County. The entire county.
Perquimans County. That portion of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Perquimans/Chowan County line and State Road 1118; then east along State Road 1118 to State Road 1200; then north along State Road 1200 to State Road 1213; then east along State Road 1213 to State Road 1214; then southeast along State Road 1214 to State Road 1221; then northeast along State Road 1221 to the Perquimans/Pasquotank County line; then south along the Perquimans/Pasquotank County line to the shoreline of the Albemarle Sound; then west along the shoreline of the Albemarle Sound to the Perquimans/Chowan County line; then north along the Perquimans/Chowan County line to the point of beginning.

Pitt County. The entire county.
Polk County. The entire county.
Randolph County. That portion of the county lying south of the line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 49 and the Davidson/Randolph County line; then east on State Highway 49 to U.S. Highway 64; then east on U.S. Highway 64 to its intersection with the Randolph/Chatham County line.
Richmond County. The entire county.
Robeson County. The entire county.
Rutherford County. That portion of the county lying south of State Highway 74.
Sampson County. The entire county.
Scotland County. The entire county.
Stanly County. The entire county.
Tyrrell County. The entire county.
Union County. The entire county.
Wake County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.
Wayne County. The entire county.
Wilson County. The entire county.

OKLAHOMA

Bryan County. The entire county.
Carter County. The entire county.
Choctaw County. The entire county.
Comanche County. The entire county.
Johnston County. The entire county.
Love County. The entire county.
Marshall County. The entire county.

McCurtain County. The entire county.

PUERTO RICO

The entire State.

South Carolina

The entire State.

TENNESSEE

Anderson County. That portion of the county lying east and south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Roane/Anderson County line and Tennessee Highway 330; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 330 to Tennessee Highway 116; then north on Tennessee Highway 116 to Interstate 75; then southeast on Interstate 75 to the Anderson/Knox County line.

Bedford County. The entire county.
Benton County. The entire county.
Bledsoe County. The entire county.
Blount County. The entire county.
Bradley County. The entire county.
Carroll County. The entire county.
Chester County. The entire county.
Coffee County. That portion of the county lying west and south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Cannon/Coffee County line and Tennessee Highway 53; then south on Tennessee Highway 53 to Riddle Road; then southeast on Riddle Road to Keele Road; then northeast on Keele Road to Tennessee Highway 55; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 55 to Swann Road; then east on Swann Road to Wiser Road; then north on Wiser Road to Rock Road; then east on Rock Road to Pleasant Knoll Road; then north on Pleasant Knoll Road to Marcrom Road; then east on Marcrom Road to the Coffee/Warren County line.

Crockett County. That portion of the county lying east of a line beginning at the intersection of the Haywood/Crockett County line and U.S. Highway 70A/79; then northeast on U.S. Highway 70A/79 to Tennessee Highway 88; then north on Tennessee Highway 88 to Tennessee Highway 54; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 54 to the Crockett/Gibson County line.

Cumberland County. That portion of the county lying southeast of a line beginning at the intersection of the White/Cumberland County line and U.S. Highway 70; then east on U.S. Highway 70 to Market Street (in Crab Orchard); then north on Market Street to Main Street; then west on Main Street to Chestnut Hill Road; then northeast on Chestnut Hill Road to Westchester Drive; then north on Westchester Drive to Peavine Road; then east on Peavine Road to Hebbertsburg Road; then northeast on Hebbertsburg Road to the Cumberland/Morgan County line.

Davidson County. That portion of the county lying southeast of a line beginning at the intersection of the Williamson/Davidson County line and U.S. Highway 431; then

northeast on U.S. Highway 431 to Tennessee Highway 254; then east on Tennessee Highway 254 to U.S. Highway 31A/41A; then north on U.S. Highway 31A/41A to Tennessee Highway 255; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 255 to Interstate 40; then east on Interstate 40 to the Davidson/Wilson County line.

Decatur County. The entire county.

Fayette County. The entire county.

Franklin County. The entire county.

Gibson County. That portion of the county lying southeast of a line beginning at the intersection of the Madison/Gibson County line and U.S. Highway 45W; then northwest on U.S. Highway 45W to U.S. Highway 45 Bypass (Tennessee Highway 366); then north on U.S. Highway 45 Bypass to U.S. Highway 79/70A; then northeast on U.S. Highway 79/70A to the Gibson/Carroll County line.

Giles County. The entire county.

Grundy County. The entire county.

Hamilton County. The entire county.

Hardeman County. The entire county.

Hardin County. The entire county.

Haywood County. That portion of the county lying southeast of Tennessee Highway 54.

Henderson County. The entire county.

Hickman County. The entire county.

Humphreys County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Benton/Humphreys County line and the line of latitude 36°; then continuing east along the line of latitude 36° to Forks River Road; then south on Forks River Road to Old Highway 13; then southeast on Old Highway 13 to Tennessee Highway 13; then south on Tennessee Highway 13 to Interstate 40; then east on Interstate 40 to the Humphreys/Hickman County line.

Knox County. That portion of the county lying southwest of a line beginning at the intersection of the Union/Knox County line and Tennessee Highway 33; then south on Tennessee Highway 33 to the Tennessee River; then northeast along the Tennessee River to the French Broad River; then east along the French Broad River to the Knox/Sevier County line.

Lawrence County. The entire county.

Lewis County. The entire county.

Lincoln County. The entire county.

Loudon County. The entire county.

Madison County. The entire county.

Marion County. The entire county.

Marshall County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Maury/Marshall County line and Moses Road; then northeast on Moses Road to Wilson School Road; then southeast on Wilson School Road to Lunns Store Road; then south on Lunns Store Road to Tennessee Highway 99; then east on Tennessee Highway 99 to U.S. Highway 31A; then south on U.S. Highway 31A to James Shaw Road; then south on James Shaw Road to Clay Hill Road; then east on Clay Hill Road

to Warner Road; then south on Warner Road to Batten Road; then southeast on Batten Road to the Marshall/Bedford County line.

Maury County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Hickman/Maury County line and Jones Valley Road; then east on Jones Valley Road to Leipers Creek Road; then south on Leipers Creek Road to Tennessee Highway 247; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 247 to Tennessee Highway 246; then north on Tennessee Highway 246 to the Maury/Williamson County line.

McMinn County. The entire county.

McNairy County. The entire county.

Meigs County. The entire county.

Monroe County. The entire county.

Moore County. The entire county.

Morgan County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Cumberland/Morgan County line and Tennessee Highway 298; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 298 to Tennessee Highway 62; then southeast on Tennessee Highway 62 to the Morgan/Roane County line.

Perry County. The entire county.

Polk County. The entire county.

Rhea County. The entire county.

Roane County. The entire county.

Rutherford County. The entire county.

Sequatchie County. The entire county.

Shelby County. The entire county.

Tipton County. That portion of the county lying south of a line beginning at the intersection of the Shelby/Tipton County line and Tennessee Highway 14; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 14 to Tennessee Highway 179; then southeast on Tennessee Highway 179 to the Tipton/Haywood County line.

Van Buren County. The entire county.

Warren County. That portion of the county lying southeast of a line beginning at the intersection of the Coffee/Warren County line and Marcrom Road; then east on Marcrom Road to Fred Hoover Road; then north on Fred Hoover Road to Tennessee Highway 287; then northwest on Tennessee Highway 287 to Vervilla Road; then northeast on Vervilla Road to Swan Mill Road; then east on Swan Mill Road to Grove Road; then southeast on Grove Road to Tennessee Highway 108/127; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 108/127 to the split between Tennessee Highway 108 and Tennessee Highway 127; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 127 to Tennessee Highway 56; then southeast on Tennessee Highway 56 to Fairview Road; then northeast on Fairview Road to Tennessee Highway 8; then southeast on Tennessee Highway 8 to Dark Hollow Road; then north on Dark Hollow Road to Tennessee Highway 30; then northeast on Tennessee Highway 30 to the Warren/Van Buren County line.

Wayne County. The entire county.

Williamson County. That portion of the county lying northeast of a line beginning at the intersection of the Davidson/Williamson County line and U.S. Highway 31; then southwest on U.S. Highway 31 to U.S. Highway Business 431; then southeast on U.S. Highway Business 431 to Mack Hatcher Parkway; then north on Mack Hatcher Parkway to South Royal Oaks Boulevard; then northeast on South Royal Oaks Boulevard to Tennessee Highway 96; then east on Tennessee Highway 96 to Clovercroft Road; then northeast on Clovercroft Road to Wilson Pike; then north on Wilson Pike to Clovercroft Road; then northeast on Clovercroft Road to Rocky Fork Road; then east on Rocky Fork Road to the Rutherford/Williamson County line. Also, that portion of the county enclosed by a line beginning at the intersection of the Maury/Williamson County line and Tennessee Highway 246; then north on Tennessee Highway 246 to Thompson Station Road West; then east on Thompson Station Road West to Thompson Station Road East; then east on Thompson Station Road East to Interstate 65; then south on Interstate 65 to the Williamson/Maury County line.

TEXAS

Anderson County. The entire county.
Angelina County. The entire county.
Aransas County. The entire county.
Atascosa County. The entire county.
Austin County. The entire county.
Bandera County. The entire county.
Bastrop County. The entire county.
Bee County. The entire county.
Bell County. The entire county.
Bexar County. The entire county.
Blanco County. The entire county.
Bosque County. The entire county.
Bowie County. The entire county.
Brazoria County. The entire county.
Brazos County. The entire county.
Brooks County. The entire county.
Brown County. The entire county.
Burleson County. The entire county.
Burnet County. The entire county.
Caldwell County. The entire county.
Calhoun County. The entire county.
Cameron County. The entire county.
Camp County. The entire county.
Cass County. The entire county.
Chambers County. The entire county.
Cherokee County. The entire county.
Collin County. The entire county.
Colorado County. The entire county.
Comal County. The entire county.
Comanche County. The entire county.
Cooke County. The entire county.
Coryell County. The entire county.
Dallas County. The entire county.
Delta County. The entire county.
Denton County. The entire county.
De Witt County. The entire county.
Dimmit County. The entire county.
Duval County. The entire county.

Eastland County. The entire county.
Ector County. The entire county.
Edwards County. The entire county.
Ellis County. The entire county.
Erath County. The entire county.
Falls County. The entire county.
Fannin County. The entire county.
Fayette County. The entire county.
Fort Bend County. The entire county.
Franklin County. The entire county.
Freestone County. The entire county.
Frio County. The entire county.
Galveston County. The entire county.
Gillespie County. The entire county.
Goliad County. The entire county.
Gonzales County. The entire county.
Grayson County. The entire county.
Gregg County. The entire county.
Grimes County. The entire county.
Guadalupe County. The entire county.
Hamilton County. The entire county.
Hardin County. The entire county.
Harris County. The entire county.
Harrison County. The entire county.
Hays County. The entire county.
Henderson County. The entire county.
Hidalgo County. The entire county.
Hill County. The entire county.
Hood County. The entire county.
Hopkins County. The entire county.
Houston County. The entire county.
Hunt County. The entire county.
Jack County. The entire county.
Jackson County. The entire county.
Jasper County. The entire county.
Jefferson County. The entire county.
Jim Wells County. The entire county.
Johnson County. The entire county.
Jones County. The entire county.
Karnes County. The entire county.
Kaufman County. The entire county.
Kendall County. The entire county.
Kenedy County. The entire county.
Kerr County. The entire county.
Kimble County. The entire county.
Kinney County. The entire county.
Kleberg County. The entire county.
La Salle County. The entire county.
Lamar County. The entire county.
Lampasas County. The entire county.
Lavaca County. The entire county.
Lee County. The entire county.
Leon County. The entire county.
Liberty County. The entire county.
Limestone County. The entire county.
Live Oak County. The entire county.
Llano County. The entire county.
Madison County. The entire county.
Marion County. The entire county.
Mason County. The entire county.
Matagorda County. The entire county.
Maverick County. The entire county.
McCulloch County. The entire county.
McLennan County. The entire county.
McMullen County. The entire county.
Medina County. The entire county.
Midland County. The entire county.

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Milam County. The entire county.
Montague County. The entire county.
Montgomery County. The entire county.
Morris County. The entire county.
Nacogdoches County. The entire county.
Navarro County. The entire county.
Newton County. The entire county.
Nueces County. The entire county.
Orange County. The entire county.
Palo Pinto County. The entire county.
Panola County. The entire county.
Parker County. The entire county.
Polk County. The entire county.
Rains County. The entire county.
Real County. The entire county.
Red River County. The entire county.
Refugio County. The entire county.
Robertson County. The entire county.
Rockwall County. The entire county.
Rusk County. The entire county.
Sabine County. The entire county.
San Augustine County. The entire county.
San Jacinto County. The entire county.
San Patricio County. The entire county.
San Saba County. The entire county.
Shelby County. The entire county.
Smith County. The entire county.
Somervell County. The entire county.
Stephens County. The entire county.
Tarrant County. The entire county.
Taylor County. The entire county.
Titus County. The entire county.
Tom Green County. The entire county.
Travis County. The entire county.
Trinity County. The entire county.
Tyler County. The entire county.
Upshur County. The entire county.
Uvalde County. The entire county.
Val Verde County. The entire county.
Van Zandt County. The entire county.
Victoria County. The entire county.
Walker County. The entire county.
Waller County. The entire county.
Washington County. The entire county.
Webb County. The entire county.
Wharton County. The entire county.
Wichita County. The entire county.
Willacy County. The entire county.
Williamson County. The entire county.
Wilson County. The entire county.
Wise County. The entire county.
Wood County. The entire county.
Young County. The entire county.
Zavala County. The entire county.

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 301.81-3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 301.81-4 Interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

(a) Any regulated article may be moved interstate from a quarantined

area into or through an area that is not quarantined only if moved under the following conditions:

(1) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.81-5 and 301.81-9 of this subpart;

(2) Without a certificate or limited permit, provided that each of the following conditions is met:

(i) The regulated article was moved into the quarantined area from an area that is not quarantined;

(ii) The point of origin is indicated on a waybill accompanying the regulated article;

(iii) The regulated article is moved through the quarantined area (without stopping except for refueling, or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs), or has been stored, packed, or parked in locations inaccessible to the imported fire ant, or in locations that have been treated in accordance with the methods and procedures prescribed in the Appendix to this subpart ("III. Regulatory Procedures"), while in or moving through any quarantined area; and

(iv) The article has not been combined or commingled with other articles so as to lose its individual identity; or

(3) Without a certificate or limited permit provided the regulated article is a soil sample being moved to a laboratory approved by the Administrator³ to process, test, or analyze soil samples.

(b) Inspectors are authorized to stop any person or means of conveyance moving in interstate commerce they have probable cause to believe is moving regulated articles, and to inspect the articles being moved and the means of conveyance. Articles found to be infested by an inspector, and articles not in compliance with the regulations in

³Criteria that laboratories must meet to become approved to process, test, or analyze soil, and the list of currently approved laboratories, may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

this subpart, may be seized, quarantined, treated, subjected to other remedial measures, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of. Any treatments will be in accordance with the methods and procedures prescribed in the Appendix to this subpart (III. *Regulatory Procedures*), or in accordance with the methods and procedures prescribed in part 305 of this chapter.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0102)

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994; 59 FR 67609, Dec. 30, 1994; 67 FR 8464, Feb. 25, 2002; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.81-5 Issuance of a certificate or limited permit.

(a) An inspector⁴ or person operating under a compliance agreement will issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article approved under such compliance agreement if he or she determines that the regulated article:

(1) Is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations;

(2) Is to be moved interstate in compliance with any additional conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) to prevent the spread of the imported fire ant;⁵ and

(3)(i) Is free of an imported fire ant infestation, based on his or her visual examination of the article;

(ii) Has been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in a man-

ner that would prevent infestation or destroy all life stages of the imported fire ant; or

(iii) Has been treated in accordance with methods and procedures prescribed in the Appendix to this subpart ("III. *Regulatory Procedures*").

(b) An inspector will issue a limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article not eligible for a certificate if the inspector determines that the regulated article:

(1) Is to be moved interstate to a specified destination for specified handling, utilization, or processing (the destination and other conditions to be listed in the limited permit), and this interstate movement will not result in the spread of the imported fire ant because the imported fire ant will be destroyed by the specified handling, utilization, or processing;

(2) Is to be moved interstate in compliance with any conditions that the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) to prevent the spread of the imported fire ant; and

(3) Is eligible for interstate movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(c) An inspector shall issue blank certificates to a person operating under a compliance agreement (in accordance with § 301.81-6 of this subpart) or authorize reproduction of the certificates on shipping containers, or both, as requested by the person operating under the compliance agreement. These certificates may then be completed and used, as needed, for the interstate movement of regulated articles that have met all of the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994; 59 FR 67609, Dec. 30, 1994; 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.81-6 Compliance agreements.

Persons who grow, handle, or move regulated articles interstate may enter

⁴Inspectors are assigned to local offices of APHIS, which are listed in local telephone directories. Information on local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

⁵An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

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into a compliance agreement⁶ if such persons review with an inspector each stipulation of the compliance agreement, have facilities and equipment to carry out disinfestation procedures or application of chemical materials in accordance with the "Imported Fire Ant Program Manual," as set forth in the appendix to this subpart, and meet applicable State training and certification standards as authorized by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (86 Stat. 983; 7 U.S.C. 136b). Any person who enters into a compliance agreement with APHIS must agree to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed under this subpart.

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 67609, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 301.81-7 Cancellation of a certificate, limited permit, or compliance agreement.

Any certificate, limited permit, or compliance agreement may be canceled orally or in writing by an inspector whenever the inspector determines that the holder of the certificate or limited permit, or the person who has entered into the compliance agreement, has not complied with this subpart or any conditions imposed under this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation will become effective immediately and the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as soon as circumstances allow within 20 days after oral notification of the cancellation. Any person whose certificate, limited permit, or compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, within 10 days after receiving the written cancellation notice. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons that the person wants the Administrator to consider in deciding

⁶Compliance agreements may be initiated by contacting a local office of Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories. The addresses and telephone numbers of local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

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the appeal. A hearing may be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice for the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. As soon as practicable, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0102)

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994]

§ 301.81-8 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Persons requiring certification or other services must request the services from an inspector⁷ at least 48 hours before the services are needed.

(b) The regulated articles must be assembled at the place and in the manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994]

§ 301.81-9 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) The consignor must ensure that the certificate or limited permit authorizing interstate movement of a regulated article is, at all times during interstate movement, attached to:

(1) The outside of the container encasing the regulated article;

(2) The article itself, if it is not in a container; or

(3) The consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill: *Provided*, that the descriptions of the regulated article on the certificate or limited permit, and on the waybill, are sufficient to identify the regulated article; and

(b) The carrier must furnish the certificate or limited permit authorizing interstate movement of a regulated article to the consignee at the shipment's destination.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0088)

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 67133, Dec. 29, 1994]

⁷See footnote 4 to § 301.81-5(a).

§ 301.81-10 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours will be furnished without cost to persons requiring the services. The United States Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any other costs or charges.

APPENDIX TO SUBPART—IMPORTED FIRE ANT

III. Regulatory Procedures

A. *Instructions to Inspectors.* Inspectors must know and follow instructions in the PPQ Treatment Manual, the pesticide label, and exemptions (Section 18 or 24 (c) of FIFRA) for the treatment or other procedures used to authorize the movement of regulated articles. These will serve as a basis for explaining such procedures to persons interested in moving articles affected by the quarantine. Inspectors shall furnish completed information to anyone interested in moving regulated articles.

If there are questions concerning a particular treatment, contact your supervisor.

B. *Authorized Chemicals.* The following chemicals are authorized for the treatment of regulated articles under the IFA quarantine:

INSECTICIDES

Bifenthrin (Talstar®)
Chlorpyrifos (Dursban®)
Diazinon
Fenoxycarb (AWARD®)
Fipronil (Chipco®)
Hydramethylnon (AMDRO®)
Methoprene (Extinguish®)
Pyriproxyfen (Distance®)
Tefluthrin (FIREBAN®)

C. *Approved Treatments.*

1. Equipment—Used Soil-Moving

Methods: Used soil-moving equipment is eligible for movement when an inspector determines that one of the following procedures has been done:

a. It has been brushed free of noncompacted soil;

b. It has been washed free of noncompacted soil; or

c. Noncompacted soil has been removed with air pressure equipment using compressors designed specifically for this purpose. Such compressors must provide free air delivery of no less than 30 cubic feet per minute at 200 pounds per square inch.

Certification Period: As long as kept free of noncompacted soil.

Limitations: Regardless of the type of cleaning equipment used, all debris and noncompacted soil must be removed unless it is steam-heated by a “steam jenny” to dis-

infest the articles. Used soil-moving equipment, such as bulldozers, dirt pans, motor graders, and draglines, are difficult to clean sufficiently to eliminate pest risk.

Precaution: Steam may remove loose paint and usually is not recommended for use on equipment with conveyor belts and rubber parts.

2. Hay and Straw

Baled hay and straw stored in direct contact with the ground is ineligible for movement.

3. Plants—Balled or in Containers

a. Emulsifiable chlorpyrifos.

Material: Emulsifiable chlorpyrifos—Immersion and drench treatments (post-harvest): any Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered formulation is acceptable.

Dosage:

Chlorpyrifos formulation	Amount of formulation to make 100 gallons of treating solution
1 EC	16 fl. oz. (472 ml).
2 EC	8 fl. oz. (236 ml).
4 EC	4 fl. oz. (118 ml).

Exposure Period: Plants can be certified immediately upon completion of treatment

Certification Period: 30 days.

Precautions: Dwarf yaupon may show phytotoxicity to chlorpyrifos.

b. Bifenthrin.

(i) Bifenthrin: Drench and Topical Applications.

Material: Bifenthrin—drench of containerized nursery stock or topical application to 3- or 4-quart containerized nursery stock followed by irrigation with water.

Dosage: Dosage rate is 25 ppm. The amount of formulation needed to achieve 25 ppm varies with the bulk density of the soil or potting media. Follow label directions to calculate the amount of formulation needed to achieve 25 ppm.

Exposure period: Containerized nursery stock can be certified immediately upon completion of the treatment.

Certification period: 180 days.

(ii) Bifenthrin: Granular Formulation

Material: Granular bifenthrin—incorporation into soil or potting media for containerized nursery stock.

Dosage: The amount of granular bifenthrin needed to achieve a specified dosage varies with the bulk density of the soil or potting media. Follow label directions to calculate the amount needed to achieve a specified dosage.

Granular Bifenthrin Dosage (parts per million)	Certification Period (months after treatment)
10 ppm	0-6 months.
12 ppm	0-12 months.
15 ppm	0-24 months.

Granular Bifenthrin Dosage (parts per million)	Certification Period (months after treatment)
25 ppm	Continuous.

Exposure Period: Containerized nursery stock can be certified immediately upon completion of the treatment.

c. Tefluthrin: Granular Formulation.

Material: Granular tefluthrin—incorporation into soil or potting media for containerized nursery stock.

Dosage: The amount of granular tefluthrin needed to achieve a specified dosage varies with the bulk density of the soil or potting media. Follow label directions to calculate the amount of granular tefluthrin needed to achieve a specified dosage.

Granular tefluthrin dosage (parts per million)	Certification period (months after treatment)
10 ppm	0–18 months.
25 ppm	Continuous.

Exposure period: Containerized nursery stock can be certified for interstate movement from quarantined areas immediately upon completion of the treatment.

d. Fipronil: Granular Formulation.

Material: Granular fipronil incorporation into soil or potting media for containerized nursery stock.

Dosage: The amount of granular fipronil needed to achieve a specified dosage varies with the bulk density of the soil or potting media. Follow label directions to calculate the amount of granular fipronil needed to achieve a specified dosage.

Granular fipronil dosage (parts per million)	Certification period (months after treatment)
10 ppm	0–6 months.
12 ppm	0–12 months.
15 ppm	0–24 months.
25 ppm	Continuous.

Exposure Period: Containerized nursery stock can be certified for interstate movement from quarantined areas 2 weeks after completion of treatment.

e. General requirements for emulsifiable chlorpyrifos, bifenthrin, tefluthrin, or fipronil.

Conditions and Type of Soil: Any friable soil may be treated.

Method A—Immersion

Equipment

1. A watertight container for mixing the treating solutions.
2. Open-top, watertight container sufficiently large to accommodate the treating solution and plants.

Procedure: Locate immersion tank in well-ventilated place. Do not remove burlap wrap

or plastic containers with drain holes prior to immersion. Immerse soil balls and containers, singly or in groups, so that soil is completely covered by solution. Plants must remain in solution until bubbling ceases. Plant balls should have space between them when grouped in trays, baskets, or other dipping containers. After removal from dip, plants may be set on drainboard until adequately drained.

Thorough saturation of the plant balls or containers with the insecticide solution is essential.

As treating progresses, freshly prepared treating mixture should be added to maintain liquid at immersion depth. Dispose of tank contents 8 hours after mixing. Clean tank before recharging. Disposal must comply with State and local regulations.

Precautions: Runoff of the solution from the treatment area should not be permitted. Excess solution (and used solution) must be disposed of in accordance with State and local regulations.

Method B—Drench

Equipment

1. A large-capacity bulk mixing tank, either pressurized or gravity-flow for mixing and holding the insecticide solution.
2. Properly equipped hoses and watering nozzles that can be attached to the mixing tank and used to thoroughly saturate the plant balls with the insecticide solution.

Procedure

1. Plants Balled with Burlap—Apply the chlorpyrifos solution as a substitute for plain water to the plants during the routine watering activities. Do not remove burlap wrap from plants prior to treatment. Treat plants singly or in groups with the chlorpyrifos solution to the point of runoff on a twice daily schedule for 3 consecutive days.

The above treatment should be carried out in a well-ventilated place normally used to maintain plants prior to shipment. The treatment will be enhanced by adding any agricultural wetting agent such as Ortho-77®, Tronic®, Tecowet®, etc., to the chlorpyrifos solution at the labeled rate (usually ½ pint per 100 gallons of water).

2. Containerized Plants—Apply the bifenthrin or chlorpyrifos solution to the point of saturation one time only. The volume of the treating solution must be at least ⅓ (20%) of the volume of the container.

Precautions: Thorough saturation of the plant balls or containers with the insecticide solution is essential. Runoff of the solution from the treatment area should not be permitted. Excess solution (and used solution) must be disposed of in accordance with State and local regulations.

Method C—Topical Application

Apply bifenthrin according to the label instructions for topical application. The method may be used only with nursery stock in 3- and 4-quart containers. Penetration of the pesticide in larger containers does not provide sufficient residual activity.

Irrigate all treated containers with 1.5 inches of water following application.

Precautions: Runoff of the solution from the treatment area should not be permitted. Excess solution (and used solution) must be disposed of in accordance with State and local regulations.

Manufacture of the 10WP (wettable powder) formulation was discontinued in 1998; however, the EPA will allow this product to be utilized until supplies are exhausted.

Method D—Granular Incorporation
(Bifenthrin)

Apply bifenthrin according to the label instructions for granular incorporation. Mix thoroughly to distribute product evenly throughout the soil or potting media. After potting, containers must be watered to the point of saturation.

Precautions: Saturation of the soil or potting media with the granular bifenthrin is essential. Water that drains from the treatment area, which may contain bifenthrin, must be disposed of in accordance with State and local laws.

Method E—Granular Incorporation
(Tefluthrin)

Apply tefluthrin according to the label directions for granular incorporation. Mix thoroughly to distribute the granular tefluthrin evenly throughout the soil or potting media. After potting, containers must be watered to the point of saturation.

Precautions: Saturation of the soil or potting media with the tefluthrin is essential. Water that drains from the treatment area, which may contain tefluthrin, must be disposed of in accordance with State and local laws.

Method F—Granular Incorporation (Fipronil)

Apply fipronil according to the label instructions for granular incorporation. Mix thoroughly to distribute product evenly throughout the soil or potting media. After potting, containers must be watered to the point of saturation.

Precautions: Saturation of the soil or potting media with the granular fipronil is essential. Water that drains from the treatment area, which may contain fipronil, must be disposed of in accordance with State and local laws.

4. Imported-Fire-Ant-Free Nursery—
Containerized Plants Only

This detection, control, exclusion, and enforcement program is designed to keep nurseries free of the imported fire ant and provides a basis to certify containerized nursery stock for interstate movement.

Participating regulated establishments must be operating under a compliance agreement. Such compliance agreements shall state the specific requirements that a shipper agrees to follow to move plants in accordance with the requirements of the program. Certificates and a nursery identification number may be issued to the nursery for use on shipments of regulated articles.

Detection

A successful treatment program depends upon early detection of imported fire ant colonies. Nursery owners are required to survey visually their entire premises twice monthly for the presence of imported fire ants.

Nurseries participating in this program will be inspected by Federal or State inspectors at least twice per year. More frequent inspections may be necessary depending upon imported fire ant infestation levels immediately surrounding the nursery, the thoroughness of nursery management in maintaining imported-fire-ant-free premises, and the number of previous detections of imported fire ants in or near containerized plants. Inspections by Federal and State inspectors should be more frequent just before and during the peak shipping season. Any nurseries determined during nursery inspections to have imported fire ant colonies must be immediately treated to the extent necessary to eliminate the colonies.

Control

Nursery plants that are shipped under this program must originate in a nursery free of imported fire ant. Nursery owners must implement a treatment program with registered bait and contact insecticides. The premises, including growing and holding areas, must be maintained free of the imported fire ant. As part of this treatment program, all exposed soil surfaces (including sod and mulched areas) on property where plants are grown, potted, stored, handled, loaded, unloaded, or sold must be treated with a broadcast application of hydramethylnon (AMDRO®), fenoxycarb (AWARD®), pyriproxyfen (Distance®), or methoprene (Extinguish®) baits at least once every six months. The first application is more effective when applied early in the spring. An early spring bait application provides control before alate queens are produced or have time to establish new colonies. Follow label directions for use.

When properly used, baits are between 80 percent and 90 percent effective. Follow-up treatments with a contact insecticide must be applied to eliminate all remaining colonies. Mound drench treatments with a registered formulation of chlorpyrifos or diazinon are approved. Follow label directions for use.

Exclusion

Bifenthrin

For plants grown on the premises: Treatment of potting media with granular, flowable, or wettable powder formulation of bifenthrin prior to planting is required. This treatment reduces the risk of infestation of containers by alate queens flying in from adjacent or nearby infested premises. The dosage rate for granular bifenthrin is variable and is determined by the certification period selected; for flowable bifenthrin it is 25 ppm; for wettable powder it is 25 ppm.

Apply this treatment according to the label instructions.

Mixing must be adequate to blend the required dosage of pesticide throughout the entire potting soil mixture.

For plants received from outside sources: To prevent the spread into a nursery free of the imported fire ant by newly introduced, infested nursery plants, all plants must be:

- (a) Obtained from nurseries free of imported fire ant that are certified under a compliance agreement; or
- (b) Treated with bifenthrin drench upon delivery in accordance with this appendix (III.C.3.b), and within 180 days be either:
 - (1) Repotted in treated potting soil media,
 - (2) Retreated with bifenthrin drench, immersion, or topical application (III.C.3.b) at 180-day intervals, or
 - (3) Shipped.

Tefluthrin

For plants grown on the premises: Treatment of soil or potting media with granular, flowable, tefluthrin prior to planting is permitted as an alternative to treatment with granular or wettable powder formulation of bifenthrin. This treatment reduces the risk of infestation of containers by alate queens flying in from adjacent or nearby infested premises. The dosage rate is variable, determined by the selected certification period, for the granular tefluthrin.

Apply this treatment according to the label directions.

Mixing must be adequate to blend the required dosage of granular tefluthrin throughout the entire soil or potting media.

Fipronil

For plants grown on the premises: Treatment of soil or potting media with granular fipronil prior to planting is permitted as an alternative to treatment with granular formulations of bifenthrin or tefluthrin. This treatment reduces the risk of infestation of containers by alate queens flying in from ad-

jacent or nearby infested premises. The dosage rate is variable, determined by the selected certification period, for the granular fipronil.

Apply this treatment according to the label directions.

Mixing must be adequate to blend the required dosage of granular fipronil throughout the entire soil or potting media.

Enforcement

The nursery owner shall maintain records of the nursery's surveys and treatments for the imported fire ant. These records shall be made available to State and Federal inspectors upon request.

If imported fire ants are detected in nursery stock during an inspection by a Federal or State inspector, issuance of certificates for movement shall be suspended until necessary treatments are applied and the plants and nursery premises are determined to be free of the imported fire ant. A Federal or State inspector may declare a nursery to be free of the imported fire ant upon reinspection of the premises. This inspection must be conducted no sooner than 30 days after treatment to ensure its effectiveness. During this period, certification may be based upon the drench or immersion treatment provided in paragraph III.C.3. of this appendix, titled "Plants—Balled or in Containers."

Upon notification by the department of agriculture in any State of destination that a confirmed imported fire ant infestation was found on a shipment from a nursery considered free of the imported fire ant, the department of agriculture in the State of origin shall cease its certification of shipments from that nursery. An investigation by Federal or State inspectors will commence immediately to determine the probable source of the problem and to ensure that the problem is resolved. If the problem is an infestation, issuance of certification for movement on the basis of imported-fire-ant-free premises will be suspended until treatment and elimination of the infestation is completed. Reinstatement into the program will be granted upon determination that the nursery premises are free of the imported fire ant, and that all other provisions of this subpart are being followed.

In cases where the issuance of certificates is suspended through oral notification, the suspension and the reasons for the suspension will be confirmed in writing within 20 days of the oral notification of the suspension. Any person whose issuance of certificates has been suspended may appeal the decision, in writing, within 10 days after receiving the written suspension notice. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons that the person wants the Administrator to consider in deciding the appeal. A hearing may be held to resolve any conflict as to any

material fact. Rules of practice for the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. As soon as practicable, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision.

Violations of the quarantine shall be investigated by Federal or State inspectors and appropriate penalties will be assessed to discourage further violations.

This imported-fire-ant-free nursery program is not mandatory for movement of regulated articles. Plants, balled or in containers, may otherwise be certified for movement using the chlorpyrifos, bifenthrin, tefluthrin, or fipronil treatments described in paragraph III.C.3 of this appendix, titled "Plants, Balled or in Containers." However, certification for movement under the imported-fire-ant-free nursery program will be granted only if all of the provisions of this subpart are followed.

Certification Period: Continuous as long as all provisions of the imported-fire-ant-free nursery program are followed.

5. Field-Grown Woody Ornamentals (In-Field Treatment Prior to Harvest)

Material: Chlorpyrifos used in combination with fenoxycarb (AWARD®), hydramethylnon (AMDRO®), pyriproxyfen (Distance®), or methoprene (Extinguish®) fire ant bait.

Dosage: Fenoxycarb (AWARD®), hydramethylnon (AMDRO®), pyriproxyfen (Distance®), or methoprene (Extinguish®) at 1.0–1.5 lb (0.45–0.68 kg) bait/acre. Chlorpyrifos at 6.0 lb (2.7 kg) a.i./acre.

Method: Apply fenoxycarb (AWARD®), hydramethylnon (AMDRO®), pyriproxyfen (Distance®), or methoprene (Extinguish®) only when ants are actively foraging (follow EPA-approved label directions for use). Broadcast application with any type of equipment that can be calibrated to deliver 1.0–1.5 lb (0.45–0.68 kg) of bait per acre. Three to five days after the fenoxycarb (AWARD®), hydramethylnon (AMDRO®), or pyriproxyfen (Distance®) application, apply chlorpyrifos broadcast at 6.0 lb (2.7 kg) a.i. per acre. Treatment area must extend at least 10 feet beyond the base of all plants that are to be certified.

Exposure Period: 30 days. Plants can be certified 30 days after treatment.

Certification Period: 12 weeks.

Special Information: This in-field treatment is based on a sequential application of fenoxycarb (AWARD®), hydramethylnon (AMDRO®), pyriproxyfen (Distance®), or methoprene (Extinguish®) followed by chlorpyrifos. The combination treatment is necessary since broadcast application of chlorpyrifos (or other short-term residual insecticides) usually does not eliminate large, mature IFA colonies, and no bait, including fenoxycarb (AWARD®), hydramethylnon (AMDRO®), pyriproxyfen (Distance®), or methoprene (Extinguish®), is capable of providing a residual barrier against reinfestation by new queens. Therefore, the fenoxycarb (AWARD®), hydramethylnon (AMDRO®), pyriproxyfen (Distance®), or methoprene (Extinguish®) application will drastically reduce the IFA population while chlorpyrifos, applied approximately 5 days later, will destroy any remaining weakened colonies and also leave a residual barrier against reinfestation by new queens for at least 12 weeks.

6. Blueberries and Other Fruit and Nut Nursery Stocks

Certain States have special local need labeling in accordance with section 24(c) of FIFRA for D-z-n® Diazinon AG-500 and D-z-n® Diazinon 50W, which APHIS will recognize as a regulatory treatment for containerized nonbearing blueberries and fruit and nut plants. Follow label directions for use.

7. Plants—Greenhouse Grown

Greenhouse grown plants are certifiable without treatment if the inspector determines that the greenhouse is constructed of fiberglass, glass, or plastic in such a way that IFA is physically excluded and cannot become established within the enclosure. No other treatment of the plants will be necessary if they are not exposed to infestation.

8. Grass—Sod

Material

a. Chlorpyrifos.

Material	Amount and dosage of material	Certification period
Chlorpyrifos	8.0 lb (3.6 kg) a.i./acre	6 weeks (after exposure period has been completed).

Exposure Period: 48 hours.

Method

1. Apply a single broadcast application of chlorpyrifos with ground equipment.

2. Immediately after treatment, water the treated areas with at least ½ inch of water.

Chlorpyrifos wettable powder Dursban® 50-WP: Follow label directions for regulatory treatment for IFA.

b. Fipronil.

Material	Amount and dosage of material	Certification period
Fipronil	Dosage per application: 0.0125 lb (0.00567 kg) a.i./acre. Total amount over two applications: 0.025 lb (0.01134 kg) a.i./acre.	20 weeks (after exposure period has been completed).

Exposure Period: 30 days from the second application.

Method

1. Apply in two applications approximately 1 week apart for a total of 0.025 lb (0.01134 kg) a.i./acre.
2. Follow label directions for regulatory treatment for IFA.

9. Soil—Bulk

Method: Bulk soil is eligible for movement when heated either by dry or steam heat after all parts of the mass have been brought to the required temperature.

Temperature: 150 °F (65.5 °C).

Certification Period: As long as protected from recontamination.

10. Soil Samples

Soil samples are eligible for movement when heated or frozen as follows:

Heat

Method: Soil samples are heated either by dry heat or steam heat. All parts of the mass must be brought to the required temperature.

Temperature: 150 °F (65.5 °C).

Certification Period: As long as protected from recontamination.

Cold

Method: Soil samples are frozen in any commercial cold storage, frozen food locker, or home freezer capable of rapidly reducing to and maintaining required temperature. Soil samples will be placed in containers, such as plastic bags—one sample per bag. The containers will be arranged in the freezer in a manner to allow the soil samples to freeze in the fastest possible time. If desired, the frozen samples may be shipped in one carton.

Temperature: –10° to –20 °F (–23° to –29 °C) for at least 24 hours.

Certification Period: As long as protected from recontamination.

D. *Mitigative Measures.* The following measures are required to minimize impact on the environment and human health. Any person requesting certification to authorize the movement of regulated articles must adhere to these measures where applicable.

1. All applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations must be followed.

2. Safety equipment and clothing, as specified by the label instructions, must be used and worn during treatments and during inspections.

3. Safety practices shall be communicated, and regulated establishment managers must require that on-the-job safety practices be followed.

4. All pesticides must be applied, handled, stored, and used in accordance with label instructions.

5. Empty pesticide containers must be disposed of in accordance with Federal and State regulations.

6. Pesticide remaining in containers after completion of an application must be retained and disposed of in accordance with label instructions and Federal and State regulations.

7. Oral or written warning must be provided to workers and the general public, indicating pesticide application areas during application and appropriate reentry periods.

8. Owners/managers of regulated properties must take precautions to limit access by the public, livestock, and wildlife to treated areas.

9. Accidental spill or water runoff of liquid or granular pesticides leading to potential contamination of ground and surface waters must be minimized by appropriate operating procedures. Catchment facilities (temporary or permanent) adequate to prevent contamination of ground and surface water are necessary in loading areas where liquid drenches and immersions are applied.

10. An environmental monitoring plan, including monitoring procedures, must be implemented by APHIS. Monitoring must be conducted to determine if additional mitigative measures are necessary.

[57 FR 57327, Dec. 4, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 57954, Oct. 28, 1993; 59 FR 48779, Sept. 23, 1994; 59 FR 67609, Dec. 30, 1994; 62 FR 30740, June 5, 1997; 64 FR 27659, May 21, 1999; 64 FR 57970, Oct. 28, 1999; 64 FR 60334, Nov. 5, 1999; 65 FR 30341, May 11, 2000; 67 FR 58685, Sept. 18, 2002; 68 FR 59308, Oct. 15, 2003]

**Subpart—Unshu Oranges
[Reserved]**

Subpart—Golden Nematode

SOURCE: 37 FR 24330, Nov. 16, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS**§ 301.85 Quarantine; restriction on interstate movement of specified regulated articles.**

(a) *Notice of quarantine.* Under the authority of sections 411, 412, 414, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7714, and 7754), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the State of New York in order to prevent the spread of the golden nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis*), which causes a dangerous disease of potatoes and certain other plants and is not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States. Through the aforementioned authorities, the Secretary imposes a quarantine on the State of New York with respect to the interstate movement from that State of the articles described in paragraph (b) of this section, issues regulations in this subpart governing the movement of such articles, and gives notice of this quarantine action.

(b) *Quarantine restrictions on interstate movement of specified regulated articles.* No common carrier or other person shall move interstate from any quarantined State any of the following articles (defined in § 301.85-1 as regulated articles), except in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this subpart:

(1) Soil, compost, humus, muck, peat, and decomposed manure, separately or with other things.

(2) Plants with roots, except soil-free aquatic plants.

(3) Grass sod.

(4) Plant crowns and roots for propagation.

(5) True bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers of ornamental plants.

(6) Irish potatoes included within any one or more of the following paragraph (b)(6)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section:

(i) Irish potatoes for seed; and

(ii) Irish potatoes unless—

(A) Each is at least 1½ inches in diameter based on measurement by a sizing screen or sizing chain, each is substantially free of soil as a result of grading (a method of removing soil me-

chanically) under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.85-5(b), and they are moved in an approved container; or

(B) Each is substantially free of soil as a result of washing or fluming under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.85-5(b), and they are moved in an approved container; or

(iii) Irish potatoes harvested from a field tested and found by an inspector to contain an identifiable population of viable golden nematodes, unless such field had been subsequently treated in accordance with paragraph (b)(6)(iii)(A), (B), or (C) of this section under the supervision of an inspector and in accordance with any additional conditions found necessary by the inspector to assure effective application of the pesticide used; and unless headlands and farm roads are treated in accordance with paragraph (b)(6)(iii)(D) of this section:

(A) Applications of 140.3 liters of Vorlex (1,3 dichloropropene; 1,2 dichloropropane, and other related compounds, 80 percent; plus methyl isothiocyanate, 20 percent active ingredients) per hectare (15 gallons per acre); two applications 5 to 10 days apart with a third application 5 to 10 days after the second application to areas in which the inspector finds upon microscopic examination of soil samples that viable golden nematodes may still exist; soil to be from 3 °C to 29 °C (38 °F to 84 °F).

(B) Applications of 280.6 liters of D-D (1,3 dichloropropene; 1,2 dichloropropane, and other related compounds, 100 percent active ingredients) per hectare (30 gallons per acre); two applications 5 to 10 days apart with a third application 5 to 10 days after the second application to areas in which the inspector finds upon microscopic examination of soil samples that viable golden nematodes may still exist (consult product label for heavier dosage in muck or peat soils); soil to be from 4.5 °C to 29 °C (40 °F to 84 °F).

(C) Applications of 168.4 liters of Telone II (1,3 dichloropropene, 92 percent active ingredient) per hectare (18 gallons per acre); two applications 5 to 10 days apart with a third application 5 to 10 days after the second application to areas in which the inspector finds

upon microscopic examination of soil samples that viable golden nematodes may still exist (consult product label for heavier dosage in muck or peat soils); soil to be from 4.5 °C to 32 °C (40 °F to 90 °F).

(D) Application of Vapam (sodium-N-methyl dithiocarbamate, 32.7 percent active ingredient) mixed with water at the rate of 1 part Vapam to 60 parts water and applied as a drench at the rate of 14.96 cubic meters per hectare (1600 gallons per acre); soil to be from 4.5 °C to 32 °C (40 °F to 90 °F).

(7) Root crops other than Irish potatoes.

(8) Small grains and soybeans.

(9) Hay, straw, fodder, and plant litter, of any kind.

(10) Ear corn, except shucked ear corn.

(11) Used crates, boxes, and burlap bags, and other used farm products containers.

(12) Used farm tools.

(13) Used mechanized cultivating equipment and used harvesting equipment.

(14) Used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

(15) Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever, not covered by paragraphs (b) (1) through (14) of this section, when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of golden nematode, and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

[37 FR 24330, Nov. 16, 1972, as amended at 47 FR 12331, Mar. 23, 1982; 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001; 67 FR 8465, Feb. 25, 2002; 69 FR 21040, Apr. 20, 2004]

§ 301.85-1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart shall be construed respectively to mean:

Certificate. A document issued or authorized to be issued under this subpart by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, and the Plant Protection and

Quarantine Programs, wherein the former agrees to comply with the requirements of this subpart identified in the agreement by the inspector who executes the agreement on behalf of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs as applicable to the operations of such person.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of said service to whom authority to act in his stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Farm tools. An instrument worked or used by hand, e.g., hoes, rakes, shovels, axes, hammers, and saws.

Generally infested area. Any part of a regulated area not designated as a suppressive area in accordance with § 301.85-2.

Golden nematode. The nematode known as the golden nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis*), in any stage of development.

Infestation. The presence of the golden nematode or the existence of circumstances that make it reasonable to believe that the golden nematode is present.

Inspector. Any employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Deputy Administrator to enforce the provisions of the Quarantine and regulations in this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document issued or authorized to be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of noncertifiable regulated articles to a specified destination for limited handling, utilization or processing or for treatment.

Mechanized cultivating equipment; and mechanized harvesting equipment. Mechanized equipment used for soil tillage, including tillage attachments for farm tractors, e.g., tractors, disks, plows, harrows, planters, and subsoilers; mechanized equipment used for harvesting purposes, e.g., combines,

potato conveyors, and harvesters and hay balers.

Mechanized soil-moving equipment. Equipment used for moving or transporting soil, e.g., draglines, bulldozers, dump trucks, road scrapers, etc.

Moved (movement, move). Shipped, deposited for transmission in the mail, otherwise offered for shipment, received for transportation, carried, or otherwise transported, or moved, or allowed to be moved, by mail or otherwise. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed in accordance with this definition.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, society, or association, or other organized group of any of the foregoing.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The organizational unit within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, delegated responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Plant Protection Act and related legislation, quarantines, and regulations.

Regulated area. Any quarantined State, or any portion thereof, listed as a regulated area in § 301.85-2a, or otherwise designated as a regulated area in accordance with § 301.85-2(b).

Regulated article. Any articles as described in § 301.85(b).

Restricted destination permit. A document issued or authorized to be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles not certifiable under all applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines to a specified destination for other than scientific purposes.

Scientific permit. A document issued by the Deputy Administrator to allow the interstate movement to a specified destination of regulated articles for scientific purposes.

Soil. That part of the upper layer of earth in which plants can grow.

State. Any State, territory, or district of the United States, including Puerto Rico.

Suppressive area. That portion of a regulated area where eradication of in-

festation is undertaken as an objective, as designated under § 301.85-2(a).

[37 FR 24330, Nov. 16, 1972, as amended at 47 FR 12331, Mar. 23, 1982; 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001; 67 FR 8465, Feb. 25, 2002; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.85-2 Authorization to designate, and terminate designation of, regulated areas and suppressive or generally infested areas; and to exempt articles from certification, permit, or other requirements.

(a) *Regulated areas and suppressive or generally infested areas.* The Deputy Administrator shall list as regulated areas, in a supplemental regulation designated as § 301.85-2a, each quarantined State; or each portion thereof in which golden nematode has been found or in which there is reason to believe that golden nematode is present, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities. The Deputy Administrator, in the supplemental regulation, may divide any regulated area into a suppressive area or a generally infested area in accordance with the definitions thereof in § 301.85-1. Less than an entire quarantined State will be designated as a regulated area only if the Deputy Administrator is of the opinion that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing a quarantine or regulation which imposes restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles which are substantially the same as those which are imposed with respect to the interstate movement of such articles under this subpart; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a regulated area will otherwise be adequate to prevent the interstate spread of the golden nematode.

(b) *Temporary designation of regulated areas and suppressive or generally infested areas.* The Deputy Administrator or an authorized inspector may temporarily designate any other premises in a quarantined State as a regulated area and a suppressive or generally infested area, in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section for listing such area, by serving written notice thereof on the owner or

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person in possession of such premises, and thereafter the interstate movement of regulated articles from such premises by any person having notice of the designation shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this subpart. As soon as practicable, such premises shall be added to the list in § 301.85-2a if a basis then exists for their designation; otherwise the designation shall be terminated by the Deputy Administrator or an authorized inspector and notice thereof shall be given to the owner or person in possession of the premises.

(c) *Termination of designation as a regulated area and a suppressive or generally infested area.* The Deputy Administrator shall terminate the designation provided for under paragraph (a) of this section of any area listed as a regulated area and suppressive or generally infested area when he determines that such designation is no longer required under the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) *Exemption of articles from certification, permit, or other requirements.* The Deputy Administrator may, in a supplemental regulation designated as § 301.85-2b, list regulated articles or movements of regulated articles which shall be exempt from the certification, permit, or other requirements of this subpart under such conditions as he or she may prescribe, if he or she finds that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of such regulated articles which make it safe to so relieve such requirements.

[37 FR 24330, Nov. 16, 1972, as amended at 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.85-2a Regulated areas; suppressive and generally infested areas.

The civil divisions and parts of civil divisions described below are designated as golden nematode regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions of this subpart; and such regulated areas are hereby divided into generally infested areas or suppressive areas as indicated below:

NEW YORK

(1) *Generally infested area:*

Cayuga County. (A) The Town of Montezuma;

(B) That portion of land within the Town of Mentz owned or operated by Martens Farm which lies in an area bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Tow Path Road and Maiden Lane; then west along Tow Path Road to its intersection with the Town of Mentz boundary; then north along the Town of Mentz boundary to its intersection with Maiden Lane; then east along Maiden Lane to the point of beginning.

Genesee County. The towns of Elba and Byron.

Livingston County. The towns of Avon, Cal-edonia, Geneseo, Groveland, Leicester, Lima, Livonia, Mount Morris, West Sparta, and York.

Nassau County. The entire county.

Orleans County. The towns of Barre and Clarendon.

Seneca County. The town of Tyre.

Steuben County. (A) The towns of Prattsburg and Wheeler;

(B) That area known as “Arkport Muck” located in the town of Dansville and bounded by a line beginning at a point where the Conrail right-of-way (Erie Lackawanna Railroad) intersects County Road 52 (known as Burns Road), then north and northeast along County Road 52 to its junction with New York Route 36, then south and southeast along New York Route 36 to its intersection with the Dansville Town line, then west along the Dansville Town line to its intersection with the Conrail right-of-way (Erie Lackawanna Railroad), then north and northwest along the Conrail right-of-way to the point of beginning;

(C) The Werth, Dale farm, known as the “Werthwhile Farm,” located in the town of Cohocton on the north side of County Road 5 (known as Brown Hill Road), and 0.2 mile west of the junction of County Road 5 with County Road 58 (known as Wager Road); and

(D) The property located in the town of Fremont that is bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on Babcock Road that intersects a farm road marked by latitude/longitude coordinates 42°26'12.5", -77°34'30.4"; then west along the farm road to coordinates 42°26'12.2", -77°34'41.0"; then south to coordinates 42°26'09.6", -77°34'40.9"; then west to coordinates 42°26'09.4", -77°34'50.7"; then south to coordinates 42°26'00.7", -77°34'50.3"; then east to coordinates 42°25'59.9", -77°34'40.4"; then south to coordinates 42°25'54.7", -77°34'40.0"; then east to coordinates 42°25'56.3", -77°34'37.7"; then north to coordinates 42°25'58.9", -77°34'35.0"; then east to coordinates 42°25'58.9", -77°34'34.1"; then north to coordinates 42°26'05.8", -77°34'32.5"; then east to coordinates 42°26'05.7", -77°34'29.9"; then north to the point of beginning at coordinates 42°26'12.5", -77°34'30.4".

Suffolk County. The entire county.

Wayne County. The town of Savannah.

(2) *Suppressive area*: None.

[51 FR 30050, Aug. 22, 1986, as amended at 69 FR 249, Jan. 5, 2004; 69 FR 64640, Nov. 8, 2004]

§ 301.85-2b Exempted articles.¹

(a) The following articles are exempt from the certification and permit requirements of this subpart if they meet the applicable conditions prescribed in paragraphs (a) (1) through (4) of this section and have not been exposed to infestation after cleaning or other handling as prescribed in said paragraphs:

(1) Small grains, if harvested in bulk or directly into approved containers, and if the small grains and containers thereof have not come into contact with the soil; or, if they have been cleaned to meet State seed sales requirements.

(2) Soybeans (other than for seed), if harvested in bulk or directly into approved containers, and if the soybeans and containers thereof have not come into contact with the soil.

(3) Unshucked ear corn, if harvested in bulk or directly into approved containers, and if the corn and containers thereof have not come into contact with the soil.

(4) Used farm tools, if cleaned free of soil.

(b) The following articles are exempt from the certification and permit requirements of this subpart if they meet the applicable conditions prescribed in paragraphs (b) (1) through (3) of this section and have not been exposed to infestation after cleaning or other handling as prescribed in said paragraphs: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not apply to any class of regulated articles specified by an inspector in a written notification to the owner or person in possession of the premises that the movement of such articles from such premises under this exemption would involve a hazard of spread of the golden nematode:

(1) Root crops (other than Irish potatoes and sugar beets), if moved in approved containers.

(2) Hay, straw, fodder, and plant litter, if moved in approved containers.

¹The articles hereby exempted remain subject to applicable restrictions under other quarantines and other provisions of this subpart.

(c) Containers of the following types are approved for the purposes of this section:

(1) New paper bags; and consumer packages of any material except cloth or burlap.

(2) Crates, pallet boxes, trucks, and boxcars, if free of soil.

[35 FR 4692, Mar. 18, 1970, as amended at 47 FR 12331, Mar. 23, 1982; 67 FR 8465, Feb. 25, 2002]

§ 301.85-3 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined States.²

(a) Any regulated articles except soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis may be moved interstate from any quarantined State under the following conditions:

(1) With certificate or permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.85-4 and 301.85-7 if moved:

(i) From any generally infested area or any suppressive area into or through any point outside of the regulated areas; or

(ii) From any generally infested area into or through any suppressive area; or

(iii) Between any noncontiguous suppressive areas; or

(iv) Between contiguous suppressive areas when it is determined by an inspector that the regulated articles present a hazard of the spread of the golden nematode and the person in possession thereof has been so notified; or

(v) Through or reshipped from any regulated area when such movement is not authorized under paragraph (a)(2)(v) of this section; or

(2) From any regulated area, without certificate or permit if moved:

(i) Under the provisions of § 301.85-2b which exempts certain articles from certificate and permit requirements; or

(ii) From a generally infested area to a contiguous generally infested area; or

(iii) From a suppressive area to a contiguous generally infested area; or

(iv) Between contiguous suppressive areas unless the person in possession of

²Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines must also be met.

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the articles has been notified by an inspector that a hazard of spread of the golden nematode exists; or

(v) Through or reshipped from any regulated area if the articles originated outside of any regulated area and if the point of origin of the articles is clearly indicated, their identity has been maintained, and they have been safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated area in a manner satisfactory to the inspector; or

(3) From any area outside the regulated areas, if moved:

(i) With a certificate or permit attached; or

(ii) Without a certificate or permit, if:

(a) The regulated articles are exempt from certification and permit requirements under the provisions of § 301.85-2b; or

(b) The point of origin of such movement is clearly indicated on the articles or shipping document which accompanies the articles and if the movement is not made through any regulated area.

(b) Unless specifically authorized by the Deputy Administrator in emergency situations, soil samples for processing, testing or analysis may be moved interstate from any regulated area only to laboratories approved³ by the Deputy Administrator and so listed by him in a supplemental regulation.⁴ A certificate or permit is not required to be attached to such soil samples except in those situations where the Deputy Administrator has authorized such movement only with a certificate or permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.85-4 and 301.85-7. A certificate or permit is not required to be attached to soil samples originating in areas outside of the regulated areas if the point of origin of such movement is clearly indicated on the articles or shipping document which accompanies

the articles and if the movement is not made through any regulated area.

[37 FR 24330, Nov. 16, 1972, as amended at 67 FR 8465, Feb. 25, 2002]

§ 301.85-4 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and permits.

(a) Certificates may be issued for any regulated articles (except soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis) by an inspector if the inspector determines that they are eligible for certification for movement to any destination under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such articles and:

(1) Have originated in noninfested premises in a regulated area and have not been exposed to infestation while within the regulated areas; or

(2) Have been treated to destroy infestation in accordance with part 305 of this chapter; or

(3) Have been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in such a manner that no infestation would be transmitted thereby.

(b) Limited permits may be issued by an inspector to allow interstate movement of regulated articles (except soil samples for processing, testing or analysis) not eligible for certification under this subpart, to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing, or for treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter, when, upon evaluation of the circumstances involved in each specific case he determines that such movement will not result in the spread of the golden nematode and requirements of other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines have been met.

(c) Restricted destination permits may be issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement (for other than scientific purposes) of regulated articles (except soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis) to any destination permitted under all applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines if such articles are not eligible for certification under all such quarantines but would otherwise qualify for certification under this subpart.

(d) Scientific permits to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles and certificates or permits to allow the movement of soil samples for

³Pamphlets containing provisions for laboratory approval may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, APHIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

⁴For list of approved laboratories, see PP 639 (37 FR 7813, 15525, and amendments thereof).

processing, testing, or analysis in emergency situations may be issued by the Deputy Administrator under such conditions as may be prescribed in each specific case by the Deputy Administrator to prevent the spread of the golden nematode.

(e) Certificate, limited permit, and restricted destination permit forms may be issued by an inspector to any person for use for subsequent shipments of regulated articles (except for soil samples for processing, testing, or analysis) provided such person is operating under a compliance agreement; and any such person may be authorized by an inspector to reproduce such forms on shipping containers or otherwise. Any such person may execute and issue the certificate forms, or reproductions of such forms, for the interstate movement of regulated articles from the premises of such person identified in the compliance agreement if such person has treated such regulated articles to destroy infestation in accordance with part 305 of this chapter, and if such regulated articles are eligible for certification for movement to any destination under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such articles. Any such person may execute and issue the limited permit forms, or reproductions of such forms, for interstate movement of regulated articles to specified destinations when the inspector has made the determinations specified in paragraph (b) of this section. Any such person may execute and issue the restricted destination permit forms, or reproductions of such forms, for the interstate movement of regulated articles not eligible for certification under all Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to such articles, under the conditions specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) Any certificate or permit which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by the inspector or the Deputy Administrator if he or she determines that the holder thereof has not complied with any condition for the use of such document imposed by this subpart. Prior to such withdrawal, the holder of the certificate or permit shall be notified of the proposed action and the reason therefor and afforded rea-

sonable opportunity to present his or her views thereon.

[37 FR 24330, Nov. 16, 1972, as amended at 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.85-5 Compliance agreement and cancellation thereof.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the movement of such articles under this subpart. Compliance agreement forms may be obtained from the Deputy Administrator or an inspector.

(b) Any person engaged in the business of removing soil from Irish potatoes by the process of grading, washing, or fluming may enter into a compliance agreement concerning such operations. The compliance agreement shall be a written agreement between the person conducting such operations and Plant Protection and Quarantine wherein such person agrees to conduct such operations in a manner which, in the judgment of the inspector supervising enforcement of the quarantine and regulations, will substantially remove the soil from the potatoes.

(c) Any compliance agreement may be canceled by the inspector who is supervising its enforcement whenever the inspector finds, after notice and reasonable opportunity to present views has been accorded to the other party thereto, that such other party has failed to comply with the conditions of the agreement.

[37 FR 24330, Nov. 16, 1972, as amended at 47 FR 12332, Mar. 23, 1982; 70 FR 33268, June 7, 2005]

§ 301.85-6 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

Persons (other than those authorized to use certificates, limited permits, or restricted destination permits, or reproductions thereof, under § 301.85-4(e)) who desire to move interstate regulated articles which must be accompanied by a certificate or permit shall, as far in advance as possible, request an inspector to examine the articles prior to movement. Such articles shall be assembled at such points and in such manner as the inspector designates to facilitate inspection.

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§ 301.85–7 Attachment and disposition of certificates and permits.

(a) If a certificate or permit is required for the interstate movement of regulated articles, the certificate or permit shall be securely attached to the outside of the container in which such articles are moved, except that, where the certificate or permit is attached to the waybill or other shipping document, and the regulated articles are adequately described on the certificate, permit, or shipping document, the attachment of the certificate or permit to each container of the articles is not required.

(b) In all cases, certificates or permits shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

§ 301.85–8 Inspection and disposal of regulated articles and pests.

Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect, and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, or require disposal of regulated articles and golden nematodes as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754) in accordance with instructions issued by the Deputy Administrator.

[37 FR 24330, Nov. 16, 1972, as amended at 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.85–9 Movement of live golden nematodes.

Regulations requiring a permit for and otherwise governing the movement of live golden nematodes in interstate or foreign commerce are contained in the Federal Plant Pest Regulations in part 330 of this chapter. Applications for permits for the movement of the pest may be made to the Deputy Administrator.

§ 301.85–10 Nonliability of the Department.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any costs incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

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Subpart—Pale Cyst Nematode

SOURCE: 72 FR 51984, Sept. 12, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.86 Restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.

No person may move interstate from any quarantined area any regulated article except in accordance with this subpart.¹

§ 301.86–1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Associated field. A field that has been found to be at risk for infestation with pale cyst nematode in accordance with § 301.86–3(c)(2).

Certificate. A document in which an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that a specified regulated article is free of pale cyst nematode and may be moved interstate to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, wherein the person agrees to comply with this subpart.

Departmental permit. A document issued by the Administrator in which he or she affirms that interstate movement of the regulated article identified on the document is for scientific or experimental purposes and that the regulated article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.86–4.

Field. A defined production site that is managed separately from surrounding areas for phytosanitary purposes.

¹Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect persons and means of conveyance and to seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of regulated articles as provided in section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714).

Infestation (infested). The presence of the pale cyst nematode or the existence of circumstances that makes it reasonable to believe that the pale cyst nematode is present.

Infested field. A field that has been found to be infested with pale cyst nematode in accordance with § 301.86-3(c)(1).

Inspector. Any employee of APHIS or other person authorized by the Administrator to perform the duties required under this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document in which an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that the regulated article identified on the document is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.86-5(b) only to a specified destination and only in accordance with specified conditions.

Moved (move, movement). Shipped, offered for shipment, received for transportation, transported, carried, or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried.

Nursery stock. Living plants and plant parts intended to be planted, to remain planted, or to be replanted.

Pale cyst nematode. The pale cyst nematode (*Globodera pallida*), in any stage of development.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint stock company, partnership, society, or other entity.

Plant Protection and Quarantine. The Plant Protection and Quarantine program of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Quarantined area. Any State or portion of a State designated as a quarantined area in accordance with the provisions in § 301.86-3.

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.86-2 or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.86-2(i).

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

[72 FR 51984, Sept. 12, 2007, as amended at FR 19381, Apr. 29, 2009]

§ 301.86-2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

- (a) Pale cyst nematodes.²
- (b) The following pale cyst nematode host crops:

Eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.)
Pepper (*Capsicum* spp.)
Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)
Tomatillo (*Physalis philadelphica*)
Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* L.)

- (c) Root crops.

(d) Garden and dry beans (*Phaseolus* spp.) and peas (*Pisum* spp.).

- (e) All nursery stock.

(f) Soil, compost, humus, muck, peat, and manure, and products on or in which soil is commonly found, including grass sod and plant litter.

- (g) Hay, straw, and fodder.

(h) Any equipment or conveyance used in an infested or associated field that can carry soil if moved out of the field.

(i) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance not listed in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section that an inspector determines presents a risk of spreading the pale cyst nematode, after the inspector provides written notification to the person in possession of the product, article, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of this subpart.

[72 FR 51984, Sept. 12, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 19381, Apr. 29, 2009]

§ 301.86-3 Quarantined areas.

(a) *Designation of quarantined areas.* In accordance with the criteria listed in paragraph (c) of this section, the Administrator will designate as a quarantined area each field that has been found to be infested with pale cyst nematode, each field that has been found to be associated with an infested field, and any area that the Administrator considers necessary to quarantine because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested or associated fields. The Administrator will publish the description of the quarantined area on the Plant Protection and Quarantine Web site, <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/>

²Permit and other requirements for the interstate movement of pale cyst nematodes are contained in part 330 of this chapter.

plant_health/plant_pest_info/potato/pcn.shtml. The description of the quarantined area will include the date the description was last updated and a description of the changes that have been made to the quarantined area. The description of the quarantined area may also be obtained by request from any local office of PPQ; local offices are listed in telephone directories. After a change is made to the quarantined area, we will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER informing the public that the change has occurred and describing the change to the quarantined area.

(b) *Designation of an area less than an entire State as a quarantined area.* Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles that are equivalent to those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated articles; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a quarantined area will prevent the interstate spread of the pale cyst nematode.

(c) *Criteria for designation of fields as infested fields and associated fields.* (1) *Infested fields.* The Administrator will designate a field as an infested field when a pale cyst nematode is found in the field.

(2) *Associated fields.* The Administrator will designate a field as an associated field when pale cyst nematode host crops, as listed in §301.86-2(b), have been grown in the field in the last 10 years and

(i) The field shares a border with an infested field; or

(ii) The field came into contact with a regulated article listed in §301.86-2 from an infested field within the last 10 years; or

(iii) Within the last 10 years, the field shared ownership, tenancy, seed, drainage or runoff, farm machinery, or other elements of shared cultural practices with an infested field that could allow spread of the pale cyst nematode, as determined by the Administrator.

(d) *Removal of fields from quarantine—*

(1) *Infested fields.* An infested field will be removed from quarantine when a

protocol approved by the Administrator as sufficient to support removal of infested fields from quarantine has been completed and the field has been found to be free of pale cyst nematode.

(2) *Associated fields.* An associated field will be removed from quarantine when the field has been found to be free of pale cyst nematode according to a protocol approved by the Administrator as sufficient to support removal of associated fields from quarantine.

(3) *Removal of other areas from quarantine.* If the Administrator has quarantined any area other than infested or associated fields because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested or associated fields, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, that area will be removed from quarantine when the relevant infested or associated fields are removed from quarantine.

[72 FR 51984, Sept. 12, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 19381, Apr. 29, 2009]

§301.86-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

(a) Any regulated article may be moved interstate from a quarantined area only if moved under the following conditions:

(1) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§301.86-5 and 301.86-8;

(2) Without a certificate or limited permit if:

(i) The regulated article is moved by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes; or

(ii) The regulated article originates outside the quarantined area and is moved interstate through the quarantined area under the following conditions:

(A) The points of origin and destination are indicated on a waybill accompanying the regulated article; and

(B) The regulated article is moved through the quarantined area without stopping (except for refueling and for traffic conditions such as traffic lights and stop signs); and

(C) The regulated article is not unpacked or unloaded in the quarantined area; and

(D) The article has not been combined or commingled with other articles so as to lose its individual identity.

(b) When an inspector has probable cause to believe a person or means of conveyance is moving a regulated article interstate, the inspector is authorized to stop the person or means of conveyance to determine whether a regulated article is present and to inspect the regulated article. Articles found to be infested by an inspector, and articles not in compliance with the regulations in this subpart, may be seized, quarantined, treated, subjected to other remedial measures, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of.

§ 301.86-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) *Certificates.* An inspector³ or person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that the regulated article satisfies the general requirements for a certificate in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and any requirements that may apply to the regulated article under paragraphs (a)(2) through (a)(7) of this section.

(1) *Certification requirements for all regulated articles.* The regulated article must be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)⁴ to prevent the spread of the pale cyst nematode. In addition,

the regulated article must be eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(2) *Certification requirements for nursery stock*—(i) *Potatoes.* Potatoes intended for use as nursery stock (*i.e.*, seed potatoes) are prohibited from being moved interstate from the quarantined area.

(ii) *Nursery stock of other host crops.* An inspector may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of nursery stock of pale cyst nematode host crops other than potatoes, as listed in § 301.86-2(b), if the nursery stock was grown in a field that meets the following requirements:

(A) The field has been surveyed by an inspector for pale cyst nematode at least once in the last 3 years;

(B) The pale cyst nematode has not been found in the field; and

(C) No more than one pale cyst nematode host crop, as listed in § 301.86-2(b), has been grown in the last 3 years.

(iii) *Nursery stock of non-host crops*—(A) *With soil.* An inspector may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of nursery stock of non-host crops moved with soil if the nursery stock was grown in a field that meets the following requirements:

(1) The field has been surveyed by an inspector for pale cyst nematode at least once in the last 3 years;

(2) The pale cyst nematode has not been found in the field; and

(3) No more than one pale cyst nematode host crop, as listed in § 301.86-2(b), has been grown in the field in the last 3 years.

(B) *Without soil (bare-rooted).* An inspector may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of nursery stock of non-host crops moved without soil if the inspector finds the nursery stock to be free of soil on its roots and on all other parts of the plant.

(3) *Certification requirements for potatoes for consumption, root crops for consumption, garden or dry beans, and peas.* An inspector may issue a certificate for the movement of potatoes intended for consumption, root crops intended for consumption, garden or dry beans, or peas from the quarantined area only if the field in which the potatoes, root

³Inspectors are assigned to local offices of APHIS, which are listed in local telephone directories. Information concerning such local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

⁴Section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may, under certain conditions, hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to destroy or otherwise dispose of any plant, plant pest, plant product, article, or means of conveyance that is moving, or has moved into or through the United States or interstate if the Secretary has reason to believe the article is a plant pest or is infested with a plant pest at the time of movement.

crops, garden or dry beans, or peas were grown meets the following requirements:

(i) The field has been surveyed by an inspector for pale cyst nematode at least once in the last 3 years and prior to the planting of the potatoes or root crops;

(ii) Pale cyst nematode has not been found in the field; and

(iii) No more than one pale cyst nematode host crop, as listed in §301.86-2(b), has been grown in the field in the last 3 years.

(4) *Certification requirements for soil and associated products.* An inspector may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article listed in §301.86-2(e) only if the article originated in a field that meets the following requirements:

(i) The field has been surveyed by an inspector for pale cyst nematode at least once in the last 3 years;

(ii) The pale cyst nematode has not been found in the field; and

(iii) No more than one pale cyst nematode host crop, as listed in §301.86-2(b), has been grown in the last 3 years.

(5) *Certification requirements for hay, straw, and fodder.* An inspector may issue a certificate for the movement of hay, straw, or fodder from the quarantined area only if:

(i) The field where the hay, straw, or fodder was produced meets the following requirements:

(A) The field has been surveyed by an inspector for pale cyst nematode at least once in the last 3 years;

(B) The pale cyst nematode has not been found in the field; and

(C) No more than one pale cyst nematode host crop, as listed in §301.86-2(b), has been grown in the field in the last 3 years; or

(ii) The hay, straw, or fodder is produced according to procedures judged by an inspector to be sufficient to isolate it from soil throughout its production.

(6) *Certification requirements for equipment used in infested or associated fields.* An inspector may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of equipment that has been used in an infested or associated field and that can carry soil if moved out of the field only after the equipment has been pressure-washed

under the supervision of an inspector to remove all soil or steam-treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(b) *Limited permits*—(1) *General conditions.* An inspector⁵ may issue a limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that:

(i) The regulated article is to be moved interstate to a specified destination for specified handling, processing, or utilization (the destination and other conditions to be listed in the limited permit), and this interstate movement will not result in the spread of the potato cyst nematode because life stages of the pale cyst nematode will be destroyed by the specified handling, processing, or utilization;

(ii) The regulated article is to be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) to prevent the spread of the potato cyst nematode; and

(iii) The regulated article is eligible for interstate movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(2) *Specific conditions for potatoes for consumption.* An inspector may issue a limited permit to allow the interstate movement of potatoes from the quarantined area for processing or packing only if:

(i) The potatoes are transported in a manner that prevents the potatoes and soil attached to the potatoes from coming into contact with agricultural premises outside the quarantined area; and

(ii) The potatoes are processed or packed at facilities that handle potatoes, waste, and waste water in a manner approved by APHIS to prevent the spread of potato cyst nematode.

(c) Certificates and limited permits for the interstate movement of regulated articles may be issued by an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement. A person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article

⁵ See footnote 3 to §301.86-5(a).

after an inspector has determined that the regulated article is eligible for a certificate in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. A person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a limited permit for interstate movement of a regulated article after an inspector has determined that the regulated article is eligible for a limited permit in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Any certificate or limited permit that has been issued may be withdrawn, either orally or in writing, by an inspector if he or she determines that the holder of the certificate or limited permit has not complied with all provisions in this subpart for the use of the certificate or limited permit or has not complied with all the conditions contained in the certificate or limited permit. If the withdrawal is oral, the withdrawal and the reasons for the withdrawal will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose certificate or limited permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate or limited permit was wrongfully withdrawn. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0322)

[72 FR 51984, Sept. 12, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 19381, Apr. 29, 2009]

§ 301.86-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement when an inspector determines that the person is aware of this subpart, agrees to comply with its provisions, and agrees to comply with all

the provisions contained in the compliance agreement.⁶

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled, either orally or in writing, by an inspector whenever the inspector finds that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with any of the provisions of this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, to the Administrator, within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

§ 301.86-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Any person (other than a person authorized to issue certificates or limited permits under § 301.86-5(c)) who desires a certificate or limited permit to move a regulated article interstate must notify an inspector⁷ as far in advance of the desired interstate movement as possible, but no less than 48 hours before the desired interstate movement.

(b) The regulated article must be assembled at the place and in the manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

§ 301.86-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate or limited permit required for the interstate movement of a regulated article must, at all times during the interstate movement, be:

⁶Compliance agreement forms are available without charge from local Plant Protection and Quarantine offices, which are listed in telephone directories.

⁷See footnote 3 to § 301.86-5(a).

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(1) Attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article; or

(2) Attached to the regulated article itself if not in a container; or

(3) Attached to the consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill. If the certificate or limited permit is attached to the consignee's copy of the waybill, the regulated article must be sufficiently described on the certificate or limited permit and on the waybill to identify the regulated article.

(b) The certificate or limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article must be furnished by the carrier or the carrier's representative to the consignee listed on the certificate or limited permit upon arrival at the location provided on the certificate or limited permit.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0322)

§ 301.86-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays) will be furnished without cost. APHIS will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

Subpart—Sugarcane Diseases

SOURCE: 48 FR 50059, Oct. 31, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.87 Quarantine; restrictions on interstate movement of specified articles.^{1,2}

(a) *Notice of quarantine.* Under the authority of sections 411, 412, 414, and 434

¹Any inspector is authorized to stop and inspect persons and means of conveyance, and to hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

²Regulations concerning the movement of gummosis bacteria and leaf scald bacteria in

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of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7714, and 7754), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines Hawaii to prevent the artificial spread of leaf scald disease and quarantines Puerto Rico to prevent the artificial spread of gummosis disease and leaf scald disease. The regulations in this subpart govern the interstate movement from Hawaii and Puerto Rico of the regulated articles described in § 301.87-2.

(b) *Quarantine restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.* No common carrier or other person shall move interstate from any regulated area any regulated article except in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this subpart.

[48 FR 50059, Oct. 31, 1983, as amended at 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.87-1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be construed as the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Certificate. A document which is issued for a regulated article by an inspector or by a person operating under a compliance agreement, and which represents that the article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.87-5(a) of this subpart.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between Plant Protection and Quarantine and a person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed pursuant to such provisions.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture for Plant Protection and Quarantine, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority to act in his or her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Gummosis disease. A dangerous plant disease of sugarcane which is caused by the highly infectious bacterium, *Xanthomonas vasculorum* (Cobb)

interstate or foreign commerce are contained in part 330 of this chapter.

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Dowson, and which is not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Inspector. Any employee of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Deputy Administrator in accordance with law to enforce the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Leaf scald disease. A dangerous plant disease of sugarcane which is caused by the highly infectious bacterium, *Xanthomonas albilineans* (Ashby) Dowson, and which is not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Limited permit. A document which is issued for a regulated article by an inspector or by a person operating under a compliance agreement, and which represents that the regulated article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.87-5(b) of this subpart.

Moved (movement, move). Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or caused or allowed to be moved by any means. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed in accordance with this definition.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other organized group.

Plant Protection and Quarantine. The organizational unit within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, delegated responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Plant Protection Act and related legislation, quarantines, and regulations.

Regulated area. Any quarantined State, or any portion thereof, listed as a regulated area in § 301.87-3(c) of this subpart, or otherwise designated as a regulated area in accordance with § 301.87-3(b) of this subpart.

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.87-2(a), (b), (c), (d), or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.87-2(e).

State. Any State, Territory, or District of the United States, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Sugarcane disease. This means leaf scald disease with respect to activities in Hawaii, and means gummosis disease or leaf scald disease with respect to activities in Puerto Rico.

[48 FR 50059, Oct. 31, 1983, as amended at 52 FR 31374, Aug. 20, 1987; 66 FR 21052, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.87-2 Regulated articles.

(a) Sugarcane plants, whole or in part, including true seed and bagasse, but not including pieces of cane boiled for a minimum of 30 minutes during processing into sugarcane chews;

(b) Used sugarcane processing equipment (sugarcane mill equipment, such as equipment used for extracting and refining sugarcane juice; and experimental devices, such as devices used for extracting sugarcane juice);

(c) Used sugarcane field equipment (equipment used for sugarcane field production purposes, e.g. planters, tractors, discs, cultivators, and vehicles);

(d) Sugarcane juice; and

(e) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not covered by paragraph (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section, when it is determined by an inspector that it presents a risk of spread of a sugarcane disease and the person in possession of it has actual notice that the product, article, or means of conveyance is subject to the restrictions of this section.

[48 FR 50059, Oct. 31, 1983, as amended at 52 FR 31374, Aug. 20, 1987]

§ 301.87-3 Regulated areas.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Deputy Administrator shall list as a regulated area in paragraph (c) of this section, each quarantined State, or each portion thereof, in which a sugarcane disease has been found by an inspector or in which the Deputy Administrator has reason to believe that a sugarcane disease is present, or each portion of a quarantined State which the Deputy Administrator deems necessary to regulate because of its proximity to a sugarcane disease or its inseparability for

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quarantine enforcement purposes from localities in which a sugarcane disease occurs. Less than an entire quarantined State will be designated as a regulated area only if the Deputy Administrator is of the opinion that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing a quarantine or regulation which imposes restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles which are substantially the same as those which are imposed with respect to the interstate movement of such articles under this subpart; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a regulated area will otherwise be adequate to prevent the artificial interstate spread of a sugarcane disease.

(b) The Deputy Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonregulated area in a quarantined State as a regulated area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section for listing such an area. Written notice of the designation shall be given to the owner or person in possession of the nonregulated area and, thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from the area shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this subpart. As soon as practicable, the area shall be added to the list in paragraph (c) of this section or the designation shall be terminated by the Deputy Administrator or an inspector, and notice thereof shall be given to the owner or person in possession of the area.

(c) The areas described below are designated as regulated areas;

Hawaii

All of Hawaii.

Puerto Rico.

All of Puerto Rico.

§ 301.87-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from regulated areas in quarantined States.³

Any regulated article may be moved interstate from any regulated area in a quarantined State if moved under the following conditions:

³Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines must also be met.

(a) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.87-5 and 301.87-8 of this subpart, or

(b) Without a certificate or limited permit, if

(1) Moved directly through any regulated area, and

(2) The article originated outside of any regulated area, and

(3) The point of origin of the article is clearly indicated by shipping documents, its identity has been maintained, and it has not been used for the production of sugarcane while in the regulated area.

§ 301.87-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate shall be issued by an inspector for the movement of a regulated article if the inspector:

(1)(i) Determines that it has been treated under the direction of an inspector⁴ in accordance with § 301.87-10 of this subpart, or

(ii) Determines based on inspection of the article and the premises of origin that it is free from sugarcane diseases;⁵

(2) Determines that it is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)⁶ to prevent the spread of sugarcane diseases; and

(3) Determines that it is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to the article.

(b) A limited permit shall be issued by an inspector for the movement of a regulated article if the inspector:

⁴Treatments shall be monitored by inspectors in order to assure compliance with requirements in this subpart.

⁵The term *sugarcane diseases* means leaf scald disease with respect to movement of regulated articles from Hawaii and means gummosis disease and leaf scald disease with respect to movements of regulated articles from Puerto Rico.

⁶An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

(1) Determines, in consultation with the Deputy Administrator, that it is to be moved:

(i) For a specified purpose (such as for consumption or manufacturing) stated on the limited permit, other than for processing or harvesting sugarcane; and

(ii) To a specified destination stated on the limited permit, which is not in a county or parish where sugarcane is produced, and which is not within 10 miles of a sugarcane field;

(2) Determines that it is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)⁶ to prevent the spread of sugarcane diseases; and

(3) Determines that it is eligible for such movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines applicable to the article.

(c) Certificates and limited permits for shipments of regulated articles may be issued by an inspector or by any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles provided such person is operating under a compliance agreement. Any such person may execute and issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the person has treated the regulated article to destroy infection in accordance with the provisions of § 301.87-10 of this subpart and the inspector has made the determination that the article is otherwise eligible for a certificate in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section; or if the inspector has made the determination that the article is eligible for a certificate in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section without such treatment. Any such person may execute and issue a limited permit for interstate movement of a regulated article when the inspector has made the determination that the article is eligible for a limited permit in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Any certificate or limited permit which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by an inspector if the inspector determines that its holder has not complied with any condition under the regulations for its use. The reasons for the withdrawal shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as

circumstances allow. Any person whose certificate or limited permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Deputy Administrator within ten days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate or limited permit was wrongfully withdrawn. The Deputy Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal in writing, stating the reasons for the decision as promptly as circumstances allow. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve the conflict under rules of practice which shall be adopted by the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA, for the proceeding.

[48 FR 50059, Oct. 31, 1983, as amended at 66 FR 21053, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.87-6 Compliance agreement; cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the movement of regulated articles under this subpart.⁷ The compliance agreement shall be a written agreement between a person engaged in such a business and Plant Protection and Quarantine, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed pursuant to such provisions.

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled orally or in writing by the inspector who is supervising its enforcement whenever the inspector finds that such person has failed to comply with the provisions of this subpart or any conditions imposed pursuant to such provisions. If the cancellation is oral, the decision and the reasons for the cancellation shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance

⁷Compliance Agreement forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236, and from local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine. (Local offices are listed in telephone directories.)

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agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, to the Deputy Administrator within ten days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. The Deputy Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision, as promptly as circumstances allow. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve the conflict under rules of practice which shall be adopted by the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA, for the proceeding.

[48 FR 50059, Oct. 31, 1983, as amended at 59 FR 67609, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 301.87-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Any person (other than a person authorized to issue certificates or limited permits under § 301.87-5(c) of this subpart) who desires to move interstate a regulated article accompanied by a certificate or limited permit shall, as far in advance as possible (should be no less than 48 hours before the desired movement), request an inspector⁸ to take any necessary action under this subpart prior to movement of the regulated article.

(b) The regulated article shall be assembled at whatever point and in whatever manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with the requirements of this subpart.

[48 FR 50059, Oct. 31, 1983, as amended at 59 FR 67609, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 301.87-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate or limited permit required for the interstate movement of a regulated article, at all times during

⁸Inspectors are assigned to local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories. Information concerning local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

such movement, shall be securely attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article, securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, or securely attached to the consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill or other shipping document; provided however, that the requirements of this section may be met by attaching the certificate or limited permit to the consignee's copy of the waybill or other shipping document only if the regulated article is sufficiently described on the certificate, limited permit, or shipping document to identify the article.

(b) The certificate or limited permit for the movement of a regulated article shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

§ 301.87-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector shall be furnished without cost. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

§ 301.87-10 Treatments.

Treatment for regulated articles shall be as follows:

(a) *Seedpieces (pieces of sugarcane, sets) or canes of sugarcane*: Presoak for 24 hours in water at room temperature and then immerse in water at 50 °C (122 °F) for 3 hours.

NOTE: Some seedpieces or canes of sugarcane which have germinated may be damaged by this procedure.

(b) *True seed (fuzz)*: Immerse in 0.525 percent sodium hypochlorite solution for 30 minutes (solution shall contain 1 part of solution containing 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite with 9 parts water by volume). Air dry at least 8 hours before packaging.

(c) *Bagasse*: Subject to dry heat at 70 °C (158 °F) for 2 hours.

(d) *Sugarcane harvesting and processing equipment*: Remove all debris and soil from the equipment with water at high pressure (at least 300 pounds per square inch) or with steam.

(e) *Sugarcane juice*: Heat at 100 °C (212 °F) for 10 or more minutes.

[48 FR 50059, Oct. 31, 1983, as amended at 52 FR 31374, Aug. 20, 1987]

Subpart—Karnal Bunt

SOURCE: 61 FR 52207, Oct. 4, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.89-1 Definitions.

Actual price received. The net price after adjustment for any premiums or discounts stated on the sales receipt.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Certificate. A document in which an inspector or a person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that a specified regulated article meets the requirements of this subpart and may be moved to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, in which the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed under this subpart.

Contaminated seed. Seed from sources in which the Karnal bunt pathogen (*Tilletia indica* (Mitra) Mundkur) has been determined to exist by the presence of bunted kernels or teliospores.

Contract price. The net price after adjustment for any premiums or discounts stated in the contract.

Conveyances. Containers used to move wheat, durum wheat, or triticale, or their products, including trucks, trailers, railroad cars, bins, and hoppers.

Distinct definable area. A commercial wheat production area of contiguous fields that is separated from other wheat production areas by desert, mountains, or other nonagricultural terrain as determined by an inspector, based on survey results.

Grain. Wheat, durum wheat, and triticale used for consumption or processing.

Grain storage facility. That part of a grain handling operation or unit or a grain handling operation, consisting of structures, conveyances, and equipment that receive, unload, and store, grain, and that is able to operate as an independent unit from other units of the grain handling operation. A grain handling operation may be one grain storage facility or may be comprised of many grain storage facilities on a single premises.

Hay. Host crops cut and dried for feeding to livestock. Hay cut after reaching the dough stage may contain mature kernels of the host crop.

Host crops. Plants or plant parts, including grain, seed, or hay, of wheat, durum wheat, and triticale.

Infestation (infected). The presence of Karnal bunt, or any identifiable stage of development (*i.e.*, bunted kernels in grain, bunted kernels or teliospores in seed) of the fungus *Tilletia indica* (Mitra) Mundkur, or the existence of circumstances that make it reasonable to believe that Karnal bunt is present.

Inspector. An APHIS employee or designated cooperator/collaborator authorized by the Administrator to enforce the provisions of this subpart.

Karnal bunt. A plant disease caused by the fungus *Tilletia indica* (Mitra) Mundkur.

Limited permit. A document in which an inspector affirms that a specified regulated article not eligible for a certificate is eligible for movement only to a specified destination and in accordance with conditions specified on the permit.

Mechanized cultivating equipment and mechanized harvesting equipment. Mechanized equipment used for soil tillage, including tillage attachments for farm tractors—*e.g.*, tractors, disks, plows, harrows, planters, and subsoilers; mechanized equipment used for harvesting purposes—*e.g.*, combines, grain buggies, trucks, swathers, and hay balers.

Movement (moved). The act of shipping, transporting, delivering, or receiving for movement, or otherwise aiding, abetting, inducing or causing to be moved.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint

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stock company, partnership, society, or any other legal entity.

Plant. Any plant (including any plant part) for or capable of propagation, including a tree, a tissue culture, a plantlet culture, pollen, a shrub, a vine, a cutting, a graft, a scion, a bud, a bulb, a root, and a seed.

Seed. Wheat, durum wheat, and triticale used for propagation.

Soil. The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic material.

Soil-moving equipment. Equipment used for moving or transporting soil, including, but not limited to, bulldozers, dump trucks, or road scrapers.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

Straw. The vegetative material left after the harvest of host crops. Straw is generally used as animal feed, bedding, mulch, or for erosion control.

Tilling. The turning of a minimum of the top 6 inches of soil.

[61 FR 52207, Oct. 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23624, May 1, 1997; 62 FR 24751, May 6, 1997; 63 FR 31599, June 10, 1998; 64 FR 23752, May 4, 1999; 69 FR 8095, Feb. 23, 2004]

§ 301.89-2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

(a) Conveyances, including trucks, railroad cars, and other containers used to move host crops produced in a regulated area that have tested positive for Karnal bunt through the presence of bunted kernels;

(b) Grain elevators/equipment/structures used for storing and handling host crops produced in a regulated area that have tested positive for Karnal bunt through the presence of bunted kernels;

(c) Seed conditioning equipment and storage/handling equipment/structures that have been used in the production of wheat, durum wheat, and triticale found to contain the spores of *Tilletia indica*;

(d) Plants or plant parts (including grain, seed, and straw) and hay cut after reaching the dough stage of all varieties of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), durum wheat (*Triticum durum*), and triticale (*Triticum aestivum* X *Secale*

cereale) that are produced in a regulated area, except for straw/stalks/seed heads for decorative purposes that have been processed or manufactured prior to movement and are intended for use indoors;

(e) *Tilletia indica* (Mitra) Mundkur;

(f) Mechanized harvesting equipment that has been used in the production of wheat, durum wheat, or triticale that has tested positive for Karnal bunt through the presence of bunted kernels; and

(g) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance when:

(1) An inspector determines that it presents a risk of spreading Karnal bunt based on appropriate testing and the intended use of the product, article, or means of conveyance; and

(2) The person in possession of the product, article, or means of conveyance has been notified that it is regulated under this subpart.

[69 FR 8095, Feb. 23, 2004]

§ 301.89-3 Regulated areas.

(a) The Administrator will regulate each State or each portion of a State that is infected.

(b) Less than an entire State will be listed as a regulated area only if the Administrator:

(1)(i) Determines that the State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles listed in § 301.89-2 that are equivalent to the movement restrictions imposed by this subpart; and

(ii) Determines that designating less than the entire State as a regulated area will prevent the spread of Karnal bunt; or

(2) Exercises his or her extraordinary emergency authority under 7 U.S.C. 150dd.

(c) The Administrator may include noninfected acreage within a regulated area due to its proximity to an infestation or inseparability from the infected locality for regulatory purposes, as determined by:

(1) Projections of the spread of Karnal bunt along the periphery of the infestation;

(2) The availability of natural habitats and host materials within the noninfected acreage that are suitable for

establishment and survival of Karnal bunt; and

(3) The necessity of including uninfected acreage within the regulated area in order to establish readily identifiable boundaries.

(d) The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonregulated area as a regulated area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section. The Administrator will give written notice of this designation to the owner or person in possession of the nonregulated area, or, in the case of publicly owned land, to the person responsible for the management of the nonregulated area. Thereafter, the movement of any regulated article from an area temporarily designated as a regulated area is subject to this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area either will be added to the list of designated regulated areas in paragraph (g) of this section, or the Administrator will terminate the designation. The owner or person in possession of, or, in the case of publicly owned land, the person responsible for the management of, an area for which the designation is terminated will be given written notice of the termination as soon as practicable.

(e) The Administrator will classify a field or area as a regulated area when:

(1) It is a field planted with seed from a lot found to contain a bunted wheat kernel; or

(2) It is a distinct definable area that contains at least one field that was found during survey to contain a bunted wheat kernel (the distinct definable area may include an area where Karnal bunt is not known to exist but where intensive surveys are required because of the area's proximity to a field found during survey to contain a bunted kernel); or

(3) It is a distinct definable area that contains at least one field that has been determined to be associated with grain at a handling facility containing a bunted kernel of a host crop (the distinct definable area may include an area where Karnal bunt is not known to exist but where intensive surveys are required because of the area's proximity to the field associated with the bunted kernel at the handling facility).

(f) A field known to have been infected with Karnal bunt, as well as any non-infected acreage surrounding the field, will be released from regulation if:

(1) The field has been permanently removed from crop production; or

(2) The field is tilled at least once per year for a total of 5 years (the years need not be consecutive). After tilling, the field may be planted with a crop or left fallow. If the field is planted with a host crop, the crop must test negative, through the absence of bunted kernels, for Karnal bunt.

(g) The following areas or fields are designated as regulated areas (maps of the regulated areas may be obtained by contacting the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, 4700 River Road Unit 98, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236):

ARIZONA

La Paz County. Beginning at the northeast corner of sec. 19, T. 8 N., R. 20 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 31, T. 7 N., R. 20 W.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 2, T. 6 N., R. 21 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 2, T. 6 N., R. 21 W.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 2, T. 6 N., R. 21 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 15, T. 6 N., R. 21 W.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 13, T. 6 N., R. 22 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 24, T. 7 N., R. 22 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 24, T. 7 N., R. 22 W.; then north to the point of intersection with the Colorado River; then northeast along the Colorado River to its intersection with the northern boundary of sec. 16, T. 8 N., R. 21 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 14, T. 8 N., R. 21 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 14, T. 8 N., R. 21 W.; then east to the point of beginning.

Maricopa County. (1) Beginning at the southeast corner of sec. 8, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 8, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 18, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 9, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 9, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 5, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 5, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 1 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 7, T. 1 S., R. 1 W.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 2 W.; then south to the southeast

corner of sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 2 W.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 20, T. 1 S., R. 2 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 20, T. 1 S., R. 2 W.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 29, T. 1 S., R. 3 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 29, T. 1 S., R. 3 W.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 26, T. 1 S., R. 5 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 14, T. 1 N., R. 5 W.; then east to the southwest corner of sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 5, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 5, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 3, T. 3 N., R. 2 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 1, T. 3 N., R. 1 W.; then south to the northwest corner of sec. 19, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 20, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; then south to the northeast corner of sec. 29, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 27, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 27, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 35, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 1, T. 2 N., R. 1 E.; then south to the northeast corner of sec. 1, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 4, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; then south to the northwest corner of sec. 15, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 15, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 27, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 27, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 33, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 33, T. 1 N., R. 2 E.; then south to the point of beginning.

(2) Beginning at the intersection of the Maricopa/Pinal County line and the southeast corner of sec. 36, T. 2 S., R. 7 E.; then west along the Maricopa/Pinal County line to the southwest corner of sec. 33, T. 2 S.; R. 5 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 33; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 30, T. 2 S., R. 5 E.; then north to the southeast corner of sec. 25, T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 25, T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; then north to the southwest corner of sec. 13, T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 15, T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 3, T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; then east to the southwest corner of sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 4 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 4 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 33, T. 1 S., R. 5 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 27, T. 1 S., R. 5 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 27, T. 1 S., R. 5 E.; then north to the northwest

corner of sec. 23, T. 1 S., R. 5 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 19, T. 1 S., R. 6 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 8, T. 1 S., R. 6 E.; then east to the southwest corner of sec. 3, T. 1 S., R. 6 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 3, T. 1 S., R. 6 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 2, T. 1 S., R. 6 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 2, T. 1 S., R. 6 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 7, T. 1 S., R. 7 E.; then south to the northwest corner of sec. 5, T. 2 S., R. 7 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 3, T. 2 S., R. 7 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 7 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 36, T. 1 S., R. 7 E. and the Maricopa/Pinal County line; then south along the Maricopa/Pinal County line to the point of beginning.

(3) Beginning at the southeast corner of sec. 30, T. 6 S., R. 5 W.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 33, T. 6 S., R. 6 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 33, T. 6 S., R. 6 W.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 7 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 7 W.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 26, T. 6 S., R. 7 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 23, T. 6 S., R. 7 W.; then west to the southeast corner of sec. 18, T. 6 S., R. 7 W.; then north to the northeast corner of sec. 6, T. 6 S., R. 7 W.; then west to the southeast corner of sec. 31, T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 29, T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 29, T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; then east to the southwest corner of sec. 22, T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 22, T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; then east to the southwest corner of sec. 14, T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 14, T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 13, T. 5 S., R. 6 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 24, T. 5 S., R. 6 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 30, T. 5 S., R. 5 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 30, T. 5 S., R. 5 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 32, T. 5 S., R. 5 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 32, T. 5 S., R. 5 W.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 5 W.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 20, T. 6 S., R. 5 W.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 30, T. 6 S., R. 5 W.; then south to the point of beginning.

(4) Beginning at the southeast corner of sec. 36, T. 2 N., R. 5 E.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 4, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 4, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 4, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 12, T. 1 N., R. 4 E.; then north to the northwest

corner of sec. 12, T. 1 N., R. 4 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 12, T. 1 N., R. 4 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 7, T. 2 N., R. 5 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 12, T. 2 N., R. 5 E.; then south to the point of beginning.

Pinal County: (1) Beginning at the intersection of the Maricopa/Pinal County line and the northwest corner of sec. 31, T. 1 S., R. 8 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 32, T. 1 S., R. 8 E.; then south to the northwest corner of sec. 4, T. 2 S., R. 8 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 4, T. 2 S., R. 8 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 4, T. 3 S., R. 8 E.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 8, T. 3 S., R. 8 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 8, T. 3 S., R. 8 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 12, T. 3 S., R. 7 E.; then north to the southeast corner of sec. 2, T. 3 S., R. 7 E.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 6 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 28, T. 3 S., R. 6 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 28, T. 3 S., R. 6 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 32, T. 3 S., R. 6 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 35, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 35, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 27, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 10, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 4, T. 3 S., R. 5 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 4, T. 3 S., R. 5 E. and the intersection of the Maricopa/Pinal County line; then east along the Maricopa/Pinal County line to the northwest corner of sec. 6, T. 3 S., R. 8 E.; then north along the Maricopa/Pinal County line to the point of beginning.

(2) Beginning at the southeast corner of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 4 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 1, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 14, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 14, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 22, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 30, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 30, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 30, T. 6 S., R. 3 E.; then north to the southeast corner of sec. 25, T. 6 S., R. 2 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 25, T. 6 S., R. 2 E.; then north to the southeast corner of sec. 11, T. 6 S., R. 2 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 11, T. 6 S., R. 2 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 35, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 35, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 25, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.; then east to the southwest corner of sec. 20, T. 4 S., R. 3 E.; then north to the northwest corner of sec. 20, T. 4 S., R. 3 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 24, T. 4 S., R. 3 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 24, T. 4 S., R. 3 E.; then east to the northeast

corner of sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 4 E.; then south to the northwest corner of sec. 34, T. 4 S., R. 4 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 35, T. 4 S., R. 4 E.; then south to the northwest corner of sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then east to the northeast corner of sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 1, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 12, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 24, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then west to the southwest corner of sec. 24, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then south to the northeast corner of sec. 35, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then west to the northwest corner of sec. 35, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 37, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then west to the northwest corner of sec. 50, T. 5 S., R. 4 E.; then south to the southeast corner of sec. 49, T. 6 S., R. 4 E.; then west to the northeast corner of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 4 E.; then south to the point of beginning.

(3) The following individual fields in Pinal County are regulated areas: 309021804 and 309050104.

CALIFORNIA

Riverside County. That portion of Riverside County known as the Palo Verde Valley (in part) bounded by a line drawn as follows: Beginning at Defrain Boulevard and West Hobsonway; then, east on West Hobsonway to South Lovekin Boulevard; then, south on South Lovekin Boulevard to West Rice Street; then, east on West Rice Street to South Commercial Street; then, northeast along an imaginary line to its intersection with Midway Place and West Rice Street; then, east on West Rice Street to South Spring Street; then, south on South Spring Street to Dekema Street; then, east on Dekema Street to South Broadway; then, south on South Broadway to Interstate 10; then, east on Interstate 10 to South Intake Boulevard; then, south on South Intake Boulevard to 14th Avenue; then, east along an imaginary line to its intersection with the D-10 Canal Levee at 33.603649 latitude and -114.562167 longitude; then, south along the D-10 Canal Levee to Seeley Avenue; then, east on Seeley Avenue to the F Canal; then, south along the F Canal to its intersection with 33.568563 latitude and -114.551014 longitude; then, west along an imaginary line to its intersection with 33.568531 latitude and -114.552651 longitude; then, south along an imaginary line to 20th Avenue at 33.560219 latitude and -114.552415 longitude; then, east on 20th Avenue to the D-10-11 Canal; then, southwest along the D-10-11 Canal to its intersection with 33.557494 latitude and -114.552419 longitude; then, south along an imaginary line to its intersection with the F Canal at 33.545550 latitude and -114.551826 longitude; then, east along the F Canal to its intersection with 33.545762 latitude and -114.544763 longitude; then, south along an

imaginary line to its intersection with the boundary of Riverside County at 33.540900 latitude and -114.544620 longitude; then, southwest along the boundary of Riverside County to its intersection with 33.455829 latitude and -114.623143 longitude; then, west along an imaginary line to its intersection with 33.455783 latitude and -114.669038 longitude; then, north along an imaginary line to its intersection with the South End Drain at 33.456190 latitude and -114.669076 longitude; then, north along the South End Drain to 34th Avenue; then west on 34th Avenue to its intersection with 33.463226 latitude and -114.682378 longitude; then, north along an imaginary line to its intersection with the C-18-1 Canal at 33.470432 latitude and -114.682384 latitude; then, west along the C-18-1 Canal to its intersection with 33.470427 latitude and -114.691076 longitude; then, north along an imaginary line to its intersection with an unnamed canal at 33.474836 latitude and -114.691197 longitude; then, southwest along the unnamed canal to the shoreline of Palo Verde Lagoon; then, northeast along the shoreline of Palo Verde Lagoon to its intersection with Rannells Drain; then, north along Rannells Drain to its intersection with 33.499639 latitude and -114.691526 longitude; then, north along an imaginary line to its intersection with the C-03 Canal; then, north along the C-03 Canal to its intersection with 33.522835 latitude and -114.687051 longitude; then, north along an imaginary line to its intersection with 24th Avenue at 33.530245 latitude and -114.687198 longitude; then, east on 24th Avenue to the C-03 Canal; then, north along the C-03 Canal to its intersection with 33.540956 latitude and -114.682964 longitude; then, west along an imaginary line to its intersection with an unnamed canal at 33.540901 latitude and -114.692066 longitude; then, north along the unnamed canal to 22nd Avenue; then, east on 22nd Avenue to Keim Boulevard; then, north on Keim Boulevard to an unnamed canal at 33.564619 latitude and -114.691983 longitude; then, northeast along the unnamed canal to its intersection with the C-03 Canal; then, north along the C-03 Canal to its intersection with 33.573626 latitude and -114.683341 longitude; then, north along an imaginary line to its intersection with Rannells Drain at 33.580861 latitude and -114.683545 longitude; then, east along Rannells Drain to its intersection with an unnamed drain at 33.581179 latitude and -114.678880 longitude; then, north along the unnamed drain to its intersection with Seeley Avenue; then, east on Seeley Avenue to Stephenson Boulevard; then, north on Stephenson Boulevard to an unnamed drain at 33.595529 latitude and -114.674943 longitude; then, east along the unnamed drain to its intersection with 33.595448 latitude and -114.666369 longitude; then, east along an imaginary line to its intersection with 15th Avenue and the West

Side Drain; then, northeast along the West Side Drain to West 14th Avenue; then, east on West 14th Avenue to Arrowhead Boulevard; then, north on Arrowhead Boulevard to Interstate 10; then, east on Interstate 10 to Defrain Boulevard; then, north on Defrain Boulevard to the point of beginning.

TEXAS

Throckmorton County. Beginning in the northeastern portion of the county at the line of longitude -98.9921° W and the line of latitude 33.2836° N; then south along the line of longitude -98.9921° W to the line of latitude 33.2055° N; then east along the line of latitude 33.2055° N to the line of longitude -98.9891° W; then south along the line of longitude -98.9891° W to the line of latitude 33.1809° N; then east along the line of latitude 33.1809° N to the Throckmorton/Young County line at the line of longitude -98.9527° W; then north along the line of longitude -98.9527° W to the line of latitude 33.2836° N; then west along the line of latitude 33.2836° N to the point of beginning.

Young County. Beginning in the northwestern portion of the county at the line of longitude -98.9527° W and the line of latitude 33.2836° N; then south along the line of longitude -98.9527° W to the line of latitude 33.1809° N; then east along the line of latitude 33.1809° N to the line of longitude -98.8762° W; then north along the line of longitude -98.8762° W to the line of latitude 33.1946° N; then east along the line of latitude 33.1946° N to the line of longitude -98.8356° W; then north along the line of longitude -98.8356° W to the line of latitude 33.2880° N; then west along the line of latitude 33.2880° N to the line of longitude -98.9430° W; then south along the line of longitude -98.9430° W to the line of latitude 33.2836° N; then west along the line of latitude 33.2836° N to the point of beginning.

[61 FR 52207, Oct. 4, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 301.89-3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 301.89-4 Planting.

Any wheat, durum wheat, or triticale that originates within a regulated area must be tested and found free from bunted wheat kernels and spores before it may be used as seed within or outside a regulated area.

[69 FR 8096, Feb. 23, 2004]

§ 301.89-5 Movement of regulated articles from regulated areas.

(a) Any regulated article may be moved from a regulated area into or through an area that is not regulated only if moved under the following conditions:

(1) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.89-6 and 301.89-10;

(2) Without a certificate or limited permit, provided that each of the following conditions is met:

(i) The regulated article was moved into the regulated area from an area that is not regulated;

(ii) The point of origin is indicated on a waybill accompanying the regulated article;

(iii) The regulated article is moved through the regulated area without stopping, or has been stored, packed, or handled at locations approved by an inspector as not posing a risk of contamination with Karnal bunt, or has been treated in accordance with the methods and procedures prescribed in § 301.89-13 while in or moving through any regulated area; and

(iv) The article has not been combined or commingled with other articles so as to lose its individual identity;

(3) Without a certificate or limited permit, provided the regulated article is a soil sample being moved to a laboratory approved by the Administrator¹ to process, test, or analyze soil samples;

(b) When an inspector has probable cause to believe a person or means of conveyance is moving a regulated article, the inspector is authorized to stop the person or means of conveyance to determine whether a regulated article is present and to inspect the regulated article. Articles found to be infected by an inspector, and articles not in compliance with the regulations in this subpart, may be seized, quarantined,

treated, subjected to other remedial measures, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of. Any treatments will be in accordance with the methods and procedures prescribed in § 301.89-13.

[61 FR 52207, Oct. 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23627, May 1, 1997; 63 FR 50751, Sept. 23, 1998; 69 FR 8096, Feb. 23, 2004]

§ 301.89-6 Issuance of a certificate or limited permit.

(a) An inspector² or person operating under a compliance agreement will issue a certificate for the movement of a regulated article outside a regulated area if he or she determines that the regulated article:

(1) Is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations;

(2) Is to be moved in compliance with any conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)³ to prevent the artificial spread of Karnal bunt; and

(3)(i) Is free of Karnal bunt infestation, based on laboratory results of testing, and history of previous infestation;

(ii) Has been grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled in a manner that would prevent infestation or destroy all life stages of Karnal bunt; or

(iii) Has been treated in accordance with methods and procedures prescribed in § 301.89-13.

(b) To be eligible for movement under a certificate, hay cut after the dough stage or grain from a field within a regulated area must be tested prior to its movement from the field or before it is commingled with similar commodities and must be found free from bunted

¹Criteria that laboratories must meet to become approved to process, test, or analyze soil, and the list of currently approved laboratories, may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Surveillance and Emergency Programs Planning and Coordination, 4700 River Road Unit 98, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

²Inspectors are assigned to local offices of APHIS, which are listed in local telephone directories. Information concerning such local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Surveillance and Emergency Programs Planning and Coordination, 4700 River Road Unit 98, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

³An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 431 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

kernels. If bunted kernels are found, the grain or hay will be eligible for movement only under a limited permit issued in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, and the field of production will be considered positive for Karnal bunt.

(c) An inspector or a person operating under a compliance agreement will issue a limited permit for the movement outside the regulated area of a regulated article not eligible for a certificate if the inspector determines that the regulated article:

(1) Is to be moved to a specified destination for specified handling, utilization, or processing (the destination and other conditions to be listed in the limited permit and/or compliance agreement), and this movement will not result in the artificial spread of Karnal bunt because Karnal bunt will be destroyed or the risk mitigated by the specified handling, utilization, or processing;

(2) Is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) to prevent the artificial spread of Karnal bunt; and

(3) Is eligible for movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated article.

(d) An inspector shall issue blank certificates and limited permits to a person operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.89-7 or authorize reproduction of the certificates or limited permits on shipping containers, or both, as requested by the person operating under the compliance agreement. These certificates and limited permits may then be completed and used, as needed, for the movement of regulated articles that have met the applicable requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for the issuance of certificates or of paragraph (c) of this section for the issuance of limited permits.

[61 FR 52207, Oct. 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23627, May 1, 1997; 63 FR 50751, Sept. 23, 1998; 64 FR 23754, May 4, 1999; 66 FR 21053, Apr. 27, 2001; 67 FR 21161, Apr. 30, 2002; 69 FR 8096, Feb. 23, 2004]

§ 301.89-7 Compliance agreements.

Persons who grow, handle, or move regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement⁴ if such persons review with an inspector each provision of the compliance agreement, have facilities and equipment to carry out disinfestation procedures or application of chemical materials in accordance with § 301.89-13, and meet applicable State training and certification standards under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 136b). Any person who enters into a compliance agreement with APHIS must agree to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed under this subpart.

[61 FR 52207, Oct. 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23628, May 1, 1997; 69 FR 8096, Feb. 23, 2004]

§ 301.89-8 Cancellation of a certificate, limited permit, or compliance agreement.

Any certificate, limited permit, or compliance agreement may be canceled orally or in writing by an inspector whenever the inspector determines that the holder of the certificate or limited permit, or the person who has entered into the compliance agreement, has not complied with this subpart or any conditions imposed under this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation will become effective immediately and the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as soon as circumstances allow, but within 20 days after oral notification of the cancellation. Any person whose certificate, limited permit, or compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, within 10 days after receiving the written cancellation notice. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons that the person

⁴Compliance agreements may be initiated by contacting a local office of Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories. The addresses and telephone numbers of local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Surveillance and Emergency Program Planning and Coordination, 4700 River Road Unit 98, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

wants the Administrator to consider in deciding the appeal. A hearing may be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice for the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. As soon as practicable, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision.

§ 301.89-9 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Persons requiring certification or other services must request the services of an inspector⁵ at least 24 hours before the services are needed.

(b) The regulated articles must be assembled at the place and in the manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

[61 FR 52207, Oct. 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23628, May 1, 1997; 64 FR 29550, June 2, 1999]

§ 301.89-10 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) The consignor must ensure that the certificate or limited permit authorizing movement of a regulated article is, at all times during movement, attached to:

(1) The outside of the container encasing the regulated article;

(2) The article itself, if it is not in a container; or

(3) The consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill: Provided, that the descriptions of the regulated article on the certificate or limited permit, and on the waybill, are sufficient to identify the regulated article; and

(b) The carrier must furnish the certificate or limited permit authorizing movement of a regulated article to the consignee at the shipment's destination.

§ 301.89-11 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours will be furnished without cost to persons requiring the services.

The user will be responsible for all costs and charges arising from inspection and other services provided outside of normal business hours.

⁵ See footnote 2.

§ 301.89-12 Cleaning, disinfection, and disposal.

(a) Mechanized harvesting equipment that has been used to harvest host crops that test positive for Karnal bunt based on the presence of bunted kernels must be cleaned and, if disinfection is determined to be necessary by an inspector, disinfected in accordance with § 301.89-13 prior to movement from a regulated area.

(b) Seed conditioning equipment that was used in the conditioning of seed that was tested and found to contain spores or bunted kernels of *Tilletia indica* must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with § 301.89-13 prior to being used in the conditioning of seed that has tested negative for the spores of *Tilletia indica* or to being moved from a regulated area.

(c) Any grain storage facility, including on-farm storage, that is used to store seed that has tested bunted-kernel or spore positive or grain that has tested bunted-kernel positive must be cleaned and, if disinfection is determined to be necessary by an inspector, disinfected in accordance with § 301.89-13 if the facility will be used to store grain or seed in the future.

(d) Conveyances used to move bunted-kernel-positive host crops, including trucks, railroad cars, and other containers, that have sloping metal sides leading directly to a bottom door or slide chute, are self cleaning, and will not be required to be cleaned and disinfected.

(e) Spore-positive wheat, durum wheat, or triticale seed that has been treated with any chemical that renders it unfit for human or animal consumption must be disposed of by means of burial under a minimum of 24 inches of soil in a nonagricultural area that will not be cultivated or in an approved landfill.

[69 FR 8096, Feb. 23, 2004]

§ 301.89-13 Treatments.

All conveyances, mechanized harvesting equipment, seed conditioning equipment, grain elevators, and structures used for storing and handling wheat, durum wheat, or triticale required to be cleaned under this subpart must be cleaned by removing all soil

and plant debris. If disinfection is required by an inspector in addition to cleaning, the articles must be disinfected by one of the methods specified in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, unless a particular treatment is designated by an inspector. The treatment used must be that specified by an inspector:

(a) Wetting all surfaces to the point of runoff with one of the following 1.5 percent sodium hypochlorite solutions and letting stand for 15 minutes, then thoroughly washing down all surfaces after 15 minutes to minimize corrosion:

(1) One part Ultra Clorox brand regular bleach (6 percent sodium hypochlorite; EPA Reg. No. 5813-50) in 3 parts water; or

(2) One part CPPC Ultra Bleach 2 (6.15 percent sodium hypochlorite; EPA Reg. No. 67619-8) in 3.1 parts water.

(b) Applying steam to all surfaces until the point of runoff, and so that a critical temperature of 170 °F is reached at the point of contact.

(c) Cleaning with a solution of hot water and detergent, applied under pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch, at a minimum temperature of 170 °F.

[69 FR 8096, Feb. 23, 2004]

§ 301.89-14 [Reserved]

§ 301.89-15 Compensation for growers, handlers, and seed companies in the 1999-2000 and subsequent crop seasons.

Growers, handlers, and seed companies are eligible to receive compensation from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the 1999-2000 and subsequent crop seasons to mitigate losses or expenses incurred because of the Karnal bunt regulations and emergency actions, as follows:

(a) *Growers, handlers, and seed companies in areas under first regulated crop season.* Growers, handlers, and seed companies are eligible to receive compensation for the loss in value of their wheat in accordance with paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section if: The wheat was grown in a State where the Secretary has declared an extraordinary emergency; and the wheat was grown in an area of that State that became regulated for Karnal bunt after

the crop was planted, or for which an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523) was issued after the crop was planted; and the wheat was grown in an area that remained regulated or under Emergency Action Notification at the time the wheat was sold. Growers and handlers of wheat grown in Oklahoma during the 2000-2001 growing season are eligible to receive compensation if the wheat was commingled in storage with wheat that meets the above requirements of this paragraph. Growers, handlers, and seed companies in areas under the first regulated crop season are eligible for compensation for 1999-2000 or subsequent crop season wheat and for wheat inventories in their possession that were unsold at the time the area became regulated. The compensation provided in this paragraph is for wheat grain, certified wheat seed, wheat held back from harvest by a grower in the 2000-2001 growing season for use as seed in the next growing season, and wheat grown with the intention of producing certified wheat seed.

(1) *Growers.* Growers of wheat in an area under the first regulated crop season, who sell wheat that was tested by APHIS and found positive for Karnal bunt prior to sale, or that was tested by APHIS and found positive for Karnal bunt after sale and the price received by the grower is contingent on the test results, are eligible to receive compensation as described in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) of this section. However, compensation for positive-testing wheat will not exceed \$1.80 per bushel under any circumstances.

(i) If the wheat was grown under contract and a price was determined in the contract before the area where the wheat was grown became regulated, compensation will equal the contract price minus the actual price received by the grower.

(ii) If the wheat was not grown under contract or a price was determined in the contract after the area where the wheat was grown became regulated, compensation will equal the estimated market price for the relevant class of wheat (meaning type of wheat, such as durum or hard red winter) minus the actual price received by the grower. The estimated market price will be calculated by APHIS for each class of

wheat, taking into account the prices offered by relevant terminal markets (animal feed, milling, or export) during the harvest months for the area, with adjustments for transportation and other handling costs. Separate estimated market prices will be calculated for certified wheat seed and wheat grown with the intention of producing certified wheat seed, and wheat grain.

(2) *Handlers and seed companies.* Handlers and seed companies who sell wheat grown in an area under the first regulated crop season are eligible to receive compensation only if the wheat was not tested by APHIS prior to purchase by the handler or seed company, but was tested by APHIS and found positive for Karnal bunt after purchase by the handler or seed company, as long as the price to be paid is not contingent on the test results. Compensation will equal the estimated market price for the relevant class of wheat (meaning type of wheat, such as durum or hard red winter) minus the actual price received by the handler or seed company. The estimated market price will be calculated by APHIS for each class of wheat, taking into account the prices offered by relevant terminal markets (animal feed, milling, or export) during the harvest months for the area, with adjustments for transportation and other handling costs. Separate estimated market prices will be calculated for certified wheat seed and wheat grown with the intention of producing certified wheat seed, and wheat grain. However, compensation will not exceed \$1.80 per bushel under any circumstances.

(b) *Growers, handlers, and seed companies in previously regulated areas.* For the 1999-2000 crop season and the 2000-2001 crop season only, growers, handlers, and seed companies are eligible to receive compensation for the loss in value of their wheat in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section if: The wheat was grown in a State where the Secretary has declared an extraordinary emergency; and the wheat was grown in an area of that State that became regulated for Karnal bunt before the crop was planted, or for which an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523) was issued before the crop was planted; and the wheat

was grown in an area that remained regulated or under Emergency Action Notification at the time the wheat was sold. Growers, handlers, and seed companies in previously regulated areas will not be eligible for compensation for wheat from the 2001-2002 and subsequent crop seasons; except that, for growers or handlers of wheat harvested in any field in the Texas counties of Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, and Young during the 2000-2001 crop season that has not been found to contain a bunted wheat kernel, this requirement applies to compensation for wheat from the 2002-2003 and subsequent crop seasons. The compensation provided in this paragraph is for wheat grain, certified wheat seed, and wheat grown with the intention of producing certified wheat seed.

(1) *Growers.* Growers of wheat in a previously regulated area who sell wheat that was tested by APHIS and found positive for Karnal bunt prior to sale, or that was tested by APHIS and found positive for Karnal bunt after sale and the price received by the grower is contingent on the test results, are eligible to receive compensation at the rate of \$.60 per bushel of positive testing wheat.

(2) *Handlers and seed companies.* Handlers and seed companies who sell wheat grown in a previously regulated area are eligible to receive compensation only if the wheat was not tested by APHIS prior to purchase by the handler, but was tested by APHIS and found positive for Karnal bunt after purchase by the handler or seed company, as long as the price to be paid by the handler or seed company is not contingent on the test results. Compensation will be at the rate of \$.60 per bushel of positive testing wheat.

(c) *To claim compensation.* Compensation payments to growers, handlers, and seed companies under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section will be issued by the Farm Service Agency (FSA). Claims for compensation for the 1999-2000 crop season must be received by FSA on or before December 4, 2001. Claims for compensation for subsequent crop seasons must be received by FSA on or before March 1 of the year following that crop season. The Administrator may extend the deadline, upon

request in specific cases, when unusual and unforeseen circumstances occur that prevent or hinder a claimant from requesting compensation on or before these dates. To claim compensation, a grower, handler, or seed company must complete and submit to the local FSA county office the following documents:

(1) *Growers, handlers, and seed companies.* A grower, handler, or seed company must submit a Karnal Bunt Compensation Claim form, provided by FSA. If the wheat was grown in an area that is not a regulated area, but for which an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523) (EAN) has been issued, the grower, handler, or seed company must submit a copy of the EAN. Growers, handlers, and seed companies must also submit a copy of the Karnal bunt certificate issued by APHIS that shows the Karnal bunt test results, and verification as to the actual (not estimated) weight of the wheat that tested positive (such as a copy of a facility weigh ticket, or other verification). For compensation claims for wheat seed, a grower or seed company must submit documentation showing that the wheat is either certified seed or was grown with the intention of producing certified seed (this documentation may include one or more of the following types of documents: an application to the State seed certification agency for field inspection; a bulk sale certificate; certification tags or labels issued by the State seed certification agency; or a document issued by the State seed certification agency verifying that the wheat is certified seed);

(2) *Growers.* In addition to the documents required in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, growers must submit a copy of the receipt for the final sale of the wheat, showing the total bushels sold and the total price received by the grower. Growers compensated under paragraph (b)(1) of this section (previously regulated areas) whose wheat was not tested prior to sale must submit documentation showing that the price paid to the grower was contingent on test results (such as a copy of the receipt for the final sale of the wheat or a copy of the contract the grower has for the wheat, if this information appears on those documents).

(3) *Handlers and seed companies.* In addition to the documents required in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, handlers and seed companies must submit a copy of the receipt for the final sale of the wheat, showing the total bushels sold and the total price received by the handler or seed company. The handler or seed company must also submit documentation showing that the price paid or to be paid to the grower is not contingent on the test results (such as a copy of the receipt for the purchase of the wheat or a copy of the contract the handler or seed company has with the grower, if this information appears on those documents).

(d) *Special allowance for negative wheat grown in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, and Young Counties, TX, in the 2000-2001 growing season.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, wheat that was harvested from fields in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young Counties, TX, in the 2000-2001 growing season, and that tested negative for Karnal bunt after harvest, is eligible for compensation in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) *Special allowance for disposal costs for treated uncertified wheat seed in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, and Young Counties, TX, in the 2000-2001 growing season.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, growers in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young Counties, TX, who own treated uncertified wheat seed that tested positive for Karnal bunt spores during the 2000-2001 growing season are eligible for compensation in accordance with this paragraph. The grower is eligible for compensation for the costs of disposing of such wheat seed, by burial on the grower's premises, by burial at a landfill, or through another means approved by APHIS. The compensation for disposing of wheat seed by burial on the grower's premises is \$1.00 per bushel. The compensation for disposing of wheat seed by burial at a landfill, or through another means approved by APHIS, is the actual cost of disposal, up to \$1.20 per bushel, as verified by receipts for disposal costs. To apply for this compensation, the grower must submit a Karnal Bunt Compensation Claim form, provided by FSA, and

must also submit a copy of the Karnal bunt certificate issued by APHIS that shows the Karnal bunt test results, and verification as to the actual (not estimated) weight of the uncertified wheat seed that tested positive for spores (such as a copy of a facility weigh ticket, or other verification). For seed disposed of by burial at a landfill the grower must also submit one or more receipts for the disposal costs of the uncertified wheat seed, showing the total bushels destroyed and the total disposal costs (landfill fees, transportation costs, etc.).

[63 FR 31599, June 10, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 34113, June 25, 1999; 66 FR 40842, Aug. 6, 2001; 67 FR 21566, May 1, 2002]

§ 301.89-16 Compensation for grain storage facilities, flour millers, National Survey participants, and certain custom harvesters and equipment owners or lessees for the 1999-2000 and subsequent crop seasons.

Owners of grain storage facilities, flour millers, and participants in the National Karnal Bunt Survey are eligible to receive compensation from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the 1999-2000 and subsequent crop seasons to mitigate losses or expenses incurred because of the Karnal bunt regulations and emergency actions, as follows:

(a) *Decontamination of grain storage facilities.* Owners of grain storage facilities that are in States where the Secretary has declared an extraordinary emergency, and who have decontaminated their grain storage facilities pursuant to either an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523) issued by an inspector or a letter issued by an inspector ordering decontamination of the facilities, are eligible to be compensated, on a one time only basis for each facility for each covered crop year wheat, for up to 50 percent of the direct cost of decontamination. However, compensation will not exceed \$20,000 per grain storage facility (as defined in § 301.89-1). General clean-up, repair, and refurbishment costs are excluded from compensation. Compensation payments will be issued by APHIS. To claim compensation, the owner of the grain storage facility must submit to an inspector records demonstrating that decon-

tamination was performed on all structures, conveyances, or materials ordered by APHIS to be decontaminated. The records must include a copy of the Emergency Action Notification or the letter from an inspector ordering decontamination, contracts with individuals or companies hired to perform the decontamination, receipts for equipment and materials purchased to perform the decontamination, time sheets for employees of the grain storage facility who performed activities connected to the decontamination, and any other documentation that helps show the cost to the owner and that decontamination has been completed. Claims for compensation for the 1999-2000 crop season must be received by APHIS on or before December 4, 2001. Claims for compensation for the 2000-2001 crop season and beyond must be received by March 1 of the year following that crop season. The Administrator may extend these deadlines upon written request in specific cases, when unusual and unforeseen circumstances occur that prevent or hinder a claimant from requesting compensation on or before these dates.

(b) *Flour millers.* Flour millers who, in accordance with a compliance agreement with APHIS, heat treat millfeed that is required by APHIS to be heat treated are eligible to be compensated at the rate of \$35.00 per short ton of millfeed. The amount of millfeed compensated will be calculated by multiplying the weight of wheat from the regulated area received by the miller by 25 percent (the average percent of millfeed derived from a short ton of grain). Compensation payments will be issued by APHIS. To claim compensation, the miller must submit to an inspector verification as to the actual (not estimated) weight of the wheat (such as a copy of a facility weigh ticket or a copy of the bill of lading for the wheat, if the actual weight appears on those documents, or other verification). Flour millers must also submit verification that the millfeed was heat treated (such as a copy of the limited permit under which the wheat was moved to a treatment facility and a copy of the bill of lading accompanying that movement; or a copy of

PPQ Form 700 (which includes certification of processing) signed by the inspector who monitors the mill). Claims for compensation for the 1999-2000 crop season must be received by APHIS on or before December 4, 2001. Claims for compensation for the 2000-2001 crop season and beyond must be received by March 1 of the year following that crop season. The Administrator may extend these deadlines upon written request in specific cases, when unusual and unforeseen circumstances occur that prevent or hinder a claimant from requesting compensation on or before these dates.

(c) *National Karnal Bunt Survey participants.* If a grain storage facility participating in the National Karnal Bunt Survey tests positive for Karnal bunt, the facility will be regulated, and may be ordered decontaminated, pursuant to either an Emergency Action Notification (PPQ Form 523) issued by an inspector or a letter issued by an inspector ordering decontamination of the facility. If the Secretary has declared an extraordinary emergency in the State in which the grain storage facility is located, the owner will be eligible for compensation as follows:

(1) *Loss in value of positive wheat.* The owner of the grain storage facility will be compensated for the loss in value of positive wheat. Compensation will equal the estimated market price for the relevant class of wheat minus the actual price received for the wheat. The estimated market price will be calculated by APHIS for each class of wheat, taking into account the prices offered by relevant terminal markets (animal feed, milling, or export) during the relevant time period for that facility, with adjustments for transportation and other handling costs. However, compensation will not exceed \$1.80 per bushel under any circumstances. Compensation payments for loss in value of wheat will be issued by the Farm Service Agency (FSA). To claim compensation, the owner of the facility must submit to the local FSA office a Karnal Bunt Compensation Claim form, provided by FSA. The owner of the facility must also submit to FSA a copy of the Emergency Action Notification or letter from an inspector under which the facility is or

was quarantined; verification as to the actual (not estimated) weight of the wheat (such as a copy of a facility weigh ticket or a copy of the bill of lading for the wheat, if the actual weight appears on those documents, or other verification); and a copy of the receipt for the final sale of the wheat, showing the total bushels sold and the total price received by the owner of the grain storage facility. Claims for compensation for the 1999-2000 crop season must be received by APHIS on or before December 4, 2001. Claims for compensation for the 2000-2001 crop season and beyond must be received by March 1 of the year following that crop season. The Administrator may extend these deadlines upon written request in specific cases, when unusual and unforeseen circumstances occur that prevent or hinder a claimant from requesting compensation on or before these dates.

(2) *Decontamination of grain storage facilities.* The owner of the facility will be compensated on a one time only basis for each grain storage facility for each covered crop year wheat for the direct costs of decontamination of the facility at the same rate described under paragraph (a) of this section (up to 50 per cent of the direct costs of decontamination, not to exceed \$20,000 per grain storage facility). Compensation payments for decontamination of grain storage facilities will be issued by APHIS, and claims for compensation must be submitted in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (a) of this section. Claims for compensation for the 1999-2000 crop season must be received by APHIS on or before December 4, 2001. Claims for compensation for the 2000-2001 crop season and beyond must be received by March 1 of the year following that crop season. The Administrator may extend these deadlines upon written request in specific cases, when unusual and unforeseen circumstances occur that prevent or hinder a claimant from requesting compensation on or before these dates.

(d) *Special allowances for custom harvesters and equipment owners or lessees for costs related to cleaning and disinfection of mechanized harvesting and other equipment in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, and Young Counties, TX,*

in the 2000–2001 crop season. All claims for compensation under this paragraph § 301.89–16(d) must be received by APHIS on or before September 6, 2005. The Administrator may extend this deadline upon written request in specific cases, when unusual and unforeseen circumstances occur that prevent or hinder a claimant from requesting compensation on or before this date. All compensation payments made under this paragraph § 301.89–16(d) will be issued by APHIS. Claims for compensation should be sent to Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, USDA, 304 West Main Street, Olney, TX 76374.

(1) *Custom harvesters.* (i) *Cleaning and disinfection of mechanized harvesting equipment.* Custom harvesters who harvested host crops that an inspector determined to be infected with Karnal bunt and that were grown in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young Counties, TX, during the 2000–2001 crop season are eligible to receive compensation for the cost of cleaning and disinfecting their mechanized harvesting equipment as required by § 301.89–12(a). Compensation for the cost of cleaning and disinfection mechanized harvesting equipment used to harvest Karnal bunt-infected host crops will be either the actual cost or \$750 per cleaned machine, whichever is less. To claim compensation, a custom harvester must provide copies of a contract or other signed agreement for harvesting in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young County during the 2000–2001 crop season, signed on a date prior to the designation of the county as a regulated area for Karnal bunt, or an affidavit stating that the custom harvester entered into an agreement to harvest in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young County during the 2000–2001 crop season prior to the designation of the county as a regulated area for Karnal bunt, signed by the customer with whom the custom harvester entered into the agreement; a copy of the PPQ–540 certificate issued to allow the movement of mechanized harvesting equipment from a regulated area after it had been used to harvest host crops that an inspector determined to be infected with Karnal bunt and had been subsequently cleaned and disinfected;

and a receipt showing the cost of the cleaning and disinfection.

(ii) *Contracts lost due to cleaning and disinfection.* Custom harvesters who harvested host crops that an inspector determined to be infected with Karnal bunt and that were grown in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young Counties, TX, during the 2000–2001 crop season are also eligible to be compensated for the revenue lost if they lost one contract due to downtime necessitated by cleaning and disinfection, if the contract to harvest Karnal bunt-infected host crops in a previously nonregulated area was signed before the area was declared a regulated area for Karnal bunt. Compensation will only be provided for one contract lost due to cleaning and disinfection. Compensation for any contract that was lost due to cleaning and disinfection will be either the full value of the contract or \$23.48 for each acre that was to have been harvested under the contract, whichever is less. To claim compensation, a custom harvester must provide copies of a contract or other signed agreement for harvesting in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young County during the 2000–2001 crop season, signed on a date prior to the designation of the county as a regulated area for Karnal bunt, or an affidavit stating that the custom harvester entered into an agreement to harvest in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young County during the 2000–2001 crop season prior to the designation of the county as a regulated area for Karnal bunt, signed by the customer with whom the custom harvester entered into the agreement; a copy of the PPQ–540 certificate issued to allow the movement of mechanized harvesting equipment from a regulated area after it has been used to harvest host crops that an inspector determined to be infected with Karnal bunt and had been subsequently cleaned and disinfected; and the contract for harvesting in an area not regulated for Karnal bunt that had been lost due to time lost to cleaning and disinfecting harvesting equipment, signed on a date prior to the designation of the relevant county as a regulated area for Karnal bunt, for which the custom harvester will receive compensation, or an affidavit stating that

the custom harvester entered into an agreement to harvest in an area not regulated for Karnal bunt prior to the designation of the county as a regulated area for Karnal bunt and stating the number of acres that were to have been harvested and the amount the custom harvester was to have been paid under the agreement, signed by the customer with whom the custom harvester entered into the agreement.

(iii) *Fixed costs incurred during cleaning and disinfection.* Custom harvesters who harvested host crops that an inspector determined to be infected with Karnal bunt and that were grown in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young Counties, TX, during the 2000–2001 crop season who do not apply for compensation for a contract lost due to cleaning and disinfection as described in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section are eligible for compensation for fixed costs incurred during cleaning and disinfection. Compensation for fixed costs incurred during cleaning and disinfection will be \$2,000. To claim compensation, a custom harvester must provide copies of a contract or other signed agreement for harvesting in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young County during the 2000–2001 crop season, signed on a date prior to the designation of the county as a regulated area for Karnal bunt, or an affidavit stating that the custom harvester entered into an agreement to harvest in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton, or Young County during the 2000–2001 crop season prior to the designation of the county as a regulated area for Karnal bunt, signed by the customer with whom the custom harvester entered into the agreement; and a copy of the PPQ-540 certificate issued to allow the movement of mechanized harvesting equipment from a regulated area after it has been used to harvest host crops that an inspector determined to be infected with Karnal bunt and has been subsequently cleaned and disinfected.

(2) *Other equipment; cleaning and disinfection.* Owners or lessees of equipment other than mechanized harvesting equipment and seed conditioning equipment that came into contact with host crops that an inspector determined to be infected with Karnal bunt in Archer, Baylor, Throckmorton,

or Young Counties, TX, during the 2000–2001 crop season and that was required by an inspector to be cleaned and disinfected are eligible for compensation for the cost of cleaning and disinfection. Compensation for the cleaning and disinfection of such equipment will be \$100. To receive this compensation, owners or lessees must submit a copy of the PPQ-540 certificate issued to allow the movement of the equipment from a regulated area after it had been in contact with host crops that an inspector determined to be infected with Karnal bunt and had been subsequently cleaned and disinfected.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0248.)

[63 FR 31600, June 10, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 34113, June 25, 1999; 66 FR 40842, Aug. 6, 2001; 69 FR 24915, May 5, 2004; 69 FR 41181, July 8, 2004; 70 FR 24302, May 9, 2005]

Subpart—Corn Cyst Nematode [Reserved]

Subpart—European Larch Canker

SOURCE: 49 FR 18992, May 4, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS

§ 301.91 Quarantine and regulations; restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.¹

(a) *Quarantines and regulations.* The secretary of agriculture hereby quarantines the State of Maine in order to prevent the artificial spread of European larch canker, *Lachnellula willkommii* (Dasyscypha), a dangerous plant disease of trees of the *Larix* and *Pseudolarix* species not hereto fore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States; and hereby establishes regulations governing the interstate movement of regulated articles specified in § 301.91–2

¹ Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect persons and means of conveyance, and to seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of regulated articles as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

(b) *Restrictions on interstate movement of regulated articles.* No common carrier or other person shall move interstate from any regulated area any regulated article except in accordance with the conditions prescribed in this subpart.

[49 FR 18992, May 4, 1984, as amended at 66 FR 21053, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.91-1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be construed as the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Certificate. A document which is issued for a regulated article by an inspector or by a person operating under a compliance agreement, and which represents that such article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.91-5(a).

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between Plant Protection and Quarantine and a person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles, wherein the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed pursuant thereto.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for Plant Protection and Quarantine, or any officer or employee of the Department to whom authority to act in his/her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

European larch canker. The plant disease known as European larch canker, *Lachnellula willkommii* (Dasyscypha), in any stage of development.

Infestation. The presence of European larch canker or the existence of circumstances that make it reasonable to believe that the European larch canker is present.

Inspector. Any employee of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Deputy Administrator in accordance with law to enforce the provisions of the quarantines and regulations in this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Limited permit. A document which is issued for a regulated article by an in-

spector or by a person operating under a compliance agreement, and which represents that such regulated article is eligible for interstate movement in accordance with § 301.91-5(b).

Moved (movement, move). Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved or caused to be moved by any means. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other organized group.

Plant Protection and Quarantine. The organizational unit within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, delegated responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Plant Protection Act and related legislation, quarantines, and regulations.

Regulated area. Any State, or any portion thereof, listed in § 301.91-3(c) or otherwise designated as a regulated area in accordance with § 301.91-3(b).

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.91-2(a) or otherwise designated as a regulated article in accordance with § 301.91-2(b).

State. Each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States and all other Territories and Possessions of the United States.

[49 FR 18992, May 4, 1984, as amended at 66 FR 21053, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.91-2 Regulated articles.

The following are regulated articles:

(a) Logs, pulpwood, branches, twigs, plants, scion and other propagative material of the *Larix* or *Pseudolarix* spp. except seeds;

(b) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, when it is determined by an inspector that it presents a risk of spread of European larch canker and the person in possession thereof has actual notice that the product, article or means of conveyance is subject to the restrictions in the quarantine and regulations.

§ 301.91-3

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§ 301.91-3 Regulated areas.

MAINE

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Deputy Administrator shall list as a regulated area in paragraph (c) of this section, the State, or any portion thereof, in which European larch canker has been found by an inspector or in which the Deputy Administrator has reason to believe that European larch canker is present, or any portion of a quarantined State which the Deputy Administrator deems necessary to regulate because of its proximity to a European larch canker infestation or its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purpose from localities in which European larch canker occurs. Less than an entire quarantined State will be designated as a regulated area only if the Deputy Administrator determines that:

(1) The State has adopted and is enforcing a quarantine or regulation which imposes restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles which are substantially the same as those which are imposed with respect to the interstate movement of such articles under this subpart; and

(2) The designation of less than the entire State as a regulated area will otherwise be adequate to prevent the artificial interstate spread of European larch canker.

(b) The Deputy Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any nonregulated area in a quarantined State as a regulated area in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section for listing such area. Written notice of such designation shall be given to the owner or person in possession of such nonregulated area, and, thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated article from such area shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this subpart. As soon as practicable, such area shall be added to the list in paragraph (c) of this section or such designation shall be terminated by the Deputy Administrator or an inspector, and notice thereof shall be given to the owner or person in possession of the area.

(c) The areas described below are designated as regulated areas:

Hancock County. The entire townships of Gouldsboro, Serrento, Sullivan, Winter Harbor, 7th Southern Division, 9th Southern Division, 10th Southern Division, and 16th Middle Division.

Knox County. The entire townships of Appleton, Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Owls Head, Rockland City, Rockport, South Thomaston, St. George, Thomaston, Union, Warren, and Washington.

Lincoln County. The entire townships of Alna, Boothbay Harbor, Bremen, Bristol, Damariscotta, Edgecomb, Jefferson, New-castle, Nobleboro, Somerville, Southport, Waldo, Westport, and Wiscasset.

Waldo County. The entire townships of Lincolnville and Searsmont.

Washington County. The entire townships of Addison, Baring, Beals, Calais City, Centerville, Charlotte, Cherryfield, Columbia, Columbia Falls, Cooper, Cutler, Debolis, Dennysville, East Machias, Eastport, Edmunds, Harrington, Jonesboro, Jonesport, Lubec, Machias, Machiasport, Marion, Marshfield, Meddybemps, Milbridge, Northfield, Plantation 14, Pembroke, Perry, Robbinston, Roque Bluffs, Steuben, Trescott, Whiting, Whitneyville, 18th Eastern Division, 18th Middle Division, and 19th Middle Division.

[49 FR 18992, May 4, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 36817, Sept. 20, 1984; 50 FR 7033, Feb. 20, 1985; 50 FR 13178, Apr. 3, 1985]

§ 301.91-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from regulated areas in quarantined States.²

Any regulated article may be moved interstate from any regulated area in a quarantined State only if moved under the following conditions:

(a) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.91-5 and 301.91-8 of this subpart; or

(b) Without a certificate or limited permit;

(1) If moved to a contiguous regulated area; or

(2)(i) If moved directly through (moved without stopping except under normal traffic conditions such as traffic lights or stop signs) any regulated area in an enclosed vehicle or in an enclosed container on a vehicle to prevent the introduction of European larch canker;

²Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines must also be met.

(ii) If the article originated outside of any regulated area; and

(iii) If the point of origin of any article is clearly indicated by shipping documents and its identity has been maintained.

§ 301.91-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate shall be issued by an inspector, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, for the movement of a regulated article if such inspector:

(1)(i) Determines based on inspection of the premises of origin that the premises are free from European larch canker; or

(ii) Determines that it has been grown, processed, stored, or handled in such a manner that the regulated article is free of European larch canker; and

(2) Determines that it is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)³ to prevent the spread of European larch canker; and

(3) Determines that it is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to such article.

(b) A limited permit shall be issued by an inspector, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, for the movement of a regulated article if such inspector:

(1) Determines, in consultation with the Deputy Administrator, that it is to be moved to a specified destination for specified handling, utilization, or processing (such destination and other conditions to be specified on the limited permit), when, upon evaluation of all of the circumstances involved in each case, it is determined that such movement will not result in the spread of European larch canker because the disease will be destroyed by such specified handling, utilization, or processing;

(2) Determines that it is to be moved in compliance with any additional conditions deemed necessary under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)³ to prevent the spread of European larch canker; and

(3) Determines that it is eligible for such movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to such article.

(c) Certificates and limited permits may be issued by any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles provided such person has entered into and is operating under a compliance agreement. Any such person may execute and issue a certificate or limited permit for the interstate movement of a regulated article if an inspector has previously made the determination that the article is eligible for a certificate in accordance with § 301.91-5(a) or is eligible for a limited permit in accordance with § 301.91-5(b).

(d) Any certificate or limited permit which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by an inspector if such inspector determines that the holder thereof has not complied with any conditions under the regulations for the use of such document. The reasons for the withdrawal shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances permit. Any person whose certificate or limited permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Deputy Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate or limited permit was wrongfully withdrawn. The Deputy Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for such decision, as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict. Rules of Practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Deputy Administrator.

³An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

[49 FR 18992, May 4, 1984, as amended at 66 FR 21053, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 301.91-6

§ 301.91-6 Compliance agreement and cancellation thereof.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of growing, handling, or moving regulated articles may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the movement of regulated articles under this subpart.⁴ The compliance agreement shall be a written agreement between a person engaged in such a business and Plant Protection and Quarantine, wherein the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this subpart and any conditions imposed pursuant thereto.

(b) Any compliance agreement may be cancelled orally or in writing by the inspector who is supervising its enforcement whenever the inspector finds that such person has failed to comply with the provisions of this subpart or any conditions imposed pursuant thereto. If the cancellation is oral, the decision and the reasons therefor shall be confirmed in writing, as promptly as circumstances permit. Any person whose compliance agreement has been cancelled may appeal the decision, in writing, to the Deputy Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully cancelled. The Deputy Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for such decision, as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict. Rules of Practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Deputy Administrator.

[49 FR 18992, May 4, 1984, as amended at 59 FR 67609, Dec. 30, 1994]

⁴Compliance agreement forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236, and from local offices of the Plant Protection and Quarantine. (Local offices are listed in telephone directories).

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§ 301.91-7 Assembly and inspection of regulated articles.

(a) Any person (other than a person authorized to issue certificates or limited permits under § 301.91-5(c)), who desires to move interstate a regulated article accompanied by a certificate or limited permit shall, as far in advance as possible (should be no less than 48 hours before the desired movement), request an inspector⁵ to take any necessary action under this subpart prior to movement of the regulated article.

(b) Such articles shall be assembled at such point and in such manner as the inspector designates as necessary to comply with the requirements of this subpart.

[49 FR 18992, May 4, 1984, as amended at 59 FR 67609, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 301.91-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and limited permits.

(a) A certificate or limited permit required for the interstate movement of a regulated article, at all times during such movement, shall be securely attached to the outside of the containers containing the regulated article, securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, or securely attached to the consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill or other shipping document; *Provided, however,* That the requirements of this section may be met by attaching the certificate or limited permit to the consignee's copy of the waybill or other shipping documents only if the regulated article is sufficiently described on the certificate, limited permit, or shipping document to identify such article.

(b) The certificate or limited permit for the movement of a regulated article shall be furnished by the carrier to the consignee at the destination of the shipment.

⁵Inspectors are assigned to local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine which are listed in telephone directories. Information concerning such local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Domestic and Emergency Operations, 4700 River Road Unit 134, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

§ 301.91-9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector shall be furnished without cost, except as provided in 7 CFR part 354. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

Subpart—Phytophthora Ramorum

SOURCE: 72 FR 8597, Feb. 27, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.92 Restrictions on interstate movement.

(a) No person may move interstate from any quarantined area any regulated, restricted, or associated article or any other nursery stock except in accordance with this subpart.¹

(b) No person may move interstate from any nursery in any regulated area any nursery stock except in accordance with this subpart.

(c) No person may move interstate from any quarantined or regulated area any regulated restricted, or associated article or nursery stock that has been tested with a test approved by APHIS and found infected with *Phytophthora ramorum*, or that is part of a plant that was found infected with *Phytophthora ramorum*, unless such movement is in accordance with part 330 of this chapter.

§ 301.92-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture.

¹Any properly identified inspector is authorized to stop and inspect persons and means of conveyance and to seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of regulated or restricted articles as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

Associated article. Any article listed in § 301.92-2(c).

Bark chips. Bark fragments broken or shredded from a log or tree.

Certificate. A document, stamp, or imprint by which an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement affirms that a specified regulated or associated article meets applicable requirements of this subpart and may be moved interstate to any destination.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in growing, processing, handling, or moving regulated or associated articles, wherein the person agrees to comply with this subpart.

Duff. Decaying plant matter that includes leaf litter, green waste, stem material, bark, and any other plant material that, upon visual inspection, does not appear to have completely decomposed.

Firewood. Wood that has been cut, sawn, or chopped into a shape and size commonly used for fuel, or other wood intended for fuel.

Forest stock. All flowers, trees, shrubs, vines, scions, buds, or other plants that are wild-grown, backyard-grown, or naturally occurring.

From. An article is considered to be “from” a specific site or location for the purposes of this subpart if it was grown or propagated in, stored or sold, or distributed from the site or location.

Growing media. Any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose.

Inspector. Any employee of APHIS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person authorized by the Administrator to perform the duties required under this subpart.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Log. The bole of a tree; trimmed timber that has not been sawn further than to form cants.

Lot. A contiguous block of plants of the same species or cultivar, of the same container size and from the same source, if known.

Lumber. Logs that have been sawn into boards, planks, or structural members such as beams.

Moved (move, movement). Shipped, offered for shipment, received for transportation, transported, carried, or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried.

Mulch. Bark chips, wood chips, wood shavings, or sawdust, or a mixture thereof, that could be used as a protective or decorative ground cover or as part of a growing media mixture.

Non-host nursery stock. Any taxa of nursery stock not listed in § 301.92-2 as a regulated or associated article.

Nursery. Any location where nursery stock is grown, propagated, stored, or sold, or any location from which nursery stock is distributed. Locations that grow trees for sale without roots (*e.g.*, as Christmas trees) are considered to be nurseries for the purposes of this subpart.

Nursery stock. All plants for planting, including houseplants, propagative material that is grown in a nursery, and tree seedlings for reforestation, except the following: Seeds; turf or sod; bulbs, tubers, corms, or rhizomes;² greenhouse grown cactus, succulents, and orchids; aquarium grown aquatic plants; greenhouse, container, or field grown palms; greenhouse, container, or field grown cycads, and tissue culture plants grown in vitro; and plants meeting the definition of forest stock.

Permit. A written authorization issued by APHIS to allow the interstate movement of restricted articles in accordance with part 330 of this chapter.

Person. Any association, company, corporation, firm, individual, joint stock company, partnership, society, or other entity.

Plant Protection and Quarantine. The Plant Protection and Quarantine program of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Quarantined area. Any State, or any portion of a State, listed in § 301.92-3(a)(3) of this subpart or otherwise designated as a quarantined area in accordance with § 301.92-3(a)(2) of this subpart.

²Bulbs, tubers, corms, or rhizomes are only considered nursery stock (and therefore, regulated under this subpart) if they are of plant taxa listed in § 301.92-2 as regulated articles or associated articles.

Regulated area. Any area listed in § 301.92-3(b) of this subpart.

Regulated article. Any article listed in § 301.92-2(b) of this subpart.

Restricted article. Any article listed in § 301.92-2(a) of this subpart.

Soil. The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic material.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 301.92-2 Restricted, regulated, and associated articles; lists of proven hosts and associated plant taxa.

(a) *Restricted articles.* The following are restricted articles:

(1) Bark chips or mulch³ located in a quarantined area and that are proven host plant taxa listed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Forest stock located or grown in a quarantined area and that are proven host plant taxa or associated plant taxa listed in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section.

(3) Any other product or article that an inspector determines to present a risk of spreading *Phytophthora ramorum*, if an inspector notifies the person in possession of the product or article that it is a restricted article.

(b) *Regulated articles.* The following are regulated articles:

(1) Nursery stock, decorative trees without roots, unprocessed wood and wood products, and plant products, including firewood, logs, lumber,⁴ wreaths, garlands, and greenery of proven host plant taxa listed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Soil and growing media.

(3) Any other product or article that an inspector determines to present a risk of spreading *Phytophthora ramorum* if an inspector notifies the person in possession of the product or article

³Bark chips or mulch of species listed in paragraph (d) of this section and that are marked with an asterisk (*) are not restricted articles.

⁴Firewood, logs, and lumber of species listed in paragraph (d) of this section and that are marked with an asterisk (*) are not regulated articles.

that it is subject to the restrictions in the regulations.

(c) *Associated articles.* The following are associated articles: Nursery stock of associated plant taxa listed in paragraph (e) of this section.

(d) *Proven host plant taxa.* The following are proven hosts of *Phytophthora ramorum*:

**Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple
Acer pseudoplatanus Planetree maple
 **Adiantum aleuticum* Western maidenhair fern
 **Adiantum jordanii* California maidenhair fern
 **Aesculus californica* California buckeye
Aesculus hippocastanum horse chestnut
 **Arbutus menziesii* Madrone
 **Arctostaphylos manzanita* Manzanita
 **Calluna vulgaris* Scotch heather
 **Camellia* spp. Camellia—all species, hybrids and cultivars
 **Castanea sativa* Sweet chestnut
Fagus sylvatica European beech
 **Frangula californica* (= *Rhamnus californica*) California coffeeberry
 **Frangula purshiana* (= *Rhamnus purshiana*) Cascara
Fraxinus excelsior European ash
 **Griselinia littoralis* Griselinia
 **Hamamelis virginiana* Witch hazel
 **Heteromeles arbutifolia* Toyon
 **Kalmia* spp. Kalmia—includes all species, hybrids, and cultivars
 **Laurus nobilis* Bay laurel
Lithocarpus densiflorus Tanoak
 **Lonicera hispidula* California honeysuckle
 **Maianthemum racemosum* (= *Smilacina racemosa*) False Solomon's seal
 **Michelia doltsopa* Michelia
 **Parrotia persica* Persian ironwood
 **Photinia fraseri* Red tip photinia
 **Pieris* spp. Pieris—includes all species, hybrids, and cultivars
 **Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii* and all nursery-grown *P. menziesii* Douglas fir
Quercus agrifolia Coast live oak
Quercus cerris European turkey oak
Quercus chrysolepis Canyon live oak
Quercus falcata Southern red oak
 **Quercus illex* Holm oak
Quercus kelloggii California black oak
Quercus parvula var. *shrevei* and all nursery grown *Q. parvula* Shreve's oak
 **Rhododendron* spp. Rhododendron (including azalea)—includes all species, hybrids, and cultivars
 **Rosa gymnocarpa* Wood rose
 **Salix caprea* Goat willow
 **Sequoia sempervirens* Coast redwood
 **Syringa vulgaris* Lilac
 **Taxus baccata* European yew
 **Trientalis latifolia* Western starflower
 **Umbellularia californica* California bay laurel, pepperwood, Oregon myrtle

**Vaccinium ovatum* Evergreen huckleberry
 **Viburnum* spp. Viburnum—all species, hybrids, and cultivars

(e) *Associated plant taxa.* The following plant taxa are considered to be associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*:

Abies concolor White fir
Abies grandis Grand fir
Abies magnifica Red fir
Acer circinatum Vine maple
Acer davidii Striped bark maple
Acer laevigatum Evergreen maple
Arbutus unedo Strawberry tree
Arctostaphylos columbiana Manzanita
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi Kinnikinnick, bearberry
Ardisia japonica Ardisia
Calycanthus occidentalis Spicebush
Castanopsis orthacantha Castanopsis
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus Blueblossom
Cinnamomum camphora Camphor tree
Clintonia andrewsiana Andrew's clintonia
 bead lily
Cornus kousa x *Cornus capitata* Cornus Norman Haddon
Corylus cornuta California hazelnut
Distylium myricoides Myrtle-leaved distylium
Drimys winteri Winter's bark
Dryopteris arguta California wood fern
Eucalyptus haemastoma Scribbly gum
Euonymus kiautschovicus Spreading euonymus
Fraxinus latifolia Oregon ash
Gaultheria shallon Salal, Oregon wintergreen
Hamamelis mollis Chinese witch-hazel
Hamamelis x *intermedia* (*H. mollis* & *H. japonica*) Hybrid witchhazel
Ilex purpurea Oriental holly
Leucothoe axillaris Fetter-bush, dog hobble
Leucothoe fontanesiana Drooping leucothoe
Loropetalum chinense Loropetalum
Magnolia grandiflora Southern magnolia
Magnolia stellata Star magnolia
Magnolia x *loebneri* Loebner magnolia
Magnolia x *soulangeana* Saucer magnolia
Manglietia insignis Red lotus tree
Michelia maudiae Michelia
Michelia wilsonii Michelia
Nerium oleander Oleander
Nothofagus obliqua Roble beech
Osmanthus decorus (= *Phillyrea decora*; = *P. vilmoriniana*) Osmanthus
Osmanthus delavayi Delavay Osmanthus, Delavay tea olive
Osmanthus fragrans Sweet olive
Osmanthus heterophyllus Holly olive
Osmorhiza berteroi Sweet Cicely
Parakmeria lotungensis Eastern joy lotus tree
Pittosporum undulatum Victorian box
Prunus laurocerasus English laurel, cherry laurel
Prunus lusitanica Portuguese laurel cherry
Pyracantha koidzumii Formosa firethorn
Quercus acuta Japanese evergreen oak
Quercus petraea Sessile oak

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Quercus rubra Northern red oak
Rosa (specific cultivars)
 Royal Bonica (tagged: "MEImodac")
 Pink Meidiland (tagged: "MEIpoque")
 Pink Sevillana (tagged: "MEIgeroka")
Rosa rugosa Rugosa rose
Rubus spectabilis Salmonberry
Schima wallichii Chinese guger tree
Taxus brevifolia Pacific yew
Taxus x media Yew
Torreya californica California nutmeg
Toxicodendron diversilobum Poison oak
Vancouveria planipetala Redwood ivy

§ 301.92-3 Quarantined and regulated areas.

(a) *Quarantined areas.* (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the Administrator will list as a quarantined area in paragraph (a)(3) of this section each State, or each portion of a State, in which *Phytophthora ramorum* has been confirmed by an inspector to be established in the natural environment, in which the Administrator has reason to believe that *Phytophthora ramorum* is present in the natural environment, or that the Administrator considers necessary to quarantine because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from localities in which *Phytophthora ramorum* has been found in the natural environment. Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that:

(i) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated, restricted, and associated articles that are substantially the same as those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated, restricted, and associated articles; and

(ii) The designation of less than the entire State as a quarantined area will prevent the interstate spread of *Phytophthora ramorum*.

(2) The Administrator or an inspector may temporarily designate any non-quarantined area in a State as a quarantined area in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The Administrator will give a copy of this regulation along with a written notice for the temporary designation to the owner or person in possession of the nonquarantined area. Thereafter, the interstate movement of any regulated, restricted, or associated article from an area tem-

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porarily designated as a quarantined area will be subject to this subpart. As soon as practicable, this area will be added to the list in paragraph (a)(3) of this section or the designation will be terminated by the Administrator or an inspector. The owner or person in possession of an area for which designation is terminated will be given notice of the termination as soon as practicable.

(3) The following areas are designated as quarantined areas:

CALIFORNIA

Alameda County. The entire county.
Contra Costa County. The entire county.
Humboldt County. The entire county.
Lake County. The entire county.
Marin County. The entire county.
Mendocino County. The entire county.
Monterey County. The entire county.
Napa County. The entire county.
San Francisco County. The entire county.
San Mateo County. The entire county.
Santa Clara County. The entire county.
Santa Cruz County. The entire county.
Solano County. The entire county.
Sonoma County. The entire county.

OREGON

Curry County. That portion of the county as follows: In T. 39 S., R. 13 W., secs. 32, 33, and 34; T. 40 S., R. 13 W., secs. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, southeast quarter of sec. 11, southwest quarter of sec. 12, northwest quarter of sec. 13, northeast quarter of secs. 14, 15, 16, and 17, east half of sec. 18, east half of secs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, and 29, northeast quarter of secs. 30, 32, 33, and 34; T. 40 S., R. 14 W., southeast quarter of sec. 23, southwest quarter of sec. 24, northwest quarter of sec. 25, and the northeast quarter of sec. 26.

(b) *Regulated areas.* The following areas are designated as regulated areas:

CALIFORNIA

All counties in the State not listed in paragraph (a) of this section as quarantined areas.

OREGON

All areas in the State not listed in paragraph (a) of this section as quarantined areas.

WASHINGTON

The entire State.

§ 301.92-4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated, restricted, and associated articles, and non-host nursery stock from quarantined and regulated areas.

(a) *Interstate movement of regulated and associated articles from quarantined areas.* Regulated and associated articles may be moved interstate from a quarantined area⁵ only in accordance with this subpart.

(1) *With a certificate.* Any regulated or associated article may be moved interstate from a quarantined area if accompanied by a certificate issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.92-5 and 301.92-8, and provided that the regulated or associated article is moved through the quarantined area without stopping except for refueling, rest stops, emergency repairs, and for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs.

(2) *Without a certificate.*

(i) The regulated or associated article originated outside the quarantined area and the point of origin of the article is indicated on the waybill of the vehicle transporting the article; and

(ii) The regulated or associated article is moved from outside the quarantined area through the quarantined area without stopping except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs, and the article is not unpacked or unloaded in the quarantined area.

(b) *Interstate movement of restricted articles from quarantined areas.* Restricted articles may be moved interstate from a quarantined area⁶ only in accordance with this section.

(1) *With a permit.* Any restricted article may be moved interstate from a quarantined area only if the article is moved pursuant to a permit issued by the Administrator in accordance with part 330 of this chapter.

(2) *Without a permit.*

(i) The restricted article originated outside the quarantined area and the point of origin of the article is indicated on the waybill of the vehicle transporting the article; and

(ii) The restricted article is moved from outside the quarantined area through the quarantined area without stopping except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs, and the article is not unpacked or unloaded in the quarantined area.

(c) *Interstate movement of nursery stock from nurseries in quarantined areas—*(1) *Regulated articles of nursery stock and associated articles.* Regulated articles of nursery stock and associated articles may only be moved interstate from nurseries in quarantined areas in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Non-host nursery stock.* Any nursery stock of a taxon not listed in § 301.92-2 as a regulated or associated article may only be moved interstate from nurseries in quarantined areas as follows:

(i) *With a certificate.* If the non-host nursery stock originates from a nursery in a quarantined area that contains regulated or associated articles, the nursery stock must be accompanied by a certificate issued and attached in accordance with §§ 301.92-5 and 301.92-8, and be moved through the quarantined area without stopping except for refueling, rest stops, emergency repairs, and for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs.

(ii) *Without a certificate.* If the non-host nursery stock originates from a nursery in a quarantined area that does not contain regulated or associated articles, the nursery stock may be moved interstate without a certificate, provided that:

(A) The nursery from which plants originate has been inspected and found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* in accordance with § 301.92-11(b)(3), and

(B) The nursery stock is not rooted in soil or growing media.⁷

(d) *Interstate movement of nursery stock from nurseries in regulated areas—*(1) *Regulated and associated articles of nursery stock.* Regulated articles of nursery stock and associated articles may only

⁵Requirements under all other applicable Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations must also be met.

⁶See footnote 4 of this subpart.

⁷To be eligible for interstate movement, non-host nursery stock that is rooted in soil or growing media requires certification that the soil or growing media meets the requirements of § 301.92-5(a)(1)(iii).

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be moved interstate from nurseries in regulated areas if accompanied by a certificate issued and attached in accordance with §§301.92-5 and 301.92-8, and provided that, if moved through a quarantined area en route to another State, the regulated articles of nursery stock or associated articles are moved through the quarantined area without stopping except for refueling, rest stops, emergency repairs, and for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs.

(2) *Non-host nursery stock.* Any nursery stock of a taxon not listed in §301.92-2 as a regulated or associated article may only be moved interstate from nurseries in regulated areas as follows:

(i) *With a certificate.* If non-host nursery stock originates from a nursery in a regulated area that contains regulated or associated articles, the nursery stock must be accompanied by a certificate issued and attached in accordance with §§301.92-5 and 301.92-8, and provided that, if moved through a quarantined area en route to another State, the nursery stock is moved through the quarantined area without stopping except for refueling, rest stops, emergency repairs, and for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs.

(ii) *Without a certificate.* If non-host nursery stock originates from a nursery in a regulated area that does not contain regulated or associated articles, the nursery stock may be moved interstate without a certificate, provided that the nursery from which plants originate has been inspected and found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* in accordance with §301.92-11(d)(3).

§ 301.92-5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates.

(a) *Movements from quarantined areas.*
(1) An inspector⁸ may issue a certi-

cate for the interstate movement of regulated articles, associated articles, or non-host nursery stock⁹ from a quarantined area if the inspector determines that:

(i) The regulated articles have been treated under the direction of an inspector in accordance with §301.92-10 or part 305 of this chapter; or

(ii) The regulated articles are wood products such as firewood, logs, or lumber that are free of bark;¹⁰ or

(iii) The regulated article is soil or growing media that has not been in direct physical contact with any article infected with *Phytophthora ramorum*, and from which all duff has been removed; or

(iv) The articles are nursery stock or regulated articles of decorative trees without roots, wreaths, garlands, or greenery that:

(A) Are shipped from a nursery in a quarantined area that has been inspected in accordance with the inspection and sampling protocol described in §301.92-11(a)(1), and the nursery is free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infestation; and

(B) Are part of a shipment of nursery stock, decorative trees without roots, wreaths, garlands, or greenery that has been inspected prior to interstate movement in accordance with §301.92-11(a)(2), and the regulated articles in the shipment are free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infection; and

(C) Have been kept separate from regulated and associated articles and non-host nursery stock not inspected between the time of the inspection and the time of interstate movement; and

(D) Have not been grown in, or moved from, other areas within a quarantined area except nurseries that are annually inspected for *Phytophthora ramorum* in accordance with §301.92-11 and that have been found free of evidence of

⁸Services of an inspector may be requested by contacting local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories. The addresses and telephone numbers of local offices may also be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Invasive Species and Pest Management, 4700 River Road Unit 160, River-

dale, MD 20737, or the APHIS Web site at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/sphd/>.

⁹Paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of §301.92-4 allows the interstate movement of non-host nursery stock without a certificate under certain conditions.

¹⁰Firewood, logs, lumber of species listed in 301.92-2(d) and marked with an asterisk are not regulated articles, as noted in §301.92-2(b)(1).

Phytophthora ramorum infestation, *except that* certified nurseries which receive articles from a non-certified nursery in a quarantined or regulated area may continue to ship other plants interstate, provided that the uncertified plants are safeguarded, segregated, and withheld from interstate movement until the plants are inspected and tested and found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum*.

(v) The regulated or associated article or non-host nursery stock is to be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)¹¹ to prevent the spread of *Phytophthora ramorum*; and

(vi) The regulated or associated article or non-host nursery stock is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the regulated or associated article.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Movements from regulated areas.* (1) An inspector¹² may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of regulated articles of nursery stock, associated articles, or non-host nursery stock¹³ from a nursery in a regulated area if an inspector determines that:

(i) The nursery from which the nursery stock originates has been inspected in accordance with § 301.92-11(c) and found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infestation; and

(ii) All nursery stock in the nursery have not been grown in, or moved from, nurseries except those that have been inspected for *Phytophthora ramorum* in

accordance with § 301.92-11(c) and that have been found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infestation, *except that* certified nurseries which receive articles from a non-certified nursery in a quarantined or regulated area may continue to ship other plants interstate, provided that the uncertified plants are safeguarded, segregated, and withheld from interstate movement until the plants are inspected and tested and found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum*; and

(iii) The nursery stock is to be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714)¹⁴ to prevent the spread of *Phytophthora ramorum*; and

(iv) The nursery stock is eligible for unrestricted movement under all other Federal domestic plant quarantines and regulations applicable to the nursery stock.

(2) [Reserved]

(c) Certificates issued under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be issued by any person engaged in the business of growing, processing, handling, or moving regulated or associated articles or nursery stock provided such person has entered into and is operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.92-6. Any such person may execute and issue a certificate for the interstate movement of regulated or associated articles or nursery stock if an inspector has previously made the determination that the article is eligible for a certificate in accordance with any applicable section of this subpart.

(d) Any certificate that has been issued may be withdrawn, either orally or in writing, by an inspector if he or she determines that the holder of the certificate has not complied with all conditions in this subpart for the use of the certificate. If the withdrawal is oral, the withdrawal and the reasons for the withdrawal will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose certificate has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator

¹¹ Sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754) provide that the Secretary of Agriculture may, under certain conditions, hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to destroy or otherwise dispose of any plant, plant pest, plant product, article, or means of conveyance that is moving, or has moved into or through the United States or interstate if the Secretary has reason to believe the article is a plant pest or is infested with a plant pest at the time of movement.

¹² See footnote 7 of this subpart.

¹³ Paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of § 301.92-4 allows the interstate movement of non-host nursery stock without a certificate under certain conditions.

¹⁴ See footnote 7 of this subpart.

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within 10 days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certificate was wrongfully withdrawn. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0310 and 0579-0088)

§ 301.92-6 Compliance agreements and cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in growing, processing, handling, or moving regulated articles, associated articles, or non-host nursery stock may enter into a compliance agreement when an inspector determines that the person understands this subpart, agrees to comply with its provisions, and agrees to comply with all the provisions contained in the compliance agreement.¹⁵

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled, either orally or in writing, by an inspector whenever the inspector finds that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. As promptly as circumstances

¹⁵ Compliance agreement forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Invasive Species and Pest Management, 4700 River Road Unit 160, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236, and from local offices of the Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories. Forms are also available on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/pramorum/resources.html>.

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allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0310)

§ 301.92-7 Availability of inspectors; assembly for inspection.

(a) Any person (other than a person authorized to issue certificates under § 301.92-5(c)) who desires to move a regulated or associated article or non-host nursery stock interstate accompanied by a certificate must notify an inspector¹⁶ as far in advance of the desired interstate movement as possible, but no less than 48 hours before the desired time of inspection.

(b) The regulated or associated article or non-host nursery stock must be assembled at the place and in the manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with this subpart.

§ 301.92-8 Attachment and disposition of certificates and recordkeeping.

(a) A certificate required for the interstate movement of a regulated article, associated article, or non-host nursery stock must, at all times during the interstate movement, be:

(1) Attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article, associated article, or non-host nursery stock; or

(2) Attached to the regulated article, associated article, or non-host nursery stock itself if not in a container; or

(3) Attached to the consignee's copy of the accompanying waybill. If the certificate is attached to the consignee's copy of the waybill, the regulated article, associated article, or non-host nursery stock must be sufficiently described on the certificate and on the waybill to identify the regulated article, associated article, or non-host nursery stock.

(b) The certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article, associated article, or non-host nursery stock must be furnished by the carrier

¹⁶ See footnote 7 of this subpart.

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to the consignee listed on the certificate upon arrival at the location provided on the certificate.

(c) All nurseries that are operating under compliance agreements must maintain records of all incoming shipments of plants for a minimum of 24 months and must make them available to inspectors upon request. In addition, all nurseries that are operating under compliance agreements, except retail dealers, must maintain records of outgoing shipments for a minimum of 24 months and must make them available to inspectors upon request.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579–0088 and 0579–0310)

§ 301.92–9 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays) will be furnished without

cost. The user will be responsible for all costs and charges arising from inspection and other services provided outside normal business hours.

§ 301.92–10 Treatments.

Treatment schedules listed in part 305 of this chapter are authorized for use on certain regulated articles to prevent the spread of *Phytophthora ramorum*. The following treatments also may be used for the regulated articles indicated:

(a) *Soil*—Heat to a temperature of at least 180 °F at the center of the load for 30 minutes in the presence of an inspector.

(b) *Wreaths, garlands, and greenery of host material*—Dip for 1 hour in water that is held at a temperature of at least 160 °F.

(c) *Bay leaves*—Treat with vacuum heat in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

§ 301.92–11 Inspection and sampling protocols.

Type(s) of plants in the nursery	Type(s) of plants shipped interstate	Inspection and certification protocol	
		Origin: Quarantined areas	Origin: Regulated areas
Regulated articles only	None	Not regulated	Not regulated.
Regulated articles only	Regulated articles	§ 301.92–11(a)	§ 301.92–11(c).
Associated articles only	None	Not regulated	Not regulated.
Associated articles only	Associated articles	§ 301.92–11(a)	§ 301.92–11(c).
Regulated and associated articles only.	Regulated or associated articles, or both.	§ 301.92–11(a)	§ 301.92–11(c).
Regulated and associated articles and non-hosts.	None	Not regulated	Not regulated.
Regulated and associated articles and non-hosts.	Regulated or associated articles, or both.	§ 301.92–11(a)	§ 301.92–11(c).
Regulated and associated articles and non-hosts.	Non-hosts only	§ 301.92–11(a)	§ 301.92–11(c).
Non-hosts only	None	Not regulated	Not regulated.
Non-hosts only	Non-hosts	§ 301.92–11(b)	§ 301.92–11(d).
Decorative trees without roots (e.g., Christmas trees).	Proven host plant taxa	§ 301.92–11(a)	Not regulated.
Decorative trees without roots (e.g., Christmas trees).	Associated plant taxa	Not regulated	Not regulated.

(a) *Nurseries in quarantined areas shipping regulated articles of nursery stock and associated articles interstate.* To meet the requirements of § 301.92–5(a)(1)(iv), nurseries located in quarantined areas and that move regulated articles of nursery stock, decorative trees without roots, wreaths, garlands, or greenery, associated articles, or non-host nursery stock interstate must meet the requirements in this section.

Nurseries in quarantined areas that do not meet the requirements of this section are prohibited from moving regulated articles and associated articles interstate. Nurseries in quarantined areas that do not meet the requirements of this section or paragraph (b) of this section are prohibited from moving non-host nursery stock interstate.

(1) *Annual inspection, sampling, and testing*—(i) *Inspection*. The nursery must be inspected annually for symptoms of *Phytophthora ramorum* by an inspector.¹⁷ Inspectors will visually inspect for symptomatic plants throughout the nursery, and inspection will focus on, but not be limited to, regulated articles and associated articles.

(ii) *Sampling*. A minimum of 40 plant samples must be tested per nursery location. Samples must be taken from all symptomatic plants if symptomatic plants are present. If fewer than 40 symptomatic plants are present, each symptomatic plant must be sampled and the remainder of the 40 sample minimum must be taken from asymptomatic plants. If no symptomatic plants are present, 40 asymptomatic plants must be sampled; biased toward proven hosts. Each sample may contain more than one leaf, and may come from more than one plant, but all plants in the sample must be from the same lot. Asymptomatic samples, if collected, must be taken from regulated and associated articles and nearby plants. Inspectors must conduct inspections at times when the best expression of symptoms is anticipated and must take nursery fungicide programs into consideration. Nursery owners must keep records of fungicide applications for 2 years and must make them available to inspectors upon request.

(iii) *Testing*. Samples must be labeled and sent for testing to a laboratory approved by APHIS and must be tested using a test method approved by APHIS, in accordance with § 301.92–12.

(iv) *Annual certification*. If all plant samples tested in accordance with this section and § 301.92–12 return negative results for *Phytophthora ramorum*, an inspector may certify that the nursery is free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infestation at the time of inspection, and the nursery will be eligible to enter into a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.92–6.¹⁸

¹⁷ Persons operating under compliance agreements are eligible to issue certificates for the interstate movement of regulated and associated articles, but only inspectors are authorized to conduct nursery inspections required under the regulations.

¹⁸ See footnote 14 of this subpart.

(2) *Pre-shipment inspection, sampling, and testing*—(i) *Inspection*. During the 30 days prior to interstate movement from a nursery in a quarantined area, regulated articles or associated articles intended for interstate movement must be inspected for symptoms of *Phytophthora ramorum* by an inspector.¹⁹ Inspection will focus on, but not be limited to, regulated articles and associated articles. No inspections of shipments will be conducted unless the nursery from which the shipment originates has a current and valid annual certification in accordance with paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section.

(A) If no symptomatic plants are found upon inspection, the shipment may be considered free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infection and is eligible for interstate movement, provided that the nursery is operating under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 301.92–6.

(B) If symptomatic plants are found upon inspection, the inspector will collect at least one sample per symptomatic plant, and one sample per regulated article or associated article that is in close proximity to, or that has had physical contact with, a symptomatic plant.

(ii) *Testing and withholding from interstate movement*. Samples taken in accordance with paragraph (a)(2)(i)(B) of this section must be labeled and sent for testing to a laboratory approved by APHIS and must be tested using a test method approved by APHIS, in accordance with § 301.92–12. The interstate movement of plants in the shipment is prohibited until the plants in the shipment are determined to be free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infection in accordance with § 301.92–12.

(b) *Nurseries in quarantined areas shipping non-host nursery stock interstate*. Nurseries located in quarantined areas and that move non-host nursery stock interstate must meet the requirements of this paragraph or the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.²⁰ If such nurseries contain any regulated

¹⁹ See footnote 7 of this subpart.

²⁰ In addition, to be eligible for interstate movement, non-host nursery stock that is rooted in soil or growing media requires certification that the soil or growing media meets the requirements of § 301.92–5(a)(1)(iii).

or associated articles, the nursery must meet the requirements of paragraph (a). This paragraph (b) only applies if there are no regulated or associated articles of nursery stock in the nursery. Nurseries that do not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section are prohibited from moving non-host nursery stock interstate.

(1) *Annual visual inspection.* The nursery must be visually inspected annually for symptoms of *Phytophthora ramorum*. Inspections and determinations of freedom from evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infestation must occur at the time when the best expression of symptoms is anticipated.

(2) *Sampling.* All plants showing symptoms of infection with *Phytophthora ramorum* upon inspection will be sampled and tested in accordance with § 301.92–12. If symptomatic plants are found upon inspection, the following plants must be withheld from interstate shipment until testing is completed and the nursery is found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* in accordance with this paragraph (b)(3) of this section and § 301.92–12: All symptomatic plants, any plants located in the same lot as the suspect plant, and any plants located within 2 meters of this lot of plants.

(3) *Certification.* If all plant samples tested in accordance with this section and § 301.92–12 return negative results for *Phytophthora ramorum*, or if an inspector determines that plants in a nursery exhibit no signs of infection with *Phytophthora ramorum*, the inspector may certify that the nursery is free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infestation at the time of inspection. Certification is valid for 1 year and must be renewed each year to continue shipping plants interstate.

(c) *Nurseries in regulated areas shipping regulated articles of nursery stock or associated articles interstate.* To meet the conditions of § 301.92–5(b), any nursery that is located in a regulated area and contains regulated articles of nursery stock or associated articles, and ships any nursery stock interstate must meet the following requirements:

(1) *Annual inspection.* The nursery must be inspected annually for symptoms of *Phytophthora ramorum* by an in-

spector.²¹ Inspection will focus on, but not be limited to, regulated articles of nursery stock and associated articles.

(2) *Sampling.* Samples must be taken from all symptomatic plants. If fewer than 40 symptomatic plants are present, each symptomatic plant must be sampled and additional samples must be taken from asymptomatic plants so that the minimum number of plants sampled is 40. If no symptomatic plants are present, 40 asymptomatic plants must be sampled. Each sample may contain more than one leaf, and may come from more than one plant, but all plants in the sample must be from the same lot. If samples are collected from asymptomatic plants, the samples must be taken from regulated and associated articles and nearby plants. Inspectors must conduct inspections at times when the best expression of symptoms is anticipated and must take nursery fungicide programs into consideration. Nursery owners must keep records of fungicide applications for 2 years and must make them available to inspectors upon request.

(3) *Annual certification.* If all plant samples tested in accordance with this section and § 301.92–12 return negative results for *Phytophthora ramorum*, the inspector may certify that the nursery is free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infestation at the time of inspection. Nurseries in a regulated area must have current and valid certification to ship regulated articles of nursery stock and associated articles interstate. If annual certification expires prior to reinspection, all plants in the nursery are prohibited interstate movement until the nursery is inspected, tested, and re-certified in accordance with this section and § 301.92–12.

(d) *Nurseries in regulated areas shipping non-host nursery stock interstate.* Nurseries located in regulated areas and that move non-host nursery stock interstate must meet the requirements in this paragraph or the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. If such nurseries contain any regulated or associated articles, the nursery must meet the requirements of paragraph (c). This paragraph (d) only applies if

²¹ See footnote 7 of this subpart.

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there are no regulated or associated articles in the nursery. Nurseries that do not meet the requirements of paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section are prohibited from moving non-host nursery stock interstate.

(1) *Annual visual inspection.* The nursery must be visually inspected annually for symptoms of *Phytophthora ramorum*. Inspections and determinations of apparent pest freedom for such nurseries must occur at the time when the best expression of symptoms is anticipated.

(2) *Sampling.* All plants showing symptoms infection with *Phytophthora ramorum* upon inspection will be sampled and tested in accordance with § 301.92–12. If symptomatic plants are found upon inspection, the following plants must be withheld from interstate shipment until testing is completed and the nursery is found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* in accordance with § 301.92–12: All symptomatic plants, any plants located in the same lot as the symptomatic plant, and any plants located within 2 meters of that lot of plants.

(3) *Certification.* If all plant samples tested in accordance with this section and § 301.92–12 return negative results for *Phytophthora ramorum*, or if an inspector determines that plants in the nursery exhibit no signs of infection with *Phytophthora ramorum*, the inspector may certify that the nursery is free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* infestation at the time of inspection. Certification is valid for 1 year and must be renewed each year to continue shipping plants interstate.

(e) *Additions to the lists of proven hosts and associated plants.* In the event that APHIS informs a nursery owner that additional proven hosts or associated plants exist, but those taxa are not yet listed in this subpart, the following provisions apply:

(1) Nurseries operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 301.92–6 may continue to ship plants interstate in accordance with this subpart.

(2) Nurseries that had not previously contained any regulated or associated articles, and that had been inspected in accordance with § 301.92–11(b)(3) and allowed to ship plants interstate without

certificate, but that contain a newly identified proven host or associated plant must cease interstate shipments of regulated articles and associated hosts until the nursery is reinspected and found free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* in accordance with § 301.92–11. Nurseries that come under regulation during winter dormancy periods and that are not able to be inspected in accordance with § 301.92–11 prior to desired shipments of non-host nursery stock may be allowed to ship non-host nursery stock interstate at the discretion of an inspector.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0310)

§ 301.92–12 Testing protocols.

Samples must be analyzed using a methodology approved by APHIS at a laboratory approved by APHIS. The following methodology is approved by APHIS.

(a) *Optional ELISA Prescreening.* An APHIS-approved ELISA may be used to prescreen plant samples to determine the presence of *Phytophthora* spp.

(1) *Negative prescreening results.* If all samples from a single nursery are found to be negative through APHIS-approved ELISA prescreening, no further testing is required. The nursery may be considered free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum*, and plants in the nursery are eligible for interstate movement under certificate in accordance with § 301.92–5.

(2) *Positive prescreening results.* If ELISA prescreening reveals the presence of *Phytophthora* spp. in any plants, each sample that returns positive ELISA results must be tested as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Mandatory testing procedures.* If ELISA prescreening is not performed, or if results of ELISA prescreening are positive for *Phytophthora* spp. in any sample, the sample must be analyzed using an APHIS-approved test. Samples will be considered positive for *Phytophthora ramorum* based on positive results of any approved test. Positive PCR or other molecular tests do not require confirmatory culture tests, nor do positive culture tests require confirmatory PCR or other molecular tests; however, if culture tests return other than positive results, an APHIS-

approved PCR or other molecular test must be conducted, as provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(1) *PCR or other molecular tests*—(i) *Negative results.* If the results of PCR or other molecular tests are negative for all samples in a nursery, no further testing is required. The nursery may be considered free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum* and plants in the nursery are eligible for interstate movement under certificate in accordance with §301.92–5.

(ii) *Positive results.* If any samples tested using PCR or other molecular tests return positive results for *Phytophthora ramorum*, the nursery from which they originate is prohibited from moving plants interstate. The nursery will be eligible to ship certain plants interstate when an inspector determines that those plants are free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum*.

(2) *Culture Test*—(i) *Negative results.* If the results of culture tests are other than positive for any samples taken from a single nursery, plants in the nursery must continue to be withheld from shipment in accordance with §301.92–11 and each plant sample must be tested again using a PCR or other molecular test, as described in this section.

(ii) *Positive results.* If any culture tests return positive results for *Phytophthora ramorum*, the nursery from which they originate is prohibited from moving plants interstate as directed by an inspector. The nursery will be eligible to ship certain plants interstate when an inspector determines that those plants are free of evidence of *Phytophthora ramorum*.

(c) *Other test methods.* Other test methods may be acceptable if approved by APHIS.

PART 302—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Sec.

302.1 Definitions.

302.2 Movement of plants and plant products.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 66 FR 1016, Jan. 5, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 302.1 Definitions.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or other person authorized by the Administrator to inspect and certify the plant health status of plants and products under this part.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 302.2 Movement of plants and plant products.

Inspection or documentation of the plant health status of plants or plant products to be moved interstate from the District of Columbia may be obtained by contacting the State Plant Health Director, Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, Wayne A. Cawley, Jr. Building, Room 350, 50 Harry S. Truman Parkway, Annapolis, MD 21401-7080; phone: (410) 224-3452; fax: (410) 224-1142.

[66 FR 54641, Oct. 30, 2001]

PART 305—PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS

Sec.

305.1 Definitions.

305.2 Approved treatments.

305.3 Monitoring and certification of treatments.

305.4 [Reserved]

Subpart—Chemical Treatments

305.5 Treatment requirements.

305.6 Methyl bromide fumigation treatment schedules.

305.7 Phosphine treatment schedules.

305.8 Sulfuryl fluoride treatment schedules.

305.9 Aerosol spray for aircraft treatment schedule.

305.10 Treatment schedules for combination treatments.

305.11 Miscellaneous chemical treatments.

305.12–14 [Reserved]

Subpart—Cold Treatments

305.15 Treatment requirements.

305.16 Cold treatment schedules.

Subpart—Quick Freeze Treatments

305.17 Authorized treatments; exceptions.

305.18 Quick freeze treatment schedule.

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305.19 [Reserved]

Subpart—Heat Treatments

305.20 Treatment requirements.

305.21 Hot water dip treatment schedule for mangoes.

305.22 Hot water immersion treatment schedules.

305.23 Steam sterilization treatment schedules.

305.24 Vapor heat treatment schedules.

305.25 Dry heat treatment schedules.

305.26 Khapra beetle treatment schedule for feeds and milled products.

305.27 Forced hot air treatment schedules.

305.28 Kiln sterilization treatment schedule.

305.29 Vacuum heat treatment schedule.

305.30 [Reserved]

Subpart—Irradiation Treatments

305.31 Irradiation treatment of imported regulated articles for certain plant pests.

305.32 Irradiation treatment of regulated fruit to be moved interstate from areas quarantined for fruit flies.

305.33 [Reserved]

305.34 Irradiation treatment of certain regulated articles from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

305.35–305.39 [Reserved]

Subpart—Treatments for Garbage

305.40 Garbage treatment schedules for insect pests and pathogens.

305.41 [Reserved]

Subpart—Miscellaneous Treatments

305.42 Miscellaneous treatment schedules.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 305.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this part:

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any person delegated to act for the Administrator in matters affecting this part.

APHIS. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Autoclaving. The introduction of steam at 212 °F into a pressurized enclosure containing a commodity to kill spores and other treatment-resistant pests.

Cold treatment. Exposure of a commodity to a specified cold temperature that is sustained for a specific time period to kill targeted pests, especially fruit flies.

Dose mapping. Measurement of absorbed dose within a process load using dosimeters placed at specified locations to produce a one-, two-, or three-dimensional distribution of absorbed dose, thus rendering a map of absorbed-dose values.

Dosimeter. A device that, when irradiated, exhibits a quantifiable change in some property of the device that can be related to absorbed dose in a given material using appropriate analytical instrumentation and techniques.

Dosimetry system. A system used for determining absorbed dose, consisting of dosimeters, measurement instruments and their associated reference standards, and procedures for the system's use.

Forced hot air. Hot air blown uniformly across commodities in a shipment until the pulp of each unit in the shipment of the commodity reaches a specified temperature.

Fumigant. A gaseous chemical that easily diffuses and disperses in air and is toxic to the target organism.

Fumigation. Releasing and dispersing a toxic chemical in the air so that it reaches the target organism in a gaseous state.

Hitchhiker pest. A pest that is carried by a commodity or a conveyance and, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest those plants or plant products.

Hot water immersion dip. Complete immersion of a commodity in heated water to raise the temperature of the commodity to a specific temperature for a specified time. This treatment is usually used to kill fruit flies.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator of APHIS or the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce the regulations in this part.

Irradiation. The use of irradiated energy to kill or devitalize organisms.

Methyl bromide. A colorless, odorless biocide used to fumigate a wide range of commodities.

Phosphine. Flammable gas generated from either aluminum phosphide or magnesium phosphide and used to treat stored product commodities.

Quick freeze. A commercially acceptable method of quick freezing at sub-zero temperatures with subsequent storage and transportation at not higher than 20 °F. Methods that accomplish this are known as quick freezing, sharp freezing, cold pack, or frozen pack, but may be any equivalent commercially acceptable freezing method.

Section 18 of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). An emergency exemption granted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to Federal or State agencies authorizing an unregistered use of a pesticide for a limited time.

Sulfuryl fluoride. An odorless, colorless, and nonflammable compressed fumigant that is used primarily to kill pests of wood.

Steam heat. The introduction of steam at 212 °F or higher into an enclosure containing a commodity to kill targeted organisms.

Vacuum fumigation. Fumigation performed in a gas-tight enclosure. Most air in the enclosure is removed and replaced with a small amount of fumigant. The reduction in pressure reduces the required duration of the treatment.

Vacuum heat treatment. The treated commodity is held in a gas-tight enclosure and heated to a specified temperature for a specific time period to kill targeted pests.

Vapor heat. Heated air saturated with water vapor and used to raise the temperature of a commodity to a required point for a specific period.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 36332, June 23, 2005]

§ 305.2 Approved treatments.

(a) Certain commodities or articles require treatment, or are subject to

treatment, prior to the interstate movement within the United States or importation or entry into the United States. Treatment is required as indicated in parts 301, 318, and 319 of this chapter, on a permit, or by an inspector.

(1) Treatment schedules provided in this part must be followed to neutralize pests.

(2) More information about treatment schedules is contained in the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) Treatment Manual, which is available on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/online_manuals.html or by contacting the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Manuals Unit, 69 Thomas Johnson Drive, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21702.

(3) Treatment requirements provided in this part must be followed to adequately administer treatment schedules.

(4) APHIS is not responsible for losses or damages incurred during treatment and recommends that a sample be treated first before deciding whether to treat the entire shipment.

(b) *Alpha grass and handicrafts (Stipa tenacissima, Ampelodesmos mauritanicus).* For treatment schedules, see §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation.

Pest	Treatment
<i>Harmolita</i> spp.	MB T304-a or MB T304-b.

(c) *Bags, bagging materials, and covers (used).* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation, §305.23 for steam sterilization (SS), and §305.25 for dry heat (DH).

Used material	Pest	Treatment
Bags and bagging material or covers used to contain root crops.	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	MB T306-a.
Bags and bagging used for commodities grown in soil.	Potato cyst nematode	MB T502-1.
Bags and bagging material or covers used for cotton only.	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp.	MB T306-b.
Bags and bagging used for small grains	Downy mildews and <i>Physoderma</i> diseases of maize.	T503-1-2: Soak in water slightly below boiling (212 °F) for 1 hour; or SS T503-1-3; or DH T503-1-4.
	Flag smut	DH T504-1-1 or SS T504-1-2.

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Used material	Pest	Treatment
Bags and bagging material or covers	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T306–c–1 or MB T306–c–2.
Bagging from unroasted coffee beans	Various	MB T306–d–1 or MB T306–d–2.
Covers used for commodities grown in soil.	Potato cyst nematode	MB T502–2.
Covers used for small grains	Downy mildews and <i>Physoderma</i> diseases of maize.	T503–2–2: Soak in water slightly below boiling (212 °F) for 1 hour; or SS T503–2–3; or DH T503–2–4.
Covers used for wheat	Flag smut	DH T504–2–1 or SS T504–2–2.

(d) *Broomcorn and broomcorn articles.* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation and §305.23 for steam sterilization (SS).

Pest	Treatment
Corn-related diseases (precautionary treatment).	T566–1 (broomcorn) and T566–2 (broomcorn articles): Completely submerge in hot water at 102 °F.

Pest	Treatment
<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> , ticks, and saw flies.	MB T309–a or MB T309–b–1or MB T309–b–2 or SS T309–c.

(e) *Cotton and cotton products.* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation and §305.7 for phosphine (PH).

Material	Pest	Treatment
Baled lint or linters	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	MB T301–a–3.
Baled lint, linters, waste, piece goods, gin trash.	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T301–b–1–1 or MB T301–b–1–2.
Cottonseed (samples and bulk)	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	T301–a–7: (1) Delint the cottonseed by applying sufficient heat (145 °F) or acid or both; or (2) raise the temperature of the delinted seed during the subsequent drying process to 145 °F for no less than 45 seconds or at least 140 °F for no less than 8 minutes.
Cottonseed, cottonseed products, or samples.	<i>T. granarium</i>	MB T301–b–2.
Cottonseed meal	<i>T. granarium</i>	MB T301–b–3.
Cotton and cotton products	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	MB T301–c.
Cotton and cotton products	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>	MB T301–d–1–1 or PH T301–d–1–2.
Lint, linters, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, gin trash, waste, cottonseed meal, or other baled or bulk commodities (except samples).	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	MB T301–a–1–1 or MB T301–a–1–2.
Lint, linters, and cottonseed (bulk, sacked, or packaged cottonseed, lint or linters, cottonseed hulls, gin trash, and all other baled or bulk cotton commodities).	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	PH T301–a–6.
Lint (except baled lint or linters), cottonseed (except packaged cottonseed), cottonseed hulls, gin trash, waste, cottonseed meal, or other baled or bulk commodities (excluding samples).	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	MB T301–a–2.
Packaged cottonseed	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	MB T301–a–4.
Samples of cotton and cotton products	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	MB T301–a–5–1 or MB T301–a–5–2.

(f) *Cut flowers and greenery.* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation.

Pest	Treatment
External feeders, leafminers, hitchhikers (except for snails and slugs), surface pests ...	MB T305–a.

Pest	Treatment
Borers or soft scales	MB T305–b.
Mealybugs	MB T305–c.

(g) *Equipment.* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation,

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§ 305.9 for aerosol, and § 305.23 for steam sterilization (SS).

Article	Pest	Treatment
Aircraft	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	T409-a: Contact PPQ Regional Director for specific instructions. Aerosol T409-b.
	Hitchhiker pests (other than <i>T. granarium</i> , fruit flies, and soft-bodied insects).	
Automobiles	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> and <i>G. pallida</i> ..	T406-c, steam cleaning: Steam at high pressure until all soil is removed. Treated surfaces must be thoroughly wet and heated.
Construction equipment with cabs	<i>G. rostochiensis</i>	MB T406-b.
Construction equipment without cabs	<i>G. rostochiensis</i> and <i>G. pallida</i>	SS T-406d.
Containers	<i>G. rostochiensis</i>	MB T406-b.
Containers	Potato cyst nematode	MB T506-1.
Field and processing equipment (<i>Saccharum</i>).	<i>Xanthomonas albilineans</i> and <i>X. vasculorum</i> .	T514-4: Remove all debris and soil from equipment with water at high pressure (300 pounds per square inch minimum) or with steam.
Mechanical cotton pickers and other cotton equipment.	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T407.
Used farm equipment with cabs	<i>G. rostochiensis</i> and <i>G. pallida</i>	T406-c, steam cleaning: Steam at high pressure until all soil is removed. Treated surfaces must be thoroughly wet and heated.
Used farm equipment without cabs	<i>G. rostochiensis</i> and <i>G. pallida</i>	SS T-406d.
Used containers	<i>G. rostochiensis</i> and <i>G. pallida</i>	SS T-406d.

(h) *Fruits and vegetables*. (1) Treatment of fruits and vegetables from foreign localities by irradiation in accordance with § 305.31 may be substituted for other approved treatments for any of the pests listed in § 305.31(a). Treatment of fruits and vegetables from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands by irradiation at the minimum doses listed in § 305.31(a) and in accordance with § 305.34 may be substituted for other approved treatments for any of the pests listed in § 305.31(a).

(2) The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in § 305.6 for methyl

bromide (MB) fumigation, § 305.10(a) for methyl bromide fumigation and cold treatment (MB&CT), § 305.10(b) for cold treatment and methyl bromide fumigation (CT&MB), § 305.11 for miscellaneous chemical treatments (CMisc.), § 305.16 for cold treatment (CT), § 305.18 for quick freeze, § 305.21 for hot water dip (HWD), § 305.22 for hot water immersion (HWI), § 305.24 for vapor heat (VH), § 305.27 for forced hot air (FHA), § 305.29 for vacuum heat (VCH), §§ 305.31 through 305.34 for irradiation (IR), and § 305.42 for miscellaneous (Misc.).

(i) *Treatment for shipments from foreign localities*.

Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
All	All imported fruits and vegetables.	Most	Quick freeze T110.
	All imported fruits and vegetables approved for treatment with methyl bromide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.	Hitchhiker pests or surface pests, except mealybugs.	MB T104-a-1.
		Mealybugs	MB T104-a-2.
	Acorns, chestnuts (see § 319.56-11 of this chapter).	Most	Quick freeze T110.
	Banana	<i>Cydia splendana</i> and <i>Curculio</i> spp..	MB T101-t-1 or MB T101-u-1.
		External feeders such as Noctuidae spp., <i>Thrips</i> spp., <i>Copitarsia</i> spp..	MB T101-d-1.
	Beet	Internal feeders	MB T101-g-1.
	Beet	External feeders	MB T101-g-1-1.

Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
	Blackberry	External feeders such as <i>Noctuidae</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> spp., <i>Copitarsia</i> spp., <i>Pentatomidae</i> spp., and <i>Tarsonemus</i> spp..	MB T101–h–1.
	Broccoli (includes Chinese and rapini).	External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101–n–2.
	Brussel sprouts	External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101–n–2.
	Cabbage (European and Chi- nese).	External feeders	MB T101–j–1.
	Cabbage (bok choy, napa, Chinese mustard).	External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101–n–2.
	Cantaloupe	External feeders	MB T101–k–1.
	Carrot	External feeders	MB T101–i–1.
	Carrot	Internal feeders	MB T101–m–1.
	Cauliflower	External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101–n–2.
	Celeriac (celery root)	External feeders	MB T101–n–1.
	Celery (above ground parts) ..	External feeders	MB T101–o–1.
	Chayote (fruit only)	External feeders	MB T101–p–1.
	Cherry	Insects other than fruit flies ..	MB T101–r–1.
	Cherry	<i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i> and <i>Cydia pomonella</i> .	MB T101–s–1.
	Chicory (above ground parts)	External feeders	MB T101–v–1.
	Chicory root	External feeders	MB T101–n–1.
	Copra	External feeders	MB T101–x–1.
	Corn-on-the-cob	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	MB T101–x–1–1.
	Cucumber	External feeders	MB T101–y–1.
	Dasheen	External feeders	MB T101–z–1.
	Dasheen	Internal feeders	MB T101–a–2.
	Durian and other large fruits such as breadfruit.	External feeders	Misc. T102–c.
	Endive	External feeders	MB T101–b–2.
	Fava bean (dried)	Bruchidae	MB T101–c–2.
	Garlic	<i>Brachycerus</i> spp. and <i>Dyspessa ulula</i> .	MB T101–d–2.
	Ginger (rhizome)	Internal feeders	MB T101–f–2.
	Ginger (rhizome)	External feeders	MB T101–g–2.
	Grapefruit and other citrus	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	MB T101–j–2.
	Herbs and spices (dried)	Various stored product pests, except khapra beetle.	MB T101–n–2–1–1.
	Herbs, fresh (includes all fresh plant parts except seeds).	External feeders and leafminers..	
	Kiwi	External feeders, <i>Nysius</i> <i>huttoni</i> .	MB T101–m–2.
	Leeks	Internal feeders	MB T101–q–2.
	Lentils (dried)	Bruchidae	MB T101–e–1.
	Litchi	Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcidae</i>)	MB T101–b–1–1.
	Lime	Mealybugs and other surface pests.	HWI T102–e.
	Melon (including honeydew, muskmelon, and water- melon).	External feeders such as <i>Noctuidae</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> spp., <i>Copitarsia</i> spp..	MB T101–o–2.
	Onion	Internal feeders and leafminers.	MB T101–q–2.
	Papaya	<i>Cercospora mamaonis</i> and <i>Phomopsis carica-papayae</i> .	T561: Dip in hot water at 120.2 °F for 20 minutes.
	Parsnip	Internal feeders	MB T101–g–1.
	Peas (dried)	Bruchidae	MB T101–e–1.
	Pecans and hickory nuts	<i>Curculio caryae</i>	CT T107–g.
	Peppers	Internal pests (except fruit flies) and external pests (except mealybugs).	MB T101–a–3.
	Pineapple	Internal feeders	MB T101–r–2.
	Plantain	External feeders such as <i>Noctuidae</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> spp., <i>Copitarsia</i> spp..	MB T101–t–2.
	Potato (white or Irish)	<i>Graphognathus</i> spp.	MB T101–u–2.
	Potato (white or Irish)	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> , <i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> .	MB T101–v–2.
	Pulses (dried)	Bruchidae	MB T101–e–1.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
	Pumpkin (includes calabaza varieties).	External feeders	MB T101-w-2.
	Radish	Internal feeders	MB T101-g-1.
	Raspberry	External feeders such as Noctuidae spp., <i>Thrips</i> spp., <i>Copitarsia</i> spp..	MB T101-x-2.
	Shallots	Internal feeders including leafminers.	MB T101-q-2.
	Squash (winter, summer, and chayote).	External feeders	MB T101-y-2.
	Sweet potato	External and internal feeders	MB T101-b-3-1.
	Strawberry	External feeders	MB T101-z-2.
	Tuna and other cactus fruit	External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101-e-3.
	Turnip	Internal feeders	MB T101-g-1.
	Yam	Internal and external feeders	MB T101-f-3.
	Zucchini	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> .	VH T106-b-8.
Albania	Zucchini	External feeders	MB T101-h-3.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-i-2.
Algeria	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grapefruit, tangerine	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Pear, plum, ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
Antigua and Barbuda	Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
Argentina	Apple, apricot, cherry, kiwi, peach, pear, plum, nectarine, quince, pomegranate.	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>), <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107-a-1.
	Blueberry	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107-a-1 or MB T101-i-1-1.
	Grape	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>), <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107-a-1.
		Insects other than <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> and <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-i-2.
Armenia	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
Australia	Apple	<i>Austrotortrix</i> spp. and <i>Epiphyas</i> spp., <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , and other fruit flies.	CT&MB T109-d-1.
		<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	CT T107-d.
		Tortricidae	MB T101-a-1.
		External feeders, apple moth	MB T101-a-1.
	Asparagus	External feeders such as Noctuidae spp., <i>Thrips</i> spp. (except <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i> from Thailand), <i>Copitarsia</i> spp..	MB T101-b-1.
		<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>	T101-b-1-1.

Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Austria	Citrus—oranges, grapefruits, limes, lemons, mandarins, satsumas, tangors, tangerines, and other fruits grown from this species or its hybrids (<i>C. reticulata</i>).	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	CT T107–d.
	Citrus—oranges, grapefruits, limes lemons, mandarins, satsumas, tangors, tangerines, and other fruits grown from this species or its hybrids (<i>C. reticulata</i>).	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
	Grape	<i>Austrotortrix</i> spp. and <i>Epiphyas</i> spp., <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , and other fruit flies.	MB&CT T108–b or CT&MB T109–d–1.
	Kiwi	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	CT T107–d.
	Pear	<i>Austrotortrix</i> spp., <i>Epiphyas</i> spp., <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , and other fruit flies.	CT&MB and T109–d–1.
	Grape	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	CT T107–d.
		Tortricidae	MB T101–a–1.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
Aruba	Horseradish	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Bean, garden (pod or shelled)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Green bean	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2 or MB T101–k–2–1.
Azerbaijan	Grape	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
Bahamas	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
Barbados	Bean (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
	Pigeon pea (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
Belarus	Bean (pod or shelled), pigeon pea (pod).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
Belgium	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
Belgium	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Bean, garden (pod or shelled), pea (pod or shelled).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Belize	Bean (pod or shelled), pigeon pea (pod or shelled).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
	Carambola	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>).	CT T107-c.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine Papaya	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107-b. FHA T103-d-2.
Bolivia	Blueberry	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-i-1-1.
Bosnia	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
Brazil	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Apple, grape (prohibited into California).	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>), <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107-a-1.
	Mango	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102-a.
Bulgaria	Okra	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
Cayman Islands	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Bean (pod or shelled), pigeon pea (pod).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
Chile (Areas determined to be free of fruit flies in accordance with § 319.56-5 of this chapter).	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
	Apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot.	External feeders	MB T101-a-3.
	Cherimoya	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	Misc. T102-b
	Clementines	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
	Grape	External feeders	MB T101-i-2-1.
	Grapefruit	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Lemon (smooth skin)	External feeders, <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> .	MB T101-n-2-1.
	Lime	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	Misc. T102-b-1.
		External feeders, <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> .	MB T101-n-2-1.
	Mandarins	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
	Oranges	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
	Passion fruit	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	Misc. T102-b-2.
	Tangerines	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
	Tomato	External feeders	MB T101-a-3.
Chile (Areas not determined to be free of fruit flies in accordance with § 319.56-5 of this chapter).	Apple, cherry, pear, quince	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Apricot	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> and external feeders.	CT T107-a and MB T101-a-3.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Avocado	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Babaco (fruit)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> .	VH T106-b-3.
	Blueberry	External feeders	MB T103-d-1.
	Clementines	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-i-1-1.
		<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
	Grape	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		External feeders	MB T101-i-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grapefruit	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Kiwi	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Lemon (smooth skinned)	External feeders, <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> .	MB T101-n-2-1.
	Lime	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	Misc. T102-b-2.
		External feeders, <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> .	MB T101-n-2-1.
	Loquat	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Mandarins	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Mango	<i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	HWD T102-a.
	Mountain papaya	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	VH T106-b-3 or FHA T103-d-1.
	Nectarine	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		External feeders	MB T101-a-3.
	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-d-3.
	Oranges	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Papaya	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	VH T106-b-4 or FHA T103-d-2.
	Peach	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		External feeders	MB T101-a-3.
	Persimmon, sand pear	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Plum, plumcot	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		External feeders	MB T101-a-3.
	Tangerines	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	MB T104-a-1 or MB T101-n-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Tomato	<i>Scrobipalpula absoluta</i> , <i>Rhagoletis tomatitis</i> .	MB T101-c-3-1.
China	Litchi	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Conopomorpha sinensis</i> .	CT T107-h.
	Longan	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> and <i>B. cucurbitae</i> .	CT T107-j.
	Pear (Ya variety), Shandong Province only.	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> .	CT T107-f.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Colombia	Sand pear	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> .	CT T107-f.
	Bean, garden	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2 or MB T101-k-2-1.
	Blueberry	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-i-1-1.
	Cape gooseberry	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Grape	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>).	CT T107-c.
	Grapefruit, orange, plum, tangerine, pomegranate.	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107-b.
	Okra	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
Costa Rica	Tuna	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-d-3.
	Yellow pitaya	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> and <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> .	VH T106-e.
	Bean, garden	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2 or MB T101-k-2-1.
	Bean, lima (pod or shelled), pigeon pea (pod or shelled).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leaf miners.	MB T101-k-2.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> MB&CT <i>cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	CT T107-a. T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107-b.
	Mango	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102-a.
Croatia	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	CT T107-a. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
Cyprus	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	CT T107-a. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
Czech Republic	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Horseradish	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
Dominica	Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
Dominican Republic	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
	Bean (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
	Goa bean (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leaf miners.	MB T101-k-2.
	Grape	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>).	CT T107-c.
	Hyacinth bean	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leaf miners.	MB T101-k-2-1.
	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , <i>Melanagromyza obtusa</i> and leaf miners.	MB T101-k-2 or MB T101-k-2-1.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Ecuador	Yard long bean (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Apple	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>), <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107–a–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Bean (pod or shelled), pigeon pea (pod or shelled).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Blueberry	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101–i–1–1.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>), <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107–a–1.
	Mango	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102–a.
	Okra	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
Egypt	Pea (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2 or MB T101–k–2–1.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Orange	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
	Pea (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2 or MB T101–k–2–1.
	Pear	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2 or MB T101–k–2–1.
El Salvador	Bean, garden and lima	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2 or MB T101–k–2–1.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107–b.
Estonia	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
Finland		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Apple, pear	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
France	Ethrog, kiwi	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Georgia, Republic of	Grape	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
	Horseradish	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
Germany	Grape	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>E. B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
	Grape	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Horseradish	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
Greece (includes Rhodes)	Grape	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
	Horseradish	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Kiwi, tangerine, ethrog	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Orange, pomegranate	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
Grenada	Bean (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
	Okra	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled) ..	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107-b.
Guadeloupe, Dept of (FR) and St. Barthelemy.	Grapefruit, orange, plum, tangerine.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102-a.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
	Mango	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102-a.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102-a.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
	Grapefruit, orange, plum, tangerine.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102-a.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Guyana	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled) ..	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Tuna	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101–d–3.
	Apple, orange	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>).	CT T107–c.
Haiti	Bean (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
	Apricot, pomegranate	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>).	CT T107–c.
Hungary	Mango	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102–a.
	Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod or shelled).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
India	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
Israel (includes Gaza)	Horseradish	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Litchi (fruit)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> .	CT T107–f.
	Mango	Plant pests of the class Insecta except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera.	IR
	Apple, apricot, nectarine, peach, pear, plum.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Avocado	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	MB T101–c–1.
	Brassica oleracea	External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101–n–2.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Grapefruit, litchi, loquat, orange, persimmon, pomegranate, pummelo, tangerine.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
	Horseradish root (to Hawaii) ..	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Lettuce (leaf), field grown	External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101–n–2.
	Pea (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
Italy	Tuna (fruit)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101–d–3.
	Ethrog (North Atlantic ports only).	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Jamaica	Grapefruit, orange, persimmon, tangerine. Horseradish Kiwi (fruit) Pea (pod or shelled) Tuna (fruit) Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod) Ivy gourd (fruit) Okra (pod) Thyme	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-d-3.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
Japan (includes Bonian Island, Ryukyu, Island Ryukyu Island, Tokara Island, Volcano Islands).	Apple (Fuji only) Cabbage (to Hawaii) Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Cydia</i> , <i>fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
		External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101-n-2.
Jordan	Apple (Fuji only) Grape	<i>Carposina niponensis</i> , <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> , <i>Tetranychus viennensis</i> , <i>T. kanzawai</i> .	CT&MB T109-a-1 or T109-a-2.
		External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101-n-2.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
Kazakhstan	Grape	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
Korea, Republic of (South)	Horseradish Apple (Fuji only)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
Kyrgyzstan	Grape	<i>Carposina niponensis</i> , <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> , <i>Tetranychus viennensis</i> , <i>T. kanzawai</i> .	CT&MB T109-a-1 or T109-a-2.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
Latvia	Horseradish Grape	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Lebanon	Horseradish	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Apple	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Grape	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
Libya	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
Lithuania	Grape	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
		<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
Luxembourg	Grape	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
		<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
Macedonia	Ethrog	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
Martinique, Dept. of (FR)	Ethrog	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
Mexico	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Apple, cherry, peach, plum, tangerine.	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107–b.
	<i>Brassica</i> spp., <i>Chenopodium</i> spp., cilantro.	External feeders such as <i>Noctuidae</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> spp. (except <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i> from Thailand), <i>Copitarsia</i> spp..	MB T101–b–1.
	Carambola	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>).	CT T107–c.
	Grapefruit	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107–b.
		<i>Anastrepha</i> spp.	MB T101–j–2–1 or FHA T103–a–1 or VH T106–a–2.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Mango	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	VH T106–a–3.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102–a.
	Okra	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> , <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> , <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> .	FHA T103–c–1.
		<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
		<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107–b.
Pigeon pea (pod or shelled), bean (pod or shelled).		<i>Anastrepha</i> spp.	MB T101–j–2–1 or FHA T103–a–1.
		<i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (includes <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>).	VH T106–a–4.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> .	MB T101–k–2.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Moldova	Tangerine	<i>Anastrepha</i> spp.	MB T101-j-2-1 or FHA T103-a-1 or VH T106-a-1 or VH T106-a-1-1.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> , <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2-1.
Montserrat	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
Morocco	Okra	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
	Apricot, peach, pear, plum	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Exosoma lusitanica</i>	MB T101-w-1.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101-h-2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1.
Namibia	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Grape	External feeders <i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Ceratitis rosa</i> , <i>Epichoristodes acerbella</i> .	MB T104-a-1. CT T107-e.
Netherlands, Kingdom of	Bean, garden	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
Netherlands Antilles (includes Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius).	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
New Zealand	Bean (pod or shelled), pigeon pea (pod or shelled).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
	Apple	Tortricidae	MB T101-a-1.
Nicaragua	Asparagus	<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>	MB T101-b-1-1.
	Pear	Tortricidae	MB T101-a-1.
	Faba bean (pod), green bean (pod), mung bean (pod), pea (pod).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2 or MB T101-k-2-1.
	Mango	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>A. ludens</i> .	HWD T102-a.
Norway	Yard-long-bean (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , and <i>Maruca testulalis</i> .	MB T101-k-2 or MB T101-k-2-1.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Bean (garden) and lima (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2 or MB T101-k-2-1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
Panama and canal zone	Ethrog	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107-b.
		<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine		
	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled)		

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Peru	Asparagus	External feeders	MB T101–b–1.
	Bean (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Blueberry	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101–i–1–1.
	Grape	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>), <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107–a–1.
	Grapefruit, mandarins or tangerines, sweet oranges, and tangelos.	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> , <i>A. obliqua</i> , <i>A. serpentina</i> , and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107–a–1
Philippines	Mango	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	HWD T102–a.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
	Avocado	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	MB T101–c–1.
Poland	Mango	<i>Bactrocera occipitalis</i> and <i>B. philippinensis</i> .	VH T106–d–1.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Bean, faba (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
Portugal (includes Azores)	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
Romania	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> .	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
Russian Federation	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–1–2.
	Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
Saint Lucia	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
	Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
St. Martin (France and Netherlands).	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.	Bean (pod), pigeon pea (pod)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Senegal	Bean, garden (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2 or MB T101-k-2-1.
Slovakia	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
Slovenia	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	CT T107-a. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
South Africa	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-l-2.
	Apple, blueberry, grape, pear	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Nectarine, peach, plum	<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> and <i>Pterandrus rosa</i> .	CT T107-e.
	Citrus (fruit, Western Cape Province only).	<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> and <i>Pterandrus rosa</i> .	CT T107-e.
Spain	Apple	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	CT T107-a. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	CT T107-a. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grapefruit, loquat, orange, tangerine.	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-l-2.
	Kiwi	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Lettuce (above ground parts)	External feeders and leafminers.	MB T101-n-2.
	Ortanique (fruit)	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Persimmon (fruit)	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
Suriname	Bean (pod or shelled)	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101-k-2.
Sweden	Okra (pod)	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
Switzerland	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-l-2.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
Syrian Arab Republic	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-l-2.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	CT T107-a. MB&T T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
Taiwan	Carambola	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> .	CT T107-f.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Tajikistan	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–l–2.
	Litchi (including clusters of fruit attached to a stem).	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>B. cucurbitae</i> , <i>Conopomorpha sinensis</i> .	CT T107–h.
	Longan	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>B. cucurbitae</i> , <i>Conopomorpha sinensis</i> .	CT T107–h.
	Mango	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	VH T106–d.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101–l–2.
Thailand	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT 108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Asparagus (shoot)	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	MB T101–b–1–1.
	Litchi	Plant pests of the class Insecta except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera.	IR.
	Longan	Plant pests of the class Insecta except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera.	IR.
	Mango	Plant pests of the class Insecta except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera.	IR.
	Mangosteen	Plant pests of the class Insecta except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera.	IR.
	Pineapple	Plant pests of the class Insecta except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera.	IR.
Trinidad and Tobago	Rambutan	Plant pests of the class Insecta except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera.	IR.
	Bean (shelled), pigeon pea (shelled).	<i>Cydia fabivora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
Tunisia	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>).	CT T107–c.
	Okra, roselle	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>	MB T101–h–2.
Turkey		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB T101–h–2–1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Grapefruit, orange, tangerine	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
	Peach, pear, plum	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
Turkey		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
	Ethrog	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Turkmenistan	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae, B. dorsalis, B. tryoni, Brevipalpus chilensis, Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i>	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Orange	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae, B. dorsalis, B. tryoni, Brevipalpus chilensis, Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i>	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
Ukraine	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae, B. dorsalis, B. tryoni, Brevipalpus chilensis, Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i>	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Horseradish (to Hawaii)	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
United Kingdom (includes Channel Islands, Shetland Island).	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
Uruguay	Apple, nectarine, peach pear, plum.	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>), <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107-a-1.
	Blueberry	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107-a-1.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i>	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1.
	Grape	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae, B. dorsalis, B. tryoni, Brevipalpus chilensis, Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i>	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
Uzbekistan	Grape	<i>Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i> <i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i> <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae, B. dorsalis, B. tryoni, Brevipalpus chilensis, Ceratitis capitata, Lobesia botrana.</i>	MB T101-h-2. CT T107-a or MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1. MB T101-h-2-1. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Horseradish	<i>Baris lepidii</i>	MB T101-1-2.
	Bean (pod or shelled), pigeon pea (pod or shelled).	<i>Cydia fabivora, Epinotia aporema, Maruca testulalis.</i>	MB T101-k-2 or MB T101-k-2-1.
	Grape, grapefruit, orange, tangerine.	Species of <i>Anastrepha</i> (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>), <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107-a-1.
Venezuela	Mango	<i>Ceratitis capitata, Anastrepha spp., Anastrepha ludens.</i>	HWD T102-a.
	Okra	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101-p-2.
Zimbabwe	Apple, kiwi, pear	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Apricot, nectarine, peach, plum.	<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> and <i>Pterandrus rosa</i> .	CT T107-e.

(ii) *Treatment for shipments from U.S. quarantine localities.*

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Areas in the United States under Federal quarantine for the listed pest..	Any fruit or article listed in § 301.32–2(a) of this chapter.	All fruit fly species of the Family Tephritidae.	IR.
Apple	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>A. ludens</i>). <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>A. ludens</i>). <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–b. CT T107–a–1 or CT T107–c. MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3. CT T107–a or MB&CT T108–b.
Apricot	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–b. MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3. CT T107–a.
Avocado	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
Bay leaves	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	VCH T111–a–1
Bell pepper	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	VH T106–b–1.
Cherry	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3. CT T107–a.
Citrons	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–b. CT T107–a.
Citrus	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>A. ludens</i>). <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>A. ludens</i>). <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	FHA T103–a–1. CT T107–a–1, CT T107–c. MB&CTOFF or CT&MBOFF. CT T107–a or MB T101–w–1–2.
Citrus fruit regulated under § 301.78–2(a) of this chapter.	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB&CTMedfly or CTMedfly.
Citrus fruit regulated under § 301.99–2(b) of this chapter.	<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>	<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>	MBSFF.
Eggplant	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	VH T106–b–2.
Grape	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–f or MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3. MB&CTOFF or CT&MBOFF. MB T101–h–2–1 or CT T107–a or MB&CT T108–b.
Grapefruit	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107–b or MB T101–j–2–1 or FHA T103–a–1.
Kiwi	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a. CT T107–a or MB T101–m–2–1 or MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
Litchi	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107–b.
Longan	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	CT T107–b. CT T107–h.
Loquat	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a.
Nectarine	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3. CT T107–a or CT T107–c or MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.
Okra	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
Orange	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107–b MB T101–j–2–1 or FHA T103–a–1.
Optunia cactus (<i>Optunia</i> spp.)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107–a or CT T107–c. MB T101–d–3.
Papaya	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	VH T106–c VH T106–b–4 or.
Peach	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>A. ludens</i>). <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>A. ludens</i>). <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	CT T107–b. CT T107–a–1. MB&CT T108–a–1 or T108–a–2 or T108–a–3.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Hawaii	Pear	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>A. ludens</i>). <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or T107-c. CT T107-b. CT T107-a-1. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3. CT T107-a or CT T107-c or MB&CT T108-b. VH T106-b-1.
	Pepper, bell	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	
	Persimmons	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107-b.
	Pineapple (other than smooth Cayenne).	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	VH T106-b-5.
	Plum	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	CT T107-b. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or CT T107-c or MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Pomegranate	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107-b.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a or CT T107-c.
	Pummelo	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
	Quince	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>A. ludens</i>). <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	CT T107-b. CT T107-a-1. MB&CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Squash	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> .	VH T106-b-6.
	Tomato	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	VH T106-b-7. MBOFF.
		<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-c-3.
	White sapote	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	CT T107-b.
	Abiu	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR.
	Atemoya	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR.
	Avocado	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> . <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	MB T101-c-1. CT T107-a.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>B. tryoni</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Brevipalpus chiliensis</i> , and <i>Lobesia botrana</i> .	CT T108-a-1 or T108-a-2 or T108-a-3.
	Banana	<i>Bactrocera curcurbitae</i> , <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Coccus viridis</i> .	IR.
	Carambola	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR.
	<i>Capsicum</i> spp. (peppers)	Fruit flies of the family Tephritidae.	IR.
	Citrus	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	FHA T103-b-1.
	<i>Cucurbita</i> spp. (squash)	Fruit flies of the family Tephritidae.	IR.
	Eggplant	Fruit flies of the family Tephritidae.	IR.
	Litchi	<i>Bactrocera</i> or <i>dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	HWI T102-d or VH T106-f.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR.
	Longan	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	HWI T102-d-1.
		<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR.
	Mango	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR.
	Papaya	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	VH T106-b-4 or VH T106-c or FHA T103-d-2 or IR.

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Location	Commodity	Pest	Treatment schedule
Puerto Rico	Pineapple (other than smooth Cayenne).	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR or VH T106–b–5.
	Rambutan	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	FHA T103–e or VH T106–g.
	Sapodilla	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR.
	Sweetpotato	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> , <i>B. dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR.
	Tomato	<i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> , <i>Omphisca anastomosalis</i> , <i>Elytrotreinus</i> or <i>subtruncatus</i> .	MB T101–b–3–1 or § 305.24(k) or IR.
	Beans (string, lima, faba) and pigeon peas (fresh shelled or in the pod).	Fruit flies of the family Tephritidae <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	IR. MB T101–c–3.
	Citrus fruits (orange, grapefruit, lemon, citron, and lime).	<i>Cydia fabavora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , <i>Melanagromyza obtusa</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2 or MB T101–k–2–1.
	Mango	<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	CT T107–c.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	HWD T102–a.
	Sweet potato	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
Virgin Islands	Pigeon pea (pod or shelled) ..	External and internal feeders	MB T101–b–3–1.
	Beans (string, lima, faba) and pigeon peas, in the pod.	<i>Cydia fabavora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2.
	Citrus fruits (orange, grapefruit, lemon, citron, and lime).	<i>Cydia fabavora</i> , <i>Epinotia aporema</i> , <i>Maruca testulalis</i> , and leafminers.	MB T101–k–2 or MB T101–k–2–1.
	Mango	<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	CT T107–c.
	Okra (pod)	<i>Anastrepha</i> spp., <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	HWD T102–a.
	Sweet potato	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T101–p–2.
		External and internal feeders	MB T101–b–3–1.

(i) *Garbage*. For treatment of garbage, see § 305.33.

(j) *Grains and seeds not intended for propagation*. The treatment schedules for which administration instructions

are not provided are in § 305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation, § 305.23 for steam sterilization (SS), and § 305.25 for dry heat (DH).

Plant material	Pest	Treatment schedule
Acorns	<i>Cydia splendana</i> and <i>Curculio</i> spp	MB T302–g–1 or MB T302–g–2.
Corn seed (commercial lots)	Various corn-related diseases	SS T510–1.
Ear corn	Borers	MB T302–a–1–1 or DH T302–a–1–2.
Grains and seeds (guar "gum")	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T302–c–1 or MB T302–c–3.
Grains and seeds	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T302–c–2.
Grains and seeds contaminated with cotton seed.	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	MB T301–a–1–1 or MB T301–a–1–2.
Grains and seeds	Insects other than <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> .	MB T302–e–1 or MB T302–e–2.
Grains and seeds excluding <i>Rosmarinus</i> seed.	Snails	T302–f: Remove snails through separation by screening or hand removal. If not feasible, an inspector will deny entry or treat with appropriate schedule (See miscellaneous cargo in paragraph (m) of this section.).
Shelled corn contaminated with cottonseed. (Do not use shelled corn treated with T301 for food or feed.).	<i>Pectinophora</i> spp	MB T302–b–1–2 (See MB T301–a–1–1 or MB T301–a–1–2.).

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(k) *Hay, baled*. For treatment of baled hay for *Mayetiola destructor*, see the phosphine treatment schedule T311 in § 305.7.

(1) *Khapra beetle*. (1) For the heat treatment of feeds and milled products that are heated as a part of the processing procedure, or for other commodities that can be subjected to heat, and that are infested with khapra beetle, see treatment schedule T307-a in § 305.26.

(2) See treatment schedule T306-c-1 in § 305.6 for finely ground oily meals and flour.

(3) See also specific articles where the pest is *Trogoderma granarium* (khapra beetle).

(4) See treatment schedule T302-g-1 in § 305.6 for sorptive materials.

(m) *Miscellaneous (nonfood, nonfeed commodities or articles)*. The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in § 305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation, § 305.8 for sulfuryl fluoride, § 305.16 for cold treatment (CT), and § 305.23 for steam sterilization (SS).

Material	Pest	Treatment schedule
Brassware from Bombay (Mumbai), India	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T413-a or MB T413-b.
Inanimate, nonfood articles	Gypsy moth egg masses	MB T414.
Miscellaneous cargo (nonfood, nonfeed commodities).	Quarantine significant snails of the family Achatinidae, including <i>Achatina</i> , <i>Archachatina</i> , <i>Lignus</i> , <i>Limicolaria</i> .	MB T402-a-1 or CT T403-a-6-3.
	Quarantine significant snails of the family Hygromiidae, including the following genera: <i>Canidula</i> , <i>Cernuella</i> , <i>Cochlicella</i> , <i>Helicella</i> , <i>Helicopsis</i> , <i>Monacha</i> , <i>Platytheba</i> , <i>Pseudotrichia</i> , <i>Trochoidea</i> , <i>Xerolenta</i> , <i>Xeropicta</i> , <i>Xerosecta</i> , <i>Xerotricha</i> .	MB T403-a-2-1 or MB T403-a-2-2 or CT T403-a-2-3.
	Quarantine significant slugs of the families Agriolimacidae, Arionidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Philomycidae, Veronicellidae, including the following genera: <i>Agriolimax</i> , <i>Anion</i> , <i>Colosius</i> , <i>Deroceas</i> , <i>Diplosolenodes</i> , <i>Leidyula</i> , <i>Limax</i> , <i>Meghimatium</i> , <i>Milax</i> , <i>Pallifera</i> , <i>Pseudoveronicella</i> , <i>Sarasinula</i> , <i>Semperula</i> , <i>Vaginulus</i> , <i>Veronicella</i> .	MB T403-a-3.
	Quarantine significant snails of the family Helicidae, including the following genera: <i>Caracollina</i> , <i>Cepaea</i> , <i>Cryptomphalus</i> , <i>Helix</i> , <i>Otala</i> , <i>Theba</i> .	MB T403-a-4-1 or MB T403-a-4-2 or CT T403-a-4-3.
	Quarantine significant snails of the families Bradybaenidae and Succineidae, including the following genera: <i>Bradybaena</i> , <i>Cathaica</i> , <i>Helicostyla</i> , <i>Omalonyx</i> , <i>Succinea</i> , <i>Trishoplita</i> .	MB T403-a-5-1 or MB T403-a-5-2, or CT T403-a-5-3.
	Quarantine significant snails sensitive to cold treatment. Members of the families Bradybaenidae, Helicidae, Helicellidae, Hygromiidae, and Succineidae, including the following genera: <i>Bradybaena</i> , <i>Candidula</i> , <i>Cepaea</i> , <i>Cathaica</i> , <i>Cernuella</i> , <i>Cochlicella</i> , <i>Helicella</i> , <i>Helicostyla</i> , <i>Theba</i> , <i>Trishoplita</i> , <i>Trochoidea</i> , <i>Xerolenta</i> , <i>Xeropicta</i> , <i>Xerosecta</i> , <i>Xerotricha</i> .	CT T403-a-6-1.
	Quarantine significant snails sensitive to cold treatment, certain members of the family Helicidae, including the genera <i>Helix</i> and <i>Otala</i> .	CT T403-a-6-2.
	Quarantine significant snails sensitive to cold treatment of the family Achatinidae, including the genera <i>Achatina</i> , <i>Archachatina</i> , <i>Lignus</i> , <i>Limicolaria</i> .	CT T403-a-6-3.
	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	MB T403-c.
	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T401-b or MB T402-b-2.
	Wood borers or termites	See treatments for wood products in paragraph (y) of this section.

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Material	Pest	Treatment schedule
Miscellaneous cargo (nonfood, nonfeed commodities) that is sorptive or difficult to penetrate.	<i>Pieris</i> spp. (all life stages of cabbageworms) and all other Lepidoptera, hitchhiking insects, including other than Lepidoptera.	MB T403–f.
Miscellaneous cargo (nonfood, nonfeed commodity) that is not sorptive or difficult to penetrate.	Quarantine significant insects not specifically provided for elsewhere in nonfood or nonfeed commodities.	MB T403–e–1–1 or MB T403–e–1–2.
Nonfood materials	Quarantine significant pests other than insects (including snails of the families Helicarionidae, Streptacidae, Subulinidae, and Zonitidae, as well as other noninsect pests).	MB T403–e–2.
Nonplant articles	Ticks	MB T310–a or MB T310–b or sulfuryl fluoride T310–d.
Nonplant products	Potato cyst nematode	MB T506–2–1 or SS T506–2–3.
	Ants	MB T411.

(n) *Plants, bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes, and roots.* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in § 305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation, § 305.10 for combination (COM), and § 305.42(c) for miscellaneous (Misc.).

Plant material	Pest	Treatment schedule
<i>Anchusa, Astilbe, Clematis, Dicentra, Gardenia, Helleborus, Hibiscus, Kniphofia, Primula.</i>	Lesion nematodes (<i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.) ...	T553–2: Hot water dip at 118 °F for 30 minutes.
<i>Acalypha</i>	<i>Pratylenchus</i> spp	T570–1: Hot water dip at 110 °F for 50 minutes.
<i>Aconitum</i>	<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i> spp	T570–2: Hot water dip at 110 °F for 50 minutes.
<i>Allium, Amaryllis</i> , and bulbs	Bulb nematodes: <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> , <i>D. destructor</i> .	T552–1: Presoak bulbs in water at 75 °F for 2 hours, then at 110–111 °F for 4 hours.
<i>Amaryllis</i>	<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	T565–1: Hot water dip at 110 °F for 4 hours immediately after digging.
Aquatic plants	Snails of the families: Ampullariidae, Bulinidae, Lymnaeidae, Planorbidae, Viviparidae.	T201–q: Hot water treatment at 112 °F for 10 minutes. (<i>Elodea, Danes</i> , and <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> plants not tolerant to this treatment.)
<i>Armoracea</i> (horseradish roots), bulbs (not specifically provided for).	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> and <i>G. pallida</i> ..	T553–3: Hot water dip at 118 °F for 30 minutes.
<i>Astilbe, Bletilla hyacinthina</i> , <i>Cimicifuga</i> , <i>Epimedium pinnatum</i> , <i>Hosta</i> , <i>Paeonia</i> .	<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i>	T564–1: Presoak in water at 68 °F for 1 hour followed by hot water soak at 110 °F for 1 hour. Then dip in cold water and let dry.
<i>Astilbe</i> roots	<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae	MB T202–b.
<i>Azalea</i>	<i>Chrysomyxa</i> spp	T501–1: Remove infested parts and treat all plants of same species in shipment with 4–4–50 Bordeaux dip or spray.
<i>Azalea</i> hybrid	<i>Chrysomyxa</i> spp	T501–2: Remove infested parts and treat all plants of same species in shipment with 4–4–50 Bordeaux dip or spray; or T505–1–1: Treat with mancozeb or other approved fungicide of equal effectiveness according to the label.
Banana roots	External feeders	T202–c: Pretreatment at 110 °F for 30 minutes. Then, hot water dip at 120 °F for 60 minutes.
<i>Begonia</i>	<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	T559–1: Dip in hot water at 118 °F for 5 minutes.
<i>Bletilla hyacinthina</i>	<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	T553–4: Dip in hot water at 118 °F for 30 minutes.
Bromeliads	External feeders	MB T201–e–1.
	Internal feeders such as borers and miners.	MB T201–e–2.
	<i>Phyllosticta bromeliae</i> <i>Uredo</i> spp	T507–1: Remove infested leaves and treat all plants of same species in shipment with Captan following label directions.

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Plant material	Pest	Treatment schedule
Cacti and other succulents	External feeders (other than soft scales) infesting collected dormant and non-dormant plant material.	MB T201-f-1.
<i>Calla</i> (rhizomes)	Borers and soft scales	MB T201-f-2.
<i>Camellia</i> (light infestation)	<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp	T556-1: Dip in hot water at 122 °F for 30 minutes.
Christmas tree	<i>Cylindrosporium camelliae</i>	<i>Light infestation</i> : T509-1-1: Remove infested leaves and dip or spray plant with 4-4-50 Bordeaux. Dry quickly and thoroughly. <i>Heavy infestation</i> : An inspector will refuse entry.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	<i>Phoma chrysanthemi</i>	T501-5: Remove infested parts and treat all plants of same species in shipment with 4-4-50 Bordeaux dip or spray.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> rooted and unrooted cuttings.	<i>Phoma chrysanthemi</i>	T501-4: Remove infested parts and treat all plants of same species in shipment with 4-4-50 Bordeaux dip or spray.
.....	Aphids	MB T201-g-1.
.....	External feeders	COM T201-g-2.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (not including Pyrethrum).	Leafminers, aphids, mites, etc. (<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. from Dominican Republic and Colombia when infested with Agromyzid leafminers requires no treatment unless destined to Florida.).	T201-g-3: Dip in hot water at 110-111 °F for 20 minutes.
Commodities infested with	<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp. and <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp	T557-1: Dip in hot water at 118 °F for 25 minutes.
.....	Slugs of the families Agriolimacidae, Arionidae, Limacidae, Milacidae, Philomycidae, Veronicellidae, including the following genera: <i>Agriolimax</i> , <i>Arion</i> , <i>Colosius</i> , <i>Deroceras</i> , <i>Diplosolenodese</i> , <i>Leidyula</i> , <i>Limax</i> , <i>Meghimatium</i> , <i>Milax</i> , <i>Pallifera</i> , <i>Pseudoveronicella</i> , <i>Sarasinula</i> , <i>Semperula</i> , <i>Vaginulus</i> , <i>Veronicella</i> .	MB T201-l.
<i>Convallaria</i>	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> and <i>G. pallida</i> ..	T551-1: Keep the pips frozen until time for treatment. Then thaw enough to separate bundles just before treatment begins. Without preliminary warmup, immerse in hot water at 118 °F for 30 minutes.
<i>Crocus</i>	<i>Aphelenchoides subterraneanis</i> , <i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> .	T565-2: Hot water at 110 °F for 4 hours immediately after digging.
Cycads (except <i>Dioon edule</i>)	External feeders	MB T201-h-1.
Deciduous woody plants (dormant)	External feeders	MB T201-a-1.
.....	Gypsy moth egg masses	MB T313-a or MB T313-b.
.....	Mealybugs	MB T305-c.
Deciduous woody plants (dormant), root cuttings, scion wood cuttings, and non-foliated citrus whitefly host: <i>Acer</i> , <i>Berberis</i> , <i>Fraxinus</i> , <i>Philadelphus</i> , <i>Rosa</i> , <i>Spiraea</i> , <i>Syringa</i> .	Borers, Citrus whitefly hosts	MB T201-a-2 or MB T201-k-1.
<i>Dioon edule</i>	External feeders	MB T201-h-2.
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> , <i>Dracaena</i> , <i>Philodendron</i> (plants and cuttings).	External feeders	MB T201-i-1.
.....	Internal feeders	MB T201-i-2.
Evergreens (<i>Azalea</i> , <i>Berberis</i> , <i>Camellia</i> , <i>Cedrus</i> , <i>Cupressus</i> , <i>Ilex</i> , <i>Juniperus</i> , <i>Photinia</i> , <i>Podocarpus</i> , <i>Thuja</i> , and <i>Taxus</i>).	External feeders	MB T201-b-1.
Exceptions:		
<i>Araucaria</i>	External feeders	MB T201-c-1.
<i>Azalea indica</i>	External feeders	MB T201-c-2.
Cycads	External feeders	MB T201-l.
Hosts	<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	MB T201-k-1.
<i>Daphne</i>	External feeders	MB T201-c-1.
<i>Lavandula</i>	External feeders	Misc. T201-p-1.
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	External feeders	COM T201-p-2.
<i>Pinus</i> (Canada to certain States)	.....	MB T201-j.
Peanuts	Gypsy moth egg masses	MB T313-a.
Foliated host plants of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> , excluding <i>Osmanthus americanus</i> .	<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	MB T201-k-1.

Plant material	Pest	Treatment schedule
<i>Fragaria</i> (strawberry)	<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	T569–1: Hot water at 121 °F for 7 minutes.
	<i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	T558–1: Dip in hot water at 127 °F for 2 minutes.
Garlic (see § 319.37–6(c))	<i>Brachycerus</i> spp. and <i>Dyspessa ulula</i>	MB T202–j.
<i>Gentiana</i>	<i>Septoria gentianae</i>	T507–2: Remove infested leaves and treat all plants of same species in shipment with Captan following label directions.
<i>Gladiolus</i>	<i>Taeniothrips simplex</i>	MB T202–e–1 or MB 202–e–2.
	<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	T565–3: Hot water at 110 °F for 4 hours immediately after digging.
Greenhouse-grown plants, herbaceous plants and cuttings, greenwood cuttings of woody plants.	External feeders, leafminers, thrips	MB T201–c–1.
Exceptions:	Borers and soft scales	MB T201–c–2.
Bromeliads	External feeders	MB T201–e–3–1.
Cacti and other succulents	External feeders	MB T201–j.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	External feeders	MB T201–g–1.
Cycads	External feeders	MB T201–1.
<i>Cyclamen</i>	Mites	MB T201–a–2.
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> , <i>Dracaena</i> , and <i>Philodendron</i> .	External feeders	MB T201–i–1.
<i>Kalanchoe synsepala</i>	Quarantine pests, excluding scale insects.	Misc. T201–p–1.
<i>Lavandula</i>	Quarantine pests	COM T201–p–2.
Orchids	<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	MB T201–k–2.
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	Quarantine pests	Misc. T201–p–1.
<i>Pelargonium</i>	Quarantine pests	Misc. T201–p–1.
<i>Sedum adolphii</i>	Quarantine pests	Misc. T201–p–1.
Plants infested with	<i>Succinea horticola</i>	T201–o–1: Use a high-pressure water spray on the foliage to flush snails from the plants. The run-off drain must be screened to catch snails before drainage into the sewer system.
Plants infested with	<i>Veronicella</i> or other slugs	MB T201–1.
Horseradish roots from the countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.	External feeders	MB T202–f.
Host plants of <i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	MB T201–n.
Host plants of <i>Omalonyx unguis</i> and <i>Succinea</i> .	<i>Omalonyx unguis</i> and <i>Succinea</i> spp. (snails).	T201–o–1: Use a high-pressure water spray on the foliage to flush snails from the plants. The run-off drain must be screened to catch snails before drainage into the sewer system; or T201–o–2: Dip plants with solution prepared by adding 3 level tablespoons of 25 percent Malathion wettable powder and 6 level teaspoons of 50 percent carbaryl wettable powder per gallon of water with a sticker-spreader formulation.
<i>Humulus</i>	<i>Heterodera humuli</i>	T553–5: Hot water at 118 °F for 30 minutes.
<i>Hyacinthus</i> (bulbs), <i>Iris</i> (bulbs and rhizomes), <i>Tigridia</i> .	<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> and <i>D. destructor</i>	T554–1–1: Presoak in water at 70–80 °F for 2.5 hours followed by hot water immersion at 110–111 °F for 1 hour; or T554–1–2: Hot water immersion at 110–111 °F for 3 hours with no presoaking.
<i>Lilium</i> (bulbs)	<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	T566–3: Completely submerge in hot water at 102 °F.
Lily bulbs packed in subsoil	Internal feeders	MB T202–g.
<i>Lycoris</i>	<i>Taeniothrips eucharjii</i>	MB T202–h.
<i>Muscari</i> , <i>Ornithogalum</i> , <i>Polianthes</i> (tuberoses).	<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	T567–1: Dip in hot water at 113 °F for 4 hours.

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Plant material	Pest	Treatment schedule
<i>Narcissus</i>	<i>Steneotarsonemus laticeps</i>	MB T202-i-1; or MB T202-i-2; or T202-i-3: Hot water at 110–111 °F for 1 hour after bulbs reach 110 °F pulp temperature. Apply hot water within 1 month after normal harvest as injury to flower bud may occur.
	<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	T555-1: Presoak in water at 70–80 °F for 2 hours; then at 110–111 °F until all bulbs reach that temperature and hold for 4 hours.
Nonfoliated host plants of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> , excluding <i>Osmanthus americanus</i> .	<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	MB T201-k-2.
Orchids	<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.	T513-1: Defoliate if leaf-borne only; inspector will refuse entry if pseudo-bulbs infested.
	<i>Cercospora</i> spp.	T501-3: Remove infested parts and treat all plants of same species in shipment with 4–4–50 Bordeaux dip or spray.
	<i>Hemileia</i> spp., <i>Leptosphaeria</i> spp., <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Ophiostoma</i> spp., <i>Phomopsis orchidophila</i> , <i>Phyllachora</i> spp., <i>Phyllosticta</i> spp., <i>Sphenospora</i> spp., <i>Sphaerodothis</i> spp., <i>Uredo</i> spp. (except <i>U. scabiei</i>).	Light infestation: T509-2-1: Remove infested leaves and treat plant with 4–50 Bordeaux dip or spray. Dry quickly and thoroughly. Heavy infestation: An inspector will refuse entry.
Orchids, plants and cuttings (see MB T305-c for mealybugs).	External feeders (other than soft scales)	MB T201-d-1.
Orchids, plants and cuttings	External feeders (other than soft scales) infesting greenhouse grown plant material.	MB T201-d-2.
	Borers, cattleya fly, <i>Mordellistena</i> spp., soft scales, <i>Vinsonia</i> spp.	MB T201-d-3.
	<i>Cecidomyid</i> galls	T201-d-4: Excise all galls.
	Leaf miner, <i>Eurytoma</i> spp. infesting <i>Rhynchostylis</i> .	T201-d-5: Hot water dip at 118 °F for ½ hour followed by a cool water bath.
Orchids to Florida	Rusts	T508-1: An inspector will refuse entry of all infested plants and all other plants of the same species or variety in the shipment. Other orchid species in the shipment that may have become contaminated must be treated with Captan. Repackage treated orchids in clean shipping containers.
<i>Oryza</i> (paddy rice)	<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	T559-2: Dip in hot water at 132.8 °F for 15 minutes.
Pineapple slips	Various	MB T201-e-3-1 or MB T201-e-3-2.
Pines (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) from Canada and destined to California, Idaho, Oregon, or Utah. Precautionary treatment for pine trees and twigs and branches of all <i>Pinus</i> spp., except that Christmas trees and other pine decorative materials are exempt from treatment from November 1–December 31.	<i>Rhyacionia buoliana</i>	MB T201-j.
Plant cuttings:		
Scion wood	External feeders	MB T201-m-1.
Greenwood cuttings of woody plants and herbaceous plant cuttings.	External feeders	MB T201-m-2.
Root cuttings	External feeders	MB T201-m- or MB T201-m-4.
Exceptions to plant cuttings:		
Avocado	External feeders	COM T201-p-1.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	External feeders	MB T201-g-1.
<i>Dieffenbachia</i>	External feeders	MB T201-i-1.
<i>Dracaena</i>	External feeders	MB T201-i-2.
<i>Lavandula</i>	External feeders	COM T201-p-1.
Orchids	External feeders	MB T201-k-2.
<i>Philodendron</i>	External feeders	MB T201-i-1.
Plant material not tolerant to fumigation ..	Actionable pests	COM T201-p-1.

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Plant material	Pest	Treatment schedule
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>Chrysomya</i> spp.	T501–6: Remove infested parts and treat all plants of same species in shipment with 4–4–50 Bordeaux dip or spray; or T505–2–1: Treat with mancozeb or other approved fungicide of equal effectiveness according to the label instructions.
<i>Rosa</i> (except multiflora)	<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.	T560–1: Dip in hot water at 123 °F for 10 minutes.
<i>Selaginella</i>	External feeders	MB T202–a–1 or MB T202–a–2.
<i>Senecio</i> (Lingularis)	Internal feeders	MB T202–a–3.
<i>Scilla</i>	<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	T568–1: Treat with hot water at 110 °F for 1 hour.
<i>Solanum</i> (potato tubers)	<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	T565–4: Hot water at 110 °F for 4 hours immediately after digging.
Various plant commodities	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> , <i>G. pallida</i>	T565–5: Hot water at 110 °F for 4 hours immediately after digging.
Yams and sweet potatoes	<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.	T553–1: Hot water at 118 °F for 30 minutes.
		MB T202–d.

(o) *Railroad cars (empty)*. The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are

in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation.

Pest	Treatment schedule
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	T406–c, steam cleaning: Steam at high pressure until all soil is removed. Treated surfaces must be thoroughly wet and heated.
<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	MB T401–a.
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T401–b.
Nematode cysts	T401–c, high pressure steam cleaning; or formaldehyde wetting spray (one part 40 percent commercial formalin to 9 parts water).

(p) *Rice straw and hulls*. The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are

in §305.25 for dry heat (DH), §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation, and §305.23 for steam sterilization (SS).

Plant material	Pest	Treatment schedule
Articles made with rice straw	Fungal diseases of rice or internal feeders.	DH T303–d–1 or SS T303–b–1 or SS T303–d–2.
Articles made with rice straw for indoor use only.	Internal feeders	MB T303–d–2–2 or MB T303–d–2–3.
Brooms made of rice straw	Various rice-related diseases	DH T518–1.
Closely packed rice straw and hulls	Various rice-related diseases	SS T519–1.
Loose rice straw and hulls	Various rice-related diseases	SS T519–2.
Novelties made of rice straw	Various rice-related-diseases	DH T518–2–1 or SS T518–2–2.
Rice straw and hulls imported for purposes other than approved processing.	Fungal diseases of rice	SS T303–b–1 or SS T303–b–2.
Rice straw and hulls imported in small lots of 25 pounds or less.	Fungal diseases of rice	DH T303–c–1.

(q) *Seeds*. The treatment schedules for which numbers are specified and administration instructions are not provided are in §305.10 for combination (COM) treatments, §305.25 for dry heat (DH), §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB)

fumigation, §305.7 for phosphine (PH), and §305.24 for vapor heat (VH).

(1) Seeds other than noxious weed seeds.

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Type of seeds	Pest	Treatment schedule
Alfalfa (<i>Medicago sativa</i>) from Europe	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>	T520-1-1: Dust with 75 percent Thiram at the rate of 166 grams per 50 kilograms of seed (3.3g/kg); or T520-1-2: Treat with a slurry of Thiram 75 WP at a rate of 166 grams per 360 milliliters of water per 50 kilograms of seed (3.3 g pesticide/7.2 ml water/kg seed).
Avocado (no pulp)	<i>Conotrachelus</i> spp., <i>Heilipus lauri</i> , <i>Caulophilus latinasus</i> , <i>Copturus aguacatae</i> , <i>Stenomoma catenifer</i> .	MB T203-m.
Casuarina	<i>Boottanomyia</i> spp.	MB T203-o-l.
Chestnut and acorn	Internal feeders	MB T203-e.
Citrus (Rutaceae family)	Citrus canker	COM T203-p; or for seed from regions where citrus canker occurs, COM T511-1.
Conifer (species with small seeds, such as <i>Picea</i> spp., <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , and <i>Pinus mugo</i>).	External feeders	MB T203-i-1.
Conifer (species with small seeds, such as <i>Picea</i> spp., <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , and <i>Pinus mugo</i> and nutlike seeds or tightly packed seeds so as to make fumigant penetration questionable).	Internal feeders	MB T203-i-2.
Corn (small lots for propagation but not for food, feed, or oil purposes).	Various corn-related diseases	T510-2: Treat seeds with a dry application of Mancozeb in combination with Captan. Disinfect small bags containing corn (bags weighing 60 pounds or less) only with: (1) Dry heat at 212 °F for 1 hour; or (2) steam at 10 pounds pressure at a minimum of 240 °F for 20 minutes. Note: Bags with plastic liners must be opened prior to treatment.
Cottonseed (bagged, packaged, or bulk)	External feeders	MB T203-f-1 or MB T203-f-2 or MB T203-f-3 or PH T203-f-4.
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Seed boring insects	MB T203-j.
Pods and seeds of kenaf, hibiscus, and okra.	Internal feeders	MB T203-g-1 or MB T203-g-2 or PH T203-g-3.
Leguminosae=Fabaceae	<i>Bruchophagus</i> spp. and <i>Eurytoma</i> spp. ..	MB T203-o-3.
	<i>Caryedon</i> spp.	MB T203-c or MB T203-a-2.
	<i>Caryedon</i> spp. (in or with, etc.)	MB T203-o-4-1 or MB T203-o-4-2.
<i>Lonicera</i> and other seeds	<i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i> pupae (Diptera: Tephritidae).	MB T203-o-5.
Macadamia nut	<i>Cryptophlebia illepidia</i>	MB T203-k.
<i>Rosmarinus</i>	Juvenile <i>Helicella</i> spp. (snails) or internal feeders.	MB T203-h.
<i>Umbelliferae</i>	<i>Systole</i> spp.	MB T203-o-2.
<i>Vicia</i> spp., excluding seeds of <i>Vicia faba</i>	Bruchidae	MB T203-d-1.
<i>Vicia</i> spp., including seeds of <i>Vicia faba</i>	Bruchidae	MB T203-d-2.
Seeds	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T203-l.
Seeds (excluding seeds of <i>Vicia</i> spp.) ...	Bruchidae excluding <i>Caryedon</i> spp. at NAP.	MB T203-b.
Seeds not specifically listed	External feeders	MB T203-a-1.
	Internal feeders	MB T203-a-2.
Seeds with infested pulp	Fruit flies and other pulp infesting insects	T203-n: Place seed in wire basket. Immerse in 118-125 °F water for 25 minutes. Remove pulp from seed under running tap water.

(2) Noxious weed seeds (devitalization treatment).

Weed seeds	Treatment schedule
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> , <i>Digitaria</i> spp., <i>Oryza</i> spp., <i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> , <i>Prosopis</i> spp., <i>Solanum viarum</i> , <i>Striga</i> spp., <i>Urochloa panicoides</i> .	DH T412-a.
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	DH T412-b-1 or VH T412-b-2.

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(r) *Ships, containers, and surrounding area.* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation.

Product	Pest	Treatment schedule
Asphalt surfaces and asphalt-base painted surfaces.	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	T402–b–3–2: Prepare 3 percent spray by adding 1 pound of 25 percent malathion wettable powder to each gallon of water. Spray at 2 gal/1000 ft ² or to the point of runoff.
Piers and barges	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	T406–c, steam cleaning: Steam at high pressure until all soil is removed. Treated surfaces must be thoroughly wet and heated.
Metal and wood surfaces such as decks, bulkheads, piers, and other areas not subject to fumigations.	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	T402–b–3–1: Prepare 3 percent spray by mixing ½ pint emulsifiable concentrate (57 percent premium grade malathion) per gallon of water. Spray at 2 gal/1000 ft ² or to the point of runoff.
Ship holds and any nonplant cargo material within holds.	Quarantine significant snails of the family Achatinidea, including the following genera: <i>Achatina</i> , <i>Archachatina</i> , <i>Lignus</i> , <i>Limicolaria</i> .	MB T402–a–1.
Ship holds and any nonplant cargo material within holds.	Quarantine significant snails of the family Hygromiidae, including the following genera: <i>Canidula</i> , <i>Cernuella</i> , <i>Cochlicella</i> , <i>Helicella</i> , <i>Helicopsis</i> , <i>Monacha</i> , <i>Platytheba</i> , <i>Pseudotrichia</i> , <i>Trochoidea</i> , <i>Xerolenta</i> , <i>Xeropicta</i> , <i>Xerosecta</i> , <i>Xerotricha</i> .	MB T402–a–2.
Ship holds and any nonplant cargo material within holds.	Quarantine significant snails of the families Helicidae and Succineidae, including the following genera: <i>Caracollina</i> , <i>Cepaea</i> , <i>Cryptomphalus</i> , <i>Helix</i> , <i>Omalonyx</i> , <i>Otala</i> , <i>Succinea</i> , <i>Theba</i> .	MB T402–a–3.
Ship holds and storerooms with loosely packed material.	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T402–b–1.
Ship holds and storerooms with tightly packed material.	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T402–b–2.

(s) *Skins (goatskins, lambskins, and sheepskins).* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation.

Pest	Treatment schedule
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T416–a–1 or MB T416–a–2 or MB T416–a–3.

(t) *Soil.* The treatment schedules for which numbers are specified and administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation, §305.23 for steam sterilization (SS), and §305.25 for dry heat (DH).

Product	Pest	Treatment
Herbarium specimens of mosses and liverworts in soil and originating in golden nematode free countries.	Precautionary	MB T408–e–1.
Herbarium specimens of mosses and liverworts in soil and originating in golden nematode free countries.	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	MB T408–e–2.
Soil	Potato cyst nematode	MB T502–3.
Soil	Various pests and pathogens found in soil (including <i>Striga</i>).	DH T408–a.
	Various pests and pathogens found in soil.	SS T408–b.
Soil (friable and moist, but not wet and not more than 12 inches in depth).	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	MB T408–c–2.

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Product	Pest	Treatment
Soil	Insects	T408-d-1: Screening through 16 mesh screens will remove most larvae and pupae, except smaller types; or T408-d-2: Freezing—0 °F for 5 days.
Soil (friable and moist, but not wet and not more than 12 inches in depth) in containers with dimensions that do not exceed 24 inches.	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	MB T408-c-1.
Soil on equipment	Various pests and pathogens found in soil.	T408-b-1 (steam cleaning): Steam at high pressure until all soil is removed. Treated surfaces must be thoroughly wet and heated.
Soil contaminated equipment (precautionary treatment).	Soil fungi, nematodes, and certain soil insects.	T408-f, steam cleaning: Steam at high pressure until all soil is removed. Treated surfaces must be thoroughly wet and heated.
Soil contaminated non-food or non-feed commodities (soil must be friable and or moist, but not wet, and must not exceed 12 inches in dimension).	<i>Striga</i>	MB T408-g-1 or MB T408-g-2.

(u) *Sugarcane*.

Product	Pest	Treatment schedule
<i>Saccharum</i> (seed pieces)	<i>Xanthomonas albilineans</i> and <i>X. vasculorum</i> .	T514-1: Presoak in water at room temperature for 24 hours. Then immerse in water at 122 °F for 3 hours.
<i>Saccharum</i> (true seed fuzz) .....	.....	T514-2: Immerse in 0.525 percent sodium hypochlorite solution for 30 minutes followed by at least 8 hours air drying before packaging (Dilute 1 part Clorox or similar solution containing 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite; if using ultra strength chlorine bleach, use only ¾ as much bleach).
<i>Saccharum</i> (bagasse) .....	.....	T514-3: Dry heat treatment for 2 hours at 158 °F.
Sugarcane (baled)	Various sugarcane-related diseases	T515-1: Introduce live steam into 25" vacuum until pressure reaches 15 to 20 pounds. Hold until center of bale is 220–230 °F and maintain for 30 minutes.
Sugarcane (loose) .....	.....	T515-2-1: Introduce steam into 25" vacuum (or if with initial vacuum, "bleed" air until steam vapor fills chamber). T515-2-3: Dry heat at 212 °F for 1 hour. T515-2-4: Remove the pulp in water at 190–205 °F, followed by drying at 212 °F for 1 hour. T515-2-5: Flash heated to 1,000 °F (Arnold dryer).

(v) *Wood articles including containers, oak logs and lumber, Christmas trees.* The treatment schedules for which administration instructions are not provided are in §305.6 for methyl bromide (MB) fumigation, §305.8 for sulfuryl fluoride (SF), and §305.28 for kiln sterilization (KS).

Material	Pest	Treatment schedule
Cut conifer Christmas trees	<i>Lymantria dispar</i> egg masses	MB T313-a.
Cut pine Christmas trees and pine logs ..	<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>	MB T313-b.
Wood surfaces (can be combined with other surfaces such as metal or concrete).		SF T404-c-2.

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Material	Pest	Treatment schedule
Wood surfaces (can be combined with other surfaces such as metal or concrete).	Borers (wood wasps, cerambycids, and <i>Dinoderus</i>).	T404–b–5–1: (1) The spray must be applied by or under the supervision of pest control operators or other trained personnel responsible for insect control programs; (2) prepare the spray by thoroughly mixing 79 ml (2⅔ fluid ounces) of Dursban 4E with water for a total of 1 gallon of mixture (equivalent to 2.1 gallons in 100 gallons of water); and (3) apply as a 1 percent chlorpyrifos spray with suitable hand- or power-operated ground spray equipment to the point of runoff.
Oak logs	Oak wilt disease	MB T312–a.
Oak lumber	Oak wilt disease	MB T312–b.
Wood products including containers	Borers (wood wasps, cerambycids, and <i>Dinoderus</i>).	MB T404–b–1–1 or MB T404–b–1–2 or SF T404–b–2 or KS T404–b–4.
	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	MB T404–a.
	Termites	MB T404–c–1–1 or MB T404–c–1–2.
	Borers and <i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	MB T404–d.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 305.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 305.3 Monitoring and certification of treatments.

(a) All treatments approved under part 305 are subject to monitoring and verification by APHIS.

(b) Any treatment performed outside the United States must be monitored and certified by an inspector or an official from the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting country. If monitored and certified by an official of the NPPO of the exporting country, the treated commodities must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the exporting country certifying that treatment was applied in accordance with APHIS regulations. The phytosanitary certificate must be provided to an inspector when the commodity is offered for entry into the United States. During the entire interval between treatment and export, the consignment must be stored and handled in a manner that prevents any infestation by pests and noxious weeds.

[72 FR 39498, July 18, 2007]

§ 305.4 [Reserved]

Subpart—Chemical Treatments

§ 305.5 Treatment requirements.

(a) *Certified facility.* The fumigation treatment facility must be certified by APHIS. Facilities are required to be inspected and recertified annually, or as often as APHIS directs, depending upon treatments performed, commodities handled, and operations conducted at the facility. In order to be certified, a fumigation facility must:

(1) Be capable of administering the required dosage range for the required duration and at the appropriate temperature.

(2) Be adequate to contain the fumigant and be constructed from material that is not reactive to the fumigant.

(3) For vacuum fumigation facilities, be constructed to withstand required negative pressure.

(b) *Monitoring.* Treatment must be monitored by an official authorized by APHIS to ensure proper administration of the treatment, including that the correct amount of gas reaches the target organism and that an adequate number and placement of blowers, fans, sampling tubes, or monitoring lines are used in the treatment enclosure. An official authorized by APHIS approves, adjusts, or rejects the treatment.

(c) *Treatment procedures.* (1) To kill the pest, all chemical applications must be administered in accordance with an Environmental Protection

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Agency (EPA) approved pesticide label and the APHIS-approved treatment schedule prescribed in this part. If EPA cancels approval for the use of a pesticide on a commodity, then the treatment schedule prescribed in this part is no longer authorized for that commodity. If the commodity is not listed on the pesticide label and/or a Federal quarantine or crisis exemption in accordance with FIFRA section 18, then no chemical treatment is available.

(2) Temperature/concentration readings must be taken for items known to be sorptive or whose sorptive properties are unknown when treatment is administered in chambers at normal atmospheric pressure.

(3) The volume of the commodity stacked inside the treatment enclosure must not exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ of the volume of the enclosure. Stacking must be approved by an official authorized by APHIS before treatment begins. All commodities undergoing treatment must be listed on the label.

(4) Recording and measuring equipment must be adequate to accurately monitor the gas concentration, to ensure the correct amount of gas reaches the pests, and to detect any leaks in the enclosure. At least three sampling tubes or monitoring lines must be used in the treatment enclosure.

(5) An adequate number of blowers or fans must be used inside of the treatment enclosure to uniformly distribute gas throughout the enclosure. The circulation system must be able to recirculate the entire volume of gas in the enclosure in 3 minutes or less.

(6) The exposure period begins after all gas has been introduced.

(7) For vacuum fumigation: The vacuum pump must be able to reduce pressure in the treatment enclosure to 1–2 inches of mercury in 15 minutes or less.

§ 305.6 Methyl bromide fumigation treatment schedules.

(a) Standard schedules.

Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
MBOFF	NAP ¹	70 or above	2	3.5
T101-a-1	NAP	80 or above	1.5	2
		70–79	2	2
		60–69	2.5	2
		50–59	3	2
		40–49	4	2
T101-a-2	15" vacuum	90 or above	2	2
		80–89	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
		40–49	3	3.5
T101-a-3	See T101-a-1.			
T101-b-1	See T101-a-1.			
T101-b-1-1	NAP	80 or above	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	4	2
T101-b-2	NAP	70 or above	2	2
		60–69	2.5	2
		50–59	3	2
		45–49	3.5	2
		40–44	4	2
T101-b-3-1	NAP	90 or above	2.5	4
		80–89	3	4
		70–79	3.5	4
		60–69	4	4
T101-c-1	NAP	70 or above	2	4
T101-c-2	26" vacuum	70 or above	3	3.5
		60–69	3	4
		50–59	3	4.5
		40–49	3	5
T101-c-3	NAP	70 or above	2	3.5
		65–69	2	4
		70 or above	3	2
T101-c-3-1	NAP			
T101-d-1	See T101-a-1.			
T101-d-2	NAP	70 or above	3.5	11
		60–69	3.5	12

Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/ 1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
		50–59	3.5	13
		40–49	3.5	14
T101–d–3	NAP	70 or above	2	3.5
T101–e–1	NAP	70 or above	3	2.5
		60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
T101–e–2	15" vacuum	90 or above	2	1.5
		80–89	2	2
		70–79	2.5	2
		60–69	3	2
		50–59	3	3
		40–49	3	4
T101–e–3	See T101–a–1.			
T101–f–2	15" vacuum	90 or above	2	3
		80–89	2.5	3
		70–79	3	3
		60–69	3	3.5
T101–f–3	See T101–b–3–1.			
T101–g–1	See T101–a–2.			
T101–g–1–1	NAP	90 or above	2	3
		80–89	2.5	3
		70–79	3	3
		60–69	3	3.5
		50–59	3	4
T101–g–2	NAP	90 or above	2	3
		80–89	2.5	3
		70–79	3	3
		60–69	3	3.5
T101–h–1	See T101–a–1.			
T101–h–2	See T101–a–1.			
T101–h–2–1	NAP	70 or above	2	3.5
		65–69	2	4
T101–h–3	NAP	80 or above	1.5	2
		70–79	2	2
		60–69	2.5	2
T101–i–1	NAP	80 or above	1.5	2
		70–79	2	2
T101–i–1–1	NAP	70 or above	2	3.5
T101–i–2	See T101–a–1.			
T101–i–2–1	See T101–a–1.			
T101–j–1	See T101–b–2.			
T101–j–2	NAP	80 or above	1.5	2
		70–79	1.5	2
		65–69	1.75	2
T101–j–2–1	NAP	80 or above	2.5	2.
T101–k–1	See T101–a–1.			
T101–k–2	15" vacuum	90 or above	0.5	1.5
		80–89	1	1.5
		70–79	1.5	1.5
		60–69	2	1.5
		50–59	2.5	1.5
		40–49	3	1.5
T101–k–2–1	NAP	80 or above	1.5	2
		70–79	2	2
		60–69	2.5	2
		50–59	3	2
T101–l–1	See 101–g–1–1.			
T101–l–2	15" vacuum	90 or above	2	2
		80–89	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
T101–m–1	See T101–a–2.			
T101–m–2	See T101–a–1.			
T101–m–2–1	NAP	70 or above	2	3.5
		65–69	2	4
T101–n–1	See T101–g–2.			
T101–n–2	See T101–b–2.			
T101–n–2–1	See T101–k–2–1.			
T101–n–2–1–1	NAP	70 or above	2	16
		60–69	2	24
		50–59	3	16

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Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T101-o-1	See T101-a-1.	40-49	3	24
T101-o-2	See T101-a-1.			
T101-p-1	See T101-a-1.			
T101-p-2	NAP	90 or above	1	2
		80-89	1.5	2
		70-79	2	2
		60-69	2.5	2
		50-59	3	2
		40-49	3.5	2
T101-q-2	NAP	90 or above	2	2
		80-89	2.5	2
		70-79	3	2
		60-69	3	2.5
		50-59	3	3
		40-49	3	3.5
T101-r-1	See T101-a-1.			
T101-r-2	NAP	70 or above	2	6
T101-s-1	NAP	70 or above	2	2
		60-69	2.5	2
		50-59	3	2
		40-49	4	2
T101-s-2	See T101-a-1.			
T101-t-1	NAP	90 or above	4	3
		80-89	4	4
		70-79	5	4
		60-69	5	5
		50-59	6	5
		40-49	6	6
T101-t-2	See T101-a-1.			
T101-u-1	26" vacuum	80 or above	3	2
		70-79	4	2
		60-69	4	3
		50-59	4	4
		40-49	4	5
T101-u-2	NAP	80 or above	2.5	2
		70-79	3	2
T101-v-1	See T101-b-2.			
T101-v-2	NAP	70 or above	2.75	2
T101-w-1	15" vacuum	80 or above	2	2
		70-79	3	2
		60-69	4	2
		50-59	4	3
		40-49	4	4
		70 or above	2	2
T101-w-1-2	NAP			
T101-w-2	See T101-h-3.			
T101-x-1	See T101-h-3.			
T101-x-1-1	NAP	70 or above	2.5	2.5
T101-x-2	See T101-a-1.			
T101-y-1	See T101-k-2-1.			
T101-y-2	See T101-a-1.			
T101-z-1	NAP	90 or above	2	3
		80-89	2.5	3
		70-79	3	3
		60-69	3	3.5
		50-59	3	4
		40-49	4	4
T101-z-2	See T101-k-2-1.			
T104-a-1	See T101-a-1.			
T104-a-2	See T101-b-1-1.			
T201-a-1/T201-a-2 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP/26" vacuum	90-96	2	2
		80-89	2.5	2
		70-79	3	2
		60-69	3	2.5
		50-59	3	3
		40-49	3	3.5
T201-a-1/T201-a-2 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP/26" vacuum	90-96	2	2.5
		80-89	2.5	2.5
		70-79	3	2.5

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Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/ 1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T201–b–1 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		90–96	1.5	2
T201–b–1 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae) ...	NAP	80–89	2	2
		70–79	2.5	2
		60–69	2.5	2.5
		50–59	2.5	3
T201–c–1 ²	NAP	40–49	2.5	3.5
		90–96	2	2.5
		80–89	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
T201–c–2 ³	NAP	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		80–90	1.5	2
T201–d–1 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP	70–79	2	2
		60–69	2.5	2
		50–59	3	2
		40–49	3.5	2
T201–d–1 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae) ...	NAP	80–90	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
T201–d–2	NAP	40–49	3	3.5
		90–96	2	2.5
		80–89	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
T201–d–3	NAP	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		90–96	1	2
T201–e–1/T201–e–2	NAP/15" vacuum	80–89	1.5	2
		70–79	2	2
		60–69	2.5	2
		50–59	3	2
T201–e–3–1	NAP	40–49	3.5	2
		90–96	3	1
		80–89	3	1.5
		70–79	3	2
T201–e–3–2	NAP/15" vacuum	60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
		40–49	3	3.5
		90–96	2	1.5
T201–f–1/T201–f–2 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP/15" vacuum	80–89	2	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
		40–49	2	2
		80–89	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
		40–49	3	3.5
		80–89	2	1.5
		70–79	2.5	1.5
		60–69	3	1.5
		50–59	3	1.5
		40–49	3	2
		80–89	2	2

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Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/ 1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T201-f-1/T201-f-2 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP/15" vacuum	90-96	2	2.5
		80-89	2.5	2.5
		70-79	3	2.5
		60-69	3	3
		50-59	3	3.5
T201-g-1	NAP	40-49	3	4
T201-h-1/T201-h-2	15" vacuum/26" vacuum	70 or above	0.75	2
		90-96	2	2
		80-89	2.5	2
		60-79	3	2
		40-59	3	2.5
T201-i-1/T201-i-2	NAP/26" vacuum	90-96	2	1.5
		80-89	2	2
		70-79	3	2
		60-69	3	2.5
		50-59	3	3
T201-j	NAP	75	4	2
		74	4	2 hrs 1 min
		73	4	2 hrs 2 min
		72	4	2 hrs 4 min
		71	4	2 hrs 7 min
		70	4	2 hrs 9 min
		69	4	2 hrs 11min
		68	4	2 hrs 14min
		67	4	2 hrs 16 min
		66	4	2 hrs 19 min
		65	4	2 hrs 22 min
		64	4	2 hrs 25 min
		63	4	2 hrs 28 min
		62	4	2 hrs 31 min
		61	4	2 hrs 35 min
		60	4	2 hrs 38 min
		59	4	2 hrs 41 min
		58	4	2 hrs 43 min
		57	4	2 hrs 46 min
		56	4	2 hrs 49 min
		55	4	2 hrs 52 min
		54	4	2 hrs 55 min
		53	4	2 hrs 58 min
		52	4	3 hrs 1 min
		51	4	3 hrs 5 min
		50	4	3 hrs 8 min
		49	4	3 hrs 12 min
		48	4	3 hrs 15 min
		47	4	3 hrs 19 min
		46	4	3 hrs 24 min
		45	4	3 hrs 28 min
T201-k-1 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP	85-96	1	4
		80-84	2	2.5
		70-79	2	3.5
T201-k-1 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae) ...	NAP	85-96	1.5	4
		80-84	2.5	2.5
		70-79	2	3.5
T201-k-2 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP	90-96	2	2
		80-89	2.5	2
		70-79	3	2
		60-69	3	2.5
		50-59	3	3
		40-49	3	3.5
T201-k-2 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae) ...	NAP	90-96	2	2.5
		80-89	2.5	2.5
		70-79	3	2.5
		60-69	3	3
		50-59	3	3.5
		40-49	3	4
T201-l	NAP	90-96	1	2
		80-89	1.25	2
		70-79	1.5	2

Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/ 1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T201–m–1 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP	60–69	1.75	2
		90–96	2	2
		80–89	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
T201–m–1 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae) ..	NAP	50–59	3	3
		40–49	3	3.5
		90–96	2	2.5
		80–89	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
T201–m–2	NAP	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		80–90	1.5	2
		70–79	2	2
T201–m–3 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP	60–69	2.5	2
		50–59	3	2
		40–49	3	2.5
		90–96	2	2
		80–89	2.5	2
T201–m–3 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae) ..	NAP	70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
		40–49	3	3.5
		90–96	2	2.5
T201–m–4	NAP	80–89	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
		60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
T201–n	NAP	90–96	2	2.5
		80–89	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
		60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
T202–a–1 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	NAP	40–49	3	4
		85 or above	1	2
		80–85	1.25	2
		70–79	1.5	2
		65–69	1.75	2
T202–a–1 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae) ...	NAP	90–96	2	2
		80–89	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
T202–a–2	NAP	40–49	3	3.5
		90–96	2	2.5
		80–89	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
		60–69	3	3
T202–a–3 (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	26" vacuum	50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		90–96	2	2
		80–89	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
T202–a–3 (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae) ...	26" vacuum	60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
		40–49	3	3.5
		90–96	2	2.5
		80–89	2.5	2.5

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Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/ 1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T202-b	26" vacuum	60-69	3	3
		50-59	3	3.5
		40-49	3	4
		70-96	4	2
		60-69	4	2.5
T202-d	NAP	50-59	4	3
		40-49	4	4
		90-96	2.5	4
		80-89	3	4
		70-79	3.5	4
T202-e-1	NAP	60-69	4	4
		90-96	2	3
		80-89	2.5	3
		70-79	3	3
		60-69	3	3.5
T202-e-2	26" vacuum	50-59	3	4
		40-49	3	4.5
		90-96	2	2
		80-89	2.5	2
		70-79	3	2
T202-f (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	15" vacuum	60-69	3	2.5
		50-59	3	3
		40-49	3	3.5
		90-96	2	2
		80-89	2.5	2
T202-f (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae)	15" vacuum	70-79	3	2
		60-69	3	2.5
		50-59	3	3
		40-49	3	3.5
		90-96	2	2.5
T202-g	NAP	80-89	2.5	2.5
		70-79	3	2.5
		60-69	3	3
		50-59	3	3.5
		40-49	3	4
T202-h (except <i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae).	26" vacuum	90-96	2	3
		80-89	2.5	3
		70-79	3	3
		60-69	3	3.5
		50-59	3	4
T202-h (<i>Brachyrhinus</i> larvae)	26" vacuum	40-49	3	4.5
		90-96	2	2
		80-89	2.5	2
		70-79	3	2
		60-69	3	2.5
T202-i-1	NAP	50-59	3	3
		40-49	3	3.5
		90-96	3	4
		80-89	3.5	2
		70-79	4	2
T202-i-2	NAP	60-69	4	2.5
		50-59	4	3
		40-49	4	3.5
		90-96	2	2
		80-89	2.5	2
T202-j	15" vacuum	70-79	3	2
		60-69	3	2.5
		50-59	3	3
		40-49	3	3.5
		90-96	2	1.5
		80-89	2	2
		70-79	2.5	2

Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T203–a–1	NAP	60–69	3	2
		50–59	3	3
		40–49	3	4
		80–96	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
T203–a–2	26" vacuum	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		80–96	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
T203–b (except <i>Caryedon</i> spp.)	26" vacuum	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		70–96	3	2.5
		60–69	3	3
T203–b (<i>Caryedon</i> spp.)	26" vacuum	50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
T203–c	NAP	40–96	5	2
T203–d–1	NAP	50 or above	2	24
T203–d–2 (except <i>Vicia faba</i>)	26" vacuum	70 or above	3.5	11
		60–69	3.5	12
		50–59	3.5	13
		40–49	3.5	14
		70–96	3	2.5
T203–d–2 (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	26" vacuum	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		70–96	3	3.5
		60–69	3	4
T203–e	26" vacuum	50–59	3	4.5
		40–49	3	5
		80–96	3	2
		70–79	4	2
		60–69	4	3
T203–f–1	NAP	50–59	4	4
		40–49	4	5
		60 or above	6	12
		60 or above	3	24
		40–59	7	12
T203–f–2	NAP	40–59	4	24
		60 or above	7	12
		60 or above	5	24
		40–59	8	12
		40–59	6	24
T203–f–3	NAP	40 or above	4	2
T203–g–1	NAP	60–96	2	12
T203–g–2	26" vacuum	60–96	1	24
		40–59	3	12
		40–59	2	24
		40 or above	4	2
		40 or above		
T203–h	26" vacuum	70 or above	4	4
T203–i–1	NAP	80–96	2.5	2.5
T203–i–2	26" vacuum	70–79	3	2.5
		60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		80–96	2.5	2.5
T203–j	NAP	70–79	3	2.5
		60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		80–96	2.5	2
T203–k	NAP	70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
		70 or above	2	2
		60–69	2.5	2
		50–59	3	2
T203–l	NAP	40–49	3.5	2
		90 or above	2.5	12
		80–89	3.5	12

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Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T203-m 26" vacuum	90-96	2	2	
		80-89	3	2
		70-79	4	2
		60-69	4	3
		50-59	4	4
		40-49	4	5
T203-o-1	26" vacuum	70 or above	3.5	6
T203-o-2	26" vacuum	80-86	2.5	3.5
		70-79	3	3.5
		60-69	3	4
		50-59	3	4.5
		40-49	3	5
T203-o-3	26" vacuum	70 or above	4	4
T203-o-4-1	26" vacuum	50 or above	2	24
T203-o-4-2	26" vacuum	70 or above	3.5	3
T203-o-5	NAP	70 or above	4	8
T301-a-1-1 (bulk shipments)	NAP	60 or above	6	12
		60 or above	4	24
		40-59	7	12
		40-59	5	24
		60 or above	6	12
T301-a-1-1 (other than bulk shipments).	NAP			
		60 or above	3	24
		40-59	7	12
		40-59	4	24
T301-a-1-2	26" vacuum	60 or above	8	3
		40-59	9	3
T301-a-2	NAP	40 or above	7	12
		40 or above	5	24
T301-a-3	NAP	40 or above	7	12
		40 or above	4	24
T301-a-4	NAP	40 or above	7	12
		40 or above	5	24
T301-a-5-1	NAP	40 or above	3	24
T301-a-5-2	26" vacuum	40 or above	4	2
T301-b-1-1	NAP	60 or above	8	24
		40-59	11	24
T301-b-1-2	26" vacuum	60 or above	8	3
		40-59	9	3
T301-b-2	NAP	90 or above	2.5	12
		80-89	3.5	12
T301-b-3	NAP	90 or above	4	24
		80-89	6	24
		70-79	8	24
T301-c	NAP	40 or above	8	16
		40 or above	10.5	12
T301-d-1-1	NAP	90 or above	2.5	2
		80-89	3	2
		70-79	4	2
		60-69	4	3
		55-59	5	3
		50-54	5.5	4
		40-49	6	8
		70 or above	2	6
T302-a-1-1	NAP			
T302-b-1-2	See T301-a-1-1 or T301-a-1-2.			
T302-c-1	NAP	90 or above	2.5	12
		80-89	3.5	12
		70-79	4.5	12
		60-69	6	12
		50-59	7.5	12
		40-49	9	12
T302-c-2	26" vacuum	60 or above	8	3
		40-59	9	3
T302-c-3	26" vacuum	90-96	2.5	12
		80-89	3.5	12
		70-79	4.5	12
		60-69	6	12
		50-59	10	12
		40-49	12	12
T302-e-1	NAP	80-96	2.5	2.5
		70-79	3	2.5

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T302–e–2	26" vacuum	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		80–96	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
T302–g–1	NAP	60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
		90–95	4	3
		80–89	4	4
T302–g–2	26" vacuum	70–79	5	4
		60–69	5	5
		50–59	6	5
		40–49	6	6
		80–96	3	2
T303–d–2–2	26" vacuum	70–79	4	2
		60–69	4	3
		50–59	4	4
		40–49	4	5
		60 or above	2.5	2.5
T303–d–2–3	NAP	50–59	3.5	2.5
		40–49	5	2.5
		60 or above	2.5	24
		50–59	3	24
		40–49	4	24
T304–a	NAP	60 or above	2.5	32
		50–59	3.5	32
		40–49	4.5	32
		60 or above	2.5	2.5
		50–59	3.5	2.5
T304–b	26" vacuum	40–49	5	2.5
		80–89	1.5	2
		70–79	2	2
		60–69	2.5	2
		50–59	3	2
T305–a	NAP	40–49	3.5	2
		80–90	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	3	2.5
		50–59	3	3
T305–b	15" vacuum	40–49	3	3.5
		80 or above	2.5	2
		70–79	3	2
		60–69	4	2
		40 or above	8	16
T305–c	NAP	40 or above	10.5	12
		40 or above	16	8
		60 or above	6	12
		60 or above	4	24
		40–59	7	12
T306–a	26" vacuum	40–59	5	24
		60 or above	6	12
		60 or above	3	24
		40–59	7	12
		40 or above	8	24
T306–b (bulk shipments)	NAP	60 or above	4	24
		80–89	8	24
		70–79	8	24
		60–69	12	24
		50–59	12	28
T306–b (other than bulk shipments).	NAP	40–49	12	32
		60 or above	3	24
		40–59	7	12
		40–59	4	24
		90 or above	4	24
T306–c–1	NAP	80–89	8	24
		70–79	8	24
		60–69	12	24
		50–59	12	28
		40–49	12	32
T306–c–2	26" vacuum	60 or above	8	3
		40–59	9	3
		90 or above	4	24
		80–89	6	24
		70–79	8	24
T306–d–1	NAP	60–69	12	24
		50–59	12	28
		40–49	12	32
		60 or above	8	3
		60 or above	8	3
T306–d–2	26" vacuum	60 or above	8	3
		60 or above	8	3
		60 or above	8	3
		60 or above	8	3
		60 or above	8	3

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Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/ 1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T309-a (except sawflies)	26" vacuum	40-59	9	3
		60 or above	2.5	2.5
		50-59	3.5	2.5
T309-a (sawflies)	26" vacuum	40-49	5	2.5
		60 or above	2.5	5
		50-59	3.5	5
T309-b-1	NAP	40-49	5	5
		60 or above	2.5	16
		50-59	3.5	16
T309-b-2	NAP	40-49	4.5	16
		60 or above	3	24
		50-59	5	24
T310-a	NAP	40-49	7	24
		90 or above	4	3
		80-89	5	3
		70-79	6	4
		60-69	7	5
		50-59	8	7
T310-b	26" vacuum	40-49	8	16
		80 or above	3	2.5
		70-79	3	3.5
		60-69	4	4
		50-59	5.5	5
		40 or above	15	72
T312-a	NAP	40 or above	15	48
T312-b	NAP	40 or above	1.5	2.5
T313-a	NAP	75 or above	2	2.5
		7-74	2.5	3
		60-69	3	2.5
		60-69	3	4
		50-59	4	2.5
		40-49	3.5	4.5
		40-49	5	2.5
		60 or above	3	4
		60 or above	4	3
		50-59	3.5	4
T313-b	NAP	50-59	4	3.5
		40-49	4	4
		40 or above	4	12
		40 or above	8	3
		90 or above	2.5	12
		80-89	3.5	12
T401-a	NAP	70-79	4.5	12
		60-69	6	12
		50-59	7.5	12
		40-49	9	12
		55 or above	8	24
		55 or above	8	72
T402-a-1	NAP	80 or above	6	10
		55-79	6	16
		40-54	8	24
T402-a-2	NAP	90 or above	2.5	12
		80-89	3.5	12
		70-79	4.5	12
		60-69	6	12
		50-59	7.5	12
		40-49	9	12
T402-a-3	NAP	90-96	4	24
		80-89	6	24
		70-79	8	24
		55 or above	8	72
		70 or above	8	16
		90-96	1	2
T402-b-1	NAP	80-69	1.25	2
		70-79	1.5	2
		60-69	1.75	2
		80 or above	6	10
		55-79	6	16
		40-54	8	24
T402-b-2	NAP	7 or above	6	6
		80 or above	6	10
T403-a-2-1	NAP	80 or above	6	10
		55-79	6	16
		40-54	8	24
T403-a-2-2	26" vacuum	7 or above	6	6
		80 or above	6	10
		80 or above	6	10

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Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/ 1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T403-a-5-2	26" vacuum	40–79	6	16
T403-b	Use T401-b or 402-b-2.	40 or above	6	6
T403-c	26" vacuum	40 or above	8	16
		40 or above	10.5	12
		40 or above	16	8
T403-e-1-1	NAP	90 or above	2.5	12
		80–89	3.5	12
		70–79	4.5	12
		60–69	6	12
		50–59	7.5	12
		40–49	9	12
T403-e-1-2	NAP	90–96	4	24
		80–89	6	24
		70–79	8	24
		60–69	12	24
		50–59	12	28
		40–49	12	32
T403-e-2	NAP	40 or above	10	48
T403-f	NAP	70 or above	3	3
		60–69	3.5	3
		50–59	4	3
		45–49	4.5	3
		40–44	5	3
T404-a	26" vacuum	40 or above	8	16
		40 or above	10.5	12
		40 or above	16	8
T404-b-1-1	NAP	70 or above	3	16
		40–69	5	16
T404-b-1-2	26" vacuum	70 or above	4	4
		40–69	4	5
T404-c-1-1	NAP	40 or above	3	24
T404-c-1-2	26" vacuum	70 or above	4	3
		40–69	4	4
T404-d	NAP	80 or above	3.5	24
		70–79	4.5	24
		60–69	6	24
		50–59	7.5	24
		40–49	9	24
T406-b	NAP	60 or above	15	24
T407	NAP	40 or above	4	12
		40 or above	8	3
T408-c-1	See T403-c for loose and friable material only.			
T408-c-2	NAP	60 or above	15	24
T408-e-1	26" vacuum	70 or above	2	3.5
T408-e-2	26" vacuum	40 or above	8	16
		40 or above	10.5	12
		40 or above	16	8
T408-g-1	Chamber	60 or above	10	24
		60 or above	20	15.5
T408-g-2	Tarpaulin	60 or above	15	24
T411	NAP	90–96	2	2.5
		80–89	2.5	2.5
		70–79	3	2.5
		60–69	3	3
		50–59	3	3.5
		40–49	3	4
T413-a	NAP	90 or above	2.5	12
		80–89	3.5	12
		70–79	4.5	12
		60–69	6	12
		50–59	7.5	12
		40–49	9	12
T413-b	26" vacuum	60 or above	8	3
		40–59	9	3
T414	NAP	50 or above	3.5	4
		50 or above	2.5	8
		50 or above	2	16
		40–49	4.5	4
		40–59	3.25	8

Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T416-a-1	NAP	40-49	2.25	16
		90 or above	2.5	12
		80-89	3.5	12
		70-79	4.5	12
		60-69	6	12
		50-59	7.5	12
		40-49	9	12
T416-a-2	26" vacuum	60 or above	8	3
T416-a-3	26" vacuum	40-59	9	3
		90-96	2.5	12
		80-89	3.5	12
		70-79	4.5	12
		60-69	6	12
		50-59	10	12
		40-49	12	12
T502-1, T502-2, T502-3	26" vacuum	40 or above	8	16
T506-1, T506-2-1	26" vacuum	40 or above	8	16
		40 or above	10.5	12
		40 or above	16	8

¹ Normal atmospheric pressure.

² See T201-p-3 (§ 305.35(c)) for material not tolerant to fumigation.

³ See footnote 2.

(b) *MBSFF, fumigation with methyl bromide for sapote fruit fly.* Regulated citrus fruits originating inside an area quarantined for sapote fruit fly that are to be moved outside the quarantined area may be treated with methyl bromide fumigation in APHIS-approved chambers. Exposure period for this treatment is 2 hours. To enhance equal concentrations of methyl bromide throughout the chamber, a fan should be placed near the point of gas introduction, and allowed to run for at least 15 minutes. Fruit pulp temperature must be between 21.1 °C and 29.4 °C (70 °F and 85 °F). This temperature requirement refers to fruit pulp only and not to air temperature within the chamber. Fruit taken from a cooling room may have to be prewarmed before fumigation is attempted. To determine fruit pulp temperature, stab several fruit to the center with a suitable thermometer that reads at least in whole degrees (F or C). The lowest temperature should be used, not the average. The methyl bromide dosage is set at a rate of 2.5 pounds of 100 percent pure, type "Q" (for quarantine use only)

methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of chamber space. Dosage is based upon chamber volume, not the volume of the fruit being treated. Fruit should be in cartons approved for fumigation. Cartons must be placed on pallets. There should be an air space of at least 1 foot between adjacent pallet loads; at least 1 foot between chamber walls and the nearest carton of fruit; and at least 2 feet between the height of the stack and the ceiling of the chamber. The compressed liquid methyl bromide inside the cylinder must be put through a volatilizer prior to injection into the chamber. Water temperature in the volatilizer must never fall below 65.6 °C (150 °F) at any time during gas injection. However, if, prior to treatment, representative sampling reveals a level of infestation greater than 0.5 percent for the lot, then the fruit is ineligible for treatment.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 30273, May 27, 2008]

§ 305.7 Phosphine treatment schedules.

Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate	Exposure period (hours)
T203-f-4	NAP ¹	50 or above	2.1 grams/cubic meter	120
T203-g-3	NAP	50 or above	2.1 grams/cubic meter	120
T301-a-6	NAP	50 or above	60 grams/1000 ft ³	120

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Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate	Exposure period (hours)
T301–d–1–2	NAP	50 or above	36 grams/1000 ft ³	72
T311	NAP	50 or above	60 grams/1000 ft ³	168

¹ Normal atmospheric pressure.

§ 305.8 Sulfuryl fluoride treatment schedules.

Treatment schedule	Pressure	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 cubic feet)	Exposure period (hours)
T310–d	NAP ¹	70 or above	2	24
		50–69	2.5	24
		40–49	3	24
DT404–b–2	NAP	70 or above	4	16
		60–69	4	24
		50–59	5	24
		40–49	6.5	24
		.....	5	32
T404–c–2	NAP	70 or above	1	16
		60–69	1.5	24
		50–59	2.5	24

¹ Normal atmospheric pressure.

§ 305.9 Aerosol spray for aircraft treatment schedule.

(a) *Military aircraft.* Aerosol disinfection of U.S. military aircraft must conform to requirements in the latest edition of “Quarantine Regulations of the Armed Forces” (Army Reg. 40–12; SECNAVINST 6210.2A; AFR 161–4).

(b) *Aerosol schedule.*

Treatment schedule	Aerosol	Rate
T409–b	d-phenothrin (10%)	8g/1,000 ft ³ .

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 30274, May 27, 2008]

§ 305.10 Treatment schedules for combination treatments.

(a) *Fumigation followed by cold treatment.* (1) Treatment requirements for chemical treatments in §305.5 and for cold treatment in §305.15 must be followed.

(2) Normal atmospheric pressure must be used for the methyl bromide portion of the treatment.

(3) In the following table, CT represents cold treatment, and MB represents methyl bromide fumigation:

Treatment schedule	Type of treatment	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 ft ³)	Exposure period
T108–a–1 ¹	MB	70 or above	2	2 hours.
	CT	33–37 .....	.....	4 days.
	.....	38–47 .....	.....	11 days.
T108–a–2 ²	MB	70 or above	2	2.5 hours.
	CT	34–40 .....	.....	4 days.
	.....	41–47 .....	.....	6 days.
T108–a–3 ³	MB	48–56 .....	.....	10 days.
	CT	70 or above	2	3 hours.
	.....	43–47 .....	.....	3 days.
T108–b	MB	48–56 .....	.....	6 days.
	.....	50 or above	1.5	2 hours.
	.....	40–49	2	2 hours.
MB&CTMedfly	CT	33 or below		21 days.
	MB	70 or above	2	2 hours.
	CT	33–37		4 days.
		38–47		11 days.

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Treatment schedule	Type of treatment	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 ft ³)	Exposure period
MB&CTOFF ⁴	MB	70 or above	2	2.5 hours.
	CT	34–40 .....	.....	4 days.
		41–47 .....	.....	6 days.
		48–56 .....	.....	10 days.
	MB	70 or above	2	3 hours.
	CT	43–47 .....	.....	3 days.
		48–56 .....	.....	6 days.
	MB	70 or above	2	2 hours.
	CT	33–37 .....	.....	4 days.
		38–47 .....	.....	11 days.
	MB	70 or above	2	2.5 hours.
	CT	34–40 .....	.....	4 days.
		41–47 .....	.....	6 days.
		48–56 .....	.....	10 days.
	MB	70 or above	2	3 hours.
	CT	43–47 .....	.....	3 days.
		48–56 .....	.....	6 days.

¹ For Hawaiian-grown avocados only, a single transient heat spike of no greater than 39.6 °F (4.2 °C) and no longer than 2 hours, during or after 6 days of cold treatment, does not affect the efficacy of the treatment.

² See footnote 1.

³ See footnote 1.

⁴ Following fumigation, the fruit must be aerated 2 hours before refrigeration (but refrigeration must begin no more than 24 hours after fumigation is completed).

(b) *Cold treatment followed by fumigation.* (1) Treatment requirements for chemical treatments in §305.5 and for cold treatment in §305.15 must be followed.

(2) Use normal atmospheric pressure for the methyl bromide portion of the treatment.

(3) In the following table, CT represents cold treatment, and MB represents methyl bromide fumigation:

Treatment schedule	Type of treatment	Temperature (°F)	Dosage rate (lb/1000 ft ³)	Exposure period
T109–a–1	CT	34 or below .....	.....	40 days.
	MB	50 or above	3	2 hours.
T109–a–2	CT	34 or below .....	.....	40 days.
	MB	59 or above	2 pounds 6 ounces	2 hours.
T109–d–1	CT	33 or below .....	.....	21 days.
	MB	70 or above	2	2 hours.
		60–69	2.5.	.....
		40–59	3.	.....
CT&MBOFF	CT	33 .....	.....	21 days.
	MB	40–59	3	2 hours.
		60–69	2.5	2 hours.
		70–79	2	2 hours.

(c) *T203–p and T511–1, hot water and chemical dip for citrus (Rutaceae) seeds for citrus canker.* (1) If any mucilaginous material, such as pulp, is adhering to the seed, the seed must be washed to remove it.

(2) The seed must be immersed in water heated to 125 °F or above for 10 minutes.

(3) Then the seed must be immersed for at least 2 minutes in a solution containing 200 parts per million sodium hypochlorite at a pH of 6.0 to 7.5.

(4) Seed from regions where citrus canker occurs must be drained, dried,

and repacked near original moisture content.

(d) *T201–g–2 and T201–p–2, hand removal plus malathion-carbaryl chemical dip.* (1) Pests must be removed by hand from infested parts.

(2) The solutions must be prepared by adding 3 level tablespoons of 25 percent malathion wettable powder and 3 level tablespoons of 50 percent carbaryl wettable powder to each gallon of water. The addition of a sticker-spreader formulation may be required for hard to wet plants. Fresh chemicals must be used and the dip must be prepared for

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same day use. (For T201–p–2, when the actionable pests are scale insects or their immature crawlers and the label permits, the solution is prepared as indicated, except the 25 percent malathion wettable powder is increased to 4 level tablespoons.)

(3) The entire plant, including the roots, must be submerged in the chemical dip for 30 seconds.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 30274, May 27, 2008]

§ 305.11 Miscellaneous chemical treatments.

(a) *CC1 for citrus canker.* The fruit must be thoroughly wetted for at least 2 minutes with a solution containing 200 parts per million sodium hypochlorite.

(b) *CC2 for citrus canker.* The fruit must be thoroughly wetted with a solution containing sodium o-phenyl phenate (SOPP) at a concentration of 1.86 to 2.0 percent of the total solution, for 45 seconds if the solution has sufficient soap or detergent to cause a visible foaming action or for 1 minute if the solution does not contain sufficient soap to cause a visible foaming action.

(c) *CC3 for citrus canker.* The fruit must be thoroughly wetted for at least 1 minute with a solution containing 85 parts per million peroxyacetic acid.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 72 FR 65204, Nov. 19, 2007]

§§ 305.12–305.14 [Reserved]

Subpart—Cold Treatments

§ 305.15 Treatment requirements.

(a) *Approval of treatment facilities.* All facilities or locations used for refrigerating fruits or vegetables in accordance with § 305.16 must be approved by APHIS. Re-approval of the facility or carrier is required annually, or as often as APHIS directs, depending on treatments performed, commodities handled, and operations conducted at the facility. In order to be approved, facilities and carriers must:

(1) Be capable of keeping treated and untreated fruits, vegetables, or other articles separate so as to prevent re-infestation of articles and spread of pests;

(2) Have equipment that is adequate to effectively perform cold treatment.

(b) *Places of treatment; ports of entry.* Precooling and refrigeration may be performed prior to, or upon arrival of fruits and vegetables in the United States, provided treatments are performed in accordance with applicable requirements of this section. Fruits and vegetables that are not treated prior to arrival in the United States must be treated after arrival only in cold storage warehouses approved by the Administrator and located in the area north of 39° longitude and east of 104° latitude or at one of the following ports: The maritime ports of Wilmington, NC; Seattle, WA; Corpus Christi, TX; and Gulfport, MS; Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Seattle, WA; and Hartsfield-Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, GA.

(c) *Cold treatment enclosures.* All enclosures in which cold treatment is performed, including refrigerated containers, must:

(1) Be capable of maintaining the treatment temperature before the treatment begins and holding fruit at or below the treatment temperature during the treatment.

(2) Maintain fruit pulp temperatures according to treatment schedules with no more than a 0.39 °C (0.7 °F) variation in temperature.

(3) Be structurally sound and adequate to maintain required temperatures.

(d) *Treatment procedures.* (1) All material, labor, and equipment for cold treatment performed on vessels must be provided by the vessel or vessel agent. An official authorized by APHIS monitors, manages, and advises in order to ensure that the treatment procedures are followed.

(2) Refrigeration must be completed in the container, compartment, or room in which it is begun.

(3) Fruit that may be cold treated must be safeguarded to prevent cross-contamination or mixing with other infested fruit.

(4) Fruit intended for in-transit cold treatment must be precooled to the temperature at which the fruit will be treated prior to beginning treatment. The in-transit treatment enclosure may not be used for precooling unless

an official authorized by APHIS approves the loading of the fruit in the treatment enclosure as adequate to allow for fruit pulp temperatures to be taken prior to beginning treatment. If the fruit is precooled outside the treatment enclosure, an official authorized by APHIS will take pulp temperatures manually from a sample of the fruit as the fruit is loaded for in-transit cold treatment to verify that precooling was completed. If the pulp temperatures for the sample are 0.28 °C (0.5 °F) or more above the temperature at which the fruit will be treated, the pallet from which the sample was taken will be rejected and returned for additional precooling until the fruit reaches the treatment temperature. If fruit is precooled in the treatment enclosure, or if treatment is conducted at a cold treatment facility in the United States, the fruit must be precooled to the temperature at which it will be treated, as verified by an official authorized by APHIS, prior to beginning treatment.

(5) Breaks, damage, etc., in the treatment enclosure that preclude maintaining correct temperatures must be repaired before the enclosure is used. An official authorized by APHIS must approve loading of compartment, number and placement of temperature probes or sensors, and initial fruit temperature readings before beginning the treatment. Hanging decks and hatch coamings within vessels may not be used as enclosures for in-transit cold treatment without prior written approval from APHIS. Double-stacking of pallets is not allowed.

(6) Only the same type of fruit in the same type of package may be treated together in a container; no mixture of fruits in containers may be treated. A numbered seal must be placed on the doors of the loaded container and may be removed only at the port of destination by an official authorized by APHIS.

(7) Temperature recording devices used during treatment must be password-protected and tamperproof. The devices must be able to record the date, time, and sensor number and automatic and continuous records of the temperature during all calibrations and during treatment. Recording de-

vices must be capable of generating temperature charts for verification by an inspector. If records of calibrations or treatments are found to have been manipulated, the vessel or container in which the treatment is performed may be suspended from conducting cold treatments until proper equipment is installed and an official authorized by APHIS has recertified it. APHIS' decision to recertify a vessel or container will take into account the severity of the infraction that led to suspension.

(8) A minimum of four temperature probes or sensors is required for vessel holds used as treatment enclosures. A minimum of three temperature probes or sensors is required for other treatment enclosures. An official authorized by APHIS will have the option to require that additional temperature probes or sensors be used, depending on the size of the treatment enclosure.

(9) Fruit pulp temperatures must be maintained at the temperature specified in the treatment schedule with no more than a 0.39 °C (0.7 °F) variation in temperature between two consecutive hourly readings. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in invalidation of the treatment unless an official authorized by APHIS can verify that the pulp temperature was maintained at or below the treatment temperature for the duration of the treatment.

(10) The time required to complete the treatment begins when all temperature probes reach the prescribed cold treatment schedule temperature. Refrigeration continues until the vessel arrives at the port of destination and the fruit is released for unloading by an inspector even though this may prolong the period required for the cold treatment.

(11) Temperatures must be recorded at intervals no longer than 1 hour apart. Gaps of longer than 1 hour will invalidate the treatment or indicate treatment failure unless an official authorized by APHIS can verify that the pulp temperature was maintained at or below the treatment temperature for the duration of the treatment.

(12) Cold treatment is not completed until so declared by an official authorized by APHIS or the certifying official of the foreign country; consignments of

treated commodities may not be discharged until APHIS clearance has been fully completed, including review and approval of treatment record charts.

(13) Cold treatment of fruits in break bulk vessels or containers must be initiated by an official authorized by APHIS if there is not a treatment technician who has been trained to initiate cold treatments for either break bulk vessels or containers.

(14) An official authorized by APHIS may perform audits to ensure that the treatment procedures comply with the regulations in this subpart. The official authorized by APHIS must be given the appropriate materials and access to the facility, container, or vessel necessary to perform the audits.

(15) *Inspection of fruits after cold treatment for Mediterranean fruit fly.* An inspector will sample and cut fruit from each consignment cold treated for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) to monitor treatment effectiveness. If a single live Medfly in any stage of development is found, the consignment will be held until an investigation is completed and appropriate remedial actions have been implemented. If APHIS determines at any time that the safeguards contained in this section do not appear to be effective against the Medfly, APHIS may suspend the importation of fruits from the originating country and conduct an investigation into the cause of the deficiency.

(16) *Caution and disclaimer.* The cold treatments required for the entry of fruit are considered necessary for the elimination of plant pests, and no liability shall attach to the U.S. Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of that Department in the event injury results to fruit offered for entry in accordance with these instructions. In prescribing cold treatments of certain fruits, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in applying the treatments may result in injury to the fruit or its rejection for entry.

(e) *Monitoring.* Treatment must be monitored by an inspector to ensure proper administration of the treatment. An inspector must also approve the recording devices and sensors used to monitor temperatures and conduct

an operational check of the equipment before each use and ensure sensors are calibrated. An inspector may approve, adjust, or reject the treatment.

(f) *Compliance agreements.* Facilities located in the United States must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS. The compliance agreement must be signed by a representative of the cold treatment facility and APHIS. The compliance agreement must contain requirements for equipment, temperature, circulation, and other operational requirements for performing cold treatment to ensure that treatments are administered properly. Compliance agreements must allow officials of APHIS to inspect the facility to monitor compliance with the regulations.

(g) *Work plans.* Facilities located outside the United States may operate in accordance with a bilateral work plan. The work plan, if and when required, must be signed by a representative of the cold treatment facility, the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the country of origin, and APHIS. The work plans must contain requirements for equipment, temperature, circulation, and other operational requirements for performing cold treatment to ensure that cold treatments are administered properly. Work plans for facilities outside the United States may also include trust fund agreement information regarding payment of the salaries and expenses of APHIS employees on site. Work plans must allow officials of the NPPO and APHIS to inspect the facility to monitor compliance with APHIS regulations.

(h) *Additional requirements for treatments performed after arrival in the United States—(1) Maritime port of Wilmington, NC.* Consignments of fruit arriving at the maritime port of Wilmington, NC, for cold treatment, in addition to meeting all other applicable requirements of this section, must meet the following special conditions:

(i) Bulk consignments (those consignments which are stowed and unloaded by the case or bin) of fruit must arrive in fruit fly-proof packaging that prevents the escape of adult, larval, or pupal fruit flies.

(ii) Bulk and containerized consignments of fruit must be cold-treated within the area over which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is assigned the authority to accept entries of merchandise, to collect duties, and to enforce the various provisions of the customs and navigation laws in force.

(iii) Advance reservations for cold treatment space must be made prior to the departure of a consignment from its port of origin.

(iv) The cold treatment facility must remain locked during non-working hours.

(2) *Maritime port of Seattle, WA.* Consignments of fruit arriving at the maritime port of Seattle, WA, for cold treatment, in addition to meeting all other applicable requirements of this section, must meet the following special conditions:

(i) Bulk consignments (those consignments which are stowed and unloaded by the case or bin) of fruit must arrive in fruit fly-proof packaging that prevents the escape of adult, larval, or pupal fruit flies.

(ii) Bulk and containerized consignments of fruit must be cold treated within the area over which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is assigned the authority to accept entries of merchandise, to collect duties, and to enforce the various provisions of the customs and navigation laws in force.

(iii) Advance reservations for cold treatment space must be made prior to the departure of a consignment from its port of origin.

(iv) The cold treatment facility must remain locked during non-working hours.

(v) Blacklight 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.

(vi) The cold treatment facility must have contingency plans, approved by the Administrator, for safely destroying or disposing of fruit.

(3) *Airports of Atlanta, GA, and Seattle, WA.* Consignments of fruit arriving at the airports of Atlanta, GA, and Seattle, WA, for cold treatment, in addition to meeting all other applicable re-

quirements of this section, must meet the following special conditions:

(i) Bulk and containerized consignments of fruit must arrive in fruit fly-proof packaging that prevents the escape of adult, larval, or pupal fruit flies.

(ii) Bulk and containerized consignments of fruit arriving for cold treatment must be cold treated within the area over which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is assigned the authority to accept entries of merchandise, to collect duties, and to enforce the various provisions of the customs and navigation laws in force.

(iii) The cold treatment facility and APHIS must agree in advance on the route by which consignments are allowed to move between the aircraft on which they arrived at the airport and the cold treatment facility. The movement of consignments from aircraft to a cold treatment facility will not be allowed until an acceptable route has been agreed upon.

(iv) Advance reservations for cold treatment space must be made prior to the departure of a consignment from its port of origin.

(v) The cold treatment facility must remain locked during non-working hours.

(vi) Blacklight 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.

(vii) The cold treatment facility must have contingency plans, approved by the Administrator, for safely destroying or disposing of fruit.

(4) *Maritime ports of Gulfport, MS, and Corpus Christi, TX.* Consignments of fruit arriving at the ports of Gulfport, MS, and Corpus Christi, TX, for cold treatment, in addition to meeting all other applicable requirements of this section, must meet the following special conditions:

(i) All fruit entering the port for cold treatment must move in maritime containers. No bulk consignments (those consignments which are stowed and unloaded by the case or bin) are permitted.

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(ii) Within the container, the fruit intended for cold treatment must be enclosed in fruit fly-proof packaging that prevents the escape of adult, larval, or pupal fruit flies.

(iii) All consignments of fruit arriving at the port for cold treatment must be cold treated within the area over which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is assigned the authority to accept entries of merchandise, to collect duties, and to enforce the various provisions of the customs and navigation laws in force.

(iv) The cold treatment facility and APHIS must agree in advance on the route by which consignments are allowed to move between the vessel on which they arrived at the port and the cold treatment facility. The movement of consignments from vessel to cold treatment facility will not be allowed until an acceptable route has been agreed upon.

(v) Advance reservations for cold treatment space at the port must be made prior to the departure of a consignment from its port of origin.

(vi) Devanning, the unloading of fruit from containers into the cold treatment facility, must adhere to the following requirements:

(A) All containers must be unloaded within the cold treatment facility; and

(B) Untreated fruit may not be exposed to the outdoors under any circumstances.

(vii) The cold treatment facility must remain locked during non-working hours.

(viii) 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.

(ix) During cold treatment, a backup system must be available to cold treat the consignments of fruit should the primary system malfunction. The facility must also have one or more reefers (cold holding rooms) and methods of identifying lots of treated and untreated fruits.

(x) The cold treatment facility must have the ability to conduct methyl bromide fumigations on site.

(xi) The cold treatment facility must have contingency plans, approved by the Administrator, for safely destroying or disposing of fruit.

[72 FR 39498, July 18, 2007, as amended at 72 FR 35914, July 2, 2007; 72 FR 50202, Aug. 31, 2007; 72 FR 70219, Dec. 11, 2007]

§ 305.16 Cold treatment schedules.

Treatment schedule	Temperature (°F)	Exposure period
T107-a ¹	34 or below ...	14 days.
	35 or below ...	16 days.
	36 or below ...	18 days.
T107-a-1	34 or below ...	15 days.
	35 or below ...	17 days.
T107-b	33 or below ...	18 days.
	34 or below ...	20 days.
	35 or below ...	22 days.
T107-c	32 or below ...	11 days.
	33 or below ...	13 days.
	34 or below ...	15 days.
	35 or below ...	17 days.
T107-d	32 or below ...	13 days.
	33 or below ...	14 days.
	34 or below ...	18 days.
	35 or below ...	20 days.
	36 or below ...	22 days.
T107-e	31 or below ²	22 days.
T107-f	32 or below ...	10 days.
	33 or below ...	11 days.
	34 or below ...	12 days.
	35 or below ...	14 days.
T107-g	0 or below	7 days.
T107-h	33.8 or below	17 days.
	34.5 or below	20 days.
T107-j	33.8 or below	15 days.
	34.5 or below	18 days.
CTMedfly	34 or below ...	14 days.
	35 or below ...	16 days.
	36 or below ...	18 days.
T403-a-2-3 (for temperatures below 55 °F).	0	48 hours.
T403-a-4-3, T403-a-5-3, T403-a-6-1.	0	48 hours.
T403-a-6-2	0	32 hours.
	10	48 hours.
T403-a-6-3	0	8 hours.
	10	16 hours.
	20	24 hours.

¹For Hawaiian-grown avocados only, a single transient heat spike of no greater than 39.6 °F (4.2 °C) and no longer than 2 hours, during or after 6 days of cold treatment, does not affect the efficacy of the treatment.

²Commence when sensors are at 31 °F or below. If the temperature exceeds 31.5 °F, extend the treatment one-third of a day for each day, or part of a day, that the temperature is above 31.5 °F. If the exposure period is extended, the temperature during the extension period must be 34 °F or below. If the temperature exceeds 34 °F at any time, the treatment is nullified. Also, some freeze damage may occur if the pulp temperature drops below approximately 29.5 °F. This varies with the commodity.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 74 FR 23611, May 20, 2009]

Subpart—Quick Freeze Treatments**§ 305.17 Authorized treatments; exceptions.**

(a) Quick freeze is an authorized treatment for all fruits and vegetables imported into the United States or moved interstate from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, except for those fruits and vegetables listed in paragraph (b) of this section. Quick freeze for fruits and vegetables imported into the United States or moved interstate from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands must be conducted in accordance with § 319.56-12 of this subchapter for imported fruits and vegetables and § 318.13-13 of this subchapter for fruits and vegetables moved interstate.

(b) Quick freeze is not an authorized treatment for:

(1) Avocados with seeds from South America, Central America, or Mexico.

(2) Citrus with peel from Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China (People's Republic of), Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Korea, Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion Islands, Rodrigues Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Thursday Island, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zaire.

(3) Mangoes with seeds from Hawaii and from Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and all countries outside of North, Central, and South America and their adjacent islands (which include the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda).

(4) Corn-on-the-cob from Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Macedonia, Morocco, Sardinia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

(5) Black currants unless authorized in an import permit to specified areas.

(c) Quick freeze may damage commodities and is recommended for thick-skinned fruits and vegetables, such as durian and coconut, that will be processed into another form (*e.g.*, for puree, juice, or mashed vegetables).

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 41092, July 15, 2005; 72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007; 74 FR 2775, Jan. 16, 2009]

§ 305.18 Quick freeze treatment schedule.

(a) *T110*. (1) Initially, lower the commodity's temperature to 0 °F or below.

(2) Hold the temperature of the commodity at 20 °F or below for at least 48 hours.

(3) The commodity may be transported during the 48-hour treatment period, but the temperature must be maintained at 20 °F or below prior to release.

(4) The fruits and vegetables may not be removed from the vessel or vehicle transporting them until an inspector has determined that they are in a satisfactory frozen state upon arrival. If the temperature of the fruits or vegetables in any part of a shipment is found to be above 20 °F at the time of inspection upon arrival, the entire shipment must remain on board the vessel or vehicle under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the inspector until the temperature of the shipment is below 20 °F, or the shipment is transported outside the United States or its territorial waters, or is otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 305.19 [Reserved]**Subpart—Heat Treatments****§ 305.20 Treatment requirements.**

(a) *Certified facility*. The treatment facility must be certified by APHIS. Recertification is required annually, or as often as APHIS directs, depending upon treatments performed, commodities handled, and operations conducted at the facility. In order to be certified, a heat treatment facility must:

(1) Have equipment that is capable of adequately circulating air or water (as relevant to the treatment), changing

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the temperature, and maintaining the changed temperature sufficient to meet the treatment schedule parameters.

(2) Have equipment used to record, monitor, or sense temperature, maintained in proper working order.

(3) Keep treated and untreated fruits, vegetables, or articles separate so as to prevent reinfestation and spread of pests.

(b) *Monitoring.* Treatment must be monitored by an official authorized by APHIS to ensure proper administration of the treatment. An official authorized by APHIS approves, adjusts, or rejects the treatment.

(c) *Compliance agreements.* Facilities located in the United States must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS. The compliance agreement must be signed by a representative of the heat treatment facilities located in the United States and APHIS. The compliance agreement must contain requirements for equipment, temperature, water quality, circulation, and other measures for performing heat treatments to ensure that treatments are administered properly. Compliance agreements must allow officials of APHIS to inspect the facility to monitor compliance with the regulations.

(d) *Work plans.* Facilities located outside the United States must operate in accordance with a work plan. The work plan must be signed by a representative of the heat treatment facilities located outside the United States the national plant protection organization of the country of origin (NPPO), and APHIS. The work plan must contain requirements for equipment, temperature, water quality, circulation, and other measures to ensure that heat treatments are administered properly. Work plans for facilities outside the United States must include trust fund agreement information regarding payment of the salaries and expenses of APHIS employees on site. Work plans must allow officials of the NPPO and APHIS to inspect the facility to monitor compliance with APHIS regulations.

(e) *Treatment procedures.* (1) Before each treatment can begin, an official authorized by APHIS must approve the

loading of the commodity in the treatment container.

(2) Sensor equipment must be adequate to monitor the treatment, its type and placement must be approved by an official authorized by APHIS, and the equipment must be tested by an official authorized by APHIS prior to beginning the treatment. Sensor equipment must be locked before each treatment to prevent tampering.

(3) Fruits, vegetables, or articles of substantially different sizes must be treated separately; oversized fruit may be rejected by an official authorized by APHIS.

(4) The treatment period begins when the temperature specified by the treatment schedule has been reached. An official authorized by APHIS may abort the treatment if the facility requires an unreasonably long time to achieve the required temperature.

§ 305.21 Hot water dip treatment schedule for mangoes.

Mangoes may be treated using schedule T102-a:

(a) Fruit must be presorted by weight class. Treatment of mixed loads is not allowed.

(b) The mangoes must be treated in the country of origin at a certified facility under the monitoring of an official authorized by APHIS. Prior to each use, an official authorized by APHIS must test and determine that the treatment tank, temperature recording device, and other monitoring equipment of the tank are adequate to conduct the treatment.

(c) Water in the treatment tank must be treated or changed regularly to prevent microbial contamination. Chlorinated water must be used.

(d) Pulp temperature must be 70 °F or above before starting the treatment.

(e) Fruit must be submerged at least 4 inches below the water's surface.

(f) Water must circulate constantly and be kept at 115 °F or above throughout the treatment with the following tolerances:

(1) During the first 5 minutes of a treatment, temperatures below 113.7 °F are allowed if the temperature is at least 115 °F at the end of the 5-minute period.

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(2) For treatments lasting 65–75 minutes, temperatures may fall no lower than 113.7 °F for no more than 10 minutes under emergency conditions.

(3) For treatments lasting 90–110 minutes, temperatures may fall no lower

than 113.7 °F for no more than 15 minutes under emergency conditions.

(g) Dip time is as follows:

(1)

Origin	Shape of mango ¹	Weight (grams)	Dip time ² (minutes)
Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, or West Indies (excluding Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Margarita, Tortuga, or Trinidad and Tobago).	Flat, elongated varieties	Up to 400	65
		400–570	75
	Rounded varieties	Up to 500	75
		500–700	90
Central America (north of and including Costa Rica) or Mexico.	Flat, elongated varieties	701–900	110
		Up to 375	65
	Rounded varieties	375–570	75
		Up to 500	75
Panama, South America, or West Indies islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Margarita, Tortuga, or Trinidad and Tobago.	Flat, elongated varieties	500–700	90
		701–900	110
	Rounded varieties	Up to 375	65
		375–570	75
		Up to 425	75
		425–650	90

¹ Flat, elongated varieties include Frances, Carrot, Zill, Ataulfo, Carabao, Irwin, and Manila, and rounded varieties include Tommy Atkins, Kent, Hayden, and Keitt.

² See paragraph (g)(2) of this section for required dip times if the fruit is hydrocooled within 30 minutes of removal from the hot water immersion tank.

(2) Dip times in paragraph (g)(1) of this section are valid if the fruit is not hydrocooled within 30 minutes of removal from the hot water immersion tank. If hydrocooling starts immediately after the hot water immersion treatment, then the original dip time must be extended for an additional 10 minutes. Hydrocooling is optional but may be done only at temperatures of 70 °F or above.

§ 305.22 Hot water immersion treatment schedules.

(a) *T102-d*. (1) Fruit must be grown and treated in Hawaii.

(2) Fruit must be submerged at least 4 inches below the water's surface in a hot water immersion treatment tank certified by APHIS.

(3) The fruit must be submerged for 20 minutes after the water temperature reaches at least 120.2 °F in all locations of the tank. The water must circulate continually and be kept at 120.2 °F or above for the duration of the treatment. Temperatures exceeding 121.1 °F can cause phytotoxic damage.

(4) Hydrocooling for 20 minutes at 75.2 °F is recommended to prevent injury to the fruit from the hot water immersion treatment.

(b) *T102-d-1*. (1) Fruit must be at ambient temperature before treatment begins.

(2) Fruit must be submerged at least 4 inches below the water's surface in a hot water immersion treatment tank certified by APHIS.

(3) The fruit must be submerged for 20 minutes after the water temperature reaches at least 120.2 °F in all locations of the tank. The water must circulate continually and be kept at 120.2 °F or above for the duration of the treatment. Temperatures exceeding 121.1 °F can cause phytotoxic damage.

(4) Hydrocooling for 20 minutes at 75.2 °F is recommended to prevent injury to the fruit from the hot water immersion treatment.

(c) *T102-e*. (1) Fruit must be submerged at least 4 inches below the water's surface in a hot water immersion treatment tank certified by APHIS.

(2) Water must circulate continually and be kept at 120.2 °F or above for 20 minutes. Treatment time begins when the water temperature reaches at least 120.2 °F in all locations of the tank. Temperatures exceeding 125.6 °F or treatment times significantly exceeding 20 minutes can cause phytotoxic damage.

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(3) Cooling and waxing the fruit are both optional and are the sole responsibility of the processor.

§ 305.23 Steam sterilization treatment schedules.

Treatment schedule	Temperature (°F)	Pressure	Exposure period (minutes)	Directions
T303–b–1		10 lbs	20	Use 28" vacuum. Steam sterilization is not practical for treatment of bales with a density of greater than 30 pounds per cubic foot.
T303–b–2		10 lbs	20	Use 28" vacuum. If without initial vacuum, bleed air until steam vapor escapes. Steam sterilization is not practical for treatment of bales with a density of greater than 30 pounds per cubic foot.
T303–d–2	260	20 lbs	15	Use 25 Prime vacuum. Steam at NAP, tarpaulin or tent. For treatment enclosures of 4,000 ft ³ or less, the minimum air temperature must be 40 °F. For treatment enclosures greater than 4,000 ft ³ and less than or equal to 6,000 ft ³ , the minimum air temperature must be 60 °F. Treatment is not recommended for treatment enclosures greater than 6,000 ft ³ .
	250	15 lbs	20	
T309–c	240	10 psi	20	
T406–d	140	NAP ¹	60	
T408–b	250	15 psi	30	Preheat laboratory autoclaves. Restrict soil depth to 2 inches when treating quantities of soil in trays. Restrict each package weight to 5 pounds or less when treating individual packages. Load with adequate spacing. Large commercial steam facilities that operate at pressures up to 60 pounds psi will permit treatment of greater soil depth.
T503–1–3 or T503–2–3 (nonbaled).	240	NAP	10	Introduce live steam into a closed chamber containing the material to be treated until the required temperature and pressure are indicated. The temperature/pressure relationship must be maintained at or above this point for the required exposure period. No initial vacuum is needed, but air must be released until steam escapes.
T503–1–3 or T503–2–3 (baled).	240	10 lbs	20	
T504–1–2, T504–2–2	242	10 lbs	20	
T506–2–3 Loose masses of material.		20 lbs	10	
		15 lbs	15	
		10 lbs	20	Exhaust the air in the chamber to a high vacuum, and then introduce live steam until the required positive pressure is reached.
T506–2–3 Closely packed material (such as soil).				
T510–1	212			Live steam from jet of nozzle into loose masses of material until all parts reach 212 °F.
T518–2–2	260	20 lbs	15	Introduce steam into 28" vacuum.
	250	15 lbs	20	
T519–1		10 lbs	20	
T519–2	259	20 lbs	10	
	240	10 lbs	20	Introduce steam into 28" vacuum (or if without initial vacuum, "bleed" air until steam vapor escapes).

¹ Normal atmospheric pressure.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 41092, July 15, 2005]

§ 305.24 Vapor heat treatment schedules.

(a) *T106–a–1, T106–a–2, T106–a–3, T106–a–4.* (1) The temperature of the fruit pulp must be increased gradually to 110 °F until the center of the fruit reaches that temperature in 8 hours.

(2) The fruit temperature must be held at 110 °F for 6 hours.

(b) *T106–a–1–1.* (1) The temperature of the fruit pulp must be increased to 110 °F until the center of fruit reaches that temperature in 6 hours. During the first 2 hours, the temperature must be increased rapidly. The increase over the next 4 hours must be gradual.

(2) The fruit temperature must be held at 110 °F for 4 hours.

(c) *T106–b–1, T106–b–2, T106–b–3, T106–b–4, T106–b–5, T106–b–6, T106–b–7, T106–b–8.* The temperature of the article must

be increased using saturated water vapor at 112 °F until the approximate center of the fruit reaches 112 °F. The fruit temperature must be held at 112 °F for 8.75 hours; then immediately cooled.

(d) *T106-c (Quick run-up)*. (1) The temperature of the article must be increased until the approximate center of fruit reaches 117 °F in a time period of at least 4 hours.

(2) During the last hour of treatment, the relative humidity in the chamber must be maintained at 90 percent or greater.

(e) *T106-d*. (1) The fruit must be sized before treatment. Temperature probes must be placed in the center of the largest fruits. The temperature of the fruit must be increased using saturated water vapor at 117.5 °F until the pulp temperature near the seed reaches 115.7 °F. The pulp temperature must be held at 115.7 °F or above for 30 minutes; then immediately cooled.

(f) *T106-d-1*. (1) The fruit must be sized before the treatment. Temperature probes must be placed in the center of the largest fruits.

(2) The temperature of the fruit must be increased using saturated water vapor at 117.5 °F until the center of the fruit reaches 114.8 °F in a minimum of 4 hours.

(3) The fruit temperature must be maintained at 114.8 °F for 10 minutes.

(g) *T106-e*. (1) Raise temperature of the fruit using saturated water vapor at 116.6 °F until the approximate center of the fruit reaches 114.8 °F within a minimum time period of 4 hours.

(2) Hold fruit temperature at 114.8 °F or above for 20 minutes. If post-treatment cooling is conducted, wait 30 minutes after the treatment to start the forced cooling process.

(h) *T106-f*. (1) The temperature probes must be placed in the approximate center of the largest fruits at the seed's surface.

(2) The temperature of the fruit must be increased to 117 °F. The total runup

time for all sensors must take at least 60 minutes.

(3) The fruit temperature must be held at 117 °F or above for 20 minutes. During the treatment, the relative humidity must be maintained at 90 percent or greater.

(4) The fruit must be hydrocooled under a cool water spray until the fruit sensors reach ambient temperature.

(5) Inspectors will examine the fruit for live quarantine pests. If pests are found, the inspector will reject the treatment.

(i) *T106-g*. (1) The internal temperature of the fruit must be increased using saturated water vapor until the approximate center of fruit reaches 117 °F in a minimum time of 1 hour or longer.

(2) The fruit temperature must be held at 117 °F or above for 20 minutes. During the treatment, the relative humidity must be maintained at 90 percent or greater.

(j) *T412-b-2*. The commodity must be heated to 212 °F for 15 minutes.

(k) *Vapor heat treatment for sweetpotatoes moved interstate from Hawaii*. (1) Temperature probes must be placed in the approximate center of the largest individual sweetpotato roots.

(2) The air surrounding the sweetpotato roots must be heated. After the temperature of the air surrounding the sweetpotato roots reaches 87.8 °F (31 °C), its temperature must be incrementally raised from 87.8 °F (31 °C) to 111.2 °F (44 °C) over a period of 240 minutes.

(3) Using saturated water vapor at 118.4 °F (48 °C), the core temperature of the individual sweetpotato roots must be raised to 116.6 °F (47 °C).

(4) After the core temperature of the sweetpotato roots reaches 116.6 °F (47 °C), the core temperature must then be held at 116.6 °F (47 °C) or higher for 190 minutes.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 4460, Jan. 27, 2006]

§ 305.25 Dry heat treatment schedules.

Treatment schedule	Temperature (°F)	Time	Directions
T302-a-1-2	168 minimum	At least 2 hours	Spread the ears of corn in single layers on slats or wire shelves.
T303-c-1	212	1 hour.	

Treatment schedule	Temperature (°F)	Time	Directions
T303–d–1	180–200	2 hours.	Spread soil in layers 0.5 inches in depth to ensure uniform heat penetration.
T408–a	230–249	16 hours	
	250–309	2 hours.	
	310–397	30 minutes.	
	380–429	4 minutes.	
	430–450	2 minutes.	Start timing when the entire mass reaches 248 °F. ¹
T412–a	248	15 minutes	
T412–b–1	212	15 minutes.	
T503–1–4, T503–2–4, T504–1–1, T504–2–1.	212	1 hour	Treat small bales only.
T518–1	170	4.5 hours	May take 2 hours to reach temperature.
T518–2–1	180–200	2 hours.	

¹ A minimum of two temperature probes must be placed in the heat treating equipment in order to determine that all niger seed being treated reaches the target temperature. The treatment temperature must be recorded accurately, precisely, and regularly during treatment. The monitoring equipment must be locked before each treatment begins to prevent tampering. Seed processing equipment must have the capability to divert for retreatment any nontreated seeds or treated seeds that do not meet treatment standards.

§ 305.26 Khapra beetle treatment schedule for feeds and milled products.

Feeds and milled products may be treated for khapra beetle using schedule T307–a. The temperature must be 180 °F in any part of the products, or the temperature must be at 150 °F for a total of 7 minutes. All parts of the commodity being moved through or manipulated in the heated area must meet the time and temperature requirements. This treatment must be specifically authorized in each case by the Director of Plant Health Programs, PPQ, APHIS.

§ 305.27 Forced hot air treatment schedules.

(a) *T103–a–1.* (1) The temperature probes must be placed into the center of the largest fruit in the load. The number and placement of temperature probes must be approved by APHIS' Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST) before APHIS can authorize treatment. CPHST grants approval of treatment equipment and facilities through a chamber certification procedure.

(2) APHIS may reject the treatment if the size of an individual fruit exceeds the maximum size authorized by APHIS.

(3) Fruit can be sized before or after the heat treatment. The largest fruit in a load can be identified by either sizing all fruit prior to heating and selecting the largest size class in the load or acquiring fruit of the largest per-

mitted maximum commercial size class.

(4) The fruit containing the temperature probes must be placed inside the hot air chamber at chamber locations specified by APHIS during the chamber certification.

(5) Fruit temperature must be increased within specifications:

(i) The fruit center temperature must be increased to 111.2 °F within 90 minutes or more (minimum approach time is 90 minutes) for all temperature probes.

(ii) The fruit center temperature must be kept at 111.2 °F or hotter for 100 minutes.

(iii) The temperature of the fruit center must be recorded every 2 minutes for the duration of the treatment.

(iv) The total treatment time will vary with the time required to reach 111.2 °F.

(v) Fruit must be cooled after the treatment is completed.

(b) *T103–b–1, T103–d–1, and T103–d–2.*

(1) Temperature sensors must be inserted into the centers of the largest fruits. The number of sensors must be approved in advance by APHIS. Sensors must be physically placed in various parts of the load so that high, middle, and low areas are all represented.

(2) Fruit (placed in open trays, bulk bins, or ventilated boxes) must be loaded into the treatment chamber, and sensors must be attached to the recorder monitor.

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(3) The monitor must be set to record temperatures from all sensors at least once every 5 minutes.

(4) The fruit in the chamber must be heated using forced hot air, until the fruit center temperature (all sensors) reaches at least 117 °F. Treatment time may vary, but in every case, it must be at least 4 hours in duration, which includes the lead-up time. The total time required for the fruit to reach 117 °F is counted as part of the 4-hour minimum treatment time.

(5) The temperature of the forced air used to heat the fruit in the chamber may be constant or increased in a series of two or more steps or ramped over the treatment duration.

(6) The fruit may be cooled by forced air or hydrocooling. Cooling can be initiated immediately after all sensors reach at least 117 °F.

(c) *T103-c-1*. (1) Size and weight of fruit: Standard fruit size 8-14; must not exceed 1½ pounds.

(2) At least three of the largest mangoes must be probed at the seed's sur-

face. Sensors must be inserted into the thickest portion of the fruit's pulp.

(3) The temperature must be recorded at least once every 2 minutes until the treatment is concluded.

(4) Air heated to 122 °F must be introduced in the chamber.

(5) The treatment must be concluded once the temperature at the seed's surface reaches 118 °F.

(d) *T103-e*. (1) The temperature of the fruit must be raised using forced hot air until the fruit center temperature (all sensors) reaches at least 117 °F in a minimum time of 1 hour. Heat the fruit in the chamber.

(2) The fruit temperature must be held at 117 °F or above for 20 minutes. During the treatment, the relative humidity must be maintained at 90 percent or greater.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 41092, July 15, 2005]

§ 305.28 Kiln sterilization treatment schedule.

T404-b-4

Dry bulb temperature (°F)	Wet bulb depression (°F)	Percent relative humidity	Percent moisture content	Thickness of lumber (inches)	Exposure (hours)
140	7	82	13.8	1	3
				2	5
				3	7
130	16	60	9.4	1	10
				2	12
				3	14
125	15	61	9.7	1	46
				2	48
				3	50

§ 305.29 Vacuum heat treatment schedule.

T111-a-1. Place bay leaves in a vacuum chamber. Starting at 0 hour, gradually reduce to 0.133 Kpa vacuum at 8 hours. Maintain the vacuum until the end of the treatment. Gradually increase the temperature in the vacuum chamber from ambient temperature at 0 hour to 60 °C at 5 hours. After 5 hours, gradually lower the temperature to 30 °C at 22 hours. The length of the treatment is 22 hours.

[70 FR 36332, June 23, 2005]

§ 305.30 [Reserved]

Subpart—Irradiation Treatments

§ 305.31 Irradiation treatment of imported regulated articles for certain plant pests.

(a) *Approved doses*. Irradiation at the following doses for the specified plant pests, carried out in accordance with the provisions of this section, is approved as a treatment for all regulated articles (*i.e.*, fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, and foliage):

IRRADIATION FOR CERTAIN PLANT PESTS IN IMPORTED REGULATED ARTICLES¹

Scientific name	Common name	Dose (gray)
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Mexican fruit fly	70
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	West Indian fruit fly	70
<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>	Sapote fruit fly	100
<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>	Caribbean fruit fly	70
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	Coconut scale	150
<i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>	Jarvis fruit fly	100
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly	100
<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>	False red spider mite	300
<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>	Plum curculio	92
<i>Copitarsia decolora</i>	(No common name)	100
<i>Crotophlea ombrodella</i>	Litchi fruit moth	250
<i>Cryptophlebia illepidia</i>	Koa seedworm	250
<i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i>	Sweetpotato weevil	150
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Codling moth	200
<i>Eusepeus postfasciatus</i>	West Indian sweetpotato weevil	150
<i>Grapholita molesta</i>	Oriental fruit moth	200
<i>Omphisca anastomosalis</i>	Sweetpotato vine borer	150
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	White peach scale	150
<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>	Apple maggot	60
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (Fabricus)	Mango seed weevil	300
Fruit flies of the family <i>Tephritidae</i> not listed above .....	.....	150
Plant pests of the class <i>Insecta</i> not listed above, except pupae and adults of the order <i>Lepidoptera</i> .....	.....	400

¹ There is a possibility that some cut flowers could be damaged by such irradiation. See paragraph (n) of this section.

(b) *Location of facilities.* Where certified irradiation facilities are available, an approved irradiation treatment may be conducted for any articles either prior to shipment to the United States or in the United States. Irradiation facilities certified under this section may be located in any State on the mainland United States except Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia,¹ Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi,¹ Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina,¹ South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Prior to treatment, the articles to be irradiated may not move into or through any

of the States listed in this paragraph, except that movement is allowed through Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas, as an authorized stop for air cargo, or as a transloading location for shipments that arrive by air but that are subsequently transloaded into trucks for overland movement from Dallas/Fort Worth into an authorized State by the shortest route.

(c) *Compliance agreement with importers and facility operators for irradiation in the United States.* If irradiation is conducted in the United States, both the importer and the operator of the irradiation facility must sign compliance agreements with the Administrator. In the facility compliance agreement, the facility operator must agree to comply with any additional requirements found necessary by the Administrator to prevent the escape, prior to irradiation, of any fruit flies that may be associated with the articles to be irradiated. In the importer compliance agreement, the importer must agree to comply with any additional requirements found necessary by the Administrator to ensure the shipment is not diverted to a destination other than an approved treatment facility and to prevent escape of plant pests from the articles to be irradiated during their transit from the port of

¹Irradiation facilities may be located at the maritime ports of Gulfport, MS, or Wilmington, NC, or the airport of Atlanta, GA, if the following special conditions are met: The articles to be irradiated must be imported packaged in accordance with paragraph (g)(2)(i)(A) of this section; the irradiation facility and APHIS must agree in advance on the route by which shipments are allowed to move between the vessel on which they arrive and the irradiation facility; untreated articles may not be removed from their packaging prior to treatment under any circumstances; blacklight or sticky paper must be used within the irradiation facility, and other trapping methods, including Jackson/methyl eugenol and McPhail traps, must be used within the 4 square miles surrounding the facility; and the facility must have contingency plans, approved by APHIS, for safely destroying or disposing of fruit.

first arrival to the irradiation facility in the United States.

(d) *Compliance agreement with irradiation facilities outside the United States.* If irradiation is conducted outside the United States, the operator of the irradiation facility must sign a compliance agreement with the Administrator and the plant protection service of the country in which the facility is located. In this agreement, the facility operator must agree to comply with the requirements of this section, and the plant protection service of the country in which the facility is located must agree to monitor that compliance and to inform the Administrator of any noncompliance.

(e) *Certified facility.* The irradiation treatment facility must be certified by the Administrator. Recertification is required in the event of an increase or decrease in the amount of radioisotope, a major modification to equipment that affects the delivered dose, or a change in the owner or managing entity of the facility. Recertification also may be required in cases where a significant variance in dose delivery has been measured by the dosimetry system. In order to be certified, a facility must:

(1) Be capable of administering the minimum absorbed ionizing radiation doses specified in paragraph (a) of this section to the articles;²

(2) Be constructed so as to provide physically separate locations for treated and untreated articles, except that articles traveling by conveyor directly into the irradiation chamber may pass through an area that would otherwise be separated. The locations must be separated by a permanent physical barrier such as a wall or chain link fence 6 or more feet high to prevent transfer of cartons, or some other means approved during certification to prevent reinfestation of articles and spread of pests;

(3) If the facility is located in the United States, the facility will only be certified if the Administrator determines that regulated articles will be

safely transported to the facility from the port of arrival without significant risk that plant pests will escape in transit or while the regulated articles are at the facility.

(f) *Monitoring and interagency agreements.* Treatment must be monitored by an inspector. This monitoring will include inspection of treatment records and unannounced inspections of the facility by an inspector, and may include inspection of articles prior to or after irradiation. Facilities that carry out irradiation operations must notify the Director of Preclearance, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236, of scheduled operations at least 30 days before operations commence, except where otherwise provided in the facility preclearance work plan. To ensure the appropriate level of monitoring, before articles may be imported in accordance with this section, the following agreements must be signed:

(1) *Irradiation treatment framework equivalency work plan.* The plant protection service of a country from which articles are to be imported into the United States in accordance with this section must sign a framework equivalency work plan with APHIS. In this plan, both the foreign plant protection service and APHIS will specify the following items for their respective countries:

(i) Citations for any requirements that apply to the importation of irradiated articles;

(ii) The type and amount of inspection, monitoring, or other activities that will be required in connection with allowing the importation of irradiated articles into that country; and

(iii) Any other conditions that must be met to allow the importation of irradiated articles into that country.

(2) *Facility preclearance work plan.* Prior to commencing importation into the United States of articles treated at a foreign irradiation facility, APHIS and the plant protection service of the country from which articles are to be imported must jointly develop a preclearance work-plan that details the activities that APHIS and the foreign plant protection service will carry out in connection with each irradiation

²The maximum absorbed ionizing radiation dose and the irradiation of food is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration under 21 CFR part 179.

facility to verify the facility's compliance with the requirements of this section. Typical activities to be described in this work plan may include frequency of visits to the facility by APHIS and foreign plant protection inspectors, methods for reviewing facility records, and methods for verifying that facilities are in compliance with the requirements for separation of articles, packaging, labeling, and other requirements of this section. This facility preclearance work plan will be reviewed and renewed by APHIS and the foreign plant protection service on an annual basis.

(3) *Trust fund agreement.* Irradiated articles may be imported into the United States in accordance with this section only if the plant protection service of the country in which the irradiation facility is located has entered into a trust fund agreement with APHIS. That agreement requires the plant protection service to pay, in advance of each shipping season, all costs that APHIS estimates it will incur in providing inspection and treatment monitoring services at the irradiation facility during that shipping season. Those costs include administrative expenses and all salaries (including 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 will describe the general nature and scope of APHIS services provided at irradiation facilities covered by the agreement, such as whether APHIS inspectors will monitor operations continuously or intermittently, and will generally describe the extent of inspections APHIS will perform on articles prior to and after irradiation. The agreement requires the plant protection service to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of those costs, as estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the plant protection service to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before any more articles irradiated in that country may be imported into the United

States. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the plant protection service or held on account until needed, at the option of the plant protection service.

(g) *Packaging.* Articles that are irradiated in accordance with this section must be packaged in cartons in the following manner:

(1) All articles treated with irradiation must be shipped in the same cartons in which they are treated. Irradiated articles may not be packaged for shipment in a carton with nonirradiated articles.

(2) For all articles to be irradiated upon arrival in the United States, the articles must be packed in cartons that have no openings that will allow the entry of fruit flies and that are sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. They may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of fruit flies and prevents oviposition by fruit flies into the fruit in the carton.

(3) For all articles irradiated prior to arrival in the United States:

(i) The articles to be irradiated must be packaged either:

(A) In insect-proof cartons that have no openings that will allow the entry of fruit flies. The cartons must be sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. The cartons may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of fruit flies and prevents oviposition by fruit flies into the articles in the carton³; or

(B) In noninsect-proof cartons that are stored immediately after irradiation in a room completely enclosed by walls or screening that completely precludes access by fruit flies. If stored in noninsect-proof cartons in a room that precludes access by fruit flies, prior to leaving the room each pallet of cartons must be completely enclosed in polyethylene, shrink-wrap, or another solid

³If there is a question as to the adequacy of a carton, send a request for approval of the carton, together with a sample carton, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 400, Raleigh, NC 27606.

or netting covering that completely precludes access to the cartons by fruit flies.

(ii) To preserve the identity of treated lots, each pallet-load of cartons containing the articles must be wrapped before leaving the irradiation facility in one of the following ways:

(A) With polyethylene shrink wrap;

(B) With net wrapping; or

(C) With strapping so that each carton on an outside row of the pallet load is constrained by a metal or plastic strap.

(iii) Packaging must be labeled with treatment lot numbers, packing and treatment facility identification and location, and dates of packing and treatment. Pallets that remain intact as one unit until entry into the United States may have one such label per pallet. Pallets that are broken apart into smaller units prior to or during entry into the United States must have the required label information on each individual carton.

(h) *Containers or vans.* Containers or vans that will transport treated commodities must be free of pests prior to loading the treated commodities.

(i) *Phytosanitary certificate.* For each shipment treated in an irradiation facility outside the United States, a phytosanitary certificate, with the treatment section completed and issued by the national plant protection organization, must accompany the shipment.

(j) *Dosimetry systems at the irradiation facility.* (1) Dosimetry mapping must indicate the doses needed to ensure that all the commodity will receive the minimum dose prescribed.

(2) Absorbed dose must be measured using an accurate dosimetry system that ensures that the absorbed dose meets or exceeds the absorbed dose required by paragraph (a) of this section (150, 210, 225, 250, or 300 gray, depending on the target species of fruit fly or seed weevil).

(3) When designing the facility's dosimetry system and procedures for its operation, the facility operator must address guidance and principles from American Society for Testing and Ma-

terials (ASTM) standards⁴ or an equivalent standard recognized by the Administrator.

(k) *Records.* An irradiation processor must maintain records of each treated lot for 1 year following the treatment date and must make these records available for inspection by an inspector during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays). These records must include the lot identification, scheduled process, evidence of compliance with the scheduled process, ionizing energy source, source calibration, dosimetry, dose distribution in the product, and the date of irradiation.

(1) *Request for certification and inspection of facility.* Persons requesting certification of an irradiation treatment facility must submit the request for approval in writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 400, Raleigh, NC 27606. The initial request must identify the owner, location, and radiation source of the facility, and the applicant must supply additional information about the facility construction, treatment protocols, and operations upon request by APHIS if APHIS requires additional information to evaluate the request. Before the Administrator determines whether an irradiation facility is eligible for certification, an inspector will make a personal inspection of the facility to determine whether it complies with the standards of this section.

(m) *Denial and withdrawal of certification.* (1) The Administrator will withdraw the certification of any irradiation treatment facility upon written request from the irradiation processor.

(2) The Administrator will deny or withdraw certification of an irradiation treatment facility when any provision of this section is not met. Before withdrawing or denying certification,

⁴Designation ISO/ASTM 51261-2002(E), "Standard Guide for Selection and Calibration of Dosimetry Systems for Radiation Processing," American Society for Testing and Materials, *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*.

the Administrator will inform the irradiation processor in writing of the reasons for the proposed action and provide the irradiation processor with an opportunity to respond. The Administrator will give the irradiation processor an opportunity for a hearing regarding any dispute of a material fact, in accordance with rules of practice that will be adopted for the proceeding. However, the Administrator will suspend certification pending final determination in the proceeding if he or she determines that suspension is necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous insect. The suspension will be effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier, to the irradiation processor. In the event of oral notification, written confirmation will be given to the irradiation processor within 10 days of the oral notification. The suspension will continue in effect pending completion of the proceeding and any judicial review of the proceeding.

(n) *Department not responsible for damage.* This treatment is approved to assure quarantine security against the listed plant pests. From the literature available, the articles authorized for treatment under this section are believed tolerant to the treatment; however, the facility operator and shipper are responsible for determination of tolerance. The Department of Agriculture and its inspectors assume no responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from any treatment prescribed or monitored. Additionally, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible for ensuring that irradiation facilities are constructed and operated in a safe manner. Further, the Food and Drug Administration is responsible for ensuring that irradiated foods are safe and wholesome for human consumption.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0155)

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 4460, Jan. 27, 2006; 72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007; 73 FR 24854, May 6, 2008]

§ 305.32 Irradiation treatment of regulated fruit to be moved interstate from areas quarantined for fruit flies.

Irradiation, carried out in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, is approved as a treatment for any berry, fruit, nut, or vegetable listed as a regulated article in §301.32–2(a) of this chapter.

(a) *Approved facility.* The irradiation treatment facility and treatment protocol must be approved by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. In order to be approved, a facility must:

(1) Be capable of administering the approved dose for the fruit fly of concern listed in §305.31(a) to the regulated articles;⁵

(2) Be constructed so as to provide physically separate locations for treated and untreated regulated articles, except that articles traveling by conveyor directly into the irradiation chamber may pass through an area that would otherwise be separated. The locations must be separated by a permanent physical barrier such as a wall or chain link fence 6 or more feet high to prevent transfer of cartons;

(3) Complete a compliance agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service as provided in §301.32–6 of this chapter; and

(4) Be certified by Plant Protection and Quarantine for initial use and annually for subsequent use. Recertification is required in the event that an increase or decrease in radioisotope or a major modification to equipment that affects the delivered dose. Recertification may be required in cases where a significant variance in dose delivery is indicated.

(b) *Treatment monitoring.* Treatment must be carried out under the monitoring of an inspector. This monitoring must include inspection of treatment records and unannounced inspection visits to the facility by an inspector. Facilities that carry out continual irradiation operations must notify an inspector at least 24 hours before the date of operations. Facilities that carry out periodic irradiation operations must notify an inspector of

⁵ See footnote 2 of this subpart.

scheduled operations at least 24 hours before scheduled operations.⁶

(c) *Packaging.* Fruits and vegetables that are treated within a quarantined area must be packaged in the following manner:

(1) The cartons must have no openings that will allow the entry of fruit flies and must be sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. They may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of fruit flies and prevents oviposition by fruit flies into the fruit in the carton.⁷

(2) The pallet-load of cartons must be wrapped before it leaves the irradiation facility in one of the following ways:

(i) With polyethylene sheet wrap;

(ii) With net wrapping; or

(iii) With strapping so that each carton on an outside row of the pallet load is constrained by a metal or plastic strap.

(3) Packaging must be labeled with treatment lot numbers, packing and treatment facility identification and location, and dates of packing and treatment.

(d) *Dosage.* The fruits and vegetables must receive the approved dose for the fruit fly of concern listed in § 305.31(a).⁸

(e) *Dosimetry systems.* (1) Dosimetry mapping must indicate the dose needed to ensure the fruit will receive the minimum dose prescribed.

(2) Absorbed dose must be measured using an accurate dosimetry system that ensures that the absorbed dose meets or exceeds the approved dose for the fruit fly of concern listed in § 305.31(a).

(3) When designing the facility's dosimetry system and procedures for its operation, the facility operator must address guidance and principles from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards or an equivalent standard recognized by the Administrator.⁹

(f) *Records.* Records or invoices for each treated lot must be made avail-

able for inspection by an inspector during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays). An irradiation processor must maintain records as specified in this section for a period of time that exceeds the shelf life of the irradiated food product by 1 year, and must make these records available for inspection by an inspector. These records must include the lot identification, scheduled process, evidence of compliance with the scheduled process, ionizing energy source, source calibration, dosimetry, dose distribution in the product, and the date of irradiation.

(g) *Request for approval and inspection of facility.* Persons requesting approval of an irradiation treatment facility and treatment protocol must submit the request for approval in writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 400, Raleigh, NC 27606. Before the Administrator determines whether an irradiation facility is eligible for approval, an inspector will make a personal inspection of the facility to determine whether it complies with the standards of paragraph (a) of this section.

(h) *Denial and withdrawal of approval.* (1) The Administrator will withdraw the approval of any irradiation treatment facility when the irradiation processor requests in writing the withdrawal of approval.

(2) The Administrator will deny or withdraw approval of an irradiation treatment facility when any provision of this section is not met. Before withdrawing or denying approval, the Administrator will inform the irradiation processor in writing of the reasons for the proposed action and provide the irradiation processor with an opportunity to respond. The Administrator will give the irradiation processor an opportunity for a hearing regarding any dispute of a material fact, in accordance with rules of practice that will be adopted for the proceeding. However, the Administrator will suspend approval pending final determination in the proceeding, if he or she determines that suspension is necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous

⁶Inspectors are assigned to local offices of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, which are listed in telephone directories.

⁷See footnote 3 of this subpart.

⁸See footnote 2 of this subpart.

⁹See footnote 4 of this subpart.

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insect infestation. The suspension will be effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier, to the irradiation processor. In the event of oral notification, written confirmation will be given to the irradiation processor within 10 days of the oral notification. The suspension will continue in effect pending completion of the proceeding and any judicial review of the proceeding.

(i) *Department not responsible for damage.* This treatment is approved to assure quarantine security against fruit flies. From the literature available, the fruits and vegetables authorized for treatment under this section are believed tolerant to the treatment; however, the facility operator and shipper are responsible for determination of tolerance. The Department of Agriculture and its inspectors assume no responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from any treatment prescribed or supervised. Additionally, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible for ensuring that irradiation facilities are constructed and operated in a safe manner. Further, the Food and Drug Administration is responsible for ensuring that irradiated foods are safe and wholesome for human consumption.

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[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 4461, Jan. 27, 2006; 73 FR 24854, May 6, 2008; 73 FR 32439, June 9, 2008]

§ 305.33 [Reserved]

§ 305.34 Irradiation treatment of certain regulated articles from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(a) *Approved irradiation treatment.* (1) *Commodity-specific doses.* Irradiation, carried out in accordance with the provisions of this section, is approved as a treatment for the following fruits and vegetables from Hawaii at the specified dose levels:

IRRADIATION FOR PLANT PESTS IN HAWAIIAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Commodity	Dose (gray)
Abiu	150
Atemoya	150
Breadfruit ^{1 2}	400 or 150

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IRRADIATION FOR PLANT PESTS IN HAWAIIAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Continued

Commodity	Dose (gray)
Capsicum spp. (peppers)	150
Carambola	150
Cowpea pods (and its relatives) ¹	400
Cucurbita spp. (squash)	150
Dragon fruit ^{1 2}	400 or 150
Eggplant	150
Jackfruit ^{1 2}	400 or 150
Litchi ¹	150
Longan	150
Mango	300
Mangosteen ^{1 2}	400 or 150
Melon ^{1 2}	400 or 150
Moringa pods ^{1 2}	400 or 150
Papaya	150
Pineapple	150
Rambutan	150
Sapodilla	150
Sweetpotato ¹	400 or 150
Tomato	150

¹ Breadfruit, cowpea pods, dragon fruit, jackfruit, litchi, mangosteen, melon, moringa pods, and sweetpotato are also subject to the additional inspection and treatment requirements in paragraph (b)(7) of this section.

² Breadfruit, dragon fruit, jackfruit, mangosteen, melon, and moringa pods moving to the continental United States for treatment under limited permit in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(7)(ii) of this section must be treated with the 400 gray dose.

(2) *Pest-specific doses.* Any articles from Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands, as well as any articles from Hawaii not listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, that are required by part 318 of this chapter to be treated or subjected to inspection to control one or more of the plant pests listed in § 305.31(a) may instead be treated with irradiation. Articles treated with irradiation for plant pests listed in § 305.31(a) must be irradiated at the doses listed in § 305.31(a), and the irradiation treatment must be conducted in accordance with the other requirements of this section.

(b) *Conditions of movement.* Articles from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands may be authorized for movement in accordance with this section only if the following conditions are met:

(1) *Location.* The irradiation treatment must be carried out at an approved facility in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands or on the mainland United States. Articles authorized under this section for treatment on the mainland may be treated in any State on the mainland United States except Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New

Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia. Prior to treatment, the articles may not move into or through Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia, except that movement is allowed through Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas, as an authorized stop for air cargo, or as a transloading location for shipments that arrive by air but that are subsequently transloaded into trucks for overland movement from Dallas/Fort Worth into an authorized State by the shortest route.

(2) *Approved facility.* The irradiation treatment facility and treatment protocol must be approved by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. In order to be approved, a facility must:

(i) Be capable of administering the minimum absorbed ionizing radiation doses specified in paragraph (a) of this section to the articles;¹⁰

(ii) Be constructed so as to provide physically separate locations for treated and untreated articles, except articles traveling by conveyor directly into the irradiation chamber may pass through an area that would otherwise be separated. The locations must be separated by a permanent physical barrier such as a wall or chain link fence six or more feet high to prevent transfer of cartons. Untreated articles shipped to the mainland United States from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands in accordance with this section may not be packaged for shipment in a carton with treated articles;

(iii) Complete a compliance agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service as provided in §318.13-3(d) of this chapter; and

(iv) Be certified by Plant Protection and Quarantine for initial use and annually for subsequent use. Recertification is required in the event that an increase or decrease in radioisotope or a major modification to equipment that affects the delivered dose. Recertification may be required in cases where a significant variance in dose delivery is indicated.

(3) *Treatment monitoring.* Treatment must be carried out under the monitoring of an inspector. This monitoring must include inspection of treatment records and unannounced inspectional visits to the facility by an inspector. Facilities that carry out continual irradiation operations must notify an inspector at least 24 hours before the date of operations. Facilities that carry out periodic irradiation operations must notify an inspector of scheduled operations at least 24 hours before scheduled operations.¹¹

(4) *Packaging.* (i) Articles that are treated in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands must be packaged in the following manner:

(A) The cartons must have no openings that will allow the entry of fruit flies and must be sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. They may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of fruit flies and prevents oviposition by fruit flies into the fruit in the carton.¹²

(B) The pallet-load of cartons must be wrapped before it leaves the irradiation facility in one of the following ways:

(1) With polyethylene sheet wrap;

(2) With net wrapping; or

(3) With strapping so that each carton on an outside row of the pallet load is constrained by a metal or plastic strap.

(C) Packaging must be labeled with treatment lot numbers, packing and treatment facility identification and location, and dates of packing and treatment.

(ii) Cartons of untreated articles that are moving to the mainland United States for treatment must be shipped in shipping containers sealed prior to interstate movement with seals that will visually indicate if the shipping containers have been opened.

(iii) Litchi and longan from Hawaii may not be moved interstate into Florida. All cartons in which litchi or longan are packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution in FL."

¹⁰ See footnote 2 of this subpart.

¹¹ See footnote 6 of this subpart.

¹² See footnote 3 of this subpart.

(5) *Dosage.* The articles must receive the minimum absorbed ionizing radiation dose specified in paragraph (a) of this section.¹³

(6) *Dosimetry systems.* (i) Dosimetry must demonstrate that the absorbed dose, including areas of minimum and maximum dose, is mapped, controlled, and recorded.

(ii) Absorbed dose must be measured using a dosimeter that can accurately measure the absorbed doses specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(iii) When designing the facility's dosimetry system and procedures for its operation, the facility operator must address guidance and principles from American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards¹⁴ or an equivalent standard recognized by the Administrator.

(7)(i) *Certification on basis of treatment.* A certificate shall be issued by an inspector for the movement of articles from Hawaii that have been treated and handled in accordance with this section.

(A) To be certified for interstate movement under this section, litchi from Hawaii must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the litchi fruit moth (*Cryptophlebia spp.*) and other plant pests by an inspector before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii for fruit flies.

(B) To be certified for interstate movement under this section, sweetpotato from Hawaii must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*) and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*) by an inspector before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii. In addition, sweetpotato from Hawaii to be treated with irradiation at a dose of 150 Gy must be sampled, cut, and inspected in Hawaii and found to be free of the ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*) by an inspector before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii. Sampling, cutting, and inspection must be performed under conditions that will prevent any pests that may emerge from the sampled sweetpotatoes from infesting any other

sweetpotatoes intended for interstate movement in accordance with this section.

(C) To be certified for interstate movement under this section, breadfruit and jackfruit from Hawaii must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*), inornate scale (*Aonidiella inornata*), red wax scale (*Ceroplastes rubens*), green scale (*Coccus viridis*), gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), pink hibiscus mealybug (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*), spherical mealybug (*Nipaecoccus viridis*), citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*), melon thrips (*Thrips palmi*) and signs of thrip damage before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii at the 150 gray dose. Fruit receiving the 150 gray dose also must either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c as provided in §305.42(b) or originate from an orchard or growing area that was previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season and a pre-harvest inspection of the orchard or growing area found the fruit free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is not required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 gray dose. Regardless of irradiation dose, the fruit must be free of stems and leaves and must originate from an orchard that was previously treated with a fungicide appropriate for the fungus *Phytophthora tropicalis* during the growing season and the fruit must be inspected prior to harvest and found free of the fungus or, after irradiation treatment, must receive a post-harvest fungicidal dip appropriate for *Phytophthora tropicalis*.

(D) To be certified for interstate movement under this section, fresh pods of cowpea and its relatives from Hawaii must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the cassava red mite (*Oligonychus biharensis*) and adults and pupae of the order Lepidoptera before undergoing irradiation treatment. The pods must be free of stems and leaves.

(E) To be certified for interstate movement under this section, dragon fruit from Hawaii presented for inspection must have the sepals removed and must be inspected in Hawaii and found

¹³ See footnote 2 of this subpart.

¹⁴ See footnote 4 of this subpart.

free of gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), pink hibiscus mealybug (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*), and citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*) before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii at the 150 gray dose. Fruit receiving the 150 gray dose also must either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c as provided in §305.42(b) or originate from an orchard or growing area that was previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season and a pre-harvest inspection of the orchard or growing area found the fruit free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is not required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 gray dose. Regardless of irradiation dose, the fruit must be free of stems and leaves.

(F) To be certified for interstate movement under this section, mangosteen from Hawaii must have the sepals removed and must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*), pink hibiscus mealybug (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*), citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*), and *Thrips florum* before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii at the 150 gray dose. Fruit receiving the 150 gray dose also must either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c as provided in §305.42(b) or originate from an orchard or growing area that was previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season and a pre-harvest inspection of the orchard or growing area found the fruit free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is not required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 gray dose. Regardless of irradiation dose, the fruit must be free of stems and leaves.

(G) To be certified for interstate movement under this section, melon from Hawaii must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*) before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii at the 150 gray dose. Fruit receiving the 150 gray dose also must ei-

ther receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c as provided in §305.42(b) or originate from an orchard or growing area that was previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season and a pre-harvest inspection of the orchard or growing area found the fruit free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is not required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 gray dose. Regardless of irradiation dose, melons must be washed to remove dirt and must be free of stems and leaves.

(H) To be certified for interstate movement under this section, moringa pods from Hawaii must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of spiraling whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*), inornate scale (*Aonidiella inornata*), green scale (*Coccus viridis*), and citrus mealybug (*Pseudococcus cryptus*) before undergoing irradiation treatment in Hawaii at the 150 gray dose. Fruit receiving the 150 gray dose also must either receive a post-harvest dip in accordance with treatment schedule T102-c as provided in §305.42(b) or originate from an orchard or growing area that was previously treated with a broad-spectrum insecticide during the growing season and a pre-harvest inspection of the orchard or growing area found the fruit free of any surface pests as prescribed in a compliance agreement. Post-treatment inspection in Hawaii is not required if the fruit undergoes irradiation treatment at the 400 gray dose.

(ii) *Limited permit.* A limited permit shall be issued by an inspector for the interstate movement of untreated articles from Hawaii into the continental United States for treatment in accordance with this section.

(A) To be eligible for a limited permit under this section, untreated litchi from Hawaii must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the litchi fruit moth (*Cryptophlebia* spp.) and other plant pests by an inspector.

(B) To be eligible for a limited permit under this section, untreated sweetpotato from Hawaii must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus*

neobrevipes) and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*) by an inspector. In addition, sweetpotato from Hawaii to be treated with irradiation at a dose of 150 Gy must be sampled, cut, and inspected in Hawaii and found free of the ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*) by an inspector. Sampling, cutting, and inspection must be performed under conditions that will prevent any pests that may emerge from the sampled sweetpotatoes from infesting any other sweetpotatoes intended for interstate movement in accordance with this section.

(C) To be eligible for a limited permit under this section, breadfruit and jackfruit from Hawaii must be free of stems and leaves and must originate from an orchard that was previously treated with a fungicide appropriate for the fungus *Phytophthora tropicalis* during the growing season and the fruit must be inspected prior to harvest and found free of the fungus or, after irradiation treatment, must receive a post-harvest fungicidal dip appropriate for *Phytophthora tropicalis*.

(D) To be eligible for a limited permit under this section, fresh pods of cowpea and its relatives from Hawaii must be free of stems and leaves and must be inspected in Hawaii and found free of the cassava red mite (*Oligonychus biharensis*) and adults and pupae of the order Lepidoptera.

(8) *Records.* Records or invoices for each treated lot must be made available for inspection by an inspector during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays). An irradiation processor must maintain records as specified in this section for a period of time that exceeds the shelf life of the irradiated food product by 1 year, and must make these records available for inspection by an inspector. These records must include the lot identification, scheduled process, evidence of compliance with the scheduled process, ionizing energy source, source calibration, dosimetry, dose distribution in the product, and the date of irradiation.

(c) *Request for approval and inspection of facility.* Persons requesting approval of an irradiation treatment facility and treatment protocol must submit the

request for approval in writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 400, Raleigh, NC 27606. Before the Administrator determines whether an irradiation facility is eligible for approval, an inspector will make a personal inspection of the facility to determine whether it complies with the standards of paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(d) *Denial and withdrawal of approval.*

(1) The Administrator will withdraw the approval of any irradiation treatment facility when the irradiation processor requests in writing the withdrawal of approval.

(2) The Administrator will deny or withdraw approval of an irradiation treatment facility when any provision of this section is not met. Before withdrawing or denying approval, the Administrator will inform the irradiation processor in writing of the reasons for the proposed action and provide the irradiation processor with an opportunity to respond. The Administrator will give the irradiation processor an opportunity for a hearing regarding any dispute of a material fact, in accordance with rules of practice that will be adopted for the proceeding. However, the Administrator will suspend approval pending final determination in the proceeding, if he or she determines that suspension is necessary to prevent the spread of any dangerous insect infestation. The suspension will be effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier, to the irradiation processor. In the event of oral notification, written confirmation will be given to the irradiation processor within 10 days of the oral notification. The suspension will continue in effect pending completion of the proceeding and any judicial review of the proceeding.

(e) *Department not responsible for damage.* This treatment is approved to assure quarantine security against the Trifly complex and other plant pests. From the literature available, the articles authorized for treatment under this section are believed tolerant to the treatment; however, the facility operator and shipper are responsible

for determination of tolerance. The Department of Agriculture and its inspectors assume no responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from any treatment prescribed or supervised. Additionally, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible for ensuring that irradiation facilities are constructed and operated in a safe manner. Further, the Food and Drug Administration is responsible for ensuring that irradiated foods are safe and wholesome for human consumption.

(Approved by the Officer of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0198, 0579-0281, and 0579-0331)

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 4461, Jan. 27, 2006; 72 FR 8088, Feb. 23, 2007; 73 FR 24854, May 6, 2008; 73 FR 32439, June 9, 2008; 74 FR 2775, Jan. 16, 2009]

§§ 305.35–305.39 [Reserved]

Subpart—Treatments for Garbage

§ 305.40 Garbage treatment schedules for insect pests and pathogens.

(a) *T415-a, heat treatment.* Incinerate to ash. Caterers under compliance agreement using an incinerator for garbage must comply with the following conditions:

(1) Incinerator must be capable of reducing garbage to ash.

(2) Incinerator must be maintained adequately to ensure operation.

(b) *T415-b, dry heat or steam.* The garbage must be heated to an internal temperature of 212 °F for 30 minutes followed by burial in a landfill.

(1) The sterilizer used to perform the treatment must be capable of heating garbage to an internal temperature of 212 °F and maintaining it at that temperature for a minimum of 30 minutes.

(2) The sterilization cycle must be re-evaluated and adjusted twice a year using thermocouple to recalibrate the temperature recording device. Adjusting the sterilization cycle semiannually will ensure that all garbage processed is heated to a minimum internal temperature of 212 °F for at least 30 minutes and that the temperature recording device accurately reflects the internal temperature of the sterilizer.

(3) The caterer administering the treatment under a compliance agree-

ment must comply with the following conditions:

(i) The operator must date and initial time/temperature records for each batch of garbage sterilized. The supervisor must review and sign each time/temperature record. The facility must retain records for 6 months for review by APHIS.

(ii) The drain in the bottom of the sterilizer must be cleaned between each cycle to ensure proper heat circulation.

(4) All reevaluations and adjustments must be observed by APHIS.

(c) *T415-c, grinding and discharge into a sewage system.* The sewage system must be approved by the Administrator upon his/her determination that the system is designed and operated in such a way as to preclude the discharge of sewage effluents onto land surface or into lagoons or other stationary waters and otherwise is adequate to prevent the spread of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases.

§ 305.41 [Reserved]

Subpart—Miscellaneous Treatments

§ 305.42 Miscellaneous treatment schedules.

(a) *T102-b, T102-b-1, T102-b-2, soapy water and wax.* (1) The fruit must be immersed in a soapy water bath of one part soap solution (such as Deterfrut) to 3,000 parts water for 20 seconds.

(2) The soapy bath must be followed with a pressure shower rinse to remove all excess soap.

(3) The fruit must be immersed for 20 seconds in an undiluted wax coating (such as Johnson's Wax Primafresh 31 Kosher fruit coating). The wax coating must cover the entire surface of the fruit.

(b) *T102-c, warm, soapy water and brushing for durian and other large fruits such as breadfruit.* (1) Detergent (such as Deterfrut) must be added to warm water (110–120 °F) at the rate of one part detergent or soap to 3,000 parts water.

(2) The fruit must be immersed for at least 1 minute in the warm detergent water.

(3) The fruit must be scrubbed with a brush with stiff bristles to remove any insects.

(4) The fruit must be rinsed with a pressure shower to rinse the fruit free of residue (detergent and dead insects).

(5) An inspector will inspect each brushed and cleaned fruit. If any insects remain, the fruit must be re-treated or destroyed.

(c) *Three alternative treatments for plant material not tolerant to fumigation.* Treatments are based on the character of the plant material and the type of pests that may be found.

(1) T201-p-1: For plant pests, except scale insects, hand removal of pests or infested parts of plants followed by a detailed inspection to ensure plants are pest free may be employed;

(2) See hand removal plus malathion-carbaryl chemical dip T201-p-2 (§305.10(d)) for alternative treatment; or

(3) T201-p-3: Following the hand removal of the visible plant pests or infested plant parts, the plant material must be treated with hot water at 112 °F for 20 minutes. This treatment is not effective against mature scale insects.

PART 318—STATE OF HAWAII AND TERRITORIES QUARANTINE NOTICES

Subpart—Regulated Articles From Hawaii and the Territories

Sec.

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Subpart—Sand, Soil, or Earth, with Plants From Territories and Districts

318.60 Notice of quarantine.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 24 FR 10777, Dec. 29, 1959, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Regulated Articles From Hawaii and the Territories

SOURCE: 74 FR 2775, Jan 16, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

§318.13-1 Notice of quarantine.

(a) Under the authority of section 412 of the Plant Protection Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may prohibit or restrict the movement in interstate commerce of any plant or plant product if the Secretary determines that

the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States or the dissemination within the United States of a plant pest or noxious weed.

(b) The Secretary has determined that it is necessary to prohibit the interstate movement of cut flowers and fruits and vegetables and plants and portions of plants from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands except as provided in this subpart or as provided in “Subpart—Territorial Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products and “Subpart—Sand, Soil, or Earth, with Plants from Territories and Districts”” in this part.

[74 FR 2775, Jan 16, 2009, as amended at 74 FR 15641, Apr. 7, 2009]

§ 318.13-2 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other employee of APHIS to whom authority has been delegated to act in the Administrator’s stead.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Approved growing media. Agar or other translucent tissue culture media, buckwheat hulls, clean ocean sand, excelsior, exfoliated vermiculite, ground cork, ground peat, ground rubber, paper, polymer stabilized cellulose, quarry gravel, sawdust, wood shavings, cork shavings, sphagnum moss, tree fern slab (approved only for orchids), and vegetable fiber (free of pulp) including coconut and osmunda, but excluding cotton and sugarcane.

Certification (certified). A type of authorization, issued by an inspector, evidencing freedom from infestation, to allow the movement of certain regulated articles in accordance with the regulations in this subpart. “Certified” shall be construed accordingly.

Commercial consignment. A lot of fruits or vegetables that an inspector identifies as having been produced for sale or distribution in mass markets. Such identification will be based on a variety of indicators, including, but

not limited to: Quantity of produce, type of packaging, identification of grower and packinghouse on the packaging, and documents consigning the fruits or vegetables to a wholesaler or retailer.

Compliance agreement. Any agreement to comply with stipulated conditions as prescribed under § 318.13-3 or § 318.13-4 or § 305.34 of this chapter, executed by any person to facilitate the interstate movement of regulated articles under this subpart.

Consignment. A quantity of plants, plant products, and/or other articles, including fruits or vegetables, being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single certificate or limited permit (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots).

Continental United States. The 48 contiguous States, Alaska, and the District of Columbia.

Cut flower. Any cut blooms, fresh foliage, and dried decorative plant material customarily used in the florist trade and not for planting; and being the severed portion of a plant, including the inflorescence, and any parts of the plant attached thereto, in a fresh state.

Disinfection (disinfect and disinfected). The application to parts or all of a ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft of a treatment that may be designated by the inspector as effective against such plant pests as may be present. (“Disinfect” and “disinfected” shall be construed accordingly.)

Fruits and vegetables. A commodity class for fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing and not planting.

Inspector. A State agricultural inspector or any individual authorized by the Administrator of APHIS or the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce the regulations in this subpart.

Interstate. From one State into or through any other State; or within the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

Limited permit. A document issued by an inspector or a person operating

under a compliance agreement for the interstate movement of regulated articles to a specified destination for:

(1) Consumption, limited utilization or processing, or treatment; or

(2) Movement into or through the continental United States in conformity with a transit permit.

Lot. A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition and origin, forming all or part of a consignment.

Means of conveyance. A ship, truck, aircraft, or railcar.

Moved (move and movement). Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, directly or indirectly, from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands into or through the continental United States or any other State or territory of the United States (or from or into or through other places as specified in this subpart). “Move” and “movement” shall be construed accordingly.

Packing materials. Any plant or plant product, soil, or other substance associated with or accompanying any commodity or consignment to serve for filling, wrapping, ties, lining, mats, moisture retention, protection, or any other auxiliary purpose. The word “packing,” as used in the expression “packing materials,” includes the presence of such materials within, in contact with, or accompanying a consignment.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, association, joint venture, or other legal entity.

Plant debris. Detached leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from approved parts of clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

Plant pests. Any living stage of any of the following that can directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in any plant or plant product: A protozoan, nonhuman animal, parasitic plant, bacterium, fungus, virus or viroid, infectious agent or other pathogen, or any article similar to or allied with any of those articles.

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ). The Plant Protection and Quarantine program of APHIS.

Regulated articles. Fruits or vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state; cut flowers; seeds; and plants or plant products for nonpropagative or propagative use.

Sealed (sealable) container. A completely enclosed container designed for the storage and/or transportation of commercial air, sea, rail, or truck cargo, and constructed of metal or fiberglass, or other similarly sturdy and impenetrable material, providing an enclosure accessed through doors that are closed and secured with a lock or seal. Sealed (sealable) containers used for sea consignments are distinct and separable from the means of conveyance carrying them when arriving in and in transit through the continental United States. Sealed (sealable) containers used for air consignments are distinct and separable from the means of conveyance carrying them before any transloading in the continental United States. Sealed (sealable) containers used for air consignments after transloading in the continental United States or for overland consignments in the continental United States may either be distinct and separable from the means of conveyance carrying them, or be the means of conveyance itself.

Soil. The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic material and soluble salts.

State. Any of the several States of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

Transit permit. A written authorization issued by the Administrator for the movement of fruits and vegetables en route to a foreign destination that are otherwise prohibited movement by this subpart into the continental United States. Transit permits authorize one or more consignments over a designated period of time.

Transloading. The transfer of cargo from one sealable container to another,

from one means of conveyance to another, or from a sealable container directly into a means of conveyance.

United States. All of the States.

§ 318.13-3 General requirements for all regulated articles.

All regulated articles that are allowed movement under this subpart must be moved in accordance with the following requirements, except as specifically provided otherwise in this subpart.

(a) *Freedom from plant debris.* All regulated articles moved under this subpart must be free from plant debris.

(b) *Certification.* Certification may be issued for the movement of regulated articles under the following conditions:

(1) *Certification on basis of inspection or nature of lot involved.* Regulated articles may be certified when they have been inspected by an inspector and found apparently free from infestation and infection, or without such inspection when the inspector determines that the lot for consignment is of such a nature that no danger of infestation or infection is involved.

(i) Persons intending to move any articles that may be certified must contact the local Plant Protection and Quarantine office as far as possible in advance of the contemplated date of shipment in order to request an inspection.

(ii) Persons intending to move any articles that may be certified must prepare, handle, and safeguard such articles from infestation or reinfestation, and assemble them at such points as the inspector may designate, placing them so that inspection may be readily made.

(2) *Certification on basis of treatment.*

(i) Regulated articles for which treatments are approved in part 305 of this chapter may be certified if such treatments have been applied in accordance with part 305 of this chapter and if the articles were handled after such treatment in accordance with a compliance agreement executed by the applicant for certification or under the supervision of an inspector.

(ii) Regulated articles certified after treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter that are taken aboard any ship, vessel, other surface craft, or

aircraft must be segregated and protected in a manner as required by the inspector.

(c) *Limited permits.* (1) Limited permits¹ may be issued by an inspector for the movement of certain noncertified regulated articles to restricted destinations.

(2) Limited permits may be issued by an inspector for the movement of regulated articles that would otherwise be prohibited movement under this subpart, if the articles are to be moved in accordance with § 318.13-6.

(3) Except when the regulations specify that an inspector must issue the limited permit, limited permits may be issued by a person operating under a compliance agreement.

(d) *Compliance agreements.* As a condition for the movement of regulated articles for which a compliance agreement is required, the person entering the compliance agreement must agree to the following:

(1) That he or she will use any permit or certification issued to him or her in accordance with the provisions in the permit, the requirements in this subpart, and the compliance agreement;

(2) That he or she will maintain at his or her establishment such safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and infection and comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling (including post-treatment handling), and interstate movement of regulated articles and the cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance and containers used in such movement of the articles, as may be required by the inspector in each specific case to prevent the spread of infestation or infection; and

(3) That he or she will allow inspectors to inspect the establishment and its operations.

(e) *Attachment of limited permit or verification of certification.* Except as otherwise provided for certain air cargo and containerized cargo on ships moved in accordance with § 318.13-10, each box, bale, crate, or other container of regulated articles moved under certification or limited permit

¹Limited permits can be obtained from each State or territory's local Plant Protection and Quarantine office.

shall have the limited permit attached to the outside of the container or bear a U.S. Department of Agriculture stamp or inspection sticker verifying that the consignment has been certified in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section: *Provided*, That if a limited permit or certification is issued for a consignment of more than one container or for bulk products, certification shall be stamped on or the limited permit shall be attached to the accompanying waybill, manifest, or bill of lading.

(f) *Withdrawal of certification, transit permits, limited permits, or compliance agreements.* Any certification, transit permit, limited permit, or compliance agreement which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by an inspector orally or in writing, if such inspector determines that the holder thereof has not complied with all conditions under the regulations for the use of such document. If the cancellation is oral, the decision and the reasons for the withdrawal shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose certification, transit permit, limited permit, or compliance agreement has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the certification, transit permit, limited permit, or compliance agreement was wrongfully withdrawn. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for such decision, as promptly as circumstances allow. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict. Rules of practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(g) *Container marking and identity.* Except as provided in § 318.13-6(c), consignments of regulated articles moved in accordance with this subpart must have the following information clearly marked on each container or on the waybill, manifest, or bill of lading accompanying the articles: Nature and quantity of contents; name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or

forwarding the articles; name and address of consignee; shipper's identifying mark and number; and the certification stamp or number of the limited permit authorizing movement, if one was issued.

(h) *Refusal of movement.* An inspector may refuse to allow the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector finds that the regulated article is prohibited, is not accompanied by required documentation, is so infested with a plant pest or noxious weed that, in the judgment of the inspector, it cannot be cleaned or treated, or contains soil or other prohibited contaminants.

(i) *Costs and charges.* Services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost to the one requesting such services. APHIS will not assume responsibility for any costs or charges, other than those indicated in this section, in connection with the inspection, treatment, conditioning, storage, forwarding, or any other operation of any character incidental to the physical movement of regulated articles or plant pests.

(j) *APHIS not responsible for damage.* APHIS assumes no responsibility for any damage to regulated articles that results from the application of treatment or other measures required under this subpart (or under part 305 of this chapter) to protect against the dissemination of plant pests within the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0346)

§ 318.13-4 Approval of certain fruits and vegetables for interstate movement.

(a) *Determination by the Administrator.* The Administrator has determined that the application of one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures cited in paragraph (b) of this section to certain fruits and vegetables mitigates the risk posed by those commodities, and that such articles may be moved interstate subject to one or more of those measures, as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section. The name and origin of all fruits and vegetables authorized movement under this

section, as well as the applicable requirements for their movement, may be found on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/hawaii.pdf or http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/puerto_rico.pdf. Fruits or vegetables that require phytosanitary measures other than one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures cited in paragraph (b) of this section may only be moved in accordance with applicable requirements in §318.13-3 and regulated article-specific requirements contained elsewhere in this subpart.

(b) *Designated phytosanitary measures.*

(1) The fruits and vegetables are inspected in the State of origin or in the first State of arrival.

(2) The fruits and vegetables originated from a pest-free area in the State of origin and the grower from which the fruit or vegetable originated has entered into a compliance agreement with the Administrator.

(3) The fruits and vegetables are treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter and the treatment is certified by an inspector.

(4) The fruits and vegetables articles are inspected and certified in the State of origin by an inspector and have been found free of one or more specific quarantine pests identified by risk analysis as likely to follow the pathway.

(5) The fruits and vegetables are moved as commercial consignments only.

(6) The fruits and vegetables may be distributed only within a defined area and the boxes or containers in which the fruit or vegetables are distributed must be marked to indicate the applicable distribution restrictions.

(c) *Fruits and vegetables authorized for interstate movement under this section—*

(1) *Previously approved fruits and vegetables.* Fruits and vegetables that were authorized movement under this subpart either administratively or by specific regulation as of February 17, 2009 and that were subject only to one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures cited in paragraph (b) of this section and the general requirements of §318.13-3 may continue to be moved interstate under the same require-

ments that applied before February 17, 2009, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section. The interstate movement conditions for those fruits and vegetables that were authorized movement under this subpart subject to additional measures beyond the designated measures in paragraph (b) of this section can be found in §318.13-16 or one of the commodity-specific sections in this subpart.

(2) *Other fruits and vegetables.* Fruits and vegetables that do not meet the criteria in paragraph (c)(1) of this section may be authorized movement under this section as follows:

(i) *Pest risk analysis.* The risk posed by the particular article from a specified State has been evaluated and publicly communicated as follows:

(A) *Availability of pest risk analysis.* APHIS published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, for a public comment period of 60 days, a notice announcing the availability of a pest risk analysis that evaluated the risks associated with the movement of the particular fruit or vegetable.

(B) *Determination of risk; factors considered.* The Administrator determined, and announced in the notice referred to in the previous paragraph, that, based on the information available, the application of one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures described in paragraph (b) of this section is sufficient to mitigate the risk that plant pests or noxious weeds could be introduced into or disseminated elsewhere within the United States by the fruit or vegetable. In order for the Administrator to make the determination described in this paragraph, he or she must conclude based on the information presented in the risk analysis for the fruit or vegetable that the risk posed by each quarantine pest associated with the fruit or vegetable in the State of origin is mitigated by one or more of the following factors:

(1) *Inspection.* A quarantine pest is associated with the fruit or vegetable in the State of origin, but the pest can be easily detected via inspection in the State of origin or in the State of first arrival;

(2) *Pest freedom.* No quarantine pests are known to be associated with the

fruit or vegetable in the State of origin, or a quarantine pest is associated with the fruit or vegetable in the State of origin but the fruit or vegetable originates from an area that meets the requirements of § 318.13-5 for pest freedom;

(3) *Effectiveness of treatment.* A quarantine pest is associated with the fruit or vegetable in the State of origin, but the risk posed by the pest can be reduced by applying an approved post-harvest treatment to the fruit or vegetable;

(4) *Predeparture inspection.* A quarantine pest is associated with the fruit or vegetable in the State of origin, but the fruit or vegetable is subject to predeparture inspection;

(5) *Commercial consignments.* A quarantine pest is associated with the fruit or vegetable in the State of origin, but the risk posed by the pest can be reduced by commercial practices.

(6) *Limited distribution.* A quarantine pest is associated with the fruit or vegetable in the State of origin, but the risk posed by the pest can be reduced by limiting distribution of the fruit or vegetable and labeling boxes containing the fruit or vegetable with those distribution instructions.

(ii) *Administrator's decision.* The Administrator will announce his or her decision in a subsequent FEDERAL REGISTER notice. If appropriate, APHIS would begin allowing the interstate movement of the fruits or vegetables subject to requirements specified in the notice because:

(A) No comments were received on the pest risk analysis;

(B) The comments on the pest risk analysis revealed that no changes to the pest risk analysis were necessary; or

(C) Changes to the pest risk analysis were made in response to public comments, but the changes did not affect the overall conclusions of the analysis and the Administrator's determination of risk.

(d) *Amendment of interstate movement requirements.* If, after February 17, 2009, the Administrator determines that one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures is not sufficient to mitigate the risk posed by any fruit or vegetable authorized interstate

movement under this section, APHIS will prohibit or further restrict the interstate movement of the fruit or vegetable pending resolution of the situation. If APHIS concludes that a permanent change to the interstate movement requirements of a particular fruit or vegetable is necessary, APHIS will also publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER advising the public of its finding. The notice will specify the amended interstate movement requirements, provide an effective date for the change, and invite public comment on the subject.

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§ 318.13-5 Pest-free areas.

Certain fruits or vegetables may be moved interstate provided that the fruits or vegetables originate from an area that is free of a specific pest or pests. In some cases, fruits or vegetables may only be moved interstate if the area of origin is free of all plant pests that attack the fruits or vegetables. In other cases, fruits or vegetables may be moved interstate if the area of origin is free of one or more plant pests that attack the fruit or vegetable and the risk posed by the remaining plant pests that attack the fruit or vegetable is mitigated by other specific phytosanitary measures contained in the regulations in this subpart.

(a) *Application of standards for pest-free areas.* APHIS will make a determination of an area's pest-free status based on information provided by the State. The information used to make this determination will include trapping and surveillance data, survey protocols, and protocols for actions to be performed upon detection of a pest.

(b) *Survey protocols.* APHIS must approve the survey protocol used to determine and maintain pest-free status, as well as protocols for actions to be performed upon detection of a pest. Pest-free areas are subject to audit by APHIS to verify their status.

(c) *Determination of pest freedom.* (1) For an area to be considered free of a specified pest for the purposes of this subpart, the Administrator must determine, and announce in a notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for a

public comment period of 60 days, that the area meets the criteria of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(2) The Administrator will announce his or her decision in a subsequent FEDERAL REGISTER notice. If appropriate, APHIS will allow movement of the regulated article from a pest-free area because:

(i) No comments were received on the notice or

(ii) The comments on the notice did not affect the overall conclusions of the notice and the Administrator's determination of risk.

(d) *Decertification of pest-free areas; reinstatement.* If a pest is detected in an area that is designated as free of that pest, APHIS will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice announcing that the pest-free status of the area in question has been withdrawn and that interstate movement of host crops for the pest in question is subject to application of an approved treatment for the pest. If a treatment for the pest is not available, interstate movement of the host crops would be prohibited. In order for a decertified pest-free area to be reinstated, it would have to meet the criteria of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

(e) *General requirements for the interstate movement of regulated articles from pest-free areas—(1) Labeling.* Each box of fruits or vegetables that is moved interstate from a pest-free area under this subpart must be clearly labeled with:

(i) The name of the orchard or grove of origin, or the name of the grower; and

(ii) The name of the municipality and State or territory in which the fruits or vegetables were produced; and

(iii) The type and amount of fruits or vegetables the box contains.

(2) *Compliance agreement.* Persons wishing to move fruits or vegetables from a pest-free area in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands must enter into a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 318.13-3(d).

(3) *Safeguarding.* If fruits or vegetables are moved from a pest-free area into or through an area that is not free of that pest, the fruits or vegetables

must be safeguarded during the time they are present in a non-pest-free area by being covered with insect-proof mesh screens or plastic tarpaulins, including while in transit to the packing-house and while awaiting packaging. If fruits or vegetables are moved through an area that is not free of that pest during transit to a port, they must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers or be covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulins during transit to the port and subsequent movement into or through the United States. These safeguards described in this section must remain intact until the fruits or vegetables reach their final destination.

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§ 318.13-6 Transit of fruits and vegetables from Hawaii or the territories into or through the continental United States.

Fruits and vegetables from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands that are otherwise prohibited interstate movement into the continental United States by this subpart may transit the continental United States en route to a foreign destination when moved in accordance with this section.

(a) *Transit permit.* (1) A transit permit is required for the arrival, unloading, and movement through the continental United States of fruits and vegetables otherwise prohibited by this subpart from being moved through the continental United States from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. Application for a transit permit may be made in writing or with PPQ Form 586.² The transit permit application

²PPQ Form 586 can be obtained from PPQ Permit Services or at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/transit.shtml. Applications for transit permits should be submitted to USDA, APHIS, PPQ Permit Services, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, MD 20737 or through e-permits http://www.aphis.usda.gov/permits/learn_epermits.shtml.

must include the following information:

(i) The specific types of fruits and vegetables to be shipped (only scientific or English common names are acceptable);

(ii) The means of conveyance to be used to transport the fruit or vegetable through the continental United States;

(iii) The port of arrival in the continental United States, and the location of any subsequent stop;

(iv) The location of, and the time needed for, any storage in the continental United States;

(v) Any location in the continental United States where the fruits or vegetables are to be transloaded;

(vi) The means of conveyance to be used for transporting the fruits or vegetables from the port of arrival in the continental United States to the port of export;

(vii) The estimated time necessary to accomplish exportation, from arrival at the port of arrival in the continental United States to exit at the port of export;

(viii) The port of export; and

(ix) The name and address of the applicant and, if the applicant's address is not within the territorial limits of the continental United States, the name and address in the continental United States of an agent whom the applicant names for acceptance of service of process.

(2) A transit permit will be issued only if the following conditions are met:

(i) APHIS inspectors are available at the port of arrival, port of export, and any locations at which transloading of cargo will take place and, in the case of air consignments, at any interim stop in the continental United States, as indicated on the application for the transit permit;

(ii) The application indicates that the proposed movement would comply with the provisions in this section applicable to the transit permit; and

(iii) During the 12 months prior to receipt of the application by APHIS, the applicant has not had a transit permit withdrawn under § 318.13-3(f), unless the transit permit has been reinstated upon appeal.

(b) *Limited permit.* Fruits or vegetables shipped from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands through the continental United States under this section must be accompanied by a limited permit, a copy of which must be presented to an inspector at the port of arrival and the port of export in the continental United States, and at any other location in the continental United States where an air consignment is authorized to stop or where overland consignments change means of conveyance. An inspector will issue a limited permit if the following conditions are met:

(1) The inspector determines that the specific type and quantity of the fruits or vegetables being shipped are accurately described by accompanying documentation, such as the accompanying manifest, waybill, and bill of lading. (Only scientific or English common names are acceptable.) The fruits or vegetables shall be assembled at whatever point and in whatever manner the inspector designates as necessary to comply with the requirements of this section; and

(2) The inspector establishes that the consignment of fruits or vegetables has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of this section.

(c) *Marking requirements.* Each of the smallest units, including each of the smallest bags, crates, or cartons, containing regulated articles for transit through the continental United States under this section must be conspicuously marked, prior to the locking and sealing of the container in the State of origin, with a printed label that includes a description of the specific type and quantity of the fruits or vegetables (only scientific or English common names are acceptable), the transit permit number under which the regulated articles are to be shipped, and, in English, the State in which they were grown and the statement "Distribution in the United States is Prohibited."

(d) *Handling of fruits and vegetables.* Fruits or vegetables shipped through the United States from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands in accordance with this section may not be commingled in the

same sealed container with fruits or vegetables that are intended for entry and distribution in the United States. The fruits or vegetables must be kept in sealed containers from the time the limited permit required by paragraph (b) of this section is issued, until the fruits or vegetables exit the United States, except as otherwise provided in the regulations in this section. Transloading must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (a), (h), and (i) of this section.

(e) *Area of movement.* The port of arrival, the port of export, ports for air stops, and overland movement within the continental United States of fruits or vegetables shipped under this section is limited to a corridor that includes all States of the continental United States except Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, except that movement is allowed through Dallas/Fort Worth, TX, as an authorized stop for air cargo, or as a transloading location for consignments that arrive by air but that are subsequently transloaded into trucks for overland movement from Dallas/Fort Worth, TX, into the designated corridor by the shortest route. Movement through the United States must begin and end at locations staffed by APHIS inspectors.

(f) *Movement of regulated articles.* Transportation through the continental United States shall be by the most direct route to the final destination of the consignment in the country to which it is exported, as determined by APHIS based on commercial shipping routes and timetables and set forth in the transit permit. No change in the quantity of the original consignment from that described in the limited permit is allowed. No remarking is allowed. No diversion or delay of the consignment from the itinerary described in the transit permit and limited permit is allowed unless authorized by an APHIS inspector upon determination by the inspector that the change will not significantly increase the risk of plant pests or diseases in the United States, and unless each port

to which the consignment is diverted is staffed by APHIS inspectors.

(g) *Notification in case of emergency.* In the case of an emergency such as an accident, a mechanical breakdown of the means of conveyance, or an unavoidable deviation from the prescribed route, the person in charge of the means of conveyance must, as soon as practicable, notify the APHIS office at the port where the cargo arrived in the United States.

(h) *Consignments by sea.* Except as authorized by this paragraph, consignments arriving in the United States by sea from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands may be transloaded once from a ship to another ship or, alternatively, once to a truck or railcar at the port of arrival and once from a truck or railcar to a ship at the port of export, and must remain in the original sealed container, except under extenuating circumstances and when authorized by an inspector upon determination by the inspector that the transloading would not significantly increase the risk of the introduction of plant pests or diseases into the United States, and provided that APHIS inspectors are available to provide supervision. No other transloading of the consignment is allowed, except under extenuating circumstances (*e.g.*, equipment breakdown) and when authorized by an inspector upon determination by the inspector that the transloading would not significantly increase the risk of the introduction of plant pests or diseases into the continental United States, and provided that APHIS inspectors are available to provide supervision.

(i) *Consignments by air.* (1) Consignments arriving in the United States by air from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands may be transloaded only once in the United States. Transloading of air consignments must be carried out in the presence of an APHIS inspector. Consignments arriving by air that are transloaded may be transloaded either into another aircraft or into a truck trailer for export by the most direct route to the final destination of the

consignment through the designated corridor set forth in paragraph (e) of this section. This may be done at either the port of arrival in the United States or at the second air stop within the designated corridor, as authorized in the transit permit and as provided in paragraph (i)(2) of this section. No other transloading of the consignment is allowed, except under extenuating circumstances (*e.g.*, equipment breakdown) and when authorized by an APHIS inspector upon determination by the inspector that the transloading would not significantly increase the risk of the introduction of plant pests or diseases into the United States, and provided that APHIS inspectors are available to provide supervision. Transloading of air consignments will be authorized only if the following conditions are met:

- (i) The transloading is done into sealable containers;
- (ii) The transloading is carried out within the secure area of the airport (*i.e.*, that area of the airport that is open only to personnel authorized by the airport security authorities);
- (iii) The area used for any storage is within the secure area of the airport; and
- (iv) APHIS inspectors are available to provide the supervision required by paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

(2) Except as authorized by paragraph (f) of this section, consignments that continue by air from the port of arrival in the continental United States may be authorized by APHIS for only one additional stop in the continental United States, provided the second stop is within the designated corridor set forth in paragraph (e) of this section and is staffed by APHIS inspectors. As an alternative to transloading a consignment arriving in the United States into another aircraft, consignments that arrive by air may be transloaded into a truck trailer for export by the most direct route to the final destination of the consignment through the designated corridor set forth in paragraph (e) of this section. This may be done at either the port of arrival in the United States or at the second authorized air stop within the designated corridor. No other transloading of the consignment is allowed, except under ex-

tenuating circumstances (*e.g.*, equipment breakdown) and when authorized by an APHIS inspector upon determination by the inspector that the transloading would not significantly increase the risk of the introduction of plant pests or diseases into the United States, and provided that APHIS inspectors are available to provide supervision.

(j) *Duration and location of storage.* Any storage in the United States of fruits or vegetables shipped under this section must be for a duration and in a location authorized in the transit permit required by paragraph (a) of this section. Areas where such fruits or vegetables are stored must be either locked or guarded at all times the fruits and vegetables are present. Cargo shipped under this section must be kept in a sealed container while stored in the continental United States.

(k) *Temperature requirement.* Except for time spent on aircraft and except during storage and transloading of air consignments, the temperature in the sealed containers containing fruits and vegetables moved under this section must be 60°F or lower from the time the regulated articles leave Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States until they exit the United States.

(l) *Prohibited materials.* (1) The person in charge of or in possession of a sealed container used for movement into or through the United States under this section must ensure that the sealed container is carrying only those fruits or vegetables authorized by the transit permit required under paragraph (a) of this section; and

(2) The person in charge of or in possession of any means of conveyance or container returned to the United States without being reloaded after being used to export fruits or vegetables from the United States under this section must ensure that the means of conveyance or container is free of materials prohibited importation into the United States under this chapter.

(m) Authorization by APHIS of the movement of fruits or vegetables

through the United States under this section does not imply that such fruits or vegetables are enterable into the destination country. Consignments returned to the United States from the destination country shall be subject to all applicable regulations, including “Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables” of part 319 and “Plant Quarantine Safeguard Regulations” of part 352 of this chapter.

(n) Any restrictions and requirements with respect to the arrival, temporary stay, unloading, transloading, transiting, exportation, or other movement or possession in the United States of any fruits or vegetables under this section shall apply to any person who brings into, maintains, unloads, transloads, transports, exports, or otherwise moves or possesses in the United States such fruits or vegetables, whether or not that person is the one who was required to have a transit permit or limited permit for the fruits or vegetables or is a subsequent custodian of the fruits or vegetables. Failure to comply with all applicable restrictions and requirements under this section by such a person shall be deemed to be a violation of this section.

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§ 318.13-7 Products as ships’ stores or in the possession of passengers or crew.

(a) *In the possession of passengers or crew members.* Small quantities of fruits, vegetables, or cut flowers subject to the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, when loose and free of packing materials, may be taken aboard any ship, vessel, or other surface craft by passengers or members of the crew without inspection and certification in the State of origin. However, if such articles are not eligible for certification under § 318.13-3, they must be entirely consumed or disposed of before arrival within the territorial waters of the continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(b) *As ships’ stores or decorations.* Fruits, vegetables, or cut flowers subject to the quarantine and regulations in this subpart may be taken aboard a

ship, vessel, or other surface craft in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands without inspection or certification. Fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers that are so taken aboard such a carrier must be either:

(1) Entirely consumed or removed from the ship, vessel, or other surface craft before arrival within the territorial waters of the continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States; or

(2) In the case of a surface carrier, retained aboard such carrier under seal or otherwise disposed of subject to safeguards equivalent to those imposed on other prohibited or restricted products by paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 352.10 of this chapter.

§ 318.13-8 Articles and persons subject to inspection.

In addition to the inspection requirements in §§ 318.13-9 and 318.13-10, persons, means of conveyance (including ships, other oceangoing craft, and aircraft), baggage, cargo, and any other articles, that are destined for movement, are moving, or have been moved from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to a destination elsewhere in the United States are subject to agricultural inspection at the port of departure, the port of arrival, or any other authorized port. If an inspector finds any article prohibited movement by the quarantine and regulations of this subpart, he or she, taking the least drastic action, shall order the return of the article to the place of origin, or the exportation of the article, under safeguards satisfactory to him or her, or otherwise dispose of it, in whole or part, to comply with the quarantine and regulations of this subpart.

§ 318.13-9 Inspection and disinfection of means of conveyance.

(a) *Inspection of aircraft prior to departure.* No person shall move any aircraft from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to any other State unless the person moving the aircraft has contacted an inspector and offered the inspector the opportunity to inspect the aircraft prior to departure and the inspector has informed the person proposing to move the aircraft that the aircraft may depart.

(b) *Inspection of aircraft moving to Guam.* Any person who has moved an aircraft from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to Guam shall contact an inspector and offer the inspector the opportunity to inspect the aircraft upon the aircraft's arrival in Guam.

(c) *Inspection of ships upon arrival.* Any person who has moved a ship or other oceangoing craft from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to any other State shall contact an inspector and offer the inspector the opportunity to inspect the ship or other oceangoing craft upon its arrival.

(d) *Disinfection of means of conveyance.* If an inspector finds that a means of conveyance is infested with or contains plant pests, and the inspector orders disinfection of the means of conveyance, then the person in charge or in possession of the means of conveyance shall disinfect the means of conveyance and its cargo in accordance with an approved method contained in part 305 of this chapter under the supervision of an inspector and in a manner prescribed by the inspector, prior to any movement of the means of conveyance or its cargo.

§318.13-10 Inspection of baggage, other personal effects, and cargo.

(a) *Offer for inspection by aircraft passengers.* Passengers destined for movement by aircraft from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to any other State shall offer their carry-on baggage and other personal effects for inspection at the place marked for agricultural inspections, which will be located at the airport security checkpoint or the aircraft boarding gate, at the time they

pass through the checkpoint or the gate. Passengers shall offer their check-in baggage for inspection at agricultural inspection stations prior to submitting their baggage to the check-in baggage facility. When an inspector has inspected and passed such baggage or personal effects, he or she shall apply a U.S. Department of Agriculture stamp, inspection sticker, or other identification to such baggage or personal effects to indicate that such baggage or personal effects have been inspected and passed as required. Passengers shall disclose any fruits, vegetables, plants, plant products, or other articles that are requested to be disclosed by the inspector. When an inspection of a passenger's baggage or personal effects discloses an article in violation of the regulations in this part, the inspector shall seize the article. The passenger shall state his or her name and address to the inspector, and provide the inspector with corroborative identification. The inspector shall record the name and address of the passenger, the nature of the identification presented for corroboration, the nature of the violation, the types of articles involved, and the date, time, and place of the violation.

(b) *Offer for inspection by aircraft crew.* Aircraft crew members destined for movement by aircraft from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to any other State, shall offer their baggage and personal effects for inspection at the inspection station designated for the employing airline not less than 20 minutes prior to the scheduled departure time of the aircraft or the rescheduled departure time as posted in the public areas of the airport. When an inspector has inspected and passed such baggage or personal effects, he or she shall apply a U.S. Department of Agriculture stamp, inspection sticker, or other identification to the baggage or personal effects to indicate that such baggage or personal effects have been inspected and passed as required. Aircraft crew members shall disclose any fruits, vegetables, plants, plant

products, or other articles that are requested to be disclosed by the inspector. When an inspection of a crew member's baggage or personal effects discloses an article in violation of the regulations in this part, the inspector shall seize the article. The crew member shall state his or her name and address to the inspector, and provide the inspector with corroborative identification. The inspector shall record the name and address of the crew member, the nature of the identification presented for corroboration, the nature of the violation, the types of articles involved, and the date, time, and place of the violation.

(c) *Baggage inspection for persons traveling to Guam on aircraft.* No person who has moved from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to Guam on an aircraft shall remove or attempt to remove any baggage or other personal effects from the area secured for customs inspections before the person has offered to an inspector, and has had passed by the inspector, his or her baggage and other personal effects. Persons shall disclose any fruits, vegetables, plants, plant products, or other articles that are requested to be disclosed by the inspector. When an inspection of a person's baggage or personal effects discloses an article in violation of the regulations in this part, the inspector shall seize the article. The person shall state his or her name and address to the inspector, and provide the inspector with corroborative identification. The inspector shall record the name and address of the person, the nature of the identification presented for corroboration, the nature of the violation, the types of articles involved, and the date, time, and place of the violation.

(d) *Baggage acceptance and loading on aircraft.* No person shall accept or load any check-in aircraft baggage destined for movement from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to any other State unless the baggage bears a U.S. Department of Agriculture stamp, inspection sticker, or other indication applied by an inspector representing that the baggage has been inspected and certified.

(e) *Offer for inspection by persons moving by ship.* No person who has moved on any ship or other oceangoing craft from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to any other territory, State, or District of the United States, shall remove or attempt to remove any baggage or other personal effects from the designated inspection area as provided in paragraph (h) of this section on or off the ship or other oceangoing craft unless the person has offered to an inspector for inspection, and has had passed by the inspector, the baggage and other personal effects. Persons shall disclose any fruits, vegetables, plants, plant products, or other articles that are requested to be disclosed by the inspector. When an inspection of a person's baggage or personal effects discloses an article in violation of the regulations in this part, the inspector shall seize the article. The person shall state his or her name and address to the inspector, and provide the inspector with corroborative identification. The inspector shall record the name and address of the person, the nature of the identification presented for corroboration, the nature of the violation, the types of articles involved, and the date, time, and place of the violation.

(f) *Loading of certain cargoes.* (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, no person shall present to any common carrier or contract carrier for movement, and no common carrier or contract carrier shall load, any cargo containing fruits, vegetables, or other articles regulated under this subpart that are destined for movement from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to any other State unless the cargo has been offered for inspection, passed by an inspector, and bears a U.S. Department of Agriculture stamp or inspection sticker, or unless a limited permit is attached to the cargo as specified in §318.13-3(e).

(2) Cargo designated may be loaded without a U.S. Department of Agriculture stamp or inspection sticker attached to the cargo or a limited permit attached to the cargo if the cargo is moved:

(i) As containerized cargo on ships or other oceangoing craft or as air cargo;

(ii) The carrier has on file documentary evidence that a valid limited permit was issued for the movement or that the cargo was certified; and

(iii) A notation of the existence of these documents is made by the carrier on the waybill, manifest, or bill of lading that accompanies the consignment.

(3) Cargo moved in accordance with §318.13-6(b) that does not have a limited permit attached to the cargo must have a limited permit attached to the waybill, manifest, or bill of lading accompanying the consignment.

(g) *Removal of certain cargoes in Guam.* No person shall remove or attempt to remove from a designated inspection area as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, on or off the means of conveyance, any cargo moved from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to Guam containing fruits, vegetables, or other articles regulated under this subpart, unless the cargo has been inspected and passed by an inspector in Guam.

(h) *Space and facilities for baggage and cargo inspection.* Baggage and cargo inspection will not be performed until the person in charge or possession of the ship, other oceangoing craft, or aircraft provides space and facilities on the means of conveyance, pier, or airport that are adequate, in the inspector's judgment, for the performance of inspection.

§318.13-11 Posting of warning notice and distribution of baggage declarations.

(a) Before any aircraft or any ship, vessel, or other surface craft moving to Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, or American Samoa from Hawaii or any other territory or possession of the United States arrives in Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, or American Samoa, a baggage declaration, to be furnished by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the provisions of the Plant Protection Act and the quarantine and regulations in this subpart, must be distributed to each adult passenger. These baggage declarations shall be executed and

signed by the passengers and shall be collected and delivered by the master or other responsible officer of the aircraft, ship, vessel, or other surface craft to the inspector on arrival at the quarantine or inspection area.

(b) Every person owning or controlling any dock, harbor, or landing field in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands from which ships, vessels, other surface craft, or aircraft leave for ports in any other State shall post, and keep posted at all times, in one or more conspicuous places in passenger waiting rooms on or in said dock, harbor, or landing field a warning notice directing attention to the quarantine and regulations in this subpart. Every master, or other responsible officer of any ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft leaving Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands destined to a port in any other State, shall similarly post, and keep posted at all times, such a warning notice in the ship, vessel, other surface craft, or aircraft under his charge.

§318.13-12 Movement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notwithstanding any other restrictions of this subpart, regulated articles may be moved if they are moved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes and are moved under conditions found by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases.

§318.13-13 Movement of frozen fruits and vegetables.

Frozen fruits and vegetables may be certified for movement from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, into or through any other territory, State, or District of the United States in accordance with §318.13-3. Such fruits and vegetables must be held at a temperature not higher than 20 °F during shipping and upon arrival in the continental United States, and in accordance with the requirements for the interstate movement of frozen fruits

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and vegetables in part 305 of this chapter. Paragraph (b) of § 305.17 lists frozen fruits and vegetables for which quick freezing is not an authorized treatment.

§ 318.13–14 Movement of processed fruits, vegetables, and other products.

(a) Fruits, vegetables, and other products that are processed sufficiently as to preclude the survival of any live pests can be moved interstate from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Those processed products which are approved for interstate movement from those States can be found in the fruits and vegetables manuals for those States. These manuals are available on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/hawaii.pdf and http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/puerto_rico.pdf.

(b) Consignments of processed fruits, vegetables, or other products that have not been processed sufficiently as to be

incapable of harboring fruit flies are subject to the interstate movement requirements which apply to the fruit, vegetable, or other product in its unprocessed state.

§ 318.13–15 Parcel post inspection.

Inspectors are authorized to inspect, with the cooperation of the U.S. Postal Service, parcel post packages placed in the mails in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands to determine whether such packages contain products whose movement is not authorized under this subpart, to examine any such products that are found for insect infestation, and to notify the postmaster in writing of any violations of this subpart that are found as a result of an inspection.

§ 318.13–16 Regulated articles allowed interstate movement subject to specified conditions.

(a) The following regulated articles may be moved interstate in accordance with § 318.13–3 and any additional requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

State, territory, or district of origin	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)	Additional requirements
Hawaii	Bananas ¹	<i>Musa</i> spp	Fruit	(b)(1)(i), (b)(2)(ii)
	Pot marigold, johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets.	<i>Calendula</i> spp	Flower	(b)(2)(iii)
	Pineapple ²	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i)
Puerto Rico	Cactus	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Whole plant ...	(b)(2)(iv), (b)(3)(ii)
	Okra	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Fruit	(b)(3)(i)
	Pot marigold, johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets.	<i>Calendula</i> spp	Flower	(b)(2)(iii)
U.S. Virgin Islands	Cactus	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Whole plant ...	(b)(2)(iv), (b)(3)(ii)
	Okra	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Fruit	(b)(3)(i)
	Pot marigold, johnny-jump-ups, pansies, and violets.	<i>Calendula</i> spp	Flower	(b)(2)(iii)

¹ Fruit may also be moved interstate in accordance with § 318.13–17.

² Fruit may also be moved interstate with treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(b) Additional restrictions for applicable regulated articles as specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) *Restricted movement and distribution.*

(i) Allowed movement into Alaska. Cartons must be labeled, “For distribution in Alaska only.”

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) *Plant types.*

(i) Smooth cayenne variety and hybrids with 50 percent or more smooth cayenne parentage only.

(ii) Green bananas of the cultivars “Williams,” “Valery,” “Grand Nain,” and standard and dwarf “Brazilian” only.

(iii) Inflorescences only with no stems or leaves attached.

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(iv) Bare-rooted plants or plants rooted in approved growing media only.

(3) *Other conditions.*

(i) If destined to States other than Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia, the consignment must be treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter unless the consignment is for immediate consumption or processing.

(ii) Must be treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

§ 318.13-17 Regulated articles from Guam.

(a)(1) Regulated articles, other than soil, may be moved from Guam into or through any other State only if they meet the strictest plant quarantine requirements under part 319 of this chapter for similar articles offered for entry into such States from the countries of East and Southeast Asia, including Cambodia, India, Japan, Korea, Laos, the northeastern provinces of Manchuria, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam, or the islands of the Central and South Pacific, including Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and the Malay Archipelago, except requirements for permits, phytosanitary certificates, notices of arrival, and notices of consignment from port of arrival. Soil must meet the requirements of § 330.300 of this chapter.

(2) Regulated articles that do not meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section are prohibited movement from Guam into or through any other State.

(b)(1) Regulated articles moved from Guam into or through any other State shall be subject to inspection at the port of first arrival in another part of the United States to determine whether they are free of plant pests and otherwise meet the requirements applicable to them under this subpart, and shall be subject to release, in accordance with § 330.105(a) of this chapter as if they were foreign arrivals. Such articles shall be released only if they meet all applicable requirements under this subpart.

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(2) A release shall be issued in writing unless the inspection involves small quantities of regulated articles, in which case a release may be issued orally by the inspector.

§§ 318.13-18 through 318.13-20 [Reserved]

§ 318.13-21 Avocados from Hawaii to Alaska.

Avocados may be moved interstate from Hawaii to Alaska without treatment only under the following conditions:

(a) *Distribution and marking requirements.* The avocados may be moved interstate for distribution in Alaska only, the boxes of avocados must be clearly marked with the statement “Distribution limited to the State of Alaska” and the consignment must be identified in accordance with the requirements of § 318.13-3.

(b) *Commercial consignments.* The avocados may be moved in commercial consignments only.

(c) *Packing requirements.* The avocados must have been sealed in the packinghouse in Hawaii in boxes with a seal that will break if the box is opened.

(d) *Ports.* The avocados may enter the continental United States only at the following ports: Portland, OR; Seattle, WA; or any port in Alaska.

(e) *Shipping requirements.* The avocados must be moved either by air or ship and in a sealed container. The avocados may not be commingled in the same sealed container with articles that are intended for entry and distribution in any State other than Alaska. If the avocados arrive at either Portland, OR, or Seattle, WA, they may be transloaded only under the following conditions:

(1) *Consignments by sea.* The avocados may be transloaded from one ship to another ship at the port of arrival, provided they remain in the original sealed container and that APHIS inspectors supervise the transloading. If the avocados are stored before reloading, they must be kept in the original sealed container and must be in an area that is either locked or guarded at all times the avocados are present.

(2) *Consignments by air.* The avocados may be transloaded from one aircraft

to another aircraft at the port of arrival, provided the following conditions are met:

(i) The transloading is done into sealable containers;

(ii) The transloading is carried out within the secure area of the airport (*i.e.*, that area of the airport that is open only to personnel authorized by the airport security authorities);

(iii) The area used for any storage of the consignment is within the secure area of the airport, and is either locked or guarded at all times the avocados are present. The avocados must be kept in a sealed container while stored in the continental United States en route to Alaska; and

(iv) APHIS inspectors supervise the transloading.

(3) *Exceptions.* No transloading other than that described in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section is allowed except under extenuating circumstances (such as equipment breakdown) and when authorized and supervised by an APHIS inspector.

(f) *Limited permit.* Consignments of avocados must be accompanied by a limited permit issued by an APHIS inspector in accordance with § 318.13–3(c). The limited permit will be issued only if the inspector examines the consignment and determines that the consignment has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of this section.

§ 318.13–22 Bananas from Hawaii.

(a) Green bananas (*Musa* spp.) of the cultivars “Williams,” “Valery,” “Grand Nain,” and standard and dwarf “Brazilian” may be moved interstate from Hawaii with certification in accordance with § 318.13–3 if the bananas meet the following conditions:³

(1) The bananas must be picked while green and packed for shipment within 24 hours after harvest. If the green bananas will be stored overnight during that 24-hour period, they must be stored in a facility that prevents access by fruit flies;

(2) No bananas from bunches containing prematurely ripe fingers (*i.e.*, individual yellow bananas in a cluster

of otherwise green bananas) may be harvested or packed for shipment;

(3) The bananas must be inspected by an inspector and found free of plant pests as well as any of the following defects: Prematurely ripe fingers, fused fingers, or exposed flesh (not including fresh cuts made during the packing process); and

(4) To safeguard from fruit fly infestation, the bananas must be covered with insect-proof packaging, such as insect-proof mesh screens or plastic tarpaulins, from the time that they are packaged for shipment until they reach the port of arrival on the mainland United States.

(b) Bananas of any cultivar or ripeness that do not meet the conditions of paragraph (a) of this section may also be moved interstate from Hawaii in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) The bananas are irradiated at the minimum dose listed in § 305.31(a) of this chapter and in accordance with the other requirements in § 305.34 of this chapter for the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the melon fruit fly (*Bactrocera curcurbitae*), the Oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), and the green scale (*Coccus viridis*) and are inspected, after removal from the stalk, in Hawaii and found to be free of the banana moth (*Opogona sacchari* (Bojen)) by an inspector before or after undergoing irradiation treatment; or

(2) The bananas are irradiated at the minimum dose listed in § 305.31(a) of this chapter and in accordance with the other requirements in § 305.34 of this chapter for the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the melon fruit fly (*Bactrocera curcurbitae*), and the Oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*) and are inspected, after removal from the stalk, in Hawaii and found to be free of the green scale (*Coccus viridis*) and the banana moth (*Opogona sacchari* (Bojen)) before or after undergoing irradiation treatment.

(3) Untreated bananas from Hawaii may be moved interstate for treatment on the mainland United States under a limited permit issued by an inspector. To be eligible for a limited permit under this paragraph, bananas from Hawaii must be inspected prior to interstate movement from Hawaii and found free of banana moth if they are

³Bananas from Hawaii may also be moved to Alaska under § 318.13–16.

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to be treated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section or inspected and found free of banana moth and green scale if they are to be treated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

§ 318.13-23 Cut flowers from Hawaii.

(a) Except for cut blooms and leis of mauna loa and jade vine and except for cut blooms of gardenia not grown in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, cut flowers may be moved interstate from Hawaii under limited permit, to a destination specified in the permit, directly from an establishment operated in accordance with the terms of a compliance agreement executed by the operator of the establishment, if the articles have not been exposed to infestation and they are not accompanied by any articles prohibited interstate movement under this subpart.

(b) Cut blooms of gardenia may be moved interstate from Hawaii if grown and inspected in accordance with the provisions of this section.⁴

(1) The grower's production area must be inspected annually by an inspector and found free of green scale. If green scale is found during an inspection, a 2-month ban will be placed on the interstate movement of cut blooms of gardenia from that production area. Near the end of the 2 months, an inspector will reinspect the grower's production area to determine whether green scale is present. If reinspection determines that the production area is free of green scale, shipping may resume. If reinspection determines that green scale is still present in the production area, another 2-month ban on shipping will be placed on the interstate movement of gardenia from that production area. Each ban will be followed by reinspection in the manner specified, and the production area must be found free of green scale prior to interstate movement.

(2) The grower must establish a buffer area surrounding gardenia production areas. The buffer area must extend

20 feet from the edge of the production area. Within the buffer area, the growing of gardenias and the following green scale host plants is prohibited: Ixora, ginger (*Alpinia purpurata*), plumeria, coffee, rambutan, litchi, guava, citrus, anthurium, avocado, banana, cocoa, macadamia, celery, *Pluchea indica*, mango, orchids, and annona.

(3) An inspector must visually inspect the cut blooms of gardenias in each consignment prior to interstate movement from Hawaii to the mainland United States. If the inspector does not detect green scale in the consignment, the inspector will certify the consignment in accordance with § 318.13-3(b). If the inspector finds green scale in a consignment, that consignment will be ineligible for interstate movement from Hawaii.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0198)

§ 318.13-24 Sweet potatoes from Puerto Rico.

Sweet potatoes from Puerto Rico may be moved interstate to Atlantic Coast ports north of and including Baltimore, MD, under limited permit if treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter or if the following conditions are met:

(a) The sweet potatoes must be certified by an inspector of Puerto Rico as having been grown under the following conditions:

(1) Fields in which the sweet potatoes have been grown must have been given a preplanting treatment with an APHIS-approved soil insecticide.

(2) Before planting in such treated fields, the sweet potato draws and vine cuttings must have been dipped in an APHIS-approved insecticidal solution.

(3) During the growing season an approved insecticide must have been applied to the vines at prescribed intervals.

(b) An inspector of Puerto Rico must certify that the sweet potatoes have been washed.

(c) The sweet potatoes must be graded by inspectors of Puerto Rico in accordance with Puerto Rican standards which do not provide a tolerance for insect infestation or evidence of insect injury and found by such inspectors to

⁴Cut blooms of gardenia are also eligible for interstate movement with treatment in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

comply with such standards prior to movement from Puerto Rico.

(d) The sweet potatoes must be inspected by an inspector and found to be free of the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes postfasciatus* Fairm.).

§ 318.13–25 Sweet potatoes from Hawaii.

(a) Sweet potatoes may be moved interstate from Hawaii in accordance with this section only if the following conditions are met:⁵

(1) The sweet potatoes must be treated in accordance with the vapor heat treatment schedule specified in § 305.24.

(2) The sweet potatoes must be sampled, cut, and inspected and found to be free of the ginger weevil (*Elytrotreinus subtruncatus*). Sampling, cutting, and inspection must be performed under conditions that will prevent any pests that may emerge from the sampled sweet potatoes from infesting any other sweet potatoes intended for interstate movement in accordance with this section.

(3) The sweet potatoes must be inspected and found to be free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*) and the Kona coffee-root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne konaensis*).

(4)(i) Sweet potatoes that are treated in Hawaii must be packaged in the following manner:

(A) The cartons must have no openings that will allow the entry of fruit flies and must be sealed with seals that will visually indicate if the cartons have been opened. They may be constructed of any material that prevents the entry of fruit flies and prevents oviposition by fruit flies into the fruit in the carton.⁶

(B) The pallet-load of cartons must be wrapped before it leaves the treat-

ment facility in one of the following ways:

(1) With polyethylene sheet wrap;

(2) With net wrapping; or

(3) With strapping so that each carton on an outside row of the pallet load is constrained by a metal or plastic strap.

(C) Packaging must be labeled with treatment lot numbers, packing and treatment facility identification and location, and dates of packing and treatment.

(ii) Cartons of untreated sweet potatoes that are moving to the mainland United States for treatment must be shipped in shipping containers sealed prior to interstate movement with seals that will visually indicate if the shipping containers have been opened.

(5)(i) *Certification on basis of treatment.* Certification shall be issued by an inspector for the movement of sweet potatoes from Hawaii that have been treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter and handled in Hawaii in accordance with this section.

(ii) *Limited permit.* A limited permit shall be issued by an inspector for the interstate movement of untreated sweetpotato from Hawaii for treatment on the mainland United States in accordance with this section.

(b) [Reserved]

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0281)

Subpart—Territorial Cotton, Cottonseed, and Cottonseed Products

QUARANTINE

§ 318.47 Notice of quarantine.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture having previously quarantined Hawaii and Puerto Rico on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks), insect pests new to and not widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, now determines that it is necessary to extend the quarantine to prevent the spread of these insects from the Virgin Islands of the United States, where they are known to occur.

⁵Sweet potatoes may also be moved interstate from Hawaii with irradiation in accordance with § 305.34 of this chapter or after fumigation with methyl bromide according to treatment schedule T-101-b-3-1, as provided for in § 305.6(a) of this chapter.

⁶If there is a question as to the adequacy of a carton, send a request for approval of the carton, together with a sample carton, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 400, Raleigh, NC 27606.

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(b) Under the authority of sections 411, 412, 414, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7714, and 7754), Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States are quarantined to prevent the spread of the aforementioned insect pests.

(c) All parts and products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, such as seeds including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste; and all other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and all second-hand burlap and other fabric which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or containing cotton, are hereby prohibited movement from the Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States into or through any other State, Territory or District of the United States, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations hereinafter made or amendments thereto: *Provided*, That whenever the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs shall find that existing conditions as to the pest risk involved in the movement of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, make it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective.

(d) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the term *State, Territory, or District of the United States* means State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[24 FR 10777, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21054, Apr. 27, 2001]

§318.47a Administrative instructions relating to Guam.

The plants, products and articles specified in §318.47(c) may be moved from Hawaii into or through Guam without restriction under this subpart.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

CROSS REFERENCE: For rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton and cottonseed products into the United States, see §§319.8 to 319.8–27 of this chapter.

§318.47–1 Definitions.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Cotton*. Parts and products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters and other forms of cotton fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste; and all other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and second-hand burlap and other fabric which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or containing cotton.

(b) *Seed cotton*. The unginned lint and seed admixture, just as it is picked from the cotton boll.

(c) *Cottonseed*. The seed of the cotton plant, either separated from the lint or as a component part of seed cotton.

(d) *Lint*. All forms of raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, including all cotton fiber, except linters, which has not been woven or spun, or otherwise manufactured.

(e) *Linters*. All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, including that form referred to as “hull fiber.”

(f) *Waste*. All forms of cotton waste derived from the manufacture of cotton lint, in any form or under any trade designation, including gin waste; and waste products derived from the milling of cottonseed.

(g) *Seedy waste*. Picker waste, gin waste, and oil mill waste, and any other cotton by-products capable of carrying a high percentage of cottonseed.

(h) *Clean waste*. Wastes derived from the processing of lint in machines after the card machine, including card strips but not card fly.

(i) *Bale covers*. Second-hand burlap and other second-hand fabric by whatever trade designation, which have

been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping or otherwise containing cotton. Burlap and other fabric of the kinds ordinarily used for wrapping cotton, when new or unused, are excluded from this definition.

(j) *Certificate (certification, certified)*. A type of authorization, evidencing freedom from infestation, issued by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to allow the movement of lint, linters, waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal, and bale covers in accordance with the regulations in this subpart. "Certification" and "certified" shall be construed accordingly.

(k) *Permit*. A type of general authorization issued by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to allow the movement of lint, linters, waste other than seedy waste, cottonseed cake and meal, and bale covers in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

(l) *Fumigated*. Fumigated under the supervision of an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs in a fumigation plant approved by the Deputy Administrator of said Programs and in accordance with methods approved by him.

(m) *Moved (movement, move)*. Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, directly or indirectly, from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

§ 318.47-2 Articles the movement of which is prohibited or regulated.

(a) *Articles prohibited movement*. The movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, and seedy waste, when unfumigated, is prohibited except as provided in § 318.47-3(b)(2).

(b) *Articles the movement of which is regulated*. Lint; linters; waste; seed cotton; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal; and bale covers may be moved upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in § 318.47-3.

§ 318.47-3 Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.

(a) *Fumigated lint; linters; waste; seed cotton; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal; and bale covers*. Lint; linters; waste; seed cotton; cottonseed; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal; and bale covers, fumigated in the Territory or District of origin and so certified, are allowed unrestricted movement to any port.

(b) *Unfumigated lint, linters, waste, and bale covers*. (1) Unfumigated Hawaiian, Puerto Rican, or Virgin Islands of the United States lint, linters, waste other than seedy waste, and bale covers will be allowed to move under permit, by all-water route, for entry only at the ports of Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Boston, San Francisco, and Seattle, or other port of arrival designated in the permit, and at such designated port of arrival shall become subject to the regulations governing the handling of cotton imported from foreign countries.

(2) Fumigation may be waived and certificates issued for lint, linters, and waste which have been determined by an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to have been so manufactured or processed by bleaching, dyeing, or other means, as to have removed all seeds, or to have destroyed all insect life therein.

(c) *Cottonseed cake and meal*. (1) Cottonseed cake and meal which have been inspected in the Territory or District of origin and certified by an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs as being free from contamination with whole, uncrushed cottonseed, will be allowed unrestricted movement to any port.

(2) Hawaiian, Puerto Rican, and Virgin Islands of the United States cottonseed cake and meal, when neither fumigated nor inspected in accordance with the provisions of this section, will be allowed entry under permit through any port at which the services of an inspector are available, subject to examination by an inspector for freedom from contamination with uncrushed cottonseed. If found to be free from such contamination, the cottonseed cake or meal may be released from further entry restrictions. Cottonseed cake or meal found to be contaminated

shall be refused entry or subjected as a condition of entry and release to such safeguards as may be prescribed by the inspector from such administratively approved methods as will, in his judgment, be necessary to eliminate infestations of the pink bollworm or cotton blister mite.

§ 318.47-4 Shipments by the Department of Agriculture.

Cotton may be moved by the Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, which conditions may include clearance through the New Crops Research Branch of the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service.

Subpart—Sand, Soil, or Earth, with Plants from Territories and Districts

§ 318.60 Notice of quarantine.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture, having previously quarantined Hawaii and Puerto Rico to prevent the spread to other parts of the United States, by means of sand, soil, or earth about the roots of plants, of immature stages of certain dangerous insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (White grubs), *Phytalus* sp., and *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, now determines that it is necessary also to quarantine the Virgin Islands of the United States to prevent the spread of such dangerous insects from said Virgin Islands.

(b) Under the authority of sections 411, 412, 414, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7714, and 7754), Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States are quarantined to prevent the spread of the aforementioned dangerous insects.

(c) Sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be

moved by any person from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States: *Provided*, That the prohibitions of this section shall not apply to the movement of such products in either direction between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States: *Provided further*, That such prohibitions shall not prohibit the movement of such products by the United States Department of Agriculture for scientific or experimental purposes, nor prohibit the movement of sand, soil, or earth around the roots of plants which are carried, for ornamental purposes, on vessels into mainland ports of the United States and which are not intended to be landed thereat, when evidence is presented satisfactory to the inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the Department of Agriculture that such sand, soil, or earth has been so processed or is of such nature that no pest risk is involved, or that the plants with sand, soil, or earth around them are maintained on board under such safeguards as will preclude pest escape: *And provided further*, That such prohibitions shall not prohibit the movement of plant cuttings or plants that have been (1) freed from sand, soil, and earth, (2) subsequently potted and established in sphagnum moss or other packing material approved under § 319.37-16 that had been stored under shelter and had not been previously used for growing or packing plants, (3) grown thereafter in a manner satisfactory to an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to prevent infestation through contact with sand, soil, or earth, and (4) certified by an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs as meeting the requirements of paragraphs (c) (1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(d) As used in this section, the term *State, Territory, or District of the United States* means "Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the continental United States."

[24 FR 10777, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21054, Apr. 27, 2001]

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES**Subpart—Requests To Amend The Regulations**

319.5 Requirements for submitting requests to change the regulations in 7 CFR part 319.

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 450 and 7701-7772 and 7781-7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Requests To Amend The Regulations

§ 319.5 Requirements for submitting requests to change the regulations in 7 CFR part 319.

(a) Definitions.

Commodity. A plant, plant product, or other agricultural product being moved for trade or other purpose.

(b) *Procedures for submitting requests and supporting information.* Persons who request changes to the import regulations contained in this part and who wish to import plants, plant parts, or plant products that are not allowed importation under the conditions of this part must file a request with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in order for APHIS to consider whether the new commodity can be safely imported into the United States. The initial request can be formal (e.g., a letter) or informal (e.g., made during a bilateral discussion between the United States and another country), and can be made by any person. Upon APHIS confirmation that granting a person's request would require amendments to the regulations in this part, the national plant protection organization of the country from which the commodity would be exported must provide APHIS with the information listed in paragraph (d) of this section before APHIS can proceed with its consideration of the request; requests that are not supported with this information in a timely manner will be considered incomplete and APHIS may not take further action on such requests until all required information is submitted.

(c) *Addresses.* The national plant protection organization of the country from which commodities would be exported must submit the information

listed in paragraph (d) of this section to: Commodity Import Analysis and Operations, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737.

(d) *Information.* The following information must be provided to APHIS in order for APHIS to consider a request to change the regulations in part 319:

(1) *Information about the party submitting the request.* The address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of the national plant protection organization of the country from which commodities would be exported; or, for requests that address a multi-country region, the address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail addresses of the exporting countries' national and regional plant protection plant protection organizations.

(2) *Information about the commodity proposed for importation into the United States.* (i) A description and/or map of the specific location(s) of the areas in the exporting country where the plants, plant parts, or plant products are produced;

(ii) The scientific name (including genus, species, and author names), synonyms, and taxonomic classification of the commodity;

(iii) Identification of the particular plant or plant part (*i.e.*, fruit, leaf, root, entire plant, etc.) and any associated plant part proposed for importation into the United States;

(iv) The proposed end use of the imported commodity (*e.g.*, propagation, consumption, milling, decorative, processing, etc.); and

(v) The months of the year when the commodity would be produced, harvested, and exported.

(3) *Shipping information:* (i) Detailed information as to the projected quantity and weight/Volume of the proposed importation, broken down according to varieties, where applicable, and;

(ii) Method of shipping in international commerce and under what conditions, including type of conveyance, and type, size, and capacity of packing boxes and/or shipping containers.

(4) *Description of pests and diseases associated with the commodity*¹ (i) Sci-

entific name (including genus, species, and author names) and taxonomic classification of arthropods, fungi, bacteria, nematodes, virus, viroids, mollusks, phytoplasmas, spiroplasmas, etc., attacking the crop;

(ii) Plant part attacked by each pest, pest life stages associated with each plant part attacked, and location of pest (in, on, or with commodity); and

(iii) References.

(5) *Current strategies for risk mitigation or management.* (i) Overview of agronomic or horticultural management practices used in production of the commodity, including methods of pest risk mitigation or control programs; and

(ii) Identification of parties responsible for pest management and control.

(e) *Additional information.* None of the additional information listed in this paragraph need be provided at the same time as information required under paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section; it is required only upon request by APHIS. If APHIS determines that additional information is required in order to complete a pest risk analysis in accordance with international standards for pest risk analysis, we will notify the party submitting the request in writing what specific additional information is required. If this information is not provided, and is not available to APHIS from other sources, a request may be considered incomplete and APHIS may be unable to take further action on the request until the necessary additional information is submitted. The additional information may include one or more of the following types of information:

(1) *Contact information:* Address, phone and fax numbers, and/or e-mail address for local experts (*e.g.*, academicians, researchers, extension agents) most familiar with crop production, entomology, plant pathology, and other

commodity that is already authorized for importation into the United States, an update to or confirmation of previously submitted pest and disease information, rather than a new, complete submission of that information, may be appropriate. Persons seeking such a change may contact APHIS for a determination as to whether an update will be appropriate in a particular case.

¹When a change is being sought to the conditions governing the importation of a com-

relevant characteristics of the commodity proposed for importation.

(2) *Additional information about the commodity:* (i) Common name(s) in English and the language(s) of the exporting country;

(ii) Cultivar, variety, or group description of the commodity;

(iii) Stage of maturity at which the crop is harvested and the method of harvest;

(iv) Indication of whether the crop is grown from certified seed or nursery stock, if applicable;

(v) If grown from certified seed or stock, indication of the origin of the stock or seed (country, State); and

(vi) Color photographs of plant, plant part, or plant product itself.

(3) *Information about the area where the commodity is grown:* (i) Unique characteristics of the production area in terms of pests or diseases;

(ii) Maps of the production regions, pest-free areas, etc.;

(iii) Length of time the commodity has been grown in the production area;

(iv) Status of growth of production area (*i.e.*, acreage expanding or stable); and

(v) Physical and climatological description of the growing area.

(4) *Information about post-harvest transit and processing:* (i) Complete description of the post-harvest processing methods used; and

(ii) Description of the movement of the commodity from the field to processing to exporting port (e.g., method of conveyance, shipping containers, transit routes, especially through different pest risk areas).

(5) *Shipping methods:* (i) Photographs of the boxes and containers used to transport the commodity; and

(ii) Identification of port(s) of export and import and expected months (seasons) of shipment, including intermediate ports-of-call and time at intermediate ports-of-call, if applicable.

(6) *Additional description of all pests and diseases associated with the commodity to be imported:* (i) Common name(s) of the pest in English and local language(s);

(ii) Geographic distribution of the pest in the country, if it is a quarantine pest and it follows the pathway;

(iii) Period of attack (e.g., attacks young fruit beginning immediately after blooming) and records of pest incidence (e.g., percentage of infested plants or infested fruit) over time (e.g., during the different phenological stages of the crops and/or times of the year);

(iv) Economic losses associated with pests of concern in the country;

(v) Pest biology or disease etiology or epidemiology; and

(vi) Photocopies of literature cited in support of the information above.

(7) *Current strategies for risk mitigation or management:* (i) Description of pre-harvest pest management practices (including target pests, treatments [e.g., pesticides], or other control methods) as well as evidence of efficacy of pest management treatments and other control methods;

(ii) Efficacy of post-harvest processing treatments in pest control;

(iii) Culling percentage and efficacy of culling in removing pests from the commodity; and

(iv) Description of quality assurance activities, efficacy, and efficiency of monitoring implementation.

(8) *Existing documentation:* Relevant pest risk analyses, environmental assessment(s), biological assessment(s), and economic information and analyses.

(f) *Availability of additional guidance.* Information related to the processing of requests to change the import regulations contained in this part may be found on the APHIS Web site at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/prs/>.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0261)

[71 FR 30567, May 30, 2006]

Subpart—Foreign Cotton and Covers

QUARANTINE

§ 319.8 Notice of quarantine.

(a) Pursuant to sections 411-414 and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711-7714 and 7754), and after the public hearing required thereunder, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant

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Health Inspection Service hereby determines that the unrestricted importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of (1) any parts or products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters, and other forms of cotton fiber (not including yarn, thread, and cloth); cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; cotton waste, including gin waste and thread waste; and any other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants; and (2) second-hand burlap and other fabrics, shredded or otherwise, which have been used or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for containing cotton, grains (including grain products), field seeds, agricultural roots, rhizomes, tubers, or other underground crops, may result in the entry into the United States of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saund.)), the golden nematode of potatoes *Heterodera rostochiensis* Wr.), the flag smut disease (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.), and other injurious plant diseases and insect pests, and said Administrator hereby further determines, that, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of said plant diseases and insect pests, which are new to or not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, it is necessary to forbid the importation into the United States of the plants and products, including fabrics, specified above, except as permitted in the regulations supplemental hereto. Hereafter the plants and products specified above shall not be imported or offered for entry into the United States from any foreign country or locality except as permitted by said regulations, and the plants and products permitted by the regulations to be imported or offered for entry shall be subject to sections 411-414 and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711-7714 and 7754). *Provided*, That whenever the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs shall find the existing conditions as to pest risk involved in the importation of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, make it safe to modify, by making less stringent the

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restrictions contained in any of such regulations, he or she shall publish such findings in the administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the restrictions shall be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective; or he or she may, upon request in specific cases, when the public interests will permit, authorize such importation under conditions specified in the permit to carry out the purposes of this part that are less stringent than those contained in the regulations.

(b) As used in this section the term "United States" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the regulations supplemental hereto.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 66 FR 21054, Apr. 27, 2001; 71 FR 10605, Mar. 2, 2006]

§ 319.8a Administrative instructions relating to the entry of cotton and covers into Guam.

The plants and products specified in § 319.8(a) may be imported into Guam without further permit, other than the authorization contained in this paragraph. Sections 319.8-2 and 319.8-3 shall not be applicable to such importations. In addition, such importations need not comply with the requirements of § 319.8-4 relating to notice of arrival inasmuch as there is available to the inspector the essential information normally supplied by the importer at the time of importation. Sections 319.8-5 through 319.8-27 shall not be applicable to importations into Guam. Inspection of such importations may be made under the general authority of § 330.105(a) of this chapter. If an importation is found infected, infested, or contaminated with any plant pest and is not subject to disposal under this part, disposition may be made in accordance with § 330.106 of this chapter.

REGULATIONS; GENERAL

§ 319.8-1 Definitions.

For the purposes of the regulations in this subpart, the following words shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Approved. Approved by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs.

Approved areas of Mexico. Any areas of Mexico, other than those described in paragraphs (q) and (r) of this section, which are designated by the Deputy Administrator as areas in which cotton and cotton products are produced and handled under conditions comparable to those under which like cotton and cotton products are produced and handled in the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area in the United States.

Approved fumigation facilities. Approved vacuum fumigation plant at a port where an inspector is available to supervise the fumigation.

Approved mill or plant. A mill or plant operating under a signed agreement with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs required for approval of a mill or plant as specified in §319.8-8(a)(2).

Authorized. Authorized by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs.

Compressed. Compressed or pressed and baled or packaged to a density greater than approximately 20 pounds and less than approximately 28 pounds per cubic foot.

Compressed to high density. Compressed or pressed and baled or packaged to a density of approximately 28 or more pounds per cubic foot.

Contamination (contaminate). Containing or bearing whole cottonseed or seed cotton or other material which may carry the pink bollworm, the golden nematode of potatoes, the flag smut disease, or other injurious plant diseases or insect pests. (The verb contaminate shall be construed accordingly.)

Cotton. Parts and products of plants of the genus *Gossypium*, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint, linters and other forms of cotton fiber, not including yarn, thread and cloth; cottonseed hulls, cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, except oil; waste; and all other unmanufactured parts of cotton plants.

Cottonseed. Cottonseed from which the lint has been removed.

Covers. Second-hand burlap and other fabrics, shredded or otherwise, includ-

ing any whole bag, any bag that has been slit open, and any part of a bag, which have been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for containing cotton, grains (including grain products), field seeds, agricultural roots, rhizomes, tubers, or other underground crops. Burlap and other fabrics, when new or unused are excluded from this definition.

Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, or any officer or employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

Gin trash. All of the material produced during the cleaning and ginning of seed cotton, bollies or snapped cotton except the lint, cottonseed, and gin waste.

Inspector. A properly identified employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or other person authorized to enforce the provisions of the Plant Protection Act.

Lint. All forms of raw ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, except linters and waste.

Linters. All forms of cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, excluding so-called hull fiber.

North, northern. When used to designate ports of arrival, these terms mean the port of Norfolk, Virginia, and all Atlantic Coast ports north thereof, ports along the Canadian border, and Pacific Coast ports in the States of Washington and Oregon. When used in a geographic sense to designate areas or locations, these terms mean any State in which cotton is not grown commercially. However when cotton is grown commercially in certain portions of a State, as is the case in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri, these terms include those portions of such State as may be determined by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs as remote from the main area of cotton production.

Northwest Mexico. All of the State of Baja California, Mexico, and that part of the State of Sonora, Mexico, lying

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between San Luis Mesa and the Colorado River.

Permit. A form of authorization to allow the importation of cotton or covers in accordance with the regulations in this subpart.

Person. Any individual, firm, corporation, company, society, or association, or any organized group of any of the foregoing.

Pink bollworm regulated area; generally infested pink bollworm regulated area. The pink bollworm regulated area consists of those States or parts thereof designated as regulated area in Administrative Instructions issued under § 301.52-2 of this chapter. The generally infested pink bollworm regulated area is that part of the regulated area designated as generally infested in the said Administrative Instructions.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Root crop. The underground crop portions of any plants.

Samples. Samples of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal, of the amount and character usually required for trade purposes.

Seed cotton. Cotton as it comes from the field.

Treatment. Procedures administratively approved by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs for destroying infestations or infections of insect pests or plant diseases, such as fumigation, application of chemicals or dry or moist heat, or processing, utilization, or storage.

Uncompressed. Baled or packaged to a density not exceeding approximately 20 pounds per cubic foot.

United States. Any of the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Utilization. Processing or manufacture, in lieu of fumigation at time of entry, at a mill or plant specifically approved by the Deputy Administrator

of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs.¹

Waste. All forms of cotton waste derived from the manufacture of cotton lint, in any form or under any trade designation, including gin waste and thread waste; and waste products derived from the milling of cottonseed. Gin trash is not within the definition of waste.

West Coast of Mexico. The State of Sinaloa, the State of Sonora (except that part of the Imperial Valley lying between San Luis Mesa and the Colorado River), and the Southern Territory of Baja California, in Mexico.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 27 FR 5389, June 7, 1962; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 66 FR 21055, Apr. 27, 2001]

CONDITIONS OF IMPORTATION AND ENTRY OF COTTON AND COVERS

§ 319.8-2 Permit procedure.

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in §§ 319.8-10 and 319.8-18, permits shall be obtained for importations into the United States of all cotton and covers. Permits will be issued only for cotton and covers authorized entry under §§ 319.8-6 through 319.8-20. Persons desiring to import cotton or covers under §§ 319.8-6 through 319.8-20 shall, in advance of departure of such material from a foreign port, submit to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs an application² stating the name and address of the importer, the country from which such material is to be imported, and the kind of cotton or covers it is desired to import. Applications to import cottonseed shall state the approximate quantity and the proposed United States port of entry. Applications to import lint, linters, or waste shall state whether such materials are compressed.

¹ A list of approved mills and plants may be obtained from the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Room 710, U.S. Appraisers Stores, 408 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02210.

² Applications for permits should be made to Plant Importations Branch, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, 209 River Street, Hoboken, N.J. 07030.

(b) Applications to import lint, linters, or waste at a port³ other than one in the North, in California, or on the Mexican Border shall also specify whether the commodity is compressed to high density.

(c) Applications for permits may be made orally or on forms provided for the purpose by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, or may be made by a letter or telegram containing all the information required by this section.

(d) Upon receipt and approval of such application by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, an individual or continuing permit will be issued authorizing the importation and specifying the port of entry and the conditions of entry. A copy of the permit will be supplied to the importer.

(e) Upon receipt of an application to import lint, linters, waste, or covers, without treatment, for utilization under agreement as defined in §319.8-8(a)(2), an investigation will be made by an inspector to determine that the receiving mill or plant is satisfactorily located geographically, is equipped with all necessary safeguards, and is apparently in a position to fulfill all precautionary conditions to which it may agree. Upon determination by the inspector that these qualifications are fulfilled, the owner or operator of the mill or plant may sign an agreement specifying that the required precautionary conditions will be maintained. Such signed agreement will be a necessary requisite to the release at the port of entry of any imported lint, linters, waste, or covers for forwarding to and utilization at such mill or plant in lieu of vacuum fumigation or other treatment otherwise required by this subpart. Permits for the importation of such materials will be issued in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) Permits for importation of any cotton or covers are conditioned upon compliance with all requirements set forth therein and such additional requirements in this subpart as are in terms applicable thereto. Failure to comply with any such requirement will

be deemed to invalidate the permit. Permits may also be cancelled or may be refused as provided in §319.8-3, or entry denied as provided in §§319.8-11, 319.8-12, and §319.8-13.

(g) If through no fault of the importer a shipment of cotton or covers arrives at a United States port in advance of the issuance of a permit, it may be held, under suitable safeguards prescribed by the inspector at the port, in Customs custody at the risk of the importer, pending issuance of a permit, for a period not exceeding 20 days.

(h) Pending development of adequate treating facilities in Guam, any cotton or covers that are subject to treatment as a condition of entry therein must first be entered and treated in accordance with the requirements of this subpart at a U.S. port of arrival where such treating facilities are available.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§319.8-3 Refusal and cancellation of permits.

(a) Permits for entry from the West Coast of Mexico, as authorized in §319.8-12 of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls may be refused and existing permits cancelled by the Deputy Administrator if he or she has determined that the pink bollworm is present in the West Coast of Mexico or in Northwest Mexico, or that other conditions exist therein that would increase the hazard of pest introduction into the United States.

(b) Permits for entry from Northwest Mexico as authorized in §319.8-13 of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and covers that have been used for cotton, may be refused and existing permits cancelled by the Deputy Administrator if he or she has determined that the pink bollworm is present in Northwest Mexico or in the West Coast of Mexico, or that other conditions exist therein that would increase the hazard of pest introduction into the United States.

[27 FR 5389, June 7, 1962, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 70 FR 33324, June 7, 2005]

³Including ports in Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

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§ 319.8-4 Notice of arrival.

Immediately upon arrival at a port of entry of any shipment of cotton or covers the importer shall submit in duplicate, through the United States Collector of Customs, or, in the case of Guam, through the Customs officer of the Government of Guam, and for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, a notice of such arrival, on a form provided for that purpose (Form PQ-368) and shall give such information as is called for by that form.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.8-5 Marking of containers.

Every bale or other container of cotton lint, linters, waste, or covers imported or offered for entry shall be plainly marked or tagged with a bale number or other mark to distinguish it from other bales or containers of similar material. Bales of lint, linters, and waste from approved areas of Mexico, the West Coast of Mexico, or Northwest Mexico shall be tagged or otherwise marked to show the gin or mill of origin unless they are immediately exported.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[27 FR 5389, June 7, 1962, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.8-6 Cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal.

Entry of cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal will be authorized through any port at which the services of an inspector are available, subject to examination by an inspector for freedom from contamination. If found to be free of contamination, importations of such cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal will be released from further plant quarantine entry restrictions. If found to be contaminated such importations will be refused entry or subjected as a condition of entry to such safeguards as the inspector may prescribe, according to a method selected by the inspector from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under

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the conditions under which the safeguards are applied.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 70 FR 33324, June 7, 2005]

§ 319.8-7 Processed lint, linters, and waste.

Entry of lint, linters, and waste will be authorized without treatment but upon compliance with other applicable requirements of this subpart when the inspector can determine that such lint, linters, and waste have been so processed by bleaching, dyeing, or other means, as to have removed all cottonseed or to have destroyed all insect life.

§ 319.8-8 Lint, linters, and waste.

(a) *Compressed to high density.* (1)(i) Entry of lint, linters, and waste, compressed to high density, will be authorized subject to vacuum fumigation by approved methods at any port where approved fumigation facilities are available.

(ii) Importations of such lint, linters, and waste, arriving at a northern port where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered for transportation in bond to another northern port where such facilities are available, for the required vacuum fumigation.

(iii) Such lint, linters, and waste compressed to high density arriving at a port in the State of California where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered for immediate transportation in bond via an all-water route if available, otherwise by overland transportation in van-type trucks or box cars after approved surface treatment, or under such other conditions as may be deemed necessary and are prescribed by the inspector to (a) any port where approved fumigation facilities are available, there to receive the required vacuum fumigation before release, or (b) to an approved mill or plant for utilization.

(2) Entry of lint, linters, and waste compressed to high density, will be authorized without vacuum fumigation at any northern port, subject to movement to an approved mill or plant, the owner or operator of which has executed an agreement with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs

to the effect that, in consideration of the waiving, of vacuum fumigation as a condition of entry and the substitution of approved utilization therefor:

(i) The lint, linters, and waste so entered will be processed or manufactured at the mill or plant and until so used will be retained thereat, unless written authority is granted by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to move the material to another mill or plant;

(ii) Sanitary measures satisfactory to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs will be taken with respect to the collection and disposal of any waste, residues, and covers, including the collection and disposal of refuse from railroad cars, trucks, or other carriers used in transporting the material to the mill or plant;

(iii) Inspectors of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs will have access to the mill or plant at any reasonable time to observe the methods of handling the material, the disposal of refuse, residues, waste, and covers, and otherwise to check compliance with the terms of the agreement;

(iv) Such reports of the receipt and utilization of the material, and disposal of waste therefrom as may be required by the inspector will be submitted to him promptly;

(v) Such other requirements as may be necessary in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to assure retention of the material, including all wastes and residues, at the mill or plant and its processing, utilization or disposal in a manner that will eliminate all pest risk, will be complied with.

(3) Failure to comply with any of the conditions of an agreement specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may be cause for immediate cancellation of the agreement by the inspector and refusal to release, without vacuum fumigation, lint, linters, and waste for transportation to the mill or plant.

(4) Agreements specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may be executed only with owners or operators of mills or plants located in States in which cotton is not grown commercially and at locations in such other States as may be administratively designated by

the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs after due consideration of possible pest risk involved and the proximity of growing cotton.

(b) *Uncompressed or compressed.* (1)(i) Entry of uncompressed or compressed lint, linters, and waste will be authorized, subject to vacuum fumigation by approved methods, through any northern port, through any port in the State of California, and through any port on the Mexican Border, where approved fumigation facilities are available.

(ii) Importations of such lint, linters, and waste arriving at a northern port where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered for immediate transportation in bond to another northern port where such facilities are available, for the required vacuum fumigation.

(iii) Compressed lint, linters, and waste arriving at a port in the State of California where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered for immediate transportation in bond by an all-water route if available, otherwise by overland transportation in van-type trucks or box cars after approved surface treatment, or under such other conditions as may be deemed necessary and are prescribed by the inspector, to any port in California or any northern port where approved fumigation facilities are available, there to receive the required vacuum fumigation before release, or to any northern port for movement to an approved mill or plant for utilization.

(iv) Uncompressed lint, linters, and waste arriving at a port in the State of California where there are no approved fumigation facilities may be entered for immediate transportation in bond by an all-water route to any port in California or any northern port where approved fumigation facilities are available, there to receive the required vacuum fumigation before release, or to a northern port for movement to an approved mill or plant for utilization.

(2) Entry without vacuum fumigation will be authorized for compressed lint, linters, and waste, and for uncompressed waste derived from cotton milled in countries that do not

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produce cotton,⁴ arriving at a northern port, subject to movement to an approved mill or plant.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 27 FR 5389, June 7, 1962; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§319.8-9 Hull fiber and gin trash.

(a) Entry of hull fiber will be authorized under the same conditions as are applicable to waste under this subpart.

(b) Gin trash may be imported only under the provisions of §319.8-20.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 27 FR 5390, June 7, 1962]

§319.8-10 Covers.

(a) Entry of covers (including bags, slit bags, and parts of bags) which have been used as containers for cotton grown or processed in countries other than the United States may be authorized either (1) through a Mexican border port named in the permit for vacuum fumigation by an approved method in that part of the United States within the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area; or (2) through a northern port or a port in the State of California subject to vacuum fumigation by an approved method or without vacuum fumigation when the covers are to be moved to an approved mill or plant for utilization. When such covers are forwarded from a northern port to a mill or plant in California for utilization, or from a California port to another California or northern port for vacuum fumigation thereat or for movement to a mill or plant for utilization such movement shall be made by an all-water route unless the bales are compressed to a density of 20 pounds or more per cubic foot in which case the bales may be moved overland in van-type trucks or box cars if all-water transportation is not available. Such overland movement may be made only after approved surface treatment

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or under such other conditions as may be deemed necessary and are prescribed by the inspector. When such covers arrive at a port other than a northern, California, or Mexican border port they will be required to be transported therefrom immediately in bond by an all-water route to a northern or California port where approved vacuum fumigation facilities are available for vacuum fumigation thereat by an approved method or for forwarding therefrom to an approved mill or plant for utilization.

(b) American cotton bagging, commonly known as coarse gunny, which has been used to cover only cotton grown or processed in the United States, may be authorized entry at any port under permit and upon compliance with §§319.8-4 and 319.8-5, without fumigation or other treatment. Marking patches of the finer burlaps or other fabrics when attached to bales of such bagging may be disregarded if, in the judgment of the inspector, they do not present a risk of carrying live pink bollworms, golden nematode cysts or flag smut spores.

(c) Bags, slit bags, parts of bags, and other covers which have been used as containers for root crops or are of a kind ordinarily used as containers for root crops may be authorized entry subject to immediate treatment in such manner and according to such method as the inspector may select from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions under which the treatment is applied, and subject to any additional safeguard measures that may be prescribed by the inspector pursuant to §319.8-24, or that he may prescribe in regard to the manner of discharge from the carrier and conveyance to the place of treatment: *Provided*, That such covers may be authorized entry from Canada without treatment as prescribed in this paragraph unless the covers are found to be contaminated.

(d) Bags, slit bags, parts of bags, and other covers that have been used as containers for wheat or wheat products that have not been so processed as to have destroyed all flag smut disease spores, or that have been used as containers for field seeds separated from wheat during the process of screening,

⁴For the purposes of this subpart the following countries are considered to be those in which cotton is not produced: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Republic of Ireland (Eire), Finland, France, Germany (both East and West), Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom), Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

and which arrive from a country named in §319.59-2(a)(2) of this part, if intended for reuse in this country as grain containers may be authorized entry, subject to immediate treatment at the port of arrival. If such covers are not intended to be reused in this country as grain containers their entry may be authorized subject to movement for utilization to an approved mill or plant the owner or operator of which has executed an appropriate agreement with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs similar to that described in §319.8-8(a)(2). Covers coming within this paragraph only, may be entered without permit other than the authorization provided in this paragraph and without other restriction under this subpart upon presentation to an inspector of satisfactory evidence that they have been used only for grains exported from the United States and are being returned empty without use abroad and that while abroad they have been handled in a manner to prevent their contamination.

(e) When upon arrival at a port of entry any shipment of bags, slit bags, parts of bags, or other covers, is found to include one or more bales containing material the importation of which is regulated by paragraph (a), (c), or (d) of this section, the entire shipment, or any portion thereof, may be required by the inspector to be treated as specified in the applicable paragraph.

(f) If upon their arrival at a port of entry covers are classified by the inspector as coming within more than one paragraph of this section, they will be authorized entry only upon compliance with such requirements of the applicable paragraphs as the inspector may deem necessary to prevent the introduction of plant diseases and insect pests.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other paragraph of this section the entry from any country of bags, slit bags, parts of bags, and other covers will be authorized without treatment but upon compliance with other applicable sections of this subpart if the inspector finds that they have obviously not been used in a manner that would contaminate them or when in the inspector's opinion there is otherwise no

plant pest risk associated with their entry.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 27 FR 5390, June 7, 1962; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 63 FR 31101, June 8, 1998]

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF COTTON AND COVERS FROM MEXICO

SOURCE: Sections 319.8-11 through 319.8-14 appear at 27 FR 5309, June 7, 1962, unless otherwise noted.

§319.8-11 From approved areas of Mexico.

(a) Entry of lint, linters, and waste (including gin and oil mill wastes) which were derived from cotton grown in, and which were produced and handled only in approved areas of Mexico⁵ may be authorized through Mexican Border ports in Texas named in the permits

(1) For movement into the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area such products becoming subject immediately upon release by the inspector to the requirements, in §301.52 of this chapter, applicable to like products originating in the pink bollworm regulated area, or

(2) For movement to an approved mill or plant for utilization, or

(3) For movement to New Orleans for immediate vacuum fumigation.

(b) Entry of cottonseed or cottonseed hulls in bulk, or in covers that are new or which have not been used previously to contain cotton or unmanufactured cotton products, may be authorized through Mexican Border ports in Texas named in the permits, for movement into the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area when certified by an inspector as having been produced in an approved area and handled subsequently in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Upon arrival in the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area such cottonseed or cottonseed hulls will be released from further plant quarantine entry requirements and shall become subject immediately

⁵See §319.8-1(p) for definition of "Approved areas of Mexico." These are within that part of Mexico not included in the "West Coast of Mexico" (§319.8-1(q)) or "Northwest Mexico" (§319.8-1(r)).

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to the requirements in §301.52 of this chapter.

[27 FR 5309, June 7, 1962, as amended at 63 FR 31101, June 8, 1998]

§319.8-12 From the West Coast of Mexico.

Contingent upon continued freedom of the West Coast of Mexico and of Northwest Mexico from infestations of the pink bollworm, entry of the following products may be authorized under permit subject to inspection to determine freedom from hazardous plant pest conditions:

- (a) Compressed lint and linters.
- (b) Uncompressed lint and linters for movement into the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area, movement thereafter to be in accordance with §301.52 of this chapter.
- (c) Compressed or uncompressed cotton waste for movement under bond to Fabens, Texas, for vacuum fumigation after which it will be released from further plant quarantine entry requirements.
- (d) Cottonseed when certified by an inspector as having been treated, stored, and transported in a manner satisfactory to the Deputy Administrator.
- (e) Untreated, non-certified cottonseed contained in new bags for movement by special manifest to any destination in the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area, movement thereafter to be in accordance with §301.52 of this chapter.
- (f) Cottonseed hulls when certified by an inspector as having been treated, stored, and transported in a manner satisfactory to the Deputy Administrator.
- (g) Any cotton products for movement through Mexican border ports in Texas directly into the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area, movement thereafter to be in accordance with §301.52 of this chapter.

[27 FR 5309, June 7, 1962, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§319.8-13 From Northwest Mexico.

Contingent upon continued freedom of Northwest Mexico and of the West Coast of Mexico from infestations of the pink bollworm and other plant pest

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conditions that would increase risk of pest introduction into the United States with importations authorized under this section, entry of the following products may be authorized under permit subject to inspection upon arrival to determine freedom from hazardous plant pest conditions:

- (a) Lint, linters, and waste.
- (b) Cottonseed.
- (c) Cottonseed hulls.
- (d) Covers that have been used for cotton only.

§319.8-14 Mexican cotton and covers not otherwise enterable.

Mexican cotton and covers not enterable under §319.8-11, §319.8-12, or §319.8-13 may be entered in accordance with §§319.8-6 through 319.8-10 and §§319.8-16 through 319.8-20 insofar as said sections are applicable.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§319.8-16 Importation into United States of cotton and covers exported therefrom.

(a) Cotton and covers grown, produced, or handled in the United States and exported therefrom, and in the original bales or other containers in which such material was exported therefrom, may be imported into the United States at any port under permit, without vacuum fumigation or other treatment or restriction as to utilization, upon compliance with §§319.8-2, 319.8-4, and §319.8-5, and upon the submission of evidence satisfactory to the inspector that such material was grown, produced, or handled in the United States and does not constitute a risk of introducing the pink bollworm into the United States.

(b) Cotton and covers of foreign origin imported into the United States in accordance with this subpart and exported therefrom, when in the original bales or other original containers, may be reimported into the United States under the conditions specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

§319.8-17 Importation for exportation, and importation for transportation and exportation; storage.

(a) Importation of cotton and covers for exportation, or for transportation and exportation, in accordance with

this subpart shall also be subject to §§ 352.1 through 352.8 of this chapter, as amended.

(b) Importation at northern ports of unfumigated lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal and covers used only for cotton, for exportation or for transportation and exportation through another northern port, may be authorized by the inspector under permit if, in his judgment, such procedures can be authorized without risk of introducing the pink bollworm.

(c) Entry under permit of lint, linters, or waste compressed to high density will be authorized for purposes of storage in the north pending exportation, fumigation, or utilization in an approved mill or plant provided the owner or operator of such proposed storage place has executed an agreement with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs similar to those required for mills or plants to utilize lint, linters, and waste as specified in § 319.8-8(a)(2), and provided further that

(1) Inspectors are available to supervise the storage,

(2) The bales of material to be stored are free from surface contamination,

(3) The material is kept segregated from other cotton and covers in a manner satisfactory to the inspector, and

(4) The waste is collected and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(d) Except as provided in § 319.8-23(a)(4), compressed lint, linters, and waste, uncompressed waste derived from cotton milled in a non-cotton-producing country,⁶ and covers, arriving at a port in the north for entry for exportation, vacuum fumigation, or utilization in accordance with the requirements in this subpart, may be allowed movement in Customs custody for storage at a point in the north pending such exportation, or movement to an approved mill or plant for vacuum fumigation or utilization, when there are inspectors available to

supervise such storage, if the bales are free of surface contamination, if they are kept segregated from other cotton and covers in a manner satisfactory to the inspector, and if waste is collected and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the inspector. Such lint, linters, waste, and covers shall remain under Customs custody until released by the inspector.

(e) Importation of lint, linters, and waste from Mexico for transportation and exportation will be authorized under permit if such material is compressed before, or immediately upon entering into the United States, or is compressed while en route to the port of export at a compress specifically authorized in the permit. The ports of export which may be named in the permit shall be limited to those that have been administratively approved for such exportation. Storage of such compressed cotton may be authorized, in approved bonded warehouses in Texas.

(f) Entry of uncompressed lint, linters, and waste from Mexico may be authorized at ports named in the permit for exportation at ports within the generally infested pink bollworm regulated area or for transportation and exportation via rail to Canada under such conditions and over such routes as may be specified in the permit.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 27 FR 5390, June 7, 1962; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 63 FR 31101, June 8, 1998]

§ 319.8-18 Samples.

(a) Samples of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal may be entered without further permit other than the authorization contained in this section, but subject to inspection and such treatment as the inspector may deem necessary. Samples which represent either such products of United States origin or such products imported into the United States in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, and which were exported from the United States, may be entered into the United States without inspection when the inspector is satisfied as to the identity of the samples.

(b) Samples of cottonseed or seed cotton may be entered subject to the conditions and requirements provided in §§ 319.8-2, 319.8-4, and 319.8-19.

⁶For the purposes of this subpart the following countries are considered as non-cotton-producing countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain (United Kingdom), Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

(c) Bales or other containers of cotton shall not be broken or opened for sampling and samples shall not be drawn until the inspector has so authorized and has prescribed the conditions and safeguards under which such samples shall be obtained.

§ 319.8-19 Cottonseed or seed cotton for experimental or scientific purposes.

Entry of small quantities of cottonseed or seed cotton for experimental or scientific purposes may be authorized through such ports as may be named in the permit, and shall be subject to such special conditions as shall be set forth in the permit to provide adequate safeguards against pest entry.

§ 319.8-20 Importations by the Department of Agriculture.

Cotton and covers may be imported by the Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, which conditions may include clearance through the New Crops Research Branch of the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Services.

§ 319.8-21 Release of cotton and covers after 18 months' storage.

Cotton and covers, the entry of which has been authorized subject to vacuum fumigation or other treatment because of the pink bollworm only, and which have not received such treatment but have been stored for a period of 18 months or more will be released from further plant quarantine entry restrictions.

§ 319.8-22 Ports of entry or export.

When ports of entry or export are not specifically designated in this subpart but are left to the judgment of the inspector, the inspector shall designate only such ports as have been administratively approved for such entry or export.

§ 319.8-23 Treatment.

(a)(1) Vacuum fumigation as required in this subpart shall consist of fumigation, in a vacuum fumigation plant ap-

proved by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, under the supervision of an inspector and to his satisfaction. Continued approval of the plant will be contingent upon the granting by the operator thereof, to the inspector, of access to all parts of the plant at all reasonable hours for the purpose of supervising sanitary and other operating conditions, checking the efficacy of the apparatus and chemical operations, and determining that wastage has been cleaned up and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the inspector; and upon the maintenance at the plant of conditions satisfactory to the inspector.

(2) After cotton and covers have been vacuum fumigated they shall be so marked under the supervision of an inspector. Such material may thereafter be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without further plant quarantine entry restriction.

(3) Cotton and covers held by an importer for vacuum fumigation must be stored under conditions satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) Prompt vacuum fumigation of cotton and covers (other than high density cotton free of surface contamination) will be required at non-northern ports. Similar prompt vacuum fumigation will be required at Norfolk, Virginia, during the period June 15 to October 15 of each year, except for covers which have been used to contain only lint, linters, or waste, and the bales of which are compressed to a density of 28 or more pounds per cubic foot and are free of surface contamination.

(b) An inspector may authorize the substitution of processing, utilization, or other form of treatment for vacuum fumigation when in his opinion such other treatment, selected by him from administratively authorized procedures, will be effective in eliminating infestation of the pink bollworm.

§ 319.8-24 Collection and disposal of waste.

(a) Importers shall handle imported, unfumigated cotton and covers in a manner to avoid waste. If waste does occur, the importer or his or her agent shall collect and dispose of such waste in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

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(b) If, in the judgment of an inspector, it is necessary as a safeguard against risk of pest dispersal to clean railway cars, lighters, trucks, and other vehicles and vessels used for transporting such cotton or covers, or to clean piers, warehouses, fumigation plants, mills, or other premises used in connection with importation of such cotton or covers, the importer or his or her agent shall perform such cleaning, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

(c) All costs incident to such collection, disposal, and cleaning other than the services of the inspector during his regular tour of duty and at the usual place of duty, shall be borne by the importer or his or her agent.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 70 FR 33324, June 7, 2005]

§ 319.8–25 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost to the importer. The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs will not assume responsibility for any costs or charges, other than those indicated in this section, in connection with the entry, inspection, treatment, conditioning, storage, forwarding, or any other operation of any character incidental to the physical entry of an importation of a restricted material.

§ 319.8–26 Material refused entry.

Any material refused entry for non-compliance with the requirements of this subpart shall be promptly removed from the United States or abandoned by the importer for destruction, and pending such action shall be subject to the immediate application of such safeguards against escape of plant pests as the inspector may prescribe. If such material is not promptly safeguarded by the importer, removed from the United States, or abandoned for destruction to the satisfaction of the inspector it may be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with sections 414 and 421 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714 and 7731). Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the inspector will be responsible for any costs accruing for demurrage,

shipping charges, cartage, labor, chemicals, or other expenses incidental to the safeguarding or disposal of material refused entry by the inspector, nor will the Department of Agriculture or the inspector assume responsibility for the value of material destroyed.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21055, Apr. 27, 2001]

Subpart—Sugarcane

§ 319.15 Notice of quarantine.

(a) The importation into the United States of sugarcane and its related products, including cuttings, canes, leaves, and bagasse, from all foreign countries and localities is prohibited, except for importations by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for scientific or experimental purposes and importations authorized under a permit issued by the Department specifying conditions under which the materials have been or are to be subjected to mitigate any pest risk.

(b) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the term “United States” means the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21055, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 319.15a Administrative instructions and interpretation relating to entry into Guam of bagasse and related sugarcane products.

Bagasse and related sugarcane products have been so processed that, in the judgment of the Department, their importation into Guam will involve no pest risk, and they may be imported into Guam without further permit, other than the authorization contained in this paragraph. Such importations may be made without the submission of a notice of arrival inasmuch as there is available to the inspector the essential information normally supplied by the importer at the time of importation. Inspection of such importations may be made under the general authority of § 330.105(a) of this chapter. If an importation is found infected, infested, or contaminated with any plant pest and is not subject to disposal under

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this part, disposition may be made in accordance with § 330.106 of this chapter.

Subpart—Citrus Canker and Other Citrus Diseases

§ 319.19 Notice of quarantine.

(a) In order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the citrus canker disease (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hasse) Dowson) and other citrus diseases, the importation into the United States of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the botanical family Rutaceae is prohibited, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) Plants or plant parts of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the botanical family Rutaceae may be imported into the United States for experimental or scientific purposes in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) Plants or plant parts of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the botanical family Rutaceae may be imported into Guam in accordance with § 319.37–6.

(d) Plants or plant parts of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the botanical family Rutaceae that are regulated articles under §§ 319.40–1 through 319.40–11 may be imported into the United States in accordance with §§ 319.40–1 through 319.40–11 and without restriction by this subpart.

(e) As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires, the term “United States” means the continental United States, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995]

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Subpart—Corn Diseases

QUARANTINE

§ 319.24 Notice of quarantine.

(a) The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that maize or Indian corn (*Zea mays* L.) and closely related plants are subject to certain injurious diseases, especially *Peronospora maydis* Raciborski, *Sclerospora sacchari* Miyake and other downy mildews; also the *Physoderma* diseases of maize, *Physoderma zeae-maydis* Shaw, and *Physoderma maydis* Miyake, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and that these diseases occur in southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, the importation into the United States of raw or unmanufactured corn seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize and related plants, including all species of teosinte (*Euchlaena*), jobs-tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Indo-China, and the People's Republic of China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Manchuria, Japan, and adjacent islands is prohibited. However, this prohibition does not apply to importations of such items by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for scientific or experimental purposes. And further, when the public interests will permit, the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs may, upon request in specific cases, authorize such importations into Guam under conditions specified in the permit that are less stringent than those contained in this subpart.

(c) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the term “United States” means the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(d) Seed of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) that is free from the cob and

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from all other parts of corn may be imported into the United States from New Zealand without further restriction.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 58 FR 44745, Aug. 25, 1993; 66 FR 21055, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 319.24a Administrative instructions relating to entry of corn into Guam.

Corn may be imported into Guam without further permit, other than the authorization contained in this section but subject to compliance with § 319.24-3. Such imports need not comply with the notice of arrival requirements of § 319.24-4 inasmuch as information equivalent to that in a notice of arrival is available to the inspector from another source. Section 319.24-5 shall not be applicable to importations of corn into Guam. Such importations shall be subject to inspection at the port of entry. Corn found upon inspection to contain disease infection will be subject to sterilization in accordance with methods selected by the inspector from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENTRY OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE

§ 319.24-1 Applications for permits for importation of corn.

Persons contemplating the importation of corn into the United States shall, before shipping the corn, make application for a permit, on forms provided for that purpose, to the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC, stating the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of departure, the proposed port of entry, and the name and address of the importer or of the broker in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.24-2 Issuance of permits.

(a) Upon receipt of an application and upon approval by an inspector a permit

will be issued specifying the conditions of entry and the port of entry to carry out the purposes of this subpart, and a copy will be supplied to the importer.

(b) Further permits may be refused and existing permits revoked, if the application therefor does not correctly give the locality where the corn was grown, or is false or deceptive in any material particular.

§ 319.24-3 Marking as condition of entry.

Every bag or other container of corn offered for entry shall be plainly marked with such numbers or marks as will make it easily possible to associate the bags or containers with a particular importation.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.24-4 Notice of arrival of corn by permittee.

Immediately upon the arrival of the corn at the port of entry the permittee shall submit, in duplicate, notice to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, through the United States Collector of Customs, or, in the case of Guam, through the Customs officer of the Government of Guam, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the number of bags or other containers of corn included in the shipment, the bag or other container numbers or marks, the country and locality where the corn was grown, the name and address of the exporter or foreign shipper, the port of departure, the date of arrival, the name of the ship or vessel, and the designation of the dock where the corn is to be landed.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.24-5 Condition of entry.

The corn shall not be removed from the port of entry, nor shall any bag or other container thereof be broken or opened, except for the purpose of sterilization, until a written notice is given

to the United States Collector of Customs, or, in the case of Guam, the Customs officer of the Government of Guam, by an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, that the corn has been properly sterilized and released for entry without further restrictions so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture extends thereto. All apparatus and methods for accomplishing such sterilization must be satisfactory to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. Corn will be delivered to the permittee for sterilization, upon the filing with the appropriate customs official of a bond in the amount of \$5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the corn if such value is less than \$5,000, with approved sureties, and conditioned upon sterilization of the corn under the supervision and the satisfaction of an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs; and upon the redelivery of the corn to said customs official within 40 days from the arrival of the corn at the port of entry.

Subpart—Citrus Fruit

NOTE: Citrus nursery stock, except seeds, is prohibited entry from all foreign countries and localities by the citrus nursery stock quarantine No. 19 (§319.19).

The importation from all foreign countries of fruits of citrus and citrus relatives, other than those specified in this subpart, is restricted by the provisions of fruit and vegetable quarantine No. 56 (§§319.56 to 319.56–8).

§ 319.28 Notice of quarantine.

(a)(1) To prevent the introduction into the United States of citrus canker disease *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* (Hasse) Dye, the importation of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae*, *Rutoideae*, and *Toddalioideae* of the botanical family *Rutaceae* from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indochina, and the People's Republic of China); the Malay Archipelago; the Philippine Islands; Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania); Japan and adjacent islands; the Republic of Korea; Mauritius; Seychelles; Argentina (except for the States of

Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman, which are considered free of citrus canker); Brazil; and Paraguay is prohibited.

(2) To prevent the introduction into the United States of sweet orange scab (*Elsinoe australis* Bitanc. and Jenkins), the importation of fruits and peel of all species and varieties of the genus *Citrus*, including *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay is prohibited.

(3) To prevent the introduction into the United States of the bacterial disease "Cancrosis B," the importation of fruits and peel of all species and varieties of the genus *Citrus*, including those indicated in the previous paragraph, is prohibited from Argentina (except for the States of Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman, which are considered free of Cancrosis B), Paraguay, and Uruguay.

(4) Seeds and processed peel of fruits designated in this section are excluded from this prohibition. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of §§319.37 through 319.37–27.

(b) The prohibition does not apply to Unshu oranges (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco var. *unshu*, Swingle [Citrus unshiu Marcovitch, Tanaka]), also known as Satsuma mandarin, grown in Japan or on Cheju Island, Republic of Korea, and imported under permit into any area of the United States except for those areas specified in paragraph (b)(7) of this section: *Provided*, that each of the following safeguards is fully carried out:

(1) The Unshu oranges must be grown and packed in isolated, canker-free export areas established by the plant protection service of the country of origin. Only Unshu orange trees may be grown in these areas, which must be kept free of all citrus other than the propagative material of Unshu oranges. The export areas must be inspected and found free of citrus canker and prohibited plant material by qualified plant protection officers of both the country of origin and the United States. The export areas must be surrounded by 400-meter-

wide buffer zones. The buffer zones must be kept free of all citrus other than the following 10 varieties: Buntan Hirado (*Citrus grandis*); Buntan Vietnam (*C. grandis*); Hassaku (*C. hassaku*); Hyuganatsu (*C. tamurana*); Kinkan (*Fortunella* spp. non *Fortunella hindsii*); Kiyomi tangor (hybrid); Orange Hyuga (*C. tamurana*); Ponkan (*C. reticulata*); Unshu (*C. unshiu* Marcovitch, Tanaka [*Citrus reticulata* Blanco var. *unshu*, Swingle]); and Yuzu (*C. junos*). The buffer zones must be inspected and found free of citrus canker and prohibited plant material by qualified plant protection officers of both the country of origin and the United States.

(2) In Unshu orange export areas and buffer zones on Kyushu Island, Japan, trapping for the citrus fruit fly (*Bactrocera tsuneonis*) must be conducted as prescribed by the Japanese Government's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. If fruit flies are detected, then shipping will be suspended from the export area until negative trapping shows the problem has been resolved.

(3) Inspection of the Unshu oranges shall be performed jointly by plant protection officers of the country of origin and the United States in the groves prior to and during harvest, and in the packinghouses during packing operations.

(4) Before packing, such oranges shall be given a surface sterilization as prescribed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(5) To be eligible for importation into Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, or Texas, each shipment of oranges grown on Honshu Island or Shikoku Island, Japan, must be fumigated with methyl bromide after harvest and prior to exportation to the United States. Fumigation must be at the rate of 3 lbs./1,000 cu. ft. for 2 hours at 59 °F or above at normal atmospheric pressure (chamber only) with a load factor of 32 percent or below. Fumigation will not be required for shipments of oranges grown on Honshu Island or Shikoku Island, Japan, that are to be imported into States other than Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, or Texas.

(6) The identity of the fruit shall be maintained in the following manner:

(i) The individual boxes in which the oranges are shipped must be stamped or printed with a statement specifying the States into which the Unshu oranges may be imported, and from which they are prohibited removal under a Federal plant quarantine.

(ii) Each shipment of oranges handled in accordance with these procedures shall be accompanied by a certificate of the plant protection service of the country of origin certifying that the fruit is apparently free of citrus canker disease.

(7) The Unshu oranges may be imported into the United States only through a port of entry identified in § 319.37-14 that is located in an area of the United States into which their importation is authorized. The following importation restrictions apply:

(i) Unshu oranges from Honshu Island or Shikoku Island, Japan, that have been fumigated in accordance with paragraph (b)(5) of this section may be imported into any area of the United States except American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(ii) Unshu oranges from Honshu Island or Shikoku Island, Japan, that have not been fumigated in accordance with paragraph (b)(5) of this section; Unshu oranges from Kyushu Island, Japan (Prefectures of Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Nagasaki, and Saga only); and Unshu oranges from Cheju Island, Republic of Korea, may be imported into any area of the United States except American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(c) The prohibition does not apply to Unshu oranges (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco var. *unshu*, Swingle [*Citrus unshiu* Marcovitch, Tanaka]), also known as Satsuma mandarin, grown in the Republic of Korea and imported under permit into the State of Alaska under the following conditions:

(1) The Unshu oranges must be prepared for shipping using packinghouse procedures that include culling damaged or diseased fruit and cleaning the

fruit with high-pressure air or water spray in combination with brushing.

(2) Each shipment of Unshu oranges must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the national plant protection organization of the Republic of Korea bearing the following additional declaration: “These oranges were inspected and are considered to be free from citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*) and arrowhead scale (*Unaspis yanonensis*).”

(3) The individual boxes in which the oranges are shipped must be marked with the following: “These oranges may not be shipped to or distributed in any State other than Alaska.”

(d) This prohibition shall not apply to importations for experimental or scientific purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such requirements as may be prescribed in permits that may be issued by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs for such importations.

(e) Further, this prohibition shall not apply to importations into Guam of the fruits and peel designated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(f) Importations allowed in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section shall be subject to the permit and other requirements under the regulations in Subpart-Fruits and Vegetables of this part.

(g) All salary, travel, and subsistence expenses incident to the assignment of personnel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to such operations in the country of origin of the Unshu oranges shall be paid by those requesting the service of such personnel.

(h) The term *United States* means the States, District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(i) Any permit that has been issued for the importation of Unshu oranges may be withdrawn by an inspector orally or in writing, if he or she determines that the holder of the permit has not complied with any of the conditions in the regulations. The holder of the permit shall be informed orally or in writing of the reasons for the withdrawal. If the withdrawal is oral, the decision and the reasons for the with-

drawal will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Deputy Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the permit was wrongfully withdrawn. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Deputy Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Deputy Administrator.

(j) The term *inspector* means any employee of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, who is authorized by the Deputy Administrator to enforce the regulations in this subpart.

[32 FR 7959, June 2, 1967]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 319.28, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

Subpart—Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds, and Other Plant Products^{1,2}

SOURCE: 45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980; 60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

¹The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs also enforces regulations promulgated under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93–205, as amended) which contain additional prohibitions and restrictions on importation into the United States of articles subject to this subpart (See 50 CFR parts 17 and 23).

²One or more common names of articles are given in parentheses after most scientific names (when common names are known) for the purpose of helping to identify the articles represented by such scientific names; however, unless otherwise specified, a reference to a scientific name includes all articles within the category represented by the scientific name regardless of whether the common name or names are as comprehensive in scope as the scientific name.

§ 319.37 Prohibitions and restrictions on importation; disposal of articles refused importation.

(a) No person shall import or offer for entry into the United States any prohibited article, except as otherwise provided in § 319.37-2(c) of this subpart. No person shall import or offer for entry into the United States any restricted article except in accordance with this subpart.

(b) The importer of any article denied entry for noncompliance with this subpart must, at the importer's expense and within the time specified in an emergency action notification (PPQ Form 523), destroy, ship to a point outside the United States, or apply treatments or other safeguards to the article, as prescribed by an inspector to prevent the introduction into the United States of plant pests. In choosing which action to order and in setting the time limit for the action, the inspector shall consider the degree of pest risk presented by the plant pest associated with the article, whether the article is a host of the pest, the types of other host materials for the pest in or near the port, the climate and season at the port in relation to the pest's survival range, and the availability of treatment facilities for the article.

(c) No person shall remove any restricted article from the port of first arrival unless and until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by the inspector that the restricted article has satisfied all requirements under this subpart.

[57 FR 43144, Sept. 18, 1992]

§ 319.37-1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be construed as the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Bulb. The portion of a plant commonly known as a bulb, bulbil, bulblet, corm, cormel, rhizome, tuber, or pip, and including fleshy roots or other underground fleshy growths, a unit of which produces an individual plant.

Clean well water. Well water that does not contain plant pathogens or other plant pests.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture for the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom authority to act in his/her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Disease. The term in addition to its common meaning, includes a disease agent which incites a disease.

Earth. The softer matter composing part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the firm rock, and including the soil and subsoil, as well as finely divided rock and other soil formation materials down to the rock layer.

Europe. The continent of Europe, the British Isles, Iceland, the Azores, and the islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

From. An article is considered to be "from" any country or locality in which it was grown. *Provided,* That an article imported into Canada from another country or locality shall be considered as being solely from Canada if it meets the following conditions:

(a) It is imported into the United States directly from Canada after having been grown for at least 1 year in Canada,

(b) It has never been grown in a country from which it would be a prohibited article or grown in a country other than Canada from which it would be subject to conditions of § 319.37-5 (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), or (m) of this subpart, or subject to conditions of § 319.37-6 of this subpart,

(c) It was not grown in a country or locality from which it would be subject to conditions of § 319.37-7 of this subpart unless it was grown in Canada under postentry growing conditions equivalent to those specified in § 319.37-7³ of this subpart, and

³Currently only *Chaenomoles* spp. (flowering quince), *Cydonia* spp. (quince), *Malus* spp. (apple, crabapple); *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune) and *Pyrus* spp. (pear) are required under the laws of Canada

Continued

(d) It was not imported into Canada in growing media.

Indexing. A procedure for using plant material or its extracts to determine the presence or absence of one or more pests in or on the tested plant material. For the purposes of this subpart, indexing is performed in foreign countries to test the parent stock of designated articles that must meet special foreign inspection and certification requirements in accordance with § 319.37-5 to be eligible for importation into the United States. The results of indexing tests are used by the plant protection services of foreign countries to issue phytosanitary certificates declaring plant articles free of specified diseases. The following indexing procedures are authorized for use with the specified plant genera, if the procedures are performed using protocols acceptable to the plant protection service that issues phytosanitary certificates based on them: mechanical transmission of the pest to an indicator plant for *Dianthus*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Rubus*, and *Syringa*; graft transmission of the pest to an indicator plant for *Chaenomeles*, *Cydonia*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Rubus*, and *Syringa*; serology for *Dianthus*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Rubus*, and *Syringa*; electron microscopy for *Dianthus* and *Prunus*, and nucleic acid probes for *Chaenomeles*, *Cydonia*, *Malus*, and *Pyrus*.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator of APHIS or the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce the regulations in this part.

Nursery stock. All field-grown florist's stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Oceania. The islands of Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia (except Hawaii, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands) in the central and southern Pacific Ocean.

to be grown in Canada under such equivalent conditions after importation.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, association, joint venture, or other legal entity.

Phytosanitary certificate of inspection. A document relating to a restricted article, which is issued by a plant protection official of the country in which the restricted article was grown, which is issued not more than 15 days prior to shipment of the restricted article from the country in which grown, which is addressed to the plant protection service of the United States (Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs), which contains a description of the restricted article intended to be imported into the United States, which certifies that the article has been thoroughly inspected, is believed to be free from injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests, and is otherwise believed to be eligible for importation pursuant to the current phytosanitary laws and regulations of the United States, and which contains any specific additional declarations required under this subpart.

Plant. Any plant (including any plant part) for or capable of propagation, including a tree, a tissue culture, a plantlet culture, pollen, a shrub, a vine, a cutting, a graft, a scion, a bud, a bulb, a root, and a seed.

Plant pest. Any living stage of any of the following that can directly or indirectly injure, cause damage to, or cause disease in any plant or plant product: A protozoan, a nonhuman animal, a parasitic plant, a bacterium, a fungus, a virus or viroid, an infectious agent or other pathogen, or any article similar to or allied with any of these articles.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The organizational unit with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, delegated responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act and related legislation, quarantines, and regulations.

Port of first arrival. The land area (such as a seaport, airport, or land border station) where a person, or a land, water, or air vehicle, first arrives after entering the territory of the United States, and where inspection of articles is carried out by inspectors.

Potable water. Water which is approved for drinking purposes by the national or local health authority having jurisdiction.

Preclearance. Phytosanitary inspection and/or clearance in the country in which the articles were grown, performed by or under the regular supervision of APHIS.

Production site. A defined portion of a place of production utilized for the production of a commodity that is managed separately for phytosanitary purposes. This may include the entire place of production or portions of it. Examples of portions of places of production are a defined orchard, grove, field, greenhouse, screenhouse, or premises.

Prohibited article. Any nursery stock, plant, root, bulb, seed, or other plant product designated in § 319.37-2 (a) or (b), except wood articles regulated under §§ 319.40-1 through 319.40-11, “Subpart—Logs, Lumber, and Other Unmanufactured Wood Articles.”

Regulated plant. Any gymnosperm, angiosperm, fern, or fern ally. Gymnosperms include cycads, conifers, and ginkgo. Angiosperms include any flowering plant. Fern allies include club mosses, horsetails, whisk ferns, spike mosses, and quillworts.

Restricted article. Any regulated plant, root, bulb, seed, or other plant product for or capable of propagation, excluding any prohibited articles listed in § 319.37-2(a) or (b) of this subpart, and excluding any articles regulated in §§ 319.8 through 319.24 or 319.41 through 319.74-4 and any articles regulated in part 360 of this chapter.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture to whom authority to act in

his/her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Soil. The loose surface material of the earth in which plants, trees, and shrubs grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic material and soluble salts.

Solanum spp. true seed. Seed produced by flowers of *Solanum* capable of germinating and producing new *Solanum* plants, as distinguished from *Solanum* tubers, whole or cut, that are referred to as *Solanum* seeds or seed potatoes.

Spp. (species). All species, clones, cultivars, strains, varieties, and hybrids, of a genus.

State. Any of the several States of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

State Plant Regulatory Official. The official authorized by the State to sign agreements with Federal agencies involving operations of the State plant protection agency.

United States. All of the States.

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 8706, Mar. 5, 1985; 56 FR 19790, Apr. 30, 1991; 57 FR 43145, Sept. 18, 1992; 58 FR 38267, July 16, 1993; 60 FR 3077, Jan. 13, 1995; 60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995; 63 FR 13484, Mar. 20, 1998; 66 FR 21055, Apr. 27, 2001; 69 FR 21946, Apr. 23, 2004; 69 FR 61586, Oct. 20, 2004; 72 FR 43517, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.37-2 Prohibited articles.

(a) The following listed articles from the designated countries and localities are prohibited articles and are prohibited from being imported or offered for entry into the United States except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

Prohibited article (includes seeds only if specifically mentioned)	Foreign places from which prohibited	Plant pests existing in the places named and capable of being transported with the prohibited article
<i>Abelmoschus</i> spp. (okra)	Africa	Cotton leaf curl agent.
	Brazil	Cotton Anthracnose agent.
	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Bhendi yellow vein mosaic agent.
	Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria	Okra mosaic virus.
	Iraq	Okra yellow leaf curl agent.
	Papua New Guinea, Trinidad and Tobago	Okra mosaic agents.
<i>Abies</i> spp. (fir)	All except Canada	50 or more species of rusts including <i>Chrysomyxa abietis</i> (Walr.) Ung. (a rust causing a serious needle disease); <i>Phacidomyces pseudotsugae</i> (M. Wils.) Harm (Douglas fir canker).
		<i>Uromyces lappacearum</i> (Sacc.) McAlp. (Rust).
		<i>Xanthomonas acerea</i> (Ogawa) Burk.
		Maple mosaic or variegation diseases.
<i>Acacia</i> spp. (acacia)	Australia and Oceania	<i>Pucciniastrum actinidiae</i> Hiratusuka (Rust).
<i>Acer</i> spp. (maple) (except <i>Acer palmatum</i> and <i>Acer japonicum</i> meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(m)).	Japan	
	Europe, Japan	A diversity of diseases including, but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Actinidia</i> spp. (Chinese gooseberry, kiwi) ..	Japan and Taiwan	Horsechestnut variegation or yellow mosaic diseases.
<i>Adonia</i> spp.	All	
<i>Aesculus</i> spp. (horsechestnut)	Czech Republic, Germany, Romania, Slovakia, United Kingdom.	
	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: lethal yellowing disease; cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Alphanes</i> spp. (coyure, ruffe, and spine palm) ..	All	A diversity of diseases including, but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Allagoptera arenaria</i>	All	
		Cotton leaf curl agent.
<i>Althaea</i> spp. (althaea, hollyhock)	Africa	Bhendi yellow vein mosaic agent.
<i>Arachis</i> spp. (peanut) seed only (all other <i>Arachis</i> articles are included under Fabaceae).	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	Peanut stripe virus.
	India, Indonesia, Japan, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand.	
<i>Areca</i> spp.	Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal India	Peanut clump virus. Indian peanut clump virus.
	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Arenga</i> spp. (sugarpalm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Arikuryroba</i> spp. (arikury palm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
Articles listed in § 319.37-2(b)	All except Canada	A diversity of diseases, insects, and other pests, including but not limited to: <i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i> (Berg); <i>Metamasius</i> spp.; <i>Opogona sacchari</i> (Boyer); <i>Chrysomya himalensis</i> Barclay (Spruce needle rust); <i>Aecidium mori</i> Barclay (Mulberry rust); <i>Pseudomonas lignicola</i> Westherd. & Buis. (Bacterial stain); <i>Pucciniastrum areolatum</i> (Fr.) Oth. (Cherry-spruce rust).
Bambuseae (seeds, plants, and cuttings).	All	Various plant diseases, including bamboo smut (<i>Ustilago shiraiana</i>)

<i>Berberis</i> spp. (barberry) (plants of all species and horticultural varieties not designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38-1 of this chapter).	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Berberis</i> spp. (barberry) destined to an eradication State listed in § 301.38-2a of this chapter (plants of all species and horticultural varieties designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38-1 of this chapter).	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Berberis</i> spp. (barberry) seed	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Blighia sapida</i> (akee)	Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria	Okra mosaic virus.
<i>Borassus</i> spp. (palmyra palm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Brugmansia</i> spp.	Colombia	Datura Columbia virus.
<i>Caryota</i> spp. (fishtail palm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Castanea</i> spp. (chestnut)	All	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (Murrill) Barr (chestnut blight); <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> Yasumatsu (gall wasp).
<i>Cedrus</i> spp. (cedar)	Europe	<i>Phaciodycnis pseudotsuga</i> (M. Wils.) Hahn (Douglas fir canker).
<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp. (flowering quince) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	All	<i>Fusarium fuliginosporum</i> Sibilia (Seedling disease).
<i>Chrysalcocarpus</i> spp. (butterfly palm).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to those listed for <i>Chaenomeles</i> in § 319.37-5(b)(1).
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. (chrysanthemum, includes <i>Dendranthema</i> spp.).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Cocos</i> spp. (other than <i>Cocos nucifera</i>).	All	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Henn. (white rust of chrysanthemum).
	Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.

Prohibited article (includes seeds only if specifically mentioned)	Foreign places from which prohibited	Plant pests existing in the places named and capable of being transported with the prohibited article
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut) (including seed) (Coconut seed without husk or without milk may be imported into the United States in accordance with § 319.56-11).	All except from Jamaica or Costa Rica if meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(g).	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: lethal yellowing disease; cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Conypha</i> spp.	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Crocasmia</i> spp. (montebretia)	Africa	<i>Puccinia mcleanii</i> Dodge (rust), <i>Uredo gladioli-buethneri</i> Bub. (rust), <i>Uromyces gladioli</i> P. Henn. (rust), <i>U. nykensis</i> Syd. (rust), <i>U. gladioli</i> P. Henn. (rust), <i>U. transversalis</i> (Thum.) Wint. (rust).
<i>Crocasmia</i> spp. (montebretia), except bulbs in commercial shipments.	Argentina, Uruguay Africa, Brazil, France, Italy, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal	
<i>Cydonia</i> spp. (quince) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to those listed for <i>Cydonia</i> in § 319.37-5(b)(1).
<i>Datura</i> spp.	India (See <i>Brugmansia</i> spp.). See <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Datura distortion or enation mosaic virus.
<i>Datura</i> spp. (woody species)	All	See <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
<i>Dendranthema</i> spp. (chrysanthemum).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Dictyosperma</i> spp. (Princesspalm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Elaeis</i> spp. (oil palm)	All	<i>Puccinia melanocephala</i> H. Syd. & P. Syd. (Sugarcane rust). <i>Pestalotia disseminata</i> Thuem. (parasitic leaf fungus). <i>Eurymyces</i> mosaic diseases.
<i>Erianthus</i> spp. (plumegrass)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: African soybean dwarf agent, alfalfa enation virus, azuki bean mosaic virus, bean golden mosaic virus, cowpea mild mottle virus, French bean mosaic virus, groundnut chlorotic leaf streak virus, groundnut chlorotic spotting virus, groundnut rosette agents, groundnut witches broom MLO, horsegram yellow mosaic virus, Indonesian soybean dwarf virus, lima bean mosaic virus, lucerne Australian symptomless virus, lucerne vein yellowing virus, mung bean yellow mosaic virus, peanut stripe virus, red clover mottle virus, and soybean dwarf virus.
<i>Fragaria</i> spp. (strawberry) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(h).	All except Canada	<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i> Hickman (Red stele disease).
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp. (ash)	All except for any county or municipal regional county in Canada not regulated because of the emerald ash borer. Europe	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i> (emerald ash borer). <i>Pseudomonas savastanoi</i> var. <i>fraxini</i> (Brown) Dowson (Canker and dwarfing disease of ash).
<i>Gaussia</i> spp. (lumepalm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Gladiolus</i> spp. (gladiolus)	Africa	<i>Puccinia mcleanii</i> Dodge (rust), <i>Uredo gladioli-buethneri</i> Bub. (rust), <i>Uromyces gladioli</i> P. Henn. (rust), <i>U. nykensis</i> Syd. (rust).

<i>Gladiolus</i> spp. (gladiolus), except bulbs in commercial shipments.	Argentina, Uruguay	<i>U. gladioli</i> P. Henn. (rust).
<i>Gossypium</i> spp. (cotton, cottontree).	Africa, Brazil, France, Italy, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal	<i>U. transversalis</i> (Thum.) Wint. (rust).
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp. (kenaf, hibiscus, rose mallow).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: cotton leaf curl virus; cotton virescence agent; small leaf virus. Cotton leaf curl agent.
<i>Howea</i> spp. (sentry palm) not meeting the conditions in § 319.37-5(n).	Africa	Cotton anthracnose agent.
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp. (hydrangea)	Brazil	Hibiscus leaf curl agent.
<i>Hypophorbe</i> spp. (palm)	India	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. (sweetpotato)	All	<i>Aecidium hydrangeae-paniculata</i> Dietel.
<i>Jasminum</i> spp. (jasmine)	Japan	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: lethal yellowing disease; cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Juniperus</i> spp. (juniper)	All except Canada	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: sweetpotato witches broom (little leaf), and sweetpotato viruses of eastern Africa.
<i>Larix</i> spp. (larch)	Belgium, Germany, Great Britain	Jasmine variegation diseases.
<i>Latania</i> spp.	India	Chlorotic ringspot, phyllody, yellow ring mosaic diseases.
<i>Leersia</i> spp. (cutgrass) seed only (all other <i>Leersia</i> articles are included under <i>Poaceae</i>).	Philippines	Sampangita yellow ringspot mosaic diseases.
<i>Lens</i> spp. seed (lentil)	Austria, Finland, and Romania	<i>Stigmata deficiens</i> (Karst) Ellis (Needlecast disease).
<i>Leptochloa</i> spp. (sprangletop) seed only (all other <i>Leptochloa</i> articles are included under <i>Poaceae</i>).	Europe	<i>Phacidiopycnis pseudotsuga</i> (M. Wils.) Hahn (Douglas fir canker).
<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i>	Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in Canada, Europe, and Japan.	<i>Lactinellula wilkommii</i> (Harieg) Dennis (European larch canker).
	Europe	<i>Phacidiopycnis pseudotsuga</i> (M. Wils.) Hahn (Douglas fir canker).
	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
	All	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama) Dye.
	South America	<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i> (Pers.) Schroet. (Rust).
	All	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama) Dye.
	Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Henn. (white rust of chrysanthemum).
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp. (privet)	Europe	<i>Ligustrum</i> mosaic diseases.

Prohibited article (includes seeds only if specifically mentioned)	Foreign places from which prohibited	Plant pests existing in the places named and capable of being transported with the prohibited article
<i>Livistona</i> spp. (fan palm)	All	Plant pests existing in the places named and capable of being transported with the prohibited article
<i>Mahoeberberis</i> spp. (plants of all species and horticultural varieties not designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38-1 of this chapter).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease. <i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Mahoeberberis</i> spp. destined to an eradication State listed in § 301.38-2(a) of this chapter (plants of all species and horticultural varieties designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38-1 of this chapter).	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Mahoeberberis</i> spp. seed	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Mahonia</i> spp. (mahonia) (plants of all species and horticultural varieties not designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38-1 of this chapter).	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Mahonia</i> spp. (mahonia) destined to an eradication State listed in § 301.38-2(a) of this chapter (plants of all species and horticultural varieties designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38-1 of this chapter).	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Mahonia</i> spp. seed	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust).
<i>Malus</i> spp. (apple, crabapple) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	All	<i>Puccinia graminis</i> Pers. (Black stem rust). A diversity of diseases including but not limited to those listed for <i>Malus</i> in § 319.37-5(b)(1).
<i>Mangifera</i> spp. (mango) seed only. (Prohibition not applicable to seeds imported into Guam, Hawaii, and the Northern Mariana Islands).	All except Guimaras Island (Republic of the Philippines) and North and South America (excluding Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago). All except Canada	<i>Stemochetus mangiferae</i> F. (mango seed weevil).
<i>Manihot</i> spp. (cassava)	All	A diversity of diseases, insects, and other pests including but not limited to: <i>Mononychellus tanaiia</i> (Bondar) (cassava mite); <i>Phenococcus manihoti</i> Matile-Ferrero (cassava mealybug); <i>Xanthomonas manihoti</i> (Arthand-Berthet) Starr (Bacterial blight); Cassava brown streak virus; Cassava latent virus; Cassava African mosaic virus; Cassava common mosaic virus. A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Mascarena</i> spp.	All	

<i>Morus</i> spp. (mulberry)	India, Japan, Korea, People's Republic of China, Thailand, and the geographic area formerly known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	Mulberry dwarf or mulberry mosaic diseases.
<i>Nannorrhops</i> spp. (mazaripalm) ..	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Neodypsis</i> spp. (palm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: lethal yellowing disease; cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i>	Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	<i>Puccinia horiana</i> P. Henn. (white rust of chrysanthemum).
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp. not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(i).	All	Potato brown rot (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2).
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp. plants not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(u).	Canary Islands (Spain)	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> , <i>Chrysodeixis chalcites</i> , and <i>Syngrapha circumflexa</i> (syn. <i>Corutiplusia circumflexa</i>).
<i>Persea</i> spp. (avocado) seed	Central and South America, and Mexico	<i>Helipus lauri</i> Boh. (Avocado weevil); <i>Stenomoma catenifer</i> Wals. (Avocado seed moth); <i>Conotrachelus</i> spp.
<i>Philadelphus</i> spp. (mock orange)	Europe	Elm mottle virus.
<i>Phoenix</i> spp. (date)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Picea</i> spp. (spruce)	Europe, Japan, and Siberia	<i>Chrysomyxa ledi</i> (Alb. & Schw.) d By var. <i>rhododendri</i> (DC) Savile. (Rhododendron-spruce needle rust).
<i>Pinus</i> spp. (pine) (2- or 3-leaved)	Europe	<i>Phacidomyces pseudotsugae</i> (M. Wils.) Hahn (Douglas fir canker).
	Europe and Japan	<i>Cronartium flaccidum</i> (Alb. & Schw.) Wint. (Rust causing serious stunting of hard pines.)
	Japan	Gall-forming rust.
	Israel	<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> and other quarantine pests.
Plants (except bulbs, dormant herbaceous perennials, and seeds) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(v).		

Prohibited article (includes seeds only if specifically mentioned)	Foreign places from which prohibited	Plant pests existing in the places named and capable of being transported with the prohibited article
<i>Poaceae</i> (vegetative parts of all grains and grasses, except species of <i>Bambuseae</i>).	All except Canada	A wide diversity of plant diseases, including but not limited to: banana streak virus, barley yellow mosaic virus, barley yellow striate mosaic virus, bromes streak mosaic virus, cereal chlorotic mosaic virus, cocksfoot mild mosaic virus, corn stunt spiroplasma, Cynodon chlorotic streak virus, cynosurus mottle virus, Echinochloa ragged stunt virus, European aster yellows MLO, European wheat striate mosaic virus, Iranian maize mosaic virus, maize bushy stunt MLO, maize chlorotic mottle virus, maize mosaic virus, maize mottle/chlorotic stunt virus, maize rough dwarf virus, maize streak virus, maize stripe virus, northern cereal mosaic virus, oat red streak mosaic virus, oat sterile dwarf virus, rice dwarf virus, rice gall dwarf virus, rice tungro virus, rice wilted stunt virus, rice yellow mottle virus, rice yellow dwarf agent, yellow dwarf agent, sugarcane white leaf MLO, wheat yellow leaf virus, and wheat yellowing stripe bacterium.
<i>Populus</i> spp. (aspen, cottonwood, poplar).	Europe	<i>Xanthomonas populi</i> Ride (Canker).
<i>Pritchardia</i> spp.	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Prunus</i> spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to those listed for <i>Prunus</i> in § 319.37-5(b)(1).
<i>Prunus</i> spp. seed only (almond, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune, but not species in subgenus <i>Cerasus</i>) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(l).	All	Plum pox (Sharka) virus.
<i>Pseudolarix</i> spp. (golden larch) ...	Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in Canada, Europe, and Japan.	<i>Lachnellula wilkommii</i> (Hartig) Dennis (European larch canker).
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp. (Douglas fir) ...	Europe	<i>Phaciopycnis pseudotsuga</i> (M. Wils.) Hahn (Douglas fir canker).
<i>Pyrus</i> spp. (pear) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to those listed for <i>Pyrus</i> in § 319.37-5(b)(1).
<i>Quercus</i> spp. (oak)	Japan	<i>Stereum hugense</i> Imazeki (White rot); a gall-forming rust.
<i>Ravenia</i> spp. (palm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: lethal yellowing disease; cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Ribes</i> spp. (currant, gooseberry) ..	Europe and New Zealand	Black currant reversion agent.
<i>Rosa</i> spp. (rose)	Australia, Bulgaria, Italy, and New Zealand	Rose wilt virus.
<i>Rubus</i> spp. not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(f).	Europe	<i>Rubus</i> stunt agent
<i>Salix</i> spp. (willow)	Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, and the Netherlands	<i>Erwinia salicis</i> (Day) Chester (Watermark disease).
Seeds of all kinds when in pulp ...	All except Canada	Fruit flies, or other injurious insects.

<i>Solanum</i> spp. (potato) (tuber bearing species only—Section Tuberarium), including potato tubers.	All except Canada (except Newfoundland and that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road)..	Andean potato latent virus; Andean potato mottle virus; potato mop top virus; dulcamara mottle virus; tomato blacking virus; tobacco rattle virus; potato virus Y (tobacco vein necrosis strain); potato purple top wilt agent; potato marginal flavescence agent; potato purple top roll agent; potato witches broom agent; stolbur agent; parastolbur agent; potato leaflet stunt agent; potato spindle tuber viroid; arracacha virus B; potato yellowing virus.
<i>Solanum</i> spp. true seed (tuber bearing species only—Section Tuberarium).	All except Canada, New Zealand, and the X region of Chile (that area of Chile between 39° and 44° South latitude—see § 319.37-5(o)).	Andean potato latent virus, potato virus T, tobacco ringspot virus (Andean potato calico strain); arracacha virus B; potato yellowing virus.
<i>Solanum</i> spp. not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(r).	All	Potato brown rot (<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2).
<i>Sorbus</i> spp. (mountain ash)	Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Slovakia	Mountain ash variegation or ringspot mosaic disease.
<i>Syringa</i> spp. (lilac) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(i).	Europe	Elm mottle virus.
<i>Theobroma</i> spp. (cacao)	All	A diversity of diseases and pests including but not limited to: cocoa swollen shoot virus, cocoa mottle leaf virus, cocoa yellow mosaic virus, cocoa necrosis virus, <i>Crinipellis perniciosa</i> (Stahel) Singer (witches broom fungus), <i>Monilia rorei</i> — <i>Monilophthora rorei</i> (OIF) H.C. Evans <i>et al.</i> (watery pod rot), cocoa isolates of <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> Ellis and Halst (wilt), <i>Trachysphaera fructigena</i> Tabor and Bunting (mealy pod agents of cushy gall disease), <i>Oncobasidium theobromae</i> Talbot and Keane (vascular streak die-back), <i>Xyleborus</i> spp. beetles and <i>Acrocercops crumella</i> (Snellen) (cocoa moth).
<i>Trachycarpus</i> spp. (windmill palm)	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Ulmus</i> spp. (elm) (including seeds).	Europe	Elm mottle virus.
<i>Vaccinium</i> spp. plants not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(i).	Canada	Blueberry scorch carlavirus (strains BC-1 and BC-2).
<i>Veitchia</i> spp.	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to: Lethal yellowing disease; Cadang-cadang disease.
<i>Vitis</i> spp. (grape) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	All	A diversity of diseases including but not limited to those specified for <i>Vitis</i> in § 319.37-5(b)(1).
<i>Watsonia</i> spp. (bugle lily)	Africa	<i>Puccinia mcleanii</i> Doidge (rust), <i>Uredo gladioli-buethneri</i> Bub. (rust), <i>Uromyces gladioli</i> P. Henn. (rust), <i>U. nykensis</i> Syd. (rust), <i>U. gladioli</i> P. Henn. (rust), <i>U. transversalis</i> (Thum.) Wint. (rust).
<i>Watsonia</i> spp. (bugle lily), except bulbs in commercial shipments.	Argentina, Uruguay	
<i>Zizania</i> spp. (wild rice) seed only (all other <i>Zizania</i> articles are included under Poaceae).	Africa, Brazil, France, Italy, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal	
	All except Canada	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama) Dye.

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(b) The following listed articles from all foreign places except Canada are prohibited articles and are prohibited from being imported or offered for entry into the United States except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) *Rhododendron* spp. (rhododendron and azalea) or other genera or species of similar slow growth habit, other than artificially dwarfed plants meeting the conditions in §319.37-5(q):

(i) Exceeding 3 years of age if grown from seeds or cuttings; or

(ii) Exceeding 2 years of age after severance from the parent plant if produced by layers; or

(iii) Having more than 3 years' growth from the bud or graft if produced by budding or grafting.

(2) Any naturally dwarf or miniature form of tree or shrub exceeding 305 millimeters (approximately 12 inches) in length from the soil line.

(3) Herbaceous perennials (except epiphytes) imported in the form of root crowns or clumps exceeding 102 millimeters (approximately 4 inches) in diameter.

(4) Stem cuttings without leaves, without roots, without sprouts, and without branches (other than cactus cuttings and cuttings of epiphytes) exceeding 102 millimeters (approximately 4 inches) in diameter or exceeding 1.83 meters (approximately 6 feet) in length; and stem cuttings of epiphytes with or without aerial roots (without leaves, without sprouts, and without branches) exceeding 102 millimeters (approximately 4 inches) in diameter or exceeding 1.83 meters (approximately 6 feet) in length.

(5) Cactus cuttings (without roots or branches) exceeding 153 millimeters (approximately 6 inches) in diameter or exceeding 1.22 meters (approximately 4 feet) in length.

(6)(i) Plants (other than stem cuttings, cactus cuttings, artificially dwarfed plants meeting the conditions in §319.37-5(q), and palms and plants whose growth habits simulate palms) exceeding 460 millimeters (approximately 18 inches) in length from soil line (top of rooting zone for plants produced by air layering) to the farthest terminal growing point and whose growth habits simulate the woody hab-

its of trees and shrubs, including but not limited to cacti, cycads, yuccas, and dracaenas.

(ii) Palms and plants whose growth habits simulate palms, that exceed a total length (stem plus leaves) of 915 millimeters (approximately 36 inches) in length.

(7) Any tree or shrub of a type not listed above, other than an artificially dwarf plant meeting the conditions in §319.37-5(q), and:

(i) Exceeding 2 years of age if grown from seeds or cuttings; or

(ii) Exceeding 1 year of age after severance from the parent plant if produced by layers; or

(iii) Having more than 2 years' growth from the bud or graft if produced by budding or grafting.

(c) Any article listed as a prohibited article in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section may be imported or offered for entry into the United States if:

(1) Imported by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes;

(2) Imported at the National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station, Building 580, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center East, Beltsville, MD 20705 or through any Federal plant inspection station listed in §319.37-14;

(3) Imported pursuant to a Departmental permit issued for such article and kept on file at the port of entry;

(4) Imported under conditions specified on the Departmental permit and found by the Deputy Administrator to be adequate to prevent the introduction into the United States of plant pests, i.e., conditions of treatment, processing, growing, shipment, disposal; and

(5) Imported with a Departmental tag or label securely attached to the outside of the container containing the article or securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, and with such tag or label bearing a Departmental permit number corresponding to the number of the Departmental permit issued for such article.

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §319.37-2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 319.37-3 Permits.

(a) The restricted articles (other than articles for food, analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes) in any of the following categories may be imported or offered for importation into the United States only after issuance of a written permit by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs:

(1) Articles subject to treatment and other requirements of § 319.37-6;

(2) Articles subject to the postentry quarantine conditions of § 319.37-7;

(3) Bulbs of *Allium sativum* (garlic), *Crocus* spp. (montebretia), *Gladiolus* spp. (gladiolus), and *Watsonia* spp. (bugle lily) from New Zealand;

(4) Articles of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut); and articles (except seeds) of *Dianthus* spp. (carnation, sweet-william) from any country or locality except Canada;

(5) Lots of 13 or more articles (other than seeds, bulbs, or sterile cultures of orchid plants) from any country or locality except Canada;

(6) Seeds of trees or shrubs from any country or locality except Canada;

(7) Articles (except seeds) of *Malus* spp. (apple, crabapple), *Pyrus* spp. (pear), *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune), *Cydonia* spp. (quince), *Chaenomeles* spp. (flowering quince), and *Rubus* spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry), from Canada;

(8) Articles (except seeds) of *Castanopsis* spp. (chinquapin) destined to California or Oregon;

(9) Articles (except seeds) of *Pinus* spp. (pine), (5-leaved) destined to Wisconsin;

(10) Articles of *Ribes* spp. (currant, gooseberry), (including seeds) destined to Massachusetts, New York, West Virginia, or Wisconsin;

(11) Articles (except seeds) of *Planera* spp. (water elm, planer) or *Zelkova* spp. from Europe, Canada, St. Pierre Island, or Miquelon Island and destined to California, Nevada, or Oregon;

(12) Seeds of *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune) from Canada and destined to Colorado, Michigan, New York, Washington, or West Virginia;

(13) Articles (except seeds) of *Vitis* spp. (grape) from Canada and destined to California, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington;

(14) Articles (except seeds) of *Corylus* spp. (filbert, hazel, hazelnut, cobnut) from provinces east of Manitoba in Canada and destined to Oregon or Washington;

(15) Articles (except seeds) of *Pinus* spp. (pine) from Canada;

(16) Articles (except seeds) of *Ulmus* spp. (elm) from Canada and destined to California, Nevada, or Oregon;

(17) *Solanum tuberosum* true seed from New Zealand and the X Region of Chile (that area of Chile between 39° and 44° South latitude—see § 319.37-5(o));

(18) Small lots of seed imported in accordance with § 319.37-4(d) of this subpart; and

(19) Articles (except seeds) of *Fraxinus* spp. (ash) from counties or municipal regional counties in Canada that are not regulated for emerald ash borer (EAB) but are within an EAB-regulated Province or Territory and are not prohibited under § 319.37-2(a).

(b) An application for a written permit should be submitted to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Permits, Registrations, Imports and Manuals, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236) at least 30 days prior to arrival of the article at the port of entry. The completed application shall include the following information:⁴

(1) Name, address, and telephone number of the importer;

(2) Approximate quantity and kinds (botanical designations) of articles intended to be imported;

(3) Country(ies) or locality(ies) where grown;

(4) Intended United States port of entry;

⁴Application forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Permits, Registrations, Imports and Manuals, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236, local offices which are listed in telephone directories.

(5) Means of transportation, e.g., mail, airmail, express, air express, freight, airfreight, or baggage; and

(6) Expected date of arrival.

(c) A permit indicating the applicable conditions for importation under this subpart will be issued by Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs if, after review of the application, the articles are deemed eligible to be imported into the United States under the conditions specified in the permit. However, even if such a permit is issued, the regulated article may be imported only if all applicable requirements of this subpart are met and only if an inspector at the port of entry determines that no remedial measures pursuant to the Plant Protection Act are necessary with respect to the regulated article.⁵

(d) Any permit which has been issued may be withdrawn by an inspector or the Deputy Administrator if he/she determines that the holder thereof has not complied with any condition for the use of the document. The reasons for the withdrawal shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances permit. Any person whose permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Deputy Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the permit was wrongfully withdrawn. The Deputy Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict.

(e) Any restricted article not designated in paragraph (a) of this section may be imported or offered for importation into the United States only after issuance of an oral permit for importation issued by an inspector at the port of entry.

(f) An oral permit for importation of an article shall be issued at a port of

entry by an inspector only if all applicable requirements of this subpart are met, such article is eligible to be imported under an oral permit, and an inspector at the port of entry determines that no measures pursuant to section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) are necessary with respect to such article.⁵

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§319.37-4 Inspection, treatment, and phytosanitary certificates of inspection.

(a) *Phytosanitary certificates of inspection.* Any restricted article offered for importation into the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection. The phytosanitary certificate must identify the genus of the article it accompanies. When the regulations in this subpart place restrictions on individual species or cultivars within a genus, the phytosanitary certificate must also identify the species or cultivar of the article it accompanies. Otherwise, identification of the species is strongly preferred, but not required. Intergeneric and interspecific hybrids must be designated by placing the multiplication sign “x” between the names of the parent taxa. If the hybrid is named, the multiplication sign may instead be placed before the name of an intergeneric hybrid or before the epithet in the name of an interspecific hybrid. Phytosanitary certificates are not required for the following restricted articles:

(1) Greenhouse-grown plants from Canada imported in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. These plants must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection in the form of a label in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section attached to each carton of the articles and to an airway bill, bill of lading, or delivery ticket accompanying the articles.

⁵ An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

(2) Small lots of seed imported in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) Seeds from Canada imported in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. Each carton of seed must be labeled as required by paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section. Each shipment of seed must be accompanied by the documents in paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(A) and (e)(2)(iii)(B) of this section, as necessary.

(4) Bulbs from the Netherlands accompanied by a special certificate that lists a serial number, the scientific name of the bulb, the country of its origin, and a date on which the special certificate expires. The serial number must refer to a phytosanitary certificate issued, held, and retrievable upon request by the national plant protection organization of the Netherlands. The expiration date must be 6 weeks after the issuance of the phytosanitary certificate held by the national plant protection organization of the Netherlands. Shipments of bulbs from the Netherlands accompanied by this certificate may be imported into the United States without preclearance by APHIS.

(b) *Inspection and treatment.* Any restricted article may be sampled and inspected by an inspector at the port of first arrival and/or under preclearance inspection arrangements in the country in which the article was grown, and must undergo any treatment contained in part 305 of this chapter that is ordered by the inspector. Any restricted article found upon inspection to contain or be contaminated with plant pests, that cannot be eliminated by treatment, shall be denied entry at the first United States port of arrival.

(c) *Greenhouse-grown plants from Canada.* With the exception of *Fraxinus* spp. (ash) plants, a greenhouse-grown restricted plant may be imported from Canada if the Plant Health and Production Division of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) signs a written agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service allowing such importation, and provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) The Plant Health and Production Division of CFIA shall:

(i) Eliminate individual inspections and phytosanitary certification of each shipment of articles exported in accordance with this section;

(ii) Enter into written agreements with, and assign a unique identification number to, each greenhouse grower participating in the greenhouse program;

(iii) Inspect greenhouses and the plants being grown in them using inspection methods and schedules approved by Plant Protection and Quarantine to ensure that the criteria of this subsection are met;

(iv) Issue labels to each grower participating in the program. The labels issued to each grower shall bear a unique number identifying that grower, and shall bear the following statement: "This shipment of greenhouse-grown plants meets the import requirements of the United States, and is believed to be free from injurious plant pests. Issued by Plant Health and Production Division, Canadian Food Inspection Agency." The Plant Health and Production Division, CFIA, shall also ensure that the label is placed on the airway bill, bill of lading, or delivery ticket accompanying each shipment of articles; and

(v) Ensure that only plants that are not excluded shipment by the criteria of this subsection are shipped.

(2) Each greenhouse grower participating in the program shall enter into an agreement with the Plant Health and Production Division of CFIA in which the grower agrees to:

(i) Maintain records of the kinds and quantities of plants grown in their greenhouses, including the date of receipt and place of origin of the plants; keep the records for at least 1 year after the plants are shipped to the United States; and make the records available for review and copying upon request by either the Plant Health and Production Division of CFIA or an authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture;

(ii) Apply to an airway bill, bill of lading, or delivery ticket for plants to be shipped to the United States a label issued by CFIA that includes the identification number assigned to the grower by the Plant Health and Production

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Division, CFIA, and the following certification statement: "This shipment of greenhouse grown plants meets the import requirements of the United States and is believed to be free from injurious plant pests. Issued by Plant Health and Production Division, Canadian Food Inspection Agency."; and

(iii) Use pest control practices approved by Plant Protection and Quarantine and the Plant Health and Production Division of CFIA to exclude pests from the greenhouses.

(d) *Small lots of seed.* Lots of seed may be imported without a phytosanitary certificate required by paragraph (a) of this section under the following conditions:

(1) The importation of the seed is authorized by a written permit issued in accordance with § 319.37-3.

(2) The seed is not of any prohibited genera listed in § 319.37-2; is not of any noxious weed species listed in part 360 of this chapter; does not require an additional declaration on a phytosanitary certificate in accordance with § 319.37-5; does not require treatment in accordance with § 319.37-6; is not restricted under the regulations in parts 330 and 340 of this chapter; and meets the requirements of part 361 of this chapter.

(3) The seed meets the following packaging and shipping requirements:

(i) Each seed packet is clearly labeled with the name of the collector/shipper, the country of origin, and the scientific name at least to the genus, and preferably to the species, level;

(ii) There are a maximum of 50 seeds of 1 taxon (taxonomic category such as genus, species, cultivar, etc.) per packet; or a maximum weight not to exceed 10 grams of seed of 1 taxon per packet;

(iii) There are a maximum of 50 seed packets per shipment;

(iv) The seeds are free from pesticides;

(v) The seeds are securely packaged in packets or envelopes and sealed to prevent spillage;

(vi) The shipment is free from soil, plant material other than seed, other foreign matter or debris, seeds in the fruit or seed pod, and living organisms such as parasitic plants, pathogens, insects, snails, mites; and

(vii) At the time of importation, the shipment is sent to either the Plant

Germplasm Quarantine Center in Beltsville, MD, or a port of entry listed in § 319.37-14(b) and designated by an asterisk.

(e) *Certain seeds from Canada.* Seeds imported from Canada may be imported without a phytosanitary certificate if the following conditions are met:

(1) The Canadian Food Inspection Agency shall:

(i) Establish and administer a seed export program under which Canadian exporters of seed may operate;

(ii) Assign a unique identification number to each exporting establishment enrolled in and approved by the seed inspection program;

(iii) Provide APHIS with a current list of the establishments participating in its seed export program and their names, locations, telephone numbers, and establishment identification numbers at the start of the shipping season, and provide regular updates to that list throughout the shipping season;

(iv) Enter into an agreement with APHIS that specifies the documents that must accompany shipments of seeds under the seed export program:

(A) Agricultural and vegetable seeds, as listed in the Federal Seed Act regulations in part 361 of this chapter, must be accompanied by a document certifying that the relevant provisions of the Federal Seed Act have been followed;

(B) Other seeds must be accompanied by a document certifying that the seeds have been inspected.

(2) Each seed exporter participating in the seed export program shall enter into an agreement with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency in which the exporter agrees to:

(i) Practice any and all safeguards the Canadian Food Inspection Agency may prescribe in order to ensure that seed exported to the United States is free of plant pests and that seed that does not meet the requirements for exportation to the United States is separated from seed that does;

(ii) Include an export certification document with each shipment indicating the common name of the seed, the country of origin of the seed, the establishment identification number

assigned to the exporting establishment under the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's seed export program, and the lot number in addition to all other information required to be present by § 361.3 of this chapter.

(iii) Include other shipping documents as required with each shipment:

(A) Shipments of agricultural and vegetable seeds, as listed in the Federal Seed Act, must be accompanied by a document certifying that the relevant provisions of the Federal Seed Act regulations in part 361 of this chapter have been followed, as agreed upon by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and APHIS;

(B) Shipments of other seeds must be accompanied by a document certifying that the seeds have been inspected, as agreed upon by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and APHIS.

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[57 FR 43148, Sept. 18, 1992, as amended at 67 FR 8465, Feb. 25, 2002; 68 FR 50045, Aug. 20, 2003; 70 FR 33324, June 7, 2005; 71 FR 19101, Apr. 13, 2006; 72 FR 30467, June 1, 2007; 72 FR 43518, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.37-5 Special foreign inspection and certification requirements.

(a) Any restricted article (except seeds; unrooted cuttings; articles collected from the wild; and articles solely for food, analytical, or manufacturing purposes) from a country listed below, shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such article was grown on land which has been sampled and microscopically inspected by the plant protection service of the country in which grown within 12 months preceding issuance of the certificate and found free from potato cyst nematodes, *Globodera rostochiensis* (Woll.) Behrens and *G. pallida* (Stone) Behrens:

Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Azores, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada (only that portion comprising Newfoundland and that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road), Channel Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Crete, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark

(including Faeroe Islands), Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guernsey, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Spain (including Canary Islands), Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela.

(b)(1) Any of the following restricted articles (except seeds) at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which contains an additional declaration that the article was grown in a nursery in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, or The Netherlands and that the article was found by the plant protection service of the country in which the article was grown to be free of the following injurious plant diseases listed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section: For *Chaenomeles* spp. (flowering quince) and *Cydonia* spp. (quince), diseases (i), (ii), (iv), (xviii), (xix), (xx), and (xxi); for *Malus* spp. (apple, crabapple), diseases (i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), (xxii), and (xxiii); for *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune), diseases (i), (ix) through (xvii), and (xxii); and for *Pyrus* spp. (pear), diseases (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (xviii), (xix), (xx), (xxi) and (xxii); and for *Vitis* spp. (grape) from Canada, diseases (xiv) through (xvii) and (xxiv) through (xliii). The determination by the plant protection service that the article is free of these diseases will be based on visual examination and indexing of the parent stock of the article and inspection of the nursery where the restricted article is grown to determine that the nursery is free of the specified diseases. An accurate additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate of inspection by the plant protection service that a disease does not occur in the country in which the article was grown may be used in lieu of visual examination and indexing of the parent stock

for that disease and inspection of the nursery.

(2) Species of *Prunus* not immune to plum pox virus (species other than *P. avium*, *P. cerasus*, *P. effusa*, *P. laurocerasus*, *P. mahaleb*, *P. padus*, *P. sargentii*, *P. serotina*, *P. serrula*, *P. serrulata*, *P. subhirtella*, *P. yedoensis*, and *P. virginiana*) and grown in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, or The Netherlands shall be certified only from the government operated nurseries (research stations) where the certified plants were grown and the original parent stock is indexed for the appropriate national fruit tree certification program.

(3) List of diseases.

- (i) *Monilinia fructigena* (Aderh. & Ruhl.) Honey (Brown rot of fruit).
- (ii) *Guignardia piricola* (Nose) Yamamoto (Leaf, branch, and fruit disease).
- (iii) Apple proliferation agent.
- (iv) Pear blister canker virus.
- (v) Pear bud drop virus.
- (vi) *Diaporthe mali* Bres. (Leaf, branch & fruit fungus).
- (vii) Apple green crinkle virus.
- (viii) Apple chat fruit virus.
- (ix) Plum pox (=Sharka) virus.
- (x) Cherry leaf roll virus.
- (xi) Cherry rusty mottle (European) agent.
- (xii) Apricot chlorotic leaf roll agent.
- (xiii) Plum bark split virus.
- (xiv) Arabis mosaic virus and its strains.
- (xv) Raspberry ringspot virus and its strains.
- (xvi) Tomato blackring virus and its strains.
- (xvii) Strawberry latent ringspot virus and its strains.
- (xviii) Quince sooty ringspot agent.
- (xix) Quince yellow blotch agent.
- (xx) Quince stunt agent.
- (xxi) *Gymnosporangium asiaticum* Miyabe ex. Yamada (Rust).
- (xxii) *Valsa mali* Miyabe and Yamada ex. Miura (Branch canker fungus).
- (xxiii) Apple ringspot virus.
- (xxiv) The following nematode transmitted viruses of the polyhedral type: Artichoke Italian latent virus, Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus, Grapevine fanleaf virus and its strains, and Hungarian chrome mosaic virus.

(xxv) Grapevine asteroid mosaic agent.

(xxvi) Grapevine Bratislava mosaic virus.

(xxvii) Grapevine chasselas latent agent.

(xxviii) Grapevine corky bark "Legno riccio" agent.

(xxix) Grapevine leaf roll agent.

(xxx) Grapevine little leaf agent.

(xxxi) Grapevine stem pitting agent.

(xxxii) Grapevine vein mosaic agent.

(xxxiii) Grapevine vein necrosis agent.

(xxxiv) Flavescence-doree agent.

(xxxv) Black wood agent (bois-noir).

(xxxvi) Grapevine infectious necrosis bacterium.

(xxxvii) Grapevine yellows disease bacterium.

(xxxviii) *Xanthomonas ampelina* Panagopoulos.

(xxxix) *Peyronellaea glomerata* Ciferri.

(xl) *Pseudopeziza tracheiphila* Muller-Thurgau.

(xli) *Rhacodiella vitis* Sterenberg.

(xlii) *Rosellinia necatrix* Prill.

(xliii) *Septoria melanosa* (Vialla and Ravav) Elenk.

(c) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Chrysanthemum* spp. (*chrysanthemum*, includes *Dendranthema* spp.), *Leucanthemella serotina*, or *Nipponanthemum nipponicum*, from any foreign place except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude shall, at the time of arrival at the port

of first arrival in United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection. The phytosanitary certificate of inspection must contain a declaration that such article was grown in a greenhouse nursery and found by the plant protection service of the country in which grown to be free from white rust of chrysanthemum (caused by the rust fungus *Puccinia horiana* P. Henn.) based on visual examination of the parent stock, the articles for importation, and the greenhouse nursery in which the articles for importation and the parent stock were grown, once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to importation.

(d) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Dianthus* spp. (carnation, sweet-william) from Great Britain shall be grown under postentry quarantine conditions specified in §319.37-7(c) unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate of inspection accompanying such article contains an accurate additional declaration that such article was grown in a greenhouse nursery in Great Britain and found by the plant protection service of Great Britain to be free from injurious plant diseases caused by *Phialophora cinerescens* (Wr.) van Beyma (= *Verticillium cinerescens* Wr.), carnation etched ring virus, carnation "streak" virus, and carnation "fleck" virus, based on visual examination of the parent stock, of the articles for importation, and of the greenhouse nursery in which the articles for importation and the parent stock are grown, once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to importation, and based on indexing of the parent stock.

(e) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Rubus* spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry) from Canada, shall be grown under postentry quarantine conditions specified in §319.37-7 unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate of inspection accompanying such article contains an accurate additional declaration that such article was found by the plant protection service of Canada to be free of *Rubus* stunt agent based on visual

examination and indexing of the parent stock.⁶

(f) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Rubus* spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry) from Europe at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such article was found by the plant protection service of the country of origin to be free of *Rubus* stunt agent based on visual examination and indexing of the parent stock.

(g) Any seed of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut) at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such seed was found by the plant protection service of Costa Rica or of Jamaica to be of Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety (=F₁ hybrid, Malayan Dwarf x Panama Tall) (which are resistant to lethal yellowing disease) based on visual examination of the parent stock.

(h) Any restricted article of *Fragaria* spp. (strawberry) from Israel is prohibited as specified in §319.37-2(a) unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the article of *Fragaria* spp. contains an additional declaration that stipulates that the parent stock was found free of red stele disease pathogen as well as any other damaging strawberry pathogens, based on visual inspection and indexing.

(i) Any restricted article of *Syringa* spp. (lilac) from the Netherlands is prohibited as specified in §319.37-2(a) unless, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the article of *Syringa* spp. (lilac) contains a declaration that stipulates that the parent stock was found free of plant diseases by inspection and indexing and that the *Syringa* spp. (lilac) to be imported were propagated either by rooting cuttings from indexed

⁶Such testing is done under a Raspberry Plant Certification Program of Canada.

parent plants or by grafting indexed parent plant material on seedling rootstocks, and were grown in:

(1) Fumigated soil (fumigated by applying 400 to 870 pounds of methyl bromide per acre and covering the soil with a tarpaulin for 7 days) in a field at least 3 meters from the nearest non-indexed *Syringa* spp. (lilac), or

(2) Soil that has been sampled and microscopically inspected by the plant protection service of the Netherlands within 12 months preceding issuance of the phytosanitary certificate and that has been found free of the plant parasitic nematodes capable of transmitting European nepoviruses, including, but not limited to, the *Arabis* mosaic nepovirus.

(j)(1) Seeds of *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune, but not species in the subgenus *Cerasus*) from Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, or Great Britain shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing accurate additional declarations that:

(i) The seeds are from parent stock grown in a nursery in Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, or Great Britain that is free of plum pox (Sharka) virus; and

(ii) The seeds have been found by the plant protection service of the country in which grown to be free of plum pox (Sharka) virus based on the testing of parent stock by visual examination and indexing.

(2) Seeds of *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune, but not species in the subgenus *Cerasus*), from all countries except those in Europe, Cyprus, Syria, and Turkey shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing an accurate additional declaration that plum pox (Sharka) virus does not occur in the country in which the seeds were grown.

(k) Any restricted article of *Feijoa* (feijoa, pineapple guava) from New Zealand shall undergo postentry quarantine in accordance with § 319.37-7 unless the article, at the time of arrival

at the port of first arrival in the United States, is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing an accurate additional declaration that New Zealand is free of *Monilinia fructigena*.

(l) Any restricted article of *Gladiolus*, *Watsonia* or *Crocasmia* spp. from Luxembourg or Spain shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing accurate additional declarations that:

(1) The plants were grown in a disease free environment in a greenhouse;

(2) The plants were subjected to 12 hours of continuous misting per day with water at 15-20 degrees Celsius on 2 consecutive days; and

(3) The plants were inspected by a plant quarantine official of the country where grown 20 days after the completion of the misting and were found free of gladiolus rust.

(m) Any restricted article of *Acer palmatum* or *Acer japonicum* from the Netherlands is prohibited unless the article is accompanied, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing an accurate additional declaration that the article is of a nonvariegated variety of *A. palmatum* or *A. japonicum*.

(n) Any restricted article of *Howea* spp. (sentry palm) from Australia or New Zealand, is prohibited as specified in § 319.37-2(a) unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the article of *Howea* spp. contains both a declaration of origin and a declaration stipulating that the *Howea* is free of the lethal yellowing pathogen and the cadang-cadang pathogen, as well as any other damaging palm pathogens, based on visual inspection.

(o) Any *Solanum tuberosum* true seed imported from Chile shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued in Chile by the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG), containing additional declarations that:

(1) The *Solanum* spp. true seed was produced by *Solanum* plants that were

propagated from plantlets from the United States;

(2) The *Solanum* plants that produced the *Solanum tuberosum* true seed were grown in the Tenth (X) Region of Chile (that area of the country between 39° and 44° South latitude); and

(3) *Solanum tuberosum* tubers, plants, and true seed from each field in which the *Solanum* plants that produced the *Solanum tuberosum* true seed were grown have been sampled by SAG once per growing season at a rate to detect 1 percent contamination with a 99 percent confidence level (500 tubers/500 plants/500 true seeds per 1 hectare/2.5 acres), and that the samples have been analyzed by SAG using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test or nucleic acid spot hybridization (NASH) non-reagent test, with negative results, for Andean Potato Latent Virus, Arracacha Virus B, Potato Virus T, the Andean Potato Calico Strain of Tobacco Ringspot Virus, and Potato Yellowing Virus.

(p) In addition to meeting the requirements of this subpart, any trees with roots and any shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, unless greenhouse-grown throughout the year, that are imported from Canada will be subject to the inspection and certification requirements for gypsy moth in §319.77-4 of this part.

(q) Any artificially dwarfed plant imported into the United States, except for plants that are less than 2 years old, must have been grown and handled in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection that was issued by the government of the country where the plants were grown.

(1) Any growing media, including soil, must be removed from the artificially dwarfed plants prior to shipment to the United States unless the plants are to be imported in accordance with §319.37-8.

(2) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown in accordance with the following requirements and the phytosanitary certificate required by this paragraph must contain declarations that those requirements have been met:

(i) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown for at least 2 years in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a nursery registered with the government of the country where the plants were grown;

(ii) The greenhouse or screenhouse in which the artificially dwarfed plants are grown must have screening with openings of not more than 1.6 mm on all vents and openings, and all entryways must be equipped with automatic closing doors;

(iii) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown in pots containing only sterile growing media during the 2-year period when they are grown in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a registered nursery;

(iv) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown on benches at least 50 cm above the ground during the 2-year period when they are grown in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a registered nursery; and

(v) The plants and the greenhouse or screenhouse and nursery where they are grown must be inspected for any evidence of pests and found free of pests of quarantine significance to the United States at least once every 12 months by the plant protection service of the country where the plants are grown.

(r) Any restricted article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. presented for importation into the United States may not be imported unless it meets the requirements of this paragraph (r). Seeds are not subject to the requirements of this paragraph (r).

(1) Any restricted article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. imported from Canada under the provisions of the greenhouse-grown restricted plant program as described in §319.37-4(c) must be presented for importation at the port of first arrival in the United States with a certificate of inspection in the form of a label in accordance with §319.37-4(c)(1)(iv).

(2) (i) For any article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. that does not meet the requirements of paragraph (r)(1) of this section and is from a country where *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur, the phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by §319.37-4 must contain an additional declaration that states

“*Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country or area of origin”; *Provided*, that this additional declaration is not required on the phytosanitary certificate of inspection accompanying articles of *Solanum* spp. from Canada that do not meet the requirements of paragraph (r)(1) of this section.

(ii) For any article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. that does not meet the requirements of paragraph (r)(1) of this section and is from an area that has been established as free of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 in accordance with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication No. 4, “Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Areas,” which is incorporated by reference at § 300.5 of this chapter, the phytosanitary certificate required by § 319.37-4 must contain an additional declaration that states “This article is from an area that has been established as free of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2.”

(3) Any article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. that is from a country or area where *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is known to occur must meet the following requirements:

(i) The national plant protection organization of the country in which the articles are produced (the NPPO) must have entered into a bilateral workplan with APHIS. This bilateral workplan must set out conditions for monitoring the production of articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp., for enforcement of the requirements of this paragraph (r)(3), and for the establishment of a trust fund as provided for in paragraph (r)(3)(xv) of this section.

(ii) The production site where the articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp. intended for export to the United States are produced must be registered with and certified by both APHIS and the NPPO. As part of the certification process, production sites must be initially approved and thereafter visited at least once a year by APHIS and the NPPO to verify compliance with the requirements of this paragraph (r)(3).

(iii) The production site must conduct ongoing testing for *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. Only articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp. from a group of articles that has

been tested according to an APHIS-approved testing protocol with negative results for the presence of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 may be used in production and export. Records of the testing must be kept for two growing seasons and made available to representatives of APHIS and of the NPPO. All testing procedures must be approved by APHIS.

(iv) Each greenhouse on the production site must be constructed in a manner that ensures that runoff water from areas surrounding the greenhouses cannot enter the greenhouses. The greenhouses must be surrounded by a 1-meter buffer that is sloped so that water drains away from the greenhouses.

(v) Dicotyledonous weeds must be controlled both within each greenhouse on the production site and around it. The greenhouses on the production site and the 1-meter buffer surrounding them must be free of dicotyledonous weeds.

(vi) All equipment that comes in contact with articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. within the production site must be adequately sanitized so that *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 cannot be transmitted between plants or enter from outside the production site via the equipment.

(vii) Production site personnel must adequately sanitize their clothing and shoes and wash their hands before entering the production site to prevent the entry of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 into the production site.

(viii) Growing media for articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp. must be free of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. Growing media and containers for articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp. must not come in contact with growing media that could transmit *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 and must be grown in an APHIS-approved growing medium.

(ix) Water used in maintenance of the plants at the production site must be free of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. The production site must either derive the water from an APHIS-approved source or treat the water with an APHIS-approved treatment before use.

(x) Growing media at the production site must not come in direct contact

with any water source, such as an emitter or a hose end. If a drip irrigation system is used, backflow devices must be installed to prevent any *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 that may be present from spreading to the rest of the production site through the irrigation system. Ebb and flow irrigation may not be used.

(xi) Production site personnel must be educated regarding the various pathways through which *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 can be introduced into a production site and must be trained to recognize symptoms of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 infection in articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. in the production site.

(xii) Articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. produced for export within an approved production site must be handled and packed in a manner adequate to prevent the introduction of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. The articles must be labeled with information indicating the production site from which the articles originated.

(xiii) If *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is found in the production site or in consignments from the production site, the production site will be ineligible to export articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. to the United States. A production site may be reinstated if a reinspection reveals that the production site is free of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 and all problems in the production site have been addressed and corrected to the satisfaction of APHIS.

(xiv) The phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by §319.37-4 that accompanies these articles must contain an additional declaration that states "These articles have been produced in accordance with the requirements in 7 CFR 319.37-5(r)(3)."

(xv) The government of the country in which the articles are produced must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before each growing season. The government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative is required to pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in overseeing the execution of paragraph (r)(3) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting

the services enumerated in paragraph (r)(3) of this section 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 government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative is required to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the costs estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the services will be completed. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative or held on account until needed.

(s) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Pinus* spp. from Canada may be imported into the United States only if it meets the following requirements, as well as all other applicable requirements of this subpart, to prevent the introduction of pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*):

(1) *From noninfested Canadian Provinces to all areas of the United States.* Restricted articles that originated in and were moved only through Canadian Provinces that are not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), may be imported into any area of the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the restricted articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin;

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the restricted articles or, if applicable, on

the outer covering, packaging, or container; and

(iii) If the restricted articles are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the restricted articles are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle.

(2) *From infested or partially infested Canadian Provinces to U.S. infested areas.* Restricted articles that originated in or were moved through a Canadian Province that is considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for and will be moved only through areas in the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin; and

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the restricted articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(3) *From infested or partially infested Canadian Provinces to or through U.S. noninfested areas.* Restricted articles that originated in or were moved through a Canadian Province that is considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for or will be moved through an area in the United States that is not quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the restricted articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin. The treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate of inspection must indicate that the restricted articles have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) in accordance with the applicable provisions of part 305 of this chapter; or alternatively, in lieu of methyl bromide treatment, the phytosanitary certificate of inspection must contain one of the following additional declarations:

(A) “These restricted articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)”; or

(B) “These restricted articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA”; or

(C) “These restricted articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)”; or

(D) “Based on inspection, the restricted articles are no greater than 36 inches high with a bole diameter at soil level of 1 inch or less.”

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(iii) If the restricted articles are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the restricted articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

(t) For any *Vaccinium* spp. plants from Canada, the phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by § 319.37-4 must contain an additional declaration that such article was produced in an approved certification program and found by the national plant protection organization of Canada to be free of the BC-1 and BC-2 strains of blueberry scorch carlavirus.

(u) *Special foreign inspection and certification requirements for Pelargonium spp. plants from the Canary Islands.* *Pelargonium* spp. plants from the Canary Islands may only be imported into the United States in accordance with the requirements of this section, to prevent the plant pests *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, and *Syngrapha circumflexa* (syn. *Cornutiplusia circumflexa*) from entering the United States.

(1) *Phytosanitary certificate.* The phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by § 319.37-4 that accompanies *Pelargonium* spp. plants from the Canary Islands must contain additional declarations that the plants were produced in an approved Spanish (Canary Island) production site, that the production site is operated by a grower participating in the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain, and that the plants were grown under conditions specified by APHIS as described in this paragraph § 319.37-5(u) to prevent infestation with *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, and *Syngrapha circumflexa* (syn. *Cornutiplusia circumflexa*).

(2) *Grower registration and agreement.* Persons in the Canary Islands who produce *Pelargonium* spp. plants for export to the United States must:

(i) Be registered and approved by the national plant protection organization of Spain; and

(ii) Enter into an agreement with the national plant protection organization of Spain whereby the producer agrees to participate in and follow the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain.

(3) *Growing requirements.* Growers in the Canary Islands who produce *Pelargonium* spp. plants for export to the United States must meet the fol-

lowing requirements for inclusion in the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain:

(i) *Pelargonium* spp. plants destined for export to the United States must be produced in a production site devoted solely to production of such plants.

(ii) The production sites in which such plants are produced must be registered with the national plant protection organization of Spain. Such production sites must employ safeguards agreed on by APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Spain, including, but not limited to, prescribed mesh screen size (if the production site is a screenhouse) and automatically closing doors, to ensure the exclusion of *H. armigera*.

(iii) Each production site in which plants destined for export to the United States are grown must have at least one blacklight trap for 1 year following any of the following events:

(A) The construction of the production site;

(B) The entry of the production site into the approved plants export program;

(C) The replacement of the covering of the production site; or

(D) The detection and repair of a break or tear in the plastic or screening in the production site.

(4) *Inspections.* Inspections undertaken in the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain will include, but may not be limited to, the following:

(i) The national plant protection organization of Spain will inspect the plants and the production site during the growing season and during packing.

(ii) Packing materials and shipping containers for the plants must be inspected and approved by APHIS to ensure that they do not introduce pests of concern to the plants.

(iii) Either APHIS or the national plant protection organization of Spain will inspect the production site of the plants to ensure that they meet standards of sanitation agreed upon by APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Spain.

(iv) Inspectors from both APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Spain will have access to the production site as necessary to ensure that growers are employing the proper safeguards against infestation of *H. armigera*, *C. chalcites*, and *S. circumflexa* and that those safeguards are correctly implemented.

(v) The national plant protection organization of Spain will provide APHIS with access to the list of registered and approved growers at least annually.

(5) *Ineligibility for participation.* (i) Growers will be ineligible for participation in the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain and their production sites will lose approved status if:

(A) Live *Syngrapha circumflexa* (syn. *Cornutiplusia circumflexa*), or any other moth of the family Noctuidae, are found in a production site;

(B) Live *Syngrapha circumflexa* (syn. *Cornutiplusia circumflexa*), or any other moth of the family Noctuidae, are found in a shipment of plants; or

(C) Growers violate the requirements set out in this section and by the export program established by the national plant protection organization of Spain.

(ii) A grower may be reinstated, and the grower's production sites may regain approved status, by requesting reapproval and submitting a detailed report describing the corrective actions taken by the grower. Reapproval will only be granted upon concurrence from the national plant protection organization of Spain and APHIS.

(6) *Termination.* APHIS may terminate the entire program if there are repeated violations of procedural or biological requirements.

(7) *Trust fund.* The government of Spain must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before each growing season. The government of Spain or its designated representative is required to pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in overseeing the execution of paragraph (u) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting the services enumerated in paragraph (u) of this section 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 government of Spain or its designated representative is required to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the costs estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the government of Spain or its designated representative to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the services will be completed. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the government of Spain or its designated representative or held on account until needed.

(v) *Special foreign inspection and certification requirements for plants from Israel.* Plants from Israel, except bulbs, dormant perennials, and seeds, may only be imported into the United States in accordance with the regulations in this section, to prevent *Spodoptera littoralis* and other quarantine pests found in Israel from entering the United States.

(1) *Phytosanitary certificate.* The phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by § 319.37-4 that accompanies plants from Israel at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States must contain additional declarations that the plants were produced in an approved Israeli production site, that the production site is operated by a grower participating in the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel, and that the plants were grown under conditions specified by APHIS as described in this paragraph § 319.37-5(v) to prevent infestation or contamination with *Spodoptera littoralis* or other quarantine pests.

(2) *Grower registration and agreement.* Persons in Israel who produce plants for export to the United States must:

(i) Be registered and approved by the national plant protection organization of Israel; and

(ii) Enter into an agreement with the national plant protection organization of Israel whereby the producer agrees to participate in and follow the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel.

(3) *Growing requirements.* Growers in Israel who produce plants for export to the United States must meet the following requirements for inclusion in the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel:

(i) Plants destined for export to the United States must come from a production site devoted solely to production of such plants.

(ii) The production sites in which such plants are produced must be registered with the national plant protection organization of Israel. These production sites must employ safeguards agreed on by APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Israel to prevent the entry of *S. littoralis*, including, but not limited to, insect-proof screening over openings and double or airlock-type doors. Any rips or tears in the insect-proof screening must be repaired immediately.

(iii) Each production site in which plants destined for export to the United States are grown must have at least one blacklight trap for 1 year following any of the following events:

(A) The construction of the production site;

(B) The entry of the production site into the approved plants export program;

(C) The replacement of the covering of the production site; or

(D) The detection and repair of a break or tear in the plastic or screening in the production site.

(4) *Inspections.* Inspections undertaken in the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel will include, but may not be limited to, the following:

(i) The national plant protection organization of Israel will inspect the plants and the production site weekly to ensure that no quarantine pests are present.

(ii) Plants must be inspected to ensure that they are free of quarantine

pests before being allowed into the screened area of the production site.

(iii) The national plant protection organization of Israel will inspect the plants to ensure that no quarantine pests are present prior to export.

(iv) Packing materials and shipping containers for the plants must be inspected and approved by APHIS to ensure that they do not introduce pests of concern to the plants.

(v) Either APHIS or the national plant protection organization of Israel will inspect the production site of the plants to ensure that they meet standards of sanitation approved by APHIS.

(vi) Inspectors from both APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Israel will have access to the production site as necessary to ensure that growers are employing the safeguards and procedures prescribed by the program and that those safeguards and procedures are correctly implemented.

(vii) The national plant protection organization of Israel will provide APHIS with access to the list of registered and approved growers at least annually.

(5) *Ineligibility for participation.* (i) Growers will be ineligible for participation in the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel and their production sites will lose approved status if:

(A) Live *Spodoptera littoralis* are found in a production site;

(B) Live *Spodoptera littoralis* are found at port inspection two times during the shipping season in shipments from the same grower; or

(C) Growers violate the requirements set out in this section and by the export program established by the national plant protection organization of Israel.

(ii) A grower may be reinstated, and the grower's production sites may regain approved status, by requesting reapproval and submitting a detailed report describing the corrective actions taken by the grower. Reapproval will only be granted upon concurrence from the national plant protection organization of Israel and APHIS.

(6) *Termination.* APHIS may terminate the entire program if there are repeated violations of procedural or biological requirements.

(7) *Trust fund.* The government of Israel must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before each growing season. The government of Israel or its designated representative is required to pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in overseeing the execution of paragraph (v) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting the services enumerated in paragraph (v) of this section 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 government of Israel or its designated representative is required to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the costs estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the government of Israel or its designated representative to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the services will be completed. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the govern-

ment of Israel or its designated representative or held on account until needed.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0049, 0579-0176, 0579-0221, 0579-0246, 0579-0257, and 0579-0279)

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980; 45 FR 35305, May 27, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 53450, Aug. 12, 1980; 45 FR 81531, Dec. 11, 1980; 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983; 57 FR 43148, 43149, Sept. 18, 1992; 59 FR 44610, Aug. 30, 1994; 60 FR 4530, Jan. 24, 1995; 60 FR 8924, Feb. 16, 1995; 61 FR 51210, Oct. 1, 1996; 64 FR 45866, Aug. 23, 1999; 67 FR 53731, Aug. 19, 2002; 68 FR 28119, May 23, 2003; 68 FR 37915, June 25, 2003; 68 FR 50045, Aug. 20, 2003; 69 FR 2490, Jan. 16, 2004; 69 FR 21946, Apr. 23, 2004; 69 FR 61586, Oct. 20, 2004; 70 FR 33324, June 7, 2005; 70 FR 41092, July 15, 2005; 70 FR 61361, Oct. 24, 2005; 70 FR 72068, Dec. 1, 2005; 72 FR 15810, Apr. 3, 2007; 72 FR 43518, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.37-6 Specific treatment and other requirements.

(a) The following seeds and bulbs may be imported into the United States from designated countries and localities only if they have been treated for the specified pests in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. Seeds and bulbs treated prior to importation outside the United States must be treated in accordance with § 319.37-13(c). An inspector may require treatment within the United States of articles that have been treated prior to importation outside the United States if such treatment is determined to be necessary:

Seed/bulb	Country/locality	Pest(s) for which treatment is required
<i>Abelmoschus</i> spp. (okra) seeds.	All	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (Saunders) (pink bollworm).
<i>Allium sativum</i> (garlic) bulbs.	Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.	<i>Brachymerus</i> spp. and <i>Dyspessa ulula</i> (Bkh.).
<i>Castanea</i> seeds	All except Canada and Mexico	<i>Curculio elephas</i> (Cyllenhal), <i>C. nucum</i> L., <i>Cydia</i> (<i>Laspeyresia</i>) <i>splendana</i> Hubner, <i>Pammene fusciana</i> L. (<i>Hemimene juliana</i> (Curtis)) and other insect pests of chestnut and acorn.
<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i> (niger) seeds.	All (see paragraph (c) of this section)	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp., and other noxious weeds listed in 7 CFR 360.200.
<i>Hibiscus</i> spp. (hibiscus, rose mallow) seeds.	All, with the exception of kenaf seed (<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>) from Mexico that is to be imported into pink bollworm generally infested areas listed in § 301.52-2a of this chapter.	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (Saunders) (pink bollworm).
<i>Lathyrus</i> spp. (sweet pea, peavine) seeds.	All except North America and Central America	Insects of the family Bruchidae.

Seed/bulb	Country/locality	Pest(s) for which treatment is required
<i>Lens</i> spp. (lentil) seeds	All except North America and Central America	Insects of the family Bruchidae.
<i>Quercus</i> seeds	All except Canada and Mexico	<i>Curculio elephas</i> (Cyllenhal), <i>C. nucum</i> L., <i>Cydia</i> (<i>Laspeyresia</i>) <i>splendana</i> Hubner, <i>Pammene fusciana</i> L. (<i>Hemimene juliana</i> (Curtis)) and other insect pests of chestnut and acorn.
Rutaceae, seeds of all species in the family.	Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Caroline Islands, Comoro Islands, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kampuchea, Korea, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodriguez Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Thursday Island, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen (Sanaa), and Zaire.	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> , pv. <i>citri</i> (citrus canker).
<i>Vicia</i> spp. (fava bean, vetch) seeds.	All except North America and Central America	Insects of the family Bruchidae.

(b) Seeds and bulbs that are treated within the United States must be treated at the time of importation into the United States.

(c) Seeds of *Guizotia abyssinica* (niger seed) that are treated prior to shipment to the United States at a facility that is approved by APHIS⁸ and that operates in compliance with a written agreement between the treatment facility owner and the plant protection service of the exporting country, in which the treatment facility owner agrees to comply with the provisions of this section and allow inspectors and representatives of the plant protection service of the exporting country access to the treatment facility as necessary to monitor compliance with the regulations. Treatments must be certified in accordance with the conditions described in § 319.37-13(c).

(d) Shipments of kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) seed from Mexico that are imported into pink bollworm generally infested areas listed in § 301.52-2a shall be subject to inspection, and shall immediately, upon release, be subject to the domestic pink bollworm quarantine regulations in §§ 301.52 through 301.52-10, "Subpart—Pink Bollworm," of this chapter.

[72 FR 43521, Aug. 6, 2007]

⁸Criteria for the approval of heat treatment facilities are contained in part 305 of this chapter.

§ 319.37-7 Postentry quarantine.

(a) The following restricted articles, from the designated countries and localities, and any increase therefrom must be grown under postentry quarantine conditions specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, and may be imported or offered for importation into the United States only:

(1) If destined for a State that has completed a State postentry quarantine agreement in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section;

(2) If a postentry quarantine growing agreement has been completed and submitted to Plant Protection and Quarantine in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section. The agreement must be signed by the person (the importer) applying for a written permit for importation of the article in accordance with § 319.37-3; and,

(3) If Plant Protection and Quarantine has determined that the completed postentry quarantine growing agreement fulfills the applicable requirements of this section and that services by State inspectors are available to monitor and enforce the postentry quarantine:

Restricted Article (excluding seeds)	Foreign Country(ies) or Locality(ies) from which imported
<i>Abelmoschus</i> spp. (okra).	All except Africa, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, India, Iraq, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Trinidad and Tobago.
<i>Acacia</i> spp. (acacia)	All except Australia, Canada, and Oceania.
<i>Acer</i> spp. (maple)	All except Canada, Europe, and Japan.

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<i>Restricted Article (excluding seeds)</i>	<i>Foreign Country(ies) or Locality(ies) from which imported</i>	<i>Restricted Article (excluding seeds)</i>	<i>Foreign Country(ies) or Locality(ies) from which imported</i>
<i>Actinidia</i> spp. (Chinese gooseberry, kiwi).	All except Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and Taiwan.	<i>Cydonia</i> spp. (quince) meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37–5(b).	Countries listed in § 319.37–5(b) except Canada.
<i>Aesculus</i> spp. (horsechestnut).	All except Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Romania, Slovakia, United Kingdom.	<i>Datura</i> spp.	All except Canada and India. (See <i>Brugmansia</i> spp.)
<i>Althaea</i> spp. (althaea, hollyhock).	All except Africa, Bangladesh, Canada, India, and Sri Lanka.	<i>Datura</i> spp. (woody species).	
<i>Berberis</i> spp. (barberry) destined to any State except the eradication States listed in § 301.38–2a of this chapter (plants of all species and horticultural varieties designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38–1 of this chapter).	All.	<i>Dendranthema</i> spp. (chrysanthemum).	See <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
<i>Blighia sapida</i> (akee) ...	All except Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, and Nigeria.	<i>Dianthus</i> spp. (carnation, sweet-william).	Great Britain, unless exempted from postentry quarantine conditions pursuant to § 319.37–5(d), and all other countries and localities except Canada.
<i>Bromeliaceae</i> (bromeliads) destined to Hawaii.	All.	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	All except Canada, Europe, Sri Lanka, and Uruguay.
<i>Brugmansia</i> spp.	All except Canada and Colombia.	<i>Euonymus</i> spp. (euonymus).	All except Canada, Japan, and Europe.
<i>Cedrus</i> spp. (cedar)	All except Canada and Europe.	Fruit and nut articles listed by common name in paragraph (b) of this section.	All except Canada.
<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp. (flowering quince) meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37–5(b).	Countries listed in § 319.37–5(b) except Canada.	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp. (gladiolus) (except bulbs) not meeting the condition for importation in § 319.37–5(l).	All except Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal, Spain, and Uruguay.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp. (chrysanthemum, includes <i>Dendranthema</i> spp.) meeting the conditions in § 319.37–5(c).	All except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp. (kenaf, hibiscus, rose mallow).	All except Africa, Brazil, Canada, and India.
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq. (hawthorne, thornapple, red haw).	Europe.	<i>Humulus</i> spp. (hops) ...	All.
<i>Crocasmia</i> spp. (montebretia) (except bulbs) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37–5(l).	All except Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal, Spain, and Uruguay.	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp. (hydrangea).	All except Canada and Japan.
		<i>Jasminum</i> spp. jasmine).	All except Canada, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, India, and the Philippines.
		<i>Juniperus</i> spp. (juniper)	All except Canada and Europe.
		<i>Larix</i> spp. (larch)	All except Canada, Japan, and Europe.
		<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i> .	All except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.
		<i>Ligustrum</i> spp. (privet)	All except Canada and Europe.

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Restricted Article (excluding seeds)	Foreign Country(ies) or Locality(ies) from which imported	Restricted Article (excluding seeds)	Foreign Country(ies) or Locality(ies) from which imported
<i>Mahoberberis</i> spp. destined to any State except the eradication States listed in § 301.38-2a of this chapter (plants of all species and horticultural varieties designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38-1 of this chapter).	All.	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp. (mock orange).	All except Canada and Europe.
<i>Mahonia</i> spp. (mahonia) destined to any State except the eradication States listed in § 301.38-2a of this chapter (plants of all species and horticultural varieties designated as resistant to black stem rust in accordance with § 301.38-1 of this chapter).	All.	<i>Picea</i> spp. (spruce)	All except Canada, Europe, Japan, and Siberia.
<i>Malus</i> spp. (apple, crabapple) meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	Countries listed in § 319.37-5(b) except Canada.	<i>Pinus</i> spp. (pine) (2-or-3 leaved).	All except Canada, Europe, and Japan.
<i>Mespilus germanica</i> (medlar).	Countries listed in § 319.37-5(b) except Canada.	<i>Populus</i> spp. (aspen, cottonwood, poplar).	All except Canada and Europe.
<i>Morus</i> spp. (mulberry)	All except Canada, India, Japan, Korea, People's Republic of China, Thailand, and the geographic area formerly known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	<i>Prunus</i> spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune) meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	Countries listed in § 319.37-5(b) except Canada.
<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i> .	All except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.	<i>Pseudolarix</i> spp. (golden larch).	All except Canada, Japan, and Europe.
Nut and fruit articles (see fruit and nut articles).		<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp. (Douglas fir).	All except Canada and Europe.
<i>Passiflora</i> spp. (passion fruit, granadilla).	All except Canada.	<i>Pyrus</i> spp. (pear) meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(b).	Countries listed in § 319.37-5(b) except Canada.
		<i>Quercus</i> spp. (oak)	All except Canada and Japan.
		<i>Ribes</i> spp.	All except Canada, Europe, and New Zealand.
		<i>Rosa</i> spp. (rose)	All except Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, and New Zealand.
		<i>Rubus</i> spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry).	All unless exempted from postentry quarantine conditions pursuant to § 319.37-5(e).
		<i>Salix</i> spp. (willow)	All of Europe (except Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands).
		<i>Sorbus</i> spp. (mountain ash).	All except Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, and Slovakia.
		<i>Syringa</i> spp. (lilac)	The Netherlands, if the articles meet the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(i), and all other places except Canada and Europe.
		<i>Ulmus</i> spp. (elm)	All except Canada and Europe.
		<i>Watsonia</i> spp. (bugle lily) (except bulbs) not meeting the conditions for importation in § 319.37-5(l).	All except Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal, Spain, and Uruguay.

(b) *Fruit and nut articles* (common names are listed after scientific names).

Achras—(Synonym for *Manilkara*)

Annona— custard apple, cherimoya, sweetsop, sugarapple, soursop, bullock's heart, alligator apple, suncoya, ilama, guanabana, pond apple

Anacardium— cashew

Artocarpus— breadfruit, jackfruit

Averrhoa— carambola

Carica— papaya, pawpaw

Carissa— natal plum

Ceratonia— St. Johnsbread

Chrysobalanus— coco plum

Chrysophyllum— starapple

Corylus— filbert, hazel, hazelnut, cobnut

Crataegus—hawthorne
Diospyros—persimmon, kaki, mabola
Durio—durian
Eriobotrya—loquat, Japanese medlar, Japanese plum
Euphoria—longan
Eugenia—roseapple, Malayapple, Curacaoapple
Feijoa—feijoa, pineapple guava (except from New Zealand if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection in accordance with § 319.37-5(k))
Ficus—fig
Garcinia—mangosteen, gourka
Juglans—walnut, butternut, heartnut, regranut, buartnut
Lansium—langsat
Litchi—lychee, leechee
Macadamia—macadamia nut, queensland nut
Malpighia—Barbados cherry
Mammea—mammeapple, mamey
Mangifera—mango
Manilkara—sapodilla
Melicoccus—honeyberry, mamoncilla, spanish lime, genip
Nephelium—rambutan, pulasan
Olea—olive
Persea—avocado, alligator pear
Phyllanthus—otaheite-gooseberry
Pistacia—pistachio
Psidium—guava, guayala
Punica—pomegranate, granada
Pyronia—quinpear
Rhodomyrtus—hill gooseberry, rose myrtle
Spondias—yellow mombin, red mombin, hog plum
Syzygium—Malayapple, rose apple, java plum
Vaccinium—blueberry, cranberry
Ziziphus—jujube

(c) *State Postentry quarantine agreement.* (1) Articles required to undergo postentry quarantine in accordance with this section may only be imported if destined for postentry quarantine growing in a State which has entered into a written agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, signed by the Administrator or his or her designee and by the State Plant Regulatory Official. In accordance with the laws of individual States, inspection and other postentry quarantine services provided by a State may be subject to charges imposed by the State.

(i) The following States have entered into a postentry quarantine agreement in accordance with this paragraph: All U.S. States and Territories, except the District of Columbia, Guam, Hawaii, Kansas, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) In any such written agreement, the State shall agree to:

(i) Establish State regulations and requirements prior to the effective date of the agreement and enforce such regulations and requirements necessary to inspect sites and plants growing in postentry quarantine and to monitor and enforce compliance with postentry quarantine growing in accordance with this section;

(ii) Review pending permit applications for articles to be grown under postentry quarantine conditions in the State, upon request of Plant Protection and Quarantine, and report to the Postentry Quarantine Unit of Plant Protection and Quarantine whether the State would be able to provide inspection and monitoring services for the proposed postentry quarantine;

(iii) Provide the services of State inspectors to: inspect sites to be used for postentry quarantine; report to the Postentry Quarantine Unit of Plant Protection and Quarantine whether the site is of adequate size to contain the number of plants proposed for importation, including potential increase if increase is allowed; inspect plants for evidence of exotic pests at least once during the first year and once during the second year for plants required to be grown in postentry quarantine for 2 years, and at least once for plants required to be grown in quarantine for less than 2 years; and monitor and enforce compliance with the requirements of this section during the use of the sites for postentry quarantine;

(iv) Report to the Postentry Quarantine Unit of Plant Protection and Quarantine any evidence of plant pests that are not known to exist in the United States and that are found at a postentry quarantine site by State inspectors; recommend to Plant Protection and Quarantine safeguards or mitigation measures to control the pests; and supervise the application of safeguards or mitigation measures approved by Plant Protection and Quarantine; and

(v) Report to the Postentry Quarantine Unit of Plant Protection and Quarantine any propagation or increase in the number of plants that occurs during postentry quarantine.

(3) In any such written agreement, the Administrator shall agree to:

(i) Seek State review of permit applications for postentry quarantine material in that State, and issue permits only after determining that State services are available to monitor the postentry quarantine;

(ii) Upon request of the State, provide training, technical advice, and pest identification services to State officials involved in providing postentry quarantine services in accordance with this section;

(iii) Notify State officials, in writing and within ten days of the arrival, when plant material destined for postentry quarantine in their State arrives in the United States, and notify State officials in writing when materials in postentry quarantine may be released from quarantine in their State.

(4) *Termination of State postentry quarantine agreement.* A State postentry quarantine agreement may be terminated by either the Administrator or the State Plant Regulatory Official by giving written notice of termination to the other party. The effective date of the termination will be 60 days after the date of actual receipt of notice, with regard to future importation to that State of articles requiring postentry quarantine in accordance with this section. When a postentry quarantine agreement is terminated by either the State Plant Regulatory Official or the Administrator, APHIS and the affected State shall continue to provide postentry quarantine services in accordance with the postentry quarantine agreement, until the time the plant material is eligible to be released from quarantine, for all postentry quarantine material already in the State, and for all postentry quarantine material that arrives in the State prior to the effective date of termination.

(d) *Postentry quarantine growing agreements.* Any restricted article required to be grown under postentry quarantine conditions, as well as any increase therefrom, shall be grown in accordance with a postentry quarantine growing agreement signed by the person (the importer) applying for a written permit in accordance with §319.37-3 for importation of the article and

submitted to Plant Protection and Quarantine. On each postentry quarantine growing agreement, APHIS shall also obtain the signature of the State Plant Regulatory Official for the State in which regulated articles covered by the agreement will be grown. The postentry quarantine growing agreement shall specify the kind, number, and origin of plants to be imported, and shall certify to APHIS and to the State in which the articles are grown that the signer of the agreement will comply with the following conditions for the period of time specified below:

(1) To grow such article or increase therefrom only on specified premises owned, rented, or otherwise in possession of the importer, within a space of dimensions designated by an inspector, and to move, propagate, or allow propagation of the article or increase therefrom or parts thereof only with the written permission of the coordinator, Postentry Quarantine Unit, USDA, APHIS, PPQ, Building 580, BARC-East, Beltsville, MD 20705;

(2) To permit an inspector to have access to the specified premises for inspection of such article during regular business hours;

(3) To keep the article and any increase therefrom identified with a label showing the name of the article, port accession number, and date of importation;

(4) To keep the article separated from any other plant or plant product by no less than 3 meters (approximately 10 feet) unless such other plant or plant product is of the same genus as the article, entered postentry quarantine with the article, and arrived together with the article in a single shipment from a foreign region;

(5) To allow or apply remedial measures (including destruction) determined by an inspector to be necessary to prevent the spread of an injurious plant disease, injurious insect pest, or other plant pest;

(6) To notify an inspector, orally or in writing, within 30 days of the time the importer or the person in charge of the growing site finds any abnormality of the article, or the article dies or is killed by the importer, the person in charge of the growing site, or any

other person; to retain the abnormal or dead article for at least 60 days following that date of notification; and to give the abnormal or dead article to an inspector upon request;

(7) To grow the article or increase therefrom in postentry quarantine for a period of 2 years unless specified otherwise in the following:

(i) To grow the article or increase therefrom, if an article of *Rubus* spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry) from Europe, only in a screenhouse with screening of a minimum of 16 mesh per inch.

(ii) To grow the article or increase therefrom only in a greenhouse or other enclosed building, and to comply with the above conditions for a period of 6 months after importation for an article of *Chrysanthemum* spp., *Dendranthema* spp., *Leucanthemella serotina*, and *Nipponanthemum nipponicum*, for a period of 1 year after importation for an article of *Dianthus* spp. (carnation, sweet-william), and for a period of 9 months after importation for an article of *Hydrangea* spp.

(iii) To grow the article or increase therefrom, if an article of *Humulus* spp. (hops), a meristem culture of the imported plant will be observed for 6 months, and the original plant will be destroyed after the meristem culture is established. After the 6-month observation, the meristem culture-generated plant must remain in postentry quarantine for an additional year.

(e) A completed postentry quarantine agreement shall accompany the application for a written permit for an article required to be grown under postentry quarantine conditions.⁹

(f) *Inspector-ordered disposal, movement, or safeguarding of restricted articles; costs and charges, civil and criminal liabilities—(1) Growing at unauthorized sites.* If an inspector determines that any article subject to the postentry

quarantine growing requirements of this section, or any increase therefrom, is being grown at an unauthorized site, the inspector may file an emergency action notification (PPQ form 523) with the owner of the article or the person who owns or is in possession of the site on which the article is being grown. The person named in the form 523 must, within the time specified in form 523, sign a postentry quarantine growing agreement, destroy, ship to a point outside the United States, move to an authorized postentry quarantine site, and/or apply treatments or other safeguards to the article, the increase therefrom, or any portion of the article or the increase therefrom, as prescribed by an inspector to prevent the introduction of plant pests into the United States. In choosing which action to order and in setting the time limit for the action, the inspector shall consider the degree of pest risk presented by the plant pest(s) associated with the kind of article (including increase therefrom), the types of other host materials for the pest in or near the growing site, the climate and season at the site in relation to the pest's survival, and the availability of treatment facilities.

(2) *Growing at authorized sites.* If an inspector determines that any article, or any increase therefrom, grown at a site specified in an authorized postentry quarantine growing agreement is being grown contrary to the provisions of this section, including in numbers greater than the number approved by the postentry quarantine growing agreement, or in a manner that otherwise presents a risk of introducing plant pests into the United States, the inspector shall issue an emergency action notification (PPQ form 523) to the person who signed the postentry quarantine growing agreement. That person shall be responsible for carrying out all actions specified in the emergency action notification. The emergency action notification may extend the time for which the articles and the increase therefrom must be grown under the postentry quarantine conditions specified in the authorized postentry quarantine growing agreement, or may require that the person

⁹Postentry quarantine agreement forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236, or local offices of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs which are listed in telephone directories.

named in the notification must destroy, ship to a point outside the United States, or apply treatments or other safeguards to the article, the increase therefrom, or any portion of the article or the increase therefrom, within the time specified in the emergency action notification. In choosing which action to order and in setting the time limit for the action, the inspector shall consider the degree of pest risk presented by the plant pest(s) associated with the kind of article (including increase therefrom), the types of other host materials for the pest in or near the growing site, the climate and season at the site in relation to the pest's survival, and the availability of treatment facilities.

(3) *Costs and charges.* All costs pursuant to any action ordered by an inspector in accordance with this section shall be borne by the person who signed the postentry quarantine growing agreement covering the site where the articles were grown, or if no such agreement was signed, by the owner of the articles at the growing site.

(4) *Civil and criminal liabilities.* Any person who moves an article subject to postentry quarantine growing requirements from the site specified for that article in an authorized postentry quarantine growing agreement, or who otherwise handles such an article contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be subject to such civil penalties and such criminal liabilities as are provided by 18 U.S.C. 1001, 7 U.S.C. 7734, or other applicable Federal statutes.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 319.37-7, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 319.37-8 Growing media.

(a) Any restricted article at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States shall be free of sand, soil, earth, and other growing media, except as provided in paragraph (b), (c), (d) or (e) of this section.

(b)(1) A restricted article from Canada may be imported in any growing

medium, except as restricted in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) A restricted article from Newfoundland or from that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road may only be imported in an approved growing medium if the phytosanitary certificate accompanying it contains an additional declaration that the plants were grown in a manner to prevent infestation by potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *G. pallida*).

(c) A restricted article growing solely in agar or in other agar-like tissue culture medium may be imported established in such growing media.

(d) Epiphytic plants (including orchid plants) established solely on tree fern slabs, coconut husks, coconut fiber, new clay pots, or new wooden baskets may be imported on such growing media. New wooden baskets must meet all applicable requirements in §§ 319.40-1 through 319.40-11.

(e) A restricted article of any of the following groups of plants may be imported established in an approved growing medium listed in this paragraph if the restricted article meets the conditions of this paragraph and is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant protection service of the country in which the restricted article was grown that declares that the restricted article meets the conditions of this paragraph:

Alstroemeria

*Ananas*¹⁰

Anthurium

Artificially dwarfed (penjing) plants from the People's Republic of China of the following plant species: *Bursera sinica*, *Ehretia microphylla*, *Podocarpus macrophyllus*, *Sageretia thea*, and *Serissa foetida*.

Begonia

Gloxinia (= *Sinningia*)

*Nidularium*¹¹

Peperomia

Phalaenopsis spp. from Taiwan

Polypodiophyta (= *Filicales*) (ferns)

Rhipsalidopsis spp. from the Netherlands and Denmark

Rhododendron from Europe

¹⁰ These articles are bromeliads, and if imported into Hawaii, bromeliads are subject to postentry quarantine in accordance with § 319.7-7.

¹¹ See footnote 10.

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Saintpaulia

Schlumbergera spp. from the Netherlands and Denmark.

(1) Approved growing media are baked expanded clay pellets, coal cinder, coir, cork, glass wool, organic and inorganic fibers, peat, perlite, phenol formaldehyde, plastic particles, polyethylene, polymer stabilized starch, polystyrene, polyurethane, rock wool, sphagnum moss, ureaformaldehyde, stockosorb superabsorbent polymer, vermiculite, volcanic rock, or zeolite, or any combination of these media. Growing media must not have been previously used.

(2) Articles imported under this paragraph must be grown in compliance with a written agreement for enforcement of this section signed by the plant protection service of the country where grown and Plant Protection and Quarantine, must be developed from mother stock that was inspected and found free from evidence of disease and pests by an APHIS inspector or foreign plant protection service inspector no more than 60 days prior to the time the article is established in the greenhouse (except for articles developed from seeds germinated in the greenhouse), and must be:

(i) Grown in compliance with a written agreement between the grower and the plant protection service of the country where the article is grown, in which the grower agrees to comply with the provisions of this section and to allow inspectors, and representatives of the plant protection service of the country where the article is grown, access to the growing facility as necessary to monitor compliance with the provisions of this section;

(ii) Grown solely in a greenhouse in which sanitary procedures adequate to exclude plant pests and diseases are always employed, including cleaning and disinfection of floors, benches and tools, and the application of measures to protect against any injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests. The greenhouse must be free from sand and soil and must have screening with openings of not more than 0.6 mm (0.2 mm for greenhouses growing *Rhododendron* spp.) on all vents and openings except

entryways. All entryways must be equipped with automatic closing doors;

(iii) Rooted and grown in an active state of foliar growth for at least four consecutive months immediately prior to importation into the United States, in a greenhouse unit that is used solely for articles grown in compliance with this paragraph;

(iv) Grown from seeds germinated in the greenhouse unit; or descended from a mother plant that was grown for at least 9 months in the exporting country prior to importation into the United States of the descendent plants, *provided* that if the mother plant was imported into the exporting country from another country, it must be:

(A) Grown for at least 12 months in the exporting country prior to importation of the descendent plants into the United States, or

(B) Treated at the time of importation into the exporting country with a treatment prescribed for pests of that plant by the plant protection service of the exporting country and then grown for at least 9 months in the exporting country prior to importation of the descendent plants into the United States;

(v) Watered only with rainwater that has been boiled or pasteurized, with clean well water, or with potable water;

(vi) Rooted and grown in approved growing media listed in § 319.37-8(e)(1) on benches supported by legs and raised at least 46 cm above the floor;

(vii) Stored and packaged only in areas free of sand, soil, earth, and plant pests;

(viii) Inspected in the greenhouse and found free from evidence of plant pests and diseases by an APHIS inspector or an inspector of the plant protection service of the exporting country, no more than 30 days prior to the date of export to the United States;

(ix) For *Rhododendron* species only, the plants must be propagated from mother plants that have been visually inspected by an APHIS inspector or an inspector of the plant protection service of the exporting country and found free of evidence of diseases caused by the following pathogens: *Chrysomyxa ledi* var. *rhododendri*, *Erysiphe cruciferarum*, *Erysiphe rhododendri*,

Exobasidium vaccinum and *vaccinum* var. *japonicum*, and *Phomopsis theae*;

(x) For *Rhododendron* species only, the plants must be grown solely in a greenhouse equipped with automatic closing double doors of an airlock type, so that whenever one of the doors in an entryway is open the other is closed, and the plants must be introduced into the greenhouse as tissue cultures or as rootless stem cuttings from mother plants that:

(A) Have received a pesticide dip prescribed by the plant protection service of the exporting country for mites, scale insects, and whitefly; and

(B) Have been grown for at least the previous 6 months in a greenhouse that meets the requirements of §319.37-8(e)(2)(ii); and

(xi) Plants of the species *Burus sinica*, *Ehretia microphylla*, *Podocarpus macrophyllus*, *Sageretia thea*, and *Serissa foetida* from the People's Republic of China must also meet the following conditions:

(A) *Propagative cuttings*. The propagative materials used to produce the artificially dwarfed (penjing) plants may enter an approved greenhouse only as seeds, tissue cultures, unrooted cuttings, or rooted cuttings with no growing media. Rooted cuttings may not be established or grown in soil at any time. Rooted cuttings may be established in a greenhouse or outside the greenhouse on raised benches (46 cm in height) in pots containing only APHIS approved growing media.

(B) *Inspection and treatment*. When any cuttings are introduced into the greenhouse, they must be free of growing media, inspected, and found free of plant pests and then treated with a pesticide dip approved by the Animal and Plant Quarantine Service of the People's Republic of China that will control mites, scale insects, whiteflies, thrips, and fungi. The artificially dwarfed (penjing) plants must be propagated from mother plants that have been visually inspected by an APHIS inspector or an inspector of the Animal and Plant Quarantine Service of the People's Republic of China and found free of the following pests:

(1) For *Burus sinica*: *Guignardia miribelii*, *Macrophoma ehretia*, *Meliola buricola*, and *Puccinia buxi*.

(2) For *Ehretia microphylla*: *Macrophoma ehretia*, *Phakopsora ehretiae*, *Pseudocercospora ehretiae*, *Pseudocercospora ehretiae-thyrsoflora*, *Uncinula ehretiae*, *Uredo ehretiae*, and *Uredo garanbiensis*.

(3) For *Podocarpus macrophyllus*: *Pestalotia jinggangensis*, *Pestalotia diospyri*, *Phellinus noxius*, and *Sphaerella podocarpi*.

(4) For *Sageretia thea*: *Aecidium sageretiae*.

(5) For *Serissa foetida*: *Melampsora serissicola*.

(C) *Growing*. The artificially dwarfed (penjing) plants must be grown in an approved greenhouse for at least 6 months immediately prior to export.

(D) *Additional treatments*. While in the greenhouse, plants must be treated with appropriate pesticides at least once every 10 days or as needed for three months before shipping to maintain a pest-free condition.

(f) A restricted article of *Hyacinthus* spp. (hyacinth) may be imported established in unused peat, sphagnum moss, or vermiculite growing media, or in synthetic growing media or synthetic horticultural foams, i.e., plastic particles, glass wool, organic and inorganic fibers, polyurethane, polystyrene, polyethylene, phenol formaldehyde, or ureaformaldehyde:

(1) If there is a written agreement between Plant Protection and Quarantine and the plant protection service of the country where the article is grown in which the plant protection service of the country where the article is grown agrees to implement a program in compliance with the provisions of this section;

(2) If there is a written agreement between the grower of the article and the plant protection service of the country in which the article is grown wherein the grower agrees to comply with the provisions of this section, wherein the grower agrees to allow an inspector access to the growing facility as necessary to monitor compliance with the provisions of this section, and wherein the grower agrees to allow representatives of the plant protection service of the country in which the article is grown access to the growing facility as

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necessary to make determinations concerning compliance with the provisions of this section;

(3) If: (i) Inspected immediately prior to the growing period by the plant protection service of the country in which the article is to be grown and found to be free of injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests;

(ii) Grown throughout its growing period only in a coldroom (with temperatures not exceeding 9 °C. (48 °F.)) within an enclosed building;

(iii) Grown only in a coldroom unit solely used for articles grown under all the criteria specified in this paragraph (f);

(iv) Grown only in unused peat, sphagnum moss, or vermiculite growing media; or grown only in synthetic growing media or synthetic horticultural foams, i.e., plastic particles, glass wool, organic and inorganic fibers, polyurethane, polystyrene, polyethylene, phenol formaldehyde, ureaformaldehyde;

(v) Watered only with clean rainwater that has been pasteurized, with clean well water, or with potable water;

(vi) Grown in a coldroom free of sand, soil, or earth;

(vii) Grown only in a coldroom where strict sanitary procedures are always practiced, i.e., cleaning and disinfection of floors and tools and the application of measures to protect against any injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests; and

(viii) Stored only in areas found free of sand, soil, earth, injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests;

(4) If appropriate measures have been taken to assure that the article is to be stored, packaged, and shipped free of injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests;

(5) If accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection containing an accurate additional declaration from the plant protection service of the country in which grown that the article meets conditions of growing, storing, and shipping in compliance with 7 CFR 319.37-8(f); and

(6) If the accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection

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is endorsed by a Plant Protection and Quarantine inspector in the country of origin or at the time of offer for importation, representing a finding based on monitoring inspections that the conditions listed above are being met.

(g) *Pest risk evaluation standards for plants established in growing media.* The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will conduct a pest risk assessment based on pest risk analysis guidelines established by the International Plant Protection Convention of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization in response to each request to allow the importation of additional taxa of plants in growing media. These guidelines are available upon request by writing to USDA, APHIS, PPQ, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, Plant Epidemiology and Risk Assessment Laboratory, 1017 Main Campus Drive, Suite 2500, Raleigh, NC 27606.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0266)

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 319.37-8, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 319.37-9 Approved packing material.

Any restricted article at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States shall not be packed in a packing material unless the plants were packed in the packing material immediately prior to shipment; such packing material is free from sand, soil, or earth (except for sand designated below); has not been used previously as packing material or otherwise; and is listed below:

Baked or expanded clay pellets.

Buckwheat hulls.

Coral sand from Bermuda, if the article packed in such sand is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection containing an accurate additional declaration from the plant protection service of Bermuda that such sand was free from soil.

Excelsior.

Exfoliated vermiculite.

Ground cork.

Ground peat.

Ground rubber.

Paper.

Perlite.

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Polymer stabilized cellulose.
Quarry gravel.
Rock wool.
Sawdust.
Shavings—wood or cork.
Sphagnum moss.
Stockosorb superabsorbent polymer
Vegetable fiber when free of pulp, including coconut fiber and Osmunda fiber, but excluding sugarcane fiber and cotton fiber.
Volcanic rock.

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980, as amended at 57 FR 43151, Sept. 18, 1992; 60 FR 3078, Jan. 13, 1995; 68 FR 50047, Aug. 20, 2003]

§ 319.37-10 Marking and identity.

(a) Any restricted article for importation other than by mail, at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States shall plainly and correctly bear on the outer container (if in a container) or the restricted article (if not in a container) the following information:

- (1) General nature and quantity of the contents,
- (2) Country and locality where grown,
- (3) Name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the article,
- (4) Name and address of consignee,
- (5) Identifying shipper's mark and number, and
- (6) Number of written permit authorizing the importation if one was issued.

(b) Any restricted article for importation by mail shall be plainly and correctly addressed and mailed to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs at a port of entry identified in § 319.37-14, shall be accompanied by a separate sheet of paper within the package plainly and correctly bearing the name, address, and telephone number of the intended recipient, and shall plainly and correctly bear on the outer container the following information:

- (1) General nature and quantity of the contents,
- (2) Country and locality where grown,
- (3) Name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the article, and
- (4) Number of written permit authorizing the importation, if one was issued.

(c) Any restricted article for importation (by mail or otherwise), at the

time of importation or offer for importation into the United States shall be accompanied by an invoice or packing list indicating the contents of the shipment.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983; 72 FR 43522, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.37-11 Arrival notification.

Promptly upon arrival of any restricted article at a port of entry, the importer shall notify the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the arrival by such means as a manifest, Customs entry document, commercial invoice, waybill, a broker's document, or a notice form provided for that purpose.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.37-12 Prohibited articles accompanying restricted articles.

A restricted article for importation into the United States shall not be packed in the same container as an article prohibited importation into the United States by this part.

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980, as amended at 72 FR 43522, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.37-13 Treatment and costs and charges for inspection and treatment; treatments applied outside the United States.

(a) The services of a Plant Protection and Quarantine inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost to the importer.¹¹ No charge will be made to the importer for Government owned or controlled special inspection facilities and equipment used in treatment, but the inspector may require the importer to furnish any special labor, chemicals, packing materials, or other supplies required in handling an importation under the regulations in this subpart. The Plant

¹¹ Provisions relating to costs for other services of an inspector are contained in part 354.

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Protection and Quarantine Programs will not be responsible for any costs or charges, other than those indicated in this section.

(b) Any treatment performed in the United States on a restricted article shall be performed by an inspector or under an inspector's supervision at a government-operated special inspection facility, except that an importer may have such treatment performed at a nongovernmental facility if the treatment is performed at nongovernment expense under the supervision of an inspector and in accordance with any applicable treatment requirements of this subpart and in accordance with any treatment required by an inspector as an emergency measure in order to prevent the dissemination of any injurious plant disease, injurious insect pest, or other plant pest, new to or not theretofore known to be widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States. However, treatment may be performed at a nongovernmental facility only in cases of unavailability of government facilities and only if, in the judgment of an inspector, such article can be transported to such nongovernmental facility without the risk of introduction into the United States of injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, or other plant pests.

(c) Any treatment performed outside the United States must be monitored and certified by an APHIS inspector or an official from the plant protection service of the exporting country. If monitored and certified by an official of the plant protection service of the exporting country, then a

phytosanitary certificate must be issued with the following declaration: "The consignment of (*fill in botanical name*) has been treated in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual." During the entire interval between treatment and export, the consignment must be stored and handled in a manner that prevents any infestation by pests and Federal noxious weeds.

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980, as amended at 57 FR 43148, 43151, Sept. 18, 1992; 60 FR 3077, Jan. 13, 1995; 61 FR 51210, Oct. 1, 1996; 68 FR 50047, Aug. 20, 2003; 70 FR 33324, June 7, 2005]

§ 319.37–14 Ports of entry.

Any restricted article required to be imported under a written permit pursuant to § 319.37–3(a)(1) through (6) of this subpart, if not precleared, may be imported or offered for importation only at a USDA plant inspection station listed below. Ports of entry through which restricted articles must pass before arriving at these USDA plant inspection stations are listed in the second column. Any other restricted article that is not required to be imported under a written permit pursuant to § 319.37–3(a)(1) through (6) of this subpart may be imported or offered for importation at any Customs designated port of entry indicated in 19 CFR 101.3(b)(1). Exceptions may be listed in § 330.104 of this chapter. Articles that are required to be imported under a written permit that are also precleared in the country of export are not required to enter at an inspection station and may enter through any Customs port of entry. Exceptions may be listed in § 330.104 of this chapter.

LIST OF USDA PLANT INSPECTION STATIONS

State	Port of entry	Federal plant inspection station
Arizona	Nogales	Plant Inspection Station, 9 North Grand Avenue, Room 120, Nogales, AZ 85621.
California	Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Pedro.	Los Angeles Inspection Station, 11840 S. La Cienega Blvd., Hawthorne, CA 90250.
	San Diego, San Ysidro	Plant Inspection Station, 9777 Via de la Amistad, Room 140, San Diego, CA 92154.
	Oakland, San Francisco	Plant Inspection Station, 389 Oyster Point Blvd., Suite 2, South San Francisco, CA 94080.
Florida	Miami, (Note: Restricted articles may be moved from Fort Lauderdale to Miami under U.S. Customs bond).	Plant Inspection Station, 3500 NW., 62nd Avenue, Miami, FL 33122. Mailing address: P.O. Box 660520, Miami, FL 33266.
Georgia	Orlando	Plant Inspection Station, 9317 Tradeport Drive, Orlando, FL 32827. Hartsfield Perishable Complex, 1270 Woolman Place, Atlanta, GA 30354.
	Atlanta	

LIST OF USDA PLANT INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued

State	Port of entry	Federal plant inspection station
Guam	Agana	905 East Sunset Blvd., Tiyan, Barrigada, GU 96913. Mailing address: P.O. Box 8769, Tamuning, GU 96931.
Hawaii	Honolulu (Airport)	Honolulu Inspection Station, Honolulu International Airport, 300 Rodgers Blvd., #57, Honolulu, HI 96819-1897.
Louisiana	New Orleans	Plant Inspection Station, 900 East Airline Service Road A, Kenner, LA 70063.
Maryland	Baltimore	(Only niger seed may be imported into the Port of Baltimore, after which it may be moved for treatment at a local treatment facility).
New Jersey	Elizabeth, New York (Maritime), Newark.	Frances Krim Memorial Inspection Station, 2500 Brunswick Avenue, Building G, Linden, NJ 07036.
New York	Jamaica (JFK)	Plant Inspection Station, 230-59 International Airport Centers Boulevard, Building C, Suite 100, Room 109, Jamaica, NY 11413.
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Plant Inspection Station, 150 Central Sector, Building C-2, Warehouse 3, Carolina, PR 00979.
Texas	Houston	Plant Inspection Station, 19581 Lee Road, Humble, TX 77338.
	Los Indios	Plant Inspection Station, P.O. Drawer Box 393, 100 Los Indios Boulevard, Los Indios, TX 78567.
Washington	Seattle	835 S. 192nd Street, Suite 1600, Sea-Tac, WA 98148.

[72 FR 43522, Aug. 6, 2007]

Subpart—Logs, Lumber, and Other Unmanufactured Wood Articles

SOURCE: 60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 319.40-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated to act in his or her stead.

APHIS. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Bark chips. Bark fragments broken or shredded from log or branch surfaces.

Certificate. A certificate of inspection relating to a regulated article, which is issued by an official authorized by the national government of the country in which the regulated article was produced or grown, which is addressed to the plant protection service of the United States (Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs), which contains a description of the regulated article, which certifies that the regulated article has been inspected, is believed to be free of plant pests, and is believed to be eligible for importation pursuant to the laws and regulations of the United States, and which may contain any specific additional declarations required under this subpart.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in processing, handling, or moving regulated articles, in which the person agrees to comply with requirements contained in the agreement.

Departmental permit. A document issued by the Administrator authorizing the importation of a regulated article for experimental, scientific, or educational purposes.

Fines. Small particles or fragments of wood, slightly larger than sawdust, that result from chipping, sawing, or processing wood.

Free from rot. No more than two percent by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fructification of fungi or growth of other microorganisms that cause decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated articles.

General permit. A written authorization contained in § 319.40-3 for any person to import the articles named by the general permit, in accordance with the requirements specified by the general permit, without being issued a specific permit.

Humus, compost, and litter. Partially or wholly decayed plant matter.

Import (imported, importation). To bring or move into the territorial limits of the United States.

Importer document. A written declaration signed by the importer of regulated articles, which must accompany the regulated articles at the time of

importation, in which the importer accurately declares information about the regulated articles required to be disclosed by §319.40-2(b).

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator to enforce this subpart.

Log. The bole of a tree; trimmed timber that has not been sawn further than to form cants.

Loose wood packing material. Excelsior (wood wool), sawdust, and wood shavings, produced as a result of sawing or shaving wood into small, slender, and curved pieces.

Lot. All the regulated articles on a single means of conveyance that are derived from the same species of tree and were subjected to the same treatments prior to importation, and that are consigned to the same person.

Lumber. Logs that have been sawn into boards, planks, or structural members such as beams.

Permit. A specific permit to import a regulated article issued in accordance with §319.40-4, or a general permit promulgated in §319.40-3.

Plant pest. Any living stage of any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts of parasitic plants, noxious weeds, viruses, or any organism similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances, which can injure or cause disease or damage in any plants, parts of plants, or any products of plants.

Port of first arrival. The area (such as a seaport, airport, or land border station) where a person or a means of conveyance first arrives in the United States, and where inspection of regulated articles is carried out by inspectors.

Primary processing. Any of the following processes: cleaning (removal of soil, limbs, and foliage), debarking, rough sawing (bucking or squaring), rough shaping, spraying with fungicide or insecticide sprays, and fumigation.

Regulated article. The following articles, if they are unprocessed or have received only primary processing: logs; lumber; any whole tree; any cut tree or any portion of a tree, not solely consisting of leaves, flowers, fruits, buds, or seeds; bark; cork; laths; hog fuel;

sawdust; painted raw wood products; excelsior (wood wool); wood chips; wood mulch; wood shavings; pickets; stakes; shingles; solid wood packing materials; humus; compost; and litter.

Regulated wood packaging material. Wood packaging material other than manufactured wood materials, loose wood packing materials, and wood pieces less than 6 mm thick in any dimension, that are used or for use with cargo to prevent damage, including, but not limited to, dunnage, crating, pallets, packing blocks, drums, cases, and skids.

Sealed container; sealable container. A completely enclosed container designed for the storage or transportation of cargo, and constructed of metal or fiberglass, or other rigid material, providing an enclosure which prevents the entrance or exit of plant pests and is accessed through doors that can be closed and secured with a lock or seal. Sealed (sealable) containers are distinct and separable from the means of conveyance carrying them.

Specific permit. A written document issued by APHIS to the applicant in accordance with §319.40-4 that authorizes importation of articles in accordance with this subpart and specifies or refers to the regulations applicable to the particular importation.

Statement of origin and movement. A signed, accurate statement certifying the area or areas where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the area or areas they were moved through prior to importation. The statement may be printed directly on the documentation accompanying the shipment of regulated articles, or it may be provided on a separate document. The statement does not require the signature of a public officer of a national plant protection organization; exporters may sign the document.

Tropical hardwoods. Hardwood timber species which grow only in tropical climates.

United States. All of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and all other territories and possessions of the United States.

Wood chips. Wood fragments broken or shredded from any wood.

Wood mulch. Bark chips, wood chips, wood shavings, or sawdust intended for use as a protective or decorative ground cover.

Wood packaging material. Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity (includes dunnage).

[60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 50110, Sept. 18, 1998; 63 FR 69542, Dec. 17, 1998; 65 FR 21127, Apr. 20, 2000; 69 FR 55732, Sept. 16, 2004; 69 FR 61587, Oct. 20, 2004; 70 FR 33324, June 7, 2005; 72 FR 30467, June 1, 2007]

§ 319.40-2 General prohibitions and restrictions; relation to other regulations.

(a) *Permit required.* Except for regulated articles exempted from this requirement by paragraph (c) of this section or § 319.40-3, no regulated article may be imported unless a specific permit has been issued for importation of the regulated article in accordance with § 319.40-4, and unless the regulated article meets all other applicable requirements of this subpart and any requirements specified by APHIS in the specific permit.

(b) *Importer document; documentation of type, quantity, and origin of regulated articles.* Except for regulated articles exempted from this requirement by paragraph (c) of this section or § 319.40-3, no regulated article may be imported unless it is accompanied by an importer document stating the following information. A certificate that contains this information may be used in lieu of an importer document at the option of the importer:

(1) The genus and species of the tree from which the regulated article was derived;

(2) The country, and locality if known, where the tree from which the regulated article was derived was harvested;

(3) The quantity of the regulated article to be imported;

(4) The use for which the regulated article is imported; and

(5) Any treatments or handling of the regulated article required by this subpart that were performed prior to arrival at the port of first arrival.

(c) *Regulation of articles imported for propagation or human consumption.* The requirements of this subpart do not apply to regulated articles that are allowed importation in accordance with § 319.19, "Subpart—Citrus Canker and Other Citrus Diseases", or §§ 319.37 through 319.37-14, "Subpart—Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds, and Other Plant Products"; or to regulated articles imported for human consumption that are allowed importation in accordance with "Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables."

(d) *Regulated articles imported for experimental, scientific or educational purposes.* Any regulated article may be imported without further restriction under this subpart if:

(1) Imported by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental, scientific, or educational purposes;

(2) Imported pursuant to a Departmental permit issued by APHIS for the regulated article prior to its importation and kept on file at the port of first arrival; and

(3) Imported under conditions specified on the Departmental permit and found by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the introduction into the United States of plant pests.

(e) *Designation of additional regulated articles.* An inspector may designate any article as a regulated article by giving written notice of the designation to the owner or person in possession or control of the article. APHIS will implement rulemaking to add articles designated as regulated articles to the definition of regulated article in § 319.40-1 if importation of the article appears to present a recurring significant risk of introducing plant pests. Inspectors may designate an article as a regulated article after determining that:

(1) The article was imported in the same container or hold as a regulated article;

(2) Other articles of the same type imported from the same country have been found to carry plant pests; or

(3) The article appears to be contaminated with regulated articles or soil.

(f) In addition to meeting the requirements of this subpart, bark and bark products and logs and pulpwood

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with bark attached, as well as cut trees (*e.g.*, Christmas trees), imported from Canada are subject to the inspection and certification requirements for gypsy moth in § 319.77-4 of this part.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 13485, Mar. 20, 1998; 64 FR 45866, Aug. 23, 1999; 69 FR 52418, Aug. 26, 2004; 69 FR 61587, Oct. 20, 2004; 71 FR 40878, July 19, 2006; 72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007]

§ 319.40-3 General permits; articles that may be imported without a specific permit; articles that may be imported without either a specific permit or an importer document.

(a) *Canada and Mexico.* (1) The following articles may be imported into the United States under general permit:

(i) From Canada: Regulated articles, other than the following:

(A) Regulated articles of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and;

(B) Regulated articles of pine (*Pinus* spp.) that are not completely free of bark from Provinces in Canada that are considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus pinniperda*), as determined by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, and that are moving to a United States facility operating under a compliance agreement for specified handling or processing under the provisions of § 319.40-8.

(C) Regulated articles of *Fraxinus* spp. (ash), which are subject to the requirements in § 319.40-5(n).

(ii) From States in Mexico adjacent to the United States: Commercial and noncommercial shipments of mesquite wood for cooking; commercial and noncommercial shipments of unmanufactured wood for firewood; and small, noncommercial packages of unmanu-

factured wood for personal cooking or personal medicinal purposes.

(2) Commercial shipments allowed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are subject to the inspection and other requirements in § 319.40-9 and must be accompanied by an importer document stating that they are derived from trees harvested in Canada or States in Mexico adjacent to the United States border.

(3) Noncommercial shipments allowed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section are subject to inspection and other requirements of § 319.40-9 and must be accompanied by an importer document or oral declaration stating that they are derived from trees harvested in Canada or States in Mexico adjacent to the United States border.

(b) *Regulated wood packaging material.* Regulated wood packaging material, whether in actual use as packing for regulated or nonregulated articles or imported as cargo, may be imported into the United States under a general permit in accordance with the following conditions:

(1) *Treatment.* The wood packaging material must have been:

(i) Heat treated to achieve a minimum wood core temperature of 56 °C for a minimum of 30 minutes. Such treatment may employ kiln-drying, chemical pressure impregnation, or other treatments that achieve this specification through the use of steam, hot water, or dry heat; or,

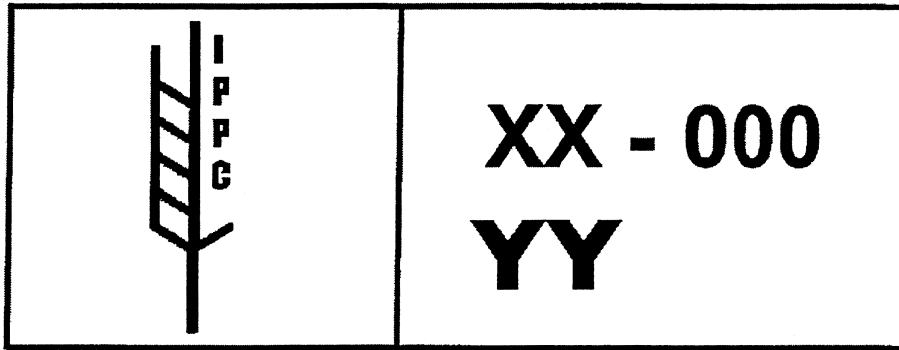
(ii) Fumigated with methyl bromide in an enclosed area for at least 24 hours at the following dosage, stated in terms of grams of methyl bromide per cubic meter of the enclosure being fumigated. Following fumigation, fumigated products must be aerated to reduce the concentration of fumigant below hazardous levels, in accordance with the label instructions approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

Temperature (°C/ °F)	Dosage (g/m ³)	Minimum required concentration g/m ³ after:				
		0.5 hr	2 hrs	4 hrs	12 hrs	24 hrs
21/70 or above	48	36	36	31	28	24
16/61 or above	56	42	42	36	32	28
10/50 or above	64	48	48	42	36	32

The minimum temperature should not be less than 10 °C/50 °F and the minimum exposure time should be 24 hours.

(2) *Marking.* The wood packaging material must be marked in a visible location on each article, preferably on at least two opposite sides of the article, with a legible and permanent mark that indicates that the article meets the requirements of this paragraph. The mark must be approved by the International Plant Protection Convention in its International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures to certify that wood packaging material has been

subjected to an approved measure, and must include a unique graphic symbol, the ISO two-letter country code for the country that produced the wood packaging material, a unique number assigned by the national plant protection agency of that country to the producer of the wood packaging material, and an abbreviation disclosing the type of treatment (*e.g.*, HT for heat treatment or MB for methyl bromide fumigation). The currently approved format for the mark is as follows, where XX would be replaced by the country code, 000 by the producer number, and YY by the treatment type (HT or MB):



(3) *Immediate reexport of regulated wood packaging material without required mark.* An inspector at the port of first arrival may order the immediate reexport of regulated wood packaging material that is imported without the mark required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section, in addition to or in lieu of any port of first arrival procedures required by § 319.40-9 of this part.

(4) *Exception for Department of Defense.* Regulated wood packaging material used by the Department of Defense (DOD) of the U.S. Government to package nonregulated articles, including commercial shipments pursuant to a DOD contract, may be imported into the United States without the mark required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0049 and 0579-0225.)

(c) *Loose wood packing materials.* APHIS hereby issues a general permit to import regulated articles authorized by this paragraph. Loose wood packing materials (whether in use as packing or imported as cargo) that are dry may be imported subject to the inspection and other requirements in § 319.40-9 and without further restriction under this subpart.

(d) *Bamboo timber.* APHIS hereby issues a general permit to import regulated articles authorized by this paragraph. Bamboo timber which is free of leaves and seeds and has been sawn or split lengthwise and dried may be imported subject to the inspection and other requirements in § 319.40-9 and without further restriction under this subpart.

(e) *Regulated articles the permit process has determined to present no plant pest*

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risk. Regulated articles for which a specific permit has been issued in accordance with § 319.40-4(b)(2)(i) may be imported without other restriction under this subpart, except that they are subject to the inspection and other requirements in § 319.40-9.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0049 and 0579-0257)

[60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 50110, Sept. 18, 1998; 63 FR 69542, Dec. 17, 1998; 69 FR 52418, Aug. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55732, Sept. 16, 2004; 69 FR 61587, Oct. 20, 2004; 71 FR 57386, Sept. 29, 2006; 72 FR 30462, 30467, June 1, 2007]

§ 319.40-4 Application for a permit to import regulated articles; issuance and withdrawal of permits.

(a) *Application procedure.* A written application for a permit¹ must be submitted to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236. The completed application must include the following information:

(1) The specific type of regulated article to be imported, including the genus and species name of the tree from which the regulated article was derived;

(2) Country, and locality if known, where the tree from which the regulated article was derived was harvested;

(3) The quantity of the regulated article to be imported;

(4) A description of any processing, treatment or handling of the regulated article to be performed prior to importation, including the location where any processing or treatment was or will be performed and the names and dosage of any chemicals employed in treatments;

(5) A description of any processing, treatment, or handling of the regulated

article intended to be performed following importation, including the location where any processing or treatment will be performed and the names and dosage of any chemicals employed in treatments;

(6) Whether the regulated article will or will not be imported in a sealed container or in a hold;

(7) The means of conveyance to be used to import the regulated article;

(8) The intended port of first arrival in the United States of the regulated article, and any subsequent ports in the United States at which regulated articles may be unloaded;

(9) The destination and general intended use of the regulated article;

(10) The name and address of the applicant and, if the applicant's address is not within the United States, the name and address of an agent in the United States whom the applicant names for acceptance of service of process; and

(11) A statement certifying the applicant as the importer of record.

(b) *Review of application and issuance of permit.* After receipt and review of the application, APHIS shall determine whether it appears that the regulated article at the time of importation will meet either the specific importation requirements in § 319.40-5 or the universal importation requirements in § 319.40-6.

(1) If it appears that the regulated article proposed for importation will meet the requirements of either § 319.40-5 or § 319.40-6, a permit stating the applicable conditions for importation under this subpart shall be issued for the importation of the regulated article identified in the application.

(2) If it appears that the regulated article proposed for importation will not meet the requirements of either § 319.40-5 or § 319.40-6 because these sections do not address the particular regulated article identified in the application, APHIS shall review the application by applying the plant pest risk assessment standards specified in § 319.40-11.

(i) If this review reveals that importation of the regulated article under a permit and subject to the inspection and other requirements in § 319.40-9, but without any further conditions,

¹Application forms for permits are available without charge from the Administrator, c/o the Permit Unit, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737, or local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories.

will not result in the introduction of plant pests into the United States, a permit for importation of the regulated article shall be issued. The permit may only be issued in unique and unforeseen circumstances when the importation of the regulated article is not expected to recur.

(ii) If this review reveals that the regulated article may be imported under conditions that would reduce the plant pest risk to an insignificant level, APHIS may implement rule-making to add the additional conditions to this subpart, and after the regulations are effective, may issue a permit for importation of the regulated article.

(3) No permit will be issued to an applicant who has had a permit withdrawn under paragraph (d) of this section during the 12 months prior to receipt of the permit application by APHIS, unless the withdrawn permit has been reinstated upon appeal.

(c) *Permit does not guarantee eligibility for import.* Even if a permit has been issued for the importation of a regulated article, the regulated article may be imported only if all applicable requirements of this subpart are met and only if an inspector at the port of first arrival determines that no remedial measures are necessary pursuant to the Plant Protection Act with respect to the regulated article.²

(d) *Denial and withdrawal of permits.* Any permit which has been issued may be withdrawn by an inspector or the Administrator if he or she determines that the person to whom the permit was issued has violated any requirement of this subpart. If the withdrawal is oral, the decision to withdraw the permit and the reasons for the withdrawal of the permit shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances permit. Any person whose permit has been denied or withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal shall state

all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the permit was wrongfully denied or withdrawn. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for granting or denying the appeal as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact and the person from whom the permit is withdrawn requests a hearing, a hearing shall be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing shall be adopted by the Administrator.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 21056, Apr. 27, 2001; 69 FR 52418, Aug. 26, 2004]

§ 319.40-5 Importation and entry requirements for specified articles.

(a) *Bamboo timber.* Bamboo timber consisting of whole culms or canes may be imported into Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands subject to inspection and other requirements of § 319.40-9. Bamboo timber consisting of whole culms or canes that are completely dry as evidenced by lack of moisture in node tissue may be imported into any part of the United States subject to inspection and other requirements of § 319.40-9.

(b) *Monterey pine logs and lumber from Chile and New Zealand; Douglas-fir logs and lumber from New Zealand—(1) Logs—*

(i) *Requirements prior to importation.* Monterey or Radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) logs from Chile or New Zealand and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) logs from New Zealand that are accompanied by a certificate stating that the logs meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(1)(i) (A) through (D) of this section, and that are consigned to a facility in the United States that operates in accordance with § 319.40-8, may be imported in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(A) through (b)(1)(iii) of this section.

(A) The logs must be from live healthy trees which are apparently free of plant pests, plant pest damage, and decay organisms.

(B) The logs must be debarked in accordance with § 319.40-7(b) prior to fumigation.

² An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

(C) The logs and any regulated wood packaging material to be used with the logs during shipment to the United States must be fumigated in accordance with § 319.40-7(f)(1), within 45 days following the date the trees are felled and prior to arrival of the logs in the United States, in the holds or in sealable containers. Fumigation must be conducted in the same sealable container or hold in which the logs and regulated wood packaging material are exported to the United States.

(D) During shipment to the United States, no other regulated article is permitted on the means of conveyance with the logs, unless the logs and the other regulated articles are in separate holds or separate sealed containers, or, if the logs and other regulated articles are mixed in a hold or sealed container, the other regulated articles either have been heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d), or have been fumigated in the hold or sealable container in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i)(C) of this section.

(ii) *Requirements upon arrival in the United States.* The following requirements apply upon arrival of the logs in the United States.

(A) The logs must be kept segregated from other regulated articles from the time of discharge from the means of conveyance until the logs are completely processed at a facility in the United States that operates under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 319.40-8.

(B) The logs must be moved from the port of first arrival to the facility that operates under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 319.40-8 by as direct a route as reasonably possible.

(iii) *Requirements at the processing facility.* The logs must be consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 319.40-8 that includes the following requirements:

(A) Logs or any products generated from logs, including lumber, must be heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d).

(B) The logs, including sawdust, wood chips, or other products generated from the logs in the United States, must be

processed in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section within 60 days from the time the logs are released from the port of first arrival.

(C) Sawdust, wood chips, and waste generated by sawing or processing the logs must be disposed of by burning, heat treatment in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), heat treatment with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d), or other processing that will destroy any plant pests associated with the sawdust, wood chips, and waste. Composting and use of the sawdust, wood chips, and waste as mulch are prohibited unless composting and use as mulch are preceded by fumigation in accordance with § 319.40-7(f)(3), heat treatment in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), or heat treatment with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d). Wood chips, sawdust, and waste may be moved in enclosed trucks for processing at another facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 319.40-8.

(2) *Raw lumber.* Raw lumber, including regulated wood packaging material imported as cargo, from Chile or New Zealand derived from Monterey or Radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) logs and raw lumber from New Zealand derived from Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) logs may be imported in accordance with paragraphs (b)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) During shipment to the United States, no other regulated article (other than regulated wood packaging material) is permitted on the means of conveyance with the raw lumber, unless the raw lumber and the other regulated articles are in separate holds or separate sealed containers; *Except for* mixed shipments of logs and raw lumber fumigated in accordance with § 319.40-7(f)(2) and moved in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(i)(D) of this section. Raw lumber on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container.

(ii) The raw lumber must be consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 319.40-8 that requires the raw lumber to be heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d) before any cutting, planing, or sawing of the raw lumber,

and within 30 days from the time the lumber is released from the port of first arrival.

(c) *Tropical hardwoods*—(1) *Debarked*. Tropical hardwood logs and lumber that have been debarked in accordance with § 319.40-7(b) may be imported subject to the inspection and other requirements of § 319.40-9.

(2) *Not debarked*. Tropical hardwood logs that have not been debarked may be imported if fumigated in accordance with § 319.40-7(f)(1) prior to arrival in the United States.

(3) *Not debarked; small lots*. Tropical hardwood logs that have not been debarked may be imported into the United States, other than into Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, if imported in a lot of 15 or fewer logs and subject to the inspection and other requirements of § 319.40-9.

(d) *Temperate hardwoods*. Temperate hardwood logs and lumber (with or without bark) from all places except places in Asia that are east of 60° East Longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer may be imported if fumigated in accordance with § 319.40-7(f) prior to arrival in the United States and subject to the inspection and other requirements of § 319.40-9.

(e) *Regulated articles associated with exclusively tropical climate pests*. Regulated articles that have been identified by a plant pest risk assessment as associated solely with plant pests that can successfully become established only in tropical or subtropical climates may be imported if:

(1) The regulated article is imported only to a destination in the continental United States; and,

(2) the regulated article is not imported into any tropical or subtropical areas of the United States specified in the permit.

(f) *Cross-ties (railroad ties)* from all places, except places in Asia that are east of 60° East Longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer, may be imported if completely free of bark and accompanied by an importer document stating that the cross-ties will be pressure treated with a preservative within 30 days following the date of importation at a U.S. facility under compliance agreement. Cross-ties (railroad ties)

may also be imported if heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c).

(g) through (k) [Reserved]

(l) *Cross-ties (railroad ties) and pine and fir lumber from Mexican States adjacent to the United States/Mexico border*.³ Cross-ties (railroad ties) 8 inches or less at maximum thickness and lumber derived from pine and fir may be imported from Mexican States adjacent to the United States/Mexico border into the United States if they:

(1) Originate from Mexican States adjacent to the United States/Mexico border;

(2) Are 100 percent free of bark; and

(3) Are fumigated prior to arrival in the United States. The regulated article and the ambient air must be at a temperature of 5 °C or above throughout fumigation. The fumigation must be conducted using schedule T312 contained in the Treatment Manual. In lieu of the schedule T312 methyl bromide concentration, fumigation may be conducted with an initial methyl bromide concentration of at least 240 g/m³ with exposure and concentration levels adequate to provide a concentration-time product of at least 17,280 gram-hours calculated on the initial methyl bromide concentration.

(m) *Regulated articles of pine (Pinus spp.) that are not completely free of bark from Canada*—(1) *Cut pine Christmas trees*. Cut pine Christmas trees from Canada may be imported into the United States only if they meet the following requirements, as well as all other applicable requirements of this subpart:

(i) *From noninfested Canadian Provinces to all areas of the United States*. Cut pine Christmas trees that originated in and were moved only through Canadian Provinces that are not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), may be imported into any area of the United States only if:

(A) They are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the Canadian Province where

³Cross-ties (railroad ties) may also be imported in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, or may be imported if heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c).

the cut pine Christmas trees originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin, and also states that the cut pine Christmas trees originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA;

(B) The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the cut pine Christmas trees or on the outer covering or container; and

(C) If the cut pine Christmas trees are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, then the cut pine Christmas trees are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

(ii) *From infested or partially infested Canadian Provinces to U.S. infested areas.* Cut pine Christmas trees that originated in or were moved through a Canadian Province that is considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for and will be moved only through areas in the United States that are quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50-3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(A) They are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the Canadian Province where the cut pine Christmas trees originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin, and also states that the cut pine Christmas trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian Provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA; and

(B) The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated

on the cut pine Christmas trees or on the outer covering or container.

(iii) *From infested or partially infested Canadian Provinces to or through U.S. noninfested areas.* Cut pine Christmas trees that originated in or were moved through a Canadian Province that is considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for or will be moved through an area in the United States that is not quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50-3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(A) They are accompanied by a certificate that specifies the Canadian Province where the Christmas trees originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin, and indicates in the treatment section of the certificate that the Christmas trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle; or, alternatively, in lieu of methyl bromide treatment, the certificate contains one of the following additional declarations:

(1) “These regulated articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)”; or

(2) “These regulated articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA”; or

(3) “These regulated articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)”; and

(B) The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the Christmas trees or on the outer covering or container; and

(C) If the Christmas trees are to be moved through an area of the United States that is quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is higher

than 10 °C (50 °F), the Christmas trees are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

(2) *Other pine articles.* Regulated articles from Canada (other than cut pine Christmas trees) that consist of pine bark, including, but not limited to, chips, nuggets, mulch, and compost, as well as pine products with pine bark attached, including, but not limited to, logs, lumber, pulpwood, stumps, and raw pine materials for wreaths and garlands, may be imported into the United States only if they meet one of the following requirements, as well as all other applicable requirements of this subpart:

(i) *From Canadian noninfested Provinces to all areas of the United States.* Regulated articles that originated in and were moved only through Canadian Provinces that are not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA, may be imported into any area of the United States only if:

(A) They are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the Province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin, and also states that the regulated articles originated in and were only moved through Provinces of Canada not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA;

(B) The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container; and

(C) If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the United States that is quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is higher than 10 °C (50 °F), the regulated articles are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plas-

tic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

(ii) *From Canadian infested Provinces or partially infested Provinces to U.S. infested areas.* Regulated articles that originated in or were moved through a Canadian infested or partially infested Province, as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for and will be moved only through areas in the United States that are quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(A) They are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and Province where the articles originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin, and also states that the regulated articles originated in and were moved through one or more Provinces of Canada considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA; and

(B) The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(iii) *From noninfested areas in partially infested Canadian Provinces to or through U.S. noninfested areas.* Regulated articles that originated in a noninfested area county or municipal regional county of a partially infested Canadian Province, as determined by the CFIA, and were moved through Canadian noninfested areas only, and are destined for or will be moved through any area in the United States that is not quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, may only be imported into the United States if one of the following sets of conditions is met:

(A) The regulated articles are accompanied by a certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were

moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. The certificate also must contain the following additional declaration: "These regulated articles originated in and were moved only through areas where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not present, as determined by the CFIA." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the regulated articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle; or

(B) The regulated articles are consigned to a designated U.S. facility that operates under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the articles. The name and address of the U.S. facility (including county and State) receiving the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, then the regulated articles also must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

(iv) *From Canadian infested Provinces or infested areas of partially infested Provinces to or through U.S. noninfested areas.* (A) Regulated articles that originated in or were moved through either

a Canadian Province considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle or an infested area within a partially infested Canadian Province, as determined by the CFIA, and that are destined for or will be moved through any area in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, may only be imported into the United States if one of the following sets of conditions provided is met:

(1) The regulated articles are accompanied by a certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the regulated articles have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(f). In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) of the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(2) The regulated articles consist of pine bark and are accompanied by a certificate that specifies both the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. The additional declaration section must state, "The pine bark in this shipment has been ground into pieces less than or equal to 1 inch in diameter." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) of the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(3) The regulated articles are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility that processes only regulated articles that originated in areas in Canada or the United States not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The facility must be inspected by the CFIA at

least twice a year to verify its compliance with CFIA handling and processing procedures, and the CFIA must provide APHIS with a current list of approved facilities at least annually. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the articles, as well as the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(4) The pine products are accompanied by a certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and Province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the regulated articles have been treated in accordance with § 319.40-6. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) of the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, package, or container.

(5) The regulated articles, consisting of logs with bark attached, are consigned to a U.S. facility that operates under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the regulated articles. The logs must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. facility. The logs must be accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and Province where the logs originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and Provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. In addition, the name and address (including county and State) of the U.S. facility receiving the logs must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering or container.

(6) The regulated articles, consisting of pine bark, are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility for use as a fuel at a cogeneration facility in the United States approved by APHIS. The pine bark must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. cogeneration facility. The Canadian facility from which the pine bark is shipped must be inspected by the CFIA at least twice a year to verify that the facility is following handling and processing procedures that adequately safeguard the pine bark for shipment to the U.S. cogeneration facility. CFIA must provide APHIS with a current list of approved facilities at least annually. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the pine bark, as well as the name and address of the U.S. cogeneration facility receiving the shipment (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the outer covering, packaging, or container of the pine bark.

(B) If the regulated articles in paragraphs (i)(2)(iv)(1) through (5) of this section are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in § 301.50-3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is higher than 10 °C (50 °F), the regulated articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

(n) *Regulated articles of the genus *Fraxinus* from Canada.* Except for articles prohibited under paragraph (n)(4) of this section, regulated articles of the genus *Fraxinus* (ash) from Canada may be imported in accordance with this paragraph (n) and subject to the certification requirements in § 319.40-2(a) and the inspection and other requirements in § 319.40-9. Articles being moved from counties or municipal regional counties in Canada not regulated for the emerald ash borer (EAB) may not transit an EAB-regulated area in Canada en route to the United

States unless they are moving directly through the EAB-regulated area without stopping (except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs). If these articles are being moved through the regulated area between May 1 and August 31 or when the ambient air temperature is 40 °F or higher, they must be in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered to prevent access by the emerald ash borer.

(1) Firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species, and ash logs and wood, including cants and stumps, that originate in a county or municipal regional county regulated for the emerald ash borer within a Province or Territory regulated by the Canadian Government for the emerald ash borer require a permit issued under §319.40-2(a) and must be accompanied by a certificate bearing an additional declaration that the articles in the shipment were:

(i) Debarked, and vascular cambium removed to a depth of 1.27 cm (½ inch) during the debarking process; or

(ii) Heat treated in accordance with §319.40-7(c). The phytosanitary certificate accompanying such articles must describe the treatment method employed.

(2) Firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species, and ash logs and wood, including cants and stumps, that originate in a county or municipal regional county not regulated for the emerald ash borer within a Province or Territory regulated for the emerald ash borer require a permit issued under §319.40-2(a) and must be accompanied by a certificate with an additional declaration stating that the articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county or municipal regional county where the emerald ash borer does not occur, based on official surveys.

(3) Firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species, and ash logs and wood, including cants and stumps, that originate in a Province or Territory that is not regulated for the emerald ash borer must be accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the article originated in a county or municipal regional county free of the emerald ash borer.

(4) The importation of ash wood chips or bark chips larger than 1 inch diame-

ter in any two dimensions that originate in a county or municipal regional county regulated for the emerald ash borer within a Province or Territory regulated for the emerald ash borer is prohibited.

(5) Ash wood chips or bark 1 inch or less in diameter that originate in an area regulated for the emerald ash borer within a Province or Territory regulated for the emerald ash borer must be accompanied by a permit issued under §319.40-2(a) and a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration stating that the wood or bark chips in the shipment were ground to 1 inch (2.54 cm) or less in diameter in any two dimensions.

(6) Ash wood chips or bark chips that originate in a county or municipal regional county not regulated for the emerald ash borer within a Province or Territory regulated for the emerald ash borer must be accompanied by a permit issued under §319.40-2(a), and a valid certificate with an additional declaration stating that the articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county or municipal regional county where the emerald ash borer does not occur, based on official surveys.

(7) Ash wood chips or bark chips that originate in a Province or Territory that is not regulated for the emerald ash borer must be accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the article originates in a Province or Territory free of the emerald ash borer.

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§319.40-6 Universal importation options.

(a) *Logs.* Logs may be imported if prior to importation the logs have been debarked in accordance with §319.40-7(b) and heat treated in accordance with §319.40-7(c). During the entire interval between treatment and export, the logs must be stored and handled in a manner which excludes any access to the logs by plant pests.

(b) *Lumber*—(1) *Heat treated or heat treated with moisture reduction.* Lumber that prior to importation has been heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d), may be imported in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) During shipment to the United States, no other regulated article (other than solid wood packing materials) is permitted on the means of conveyance with the lumber, unless the lumber and the other regulated articles are in separate holds or separate sealed containers, or, if the lumber and other regulated articles are mixed in a hold or sealed container, all the regulated articles have been heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d). Lumber on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container, unless it has been heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d).

(ii) If lumber has been heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), that fact must be stated on the importer document, or by a permanent marking on each piece of lumber in the form of the letters "HT" or the words "Heat Treated." If lumber has been heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d), that fact must be stated on the importer document, or by a permanent marking, on each piece of lumber or on the cover of bundles of lumber, in the form of the letters "KD" or the words "Kiln Dried."

(2) *Raw lumber.* Raw lumber, including solid wood packing materials imported as cargo, from all places except places in Asia that are east of 60° East Longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer may be imported in accordance with paragraphs (b)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) During shipment to the United States, no other regulated article (other than solid wood packing materials) is permitted on the means of conveyance with the raw lumber, unless the raw lumber and the other regulated articles are in separate holds or separate sealed containers. Raw lumber on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container.

(ii) The raw lumber must be consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 319.40-8 that requires the raw lumber to be heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d), within 30 days from the time the lumber is released from the port of first arrival. Heat treatment must be completed before any cutting, planing, or sawing of the raw lumber.

(c) *Wood chips and bark chips*—(1) *From Chile (pine) and South America (eucalyptus).* Wood chips from Chile that are derived from Monterey or Radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) logs and wood chips from South America that are derived from temperate species of *Eucalyptus* may be imported in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section or in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The wood chips must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the wood chips meet the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (c)(1)(i)(C) of this section.

(A) The wood chips were treated with a surface pesticide treatment in accordance with § 319.40-7(e) within 24 hours after the log was chipped and were retreated with a surface pesticide treatment in accordance with § 319.40-7(e) if more than 30 days elapsed between the date of the first treatment and the date of export to the United States.

(B) The wood chips were derived from logs from live, healthy, plantation-grown trees that were apparently free of plant pests, plant pest damage, and decay organisms, and the logs used to make the wood chips were debarked in accordance with § 319.40-7(b) before being chipped.

(C) No more than 45 days elapsed from the time the trees used to make the wood chips were felled to the time the wood chips were exported.

(ii) During shipment to the United States, no other regulated articles (other than solid wood packing materials) are permitted in the holds or sealed containers carrying the wood chips. Wood chips on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container.

(iii) The wood chips must be consigned to a facility in the United States that operates under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 319.40-8. The following requirements apply upon arrival of the wood chips in the United States:

(A) Upon arrival in the United States, the wood chips must be unloaded by a conveyor that is covered to prevent the chips from being blown by the wind and from accidental spillage. The facility receiving the wood chips must have a procedure in place to retrieve any chips that fall during unloading.

(B) If the wood chips must be transported after arrival, the chips must be covered or safeguarded in a manner that prevents the chips from spilling or falling off the means of conveyance or from being blown off the means of conveyance by wind.

(C) The wood chips must be stored at the facility on a paved surface and must be kept segregated from other regulated articles from the time of discharge from the means of conveyance until the chips are processed. The storage area must not be adjacent to wooded areas.

(D) The wood chips must be processed within 45 days of arrival at the facility. Any fines or unusable wood chips must be disposed of by burning within 45 days of arrival at the facility.

(2) *From locations other than certain places in Asia.* Wood chips and bark chips from any place except places in Asia that are east of 60° east longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer may be imported in accordance with this paragraph.

(i) The wood chips or bark chips must be accompanied by an importer document stating that the wood chips or bark chips were either:

(A) Derived from live, healthy, tropical species of plantation-grown trees grown in tropical areas; or

(B) Fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with § 319.40-7(f)(3), heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d).

(ii) During shipment to the United States, no other regulated articles (other than solid wood packing materials) are permitted in the holds or

sealed containers carrying the wood chips or bark chips. Wood chips or bark chips on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container; *Except that:* If the wood chips or bark chips are derived from live, healthy, plantation-grown trees in tropical areas, they may be shipped on deck if no other regulated articles are present on the vessel and the wood chips or bark chips are completely covered by a tarpaulin during the entire journey directly to the United States.

(iii) The wood chips or bark chips must be free from rot at the time of importation, unless accompanied by an importer document stating that the entire lot was fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with § 319.40-7(f)(3), heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d).

(iv) Wood chips or bark chips imported in accordance with this paragraph must be consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 319.40-8. The wood chips or bark chips must be burned, heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d), or otherwise processed in a manner that will destroy any plant pests associated with the wood chips or bark chips within 30 days of arrival at the facility. If the wood chips or bark chips are to be used for mulching or composting, they must first be fumigated in accordance with § 319.40-7(f)(3), heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d).

(d) *Wood mulch, humus, compost, and litter.* Wood mulch, humus, compost, and litter may be imported if accompanied by an importer document stating that the wood mulch, humus, compost, or litter was fumigated in accordance with § 319.40-7(f)(3), heat treated in accordance with § 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with § 319.40-7(d).

(e) *Cork and bark.* Cork and cork bark, cinnamon bark, and other bark to be used for food, manufacture of medicine, or chemical extraction may be imported if free from rot at the time

of importation and subject to the inspection and other requirements of §319.40-9.

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[60 FR 27679, May 25, 1995; 60 FR 30157, June 7, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 21127, Apr. 20, 2000; 69 FR 2295, Jan. 15, 2004; 69 FR 52418, Aug. 26, 2004]

§319.40-7 Treatments and safeguards.

(a) *Certification of treatments or safeguards.* If APHIS determines that a document required for the importation of regulated articles is inaccurate, the regulated articles which are the subject of the certificate or other document shall be refused entry into the United States. In addition, APHIS may determine not to accept any further certificates for the importation of regulated articles in accordance with this subpart from a country in which an inaccurate certificate is issued, and APHIS may determine not to allow the importation of any or all regulated articles from any such country, until corrective action acceptable to APHIS establishes that certificates issued in that country will be accurate.

(b) *Debarking.* Except for raw lumber, no more than 2 percent of the surface of all regulated articles in a lot may retain bark, with no single regulated article retaining bark on more than 5 percent of its surface. For raw lumber, debarking must remove 100 percent of the bark.

(c) *Heat treatment.* Heat treatment must be performed only at a facility where APHIS or an inspector authorized by the Administrator and the national government of the country in which the facility is located has inspected the facility and determined that its operation complies with the standards of this paragraph. Heat treatment procedures may employ steam, hot water, kilns, exposure to microwave energy, or any other method (e.g., the hot water and steam techniques used in veneer production) that raises the temperature of the center of each treated regulated article to at least 71.1 °C and maintains the regulated article at that center temperature for at least 75 minutes. For regulated articles heat treated prior to arrival in the United States, during the

entire interval between treatment and export the regulated article must be stored, handled, or safeguarded in a manner which excludes any infestation of the regulated article by plant pests.

(d) *Heat treatment with moisture reduction.* (1) Heat treatment with moisture reduction may employ:

(i) Kiln drying conducted in accordance with the schedules prescribed for the regulated article in the Dry Kiln Operator's Manual, Agriculture Handbook 188, which is incorporated by reference at §300.2 of this chapter; or,

(ii) Dry heat, exposure to microwave energy, or any other method that raises the temperature of the center of each treated regulated article to at least 71.1 °C, maintains the regulated articles at that center temperature for at least 75 minutes, and reduces the moisture content of the regulated article to 20 percent or less as measured by an electrical conductivity meter.

(2) For regulated articles heat treated with moisture reduction prior to arrival in the United States, during the entire interval between treatment and export the regulated article must be stored, handled, or safeguarded in a manner which excludes any infestation of the regulated article by plant pests.

(e) *Surface pesticide treatments.* All United States Environmental Protection Agency registered surface pesticide treatments are authorized for regulated articles imported in accordance with this subpart, except that *Pinus radiata* wood chips from Chile and wood chips from South America derived from temperate species of *Eucalyptus* must be treated in accordance with §319.40-7(e)(2). Surface pesticide treatments must be conducted in accordance with label directions approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Under the following circumstances, surface pesticide treatments must also be conducted as follows:

(1) *Heat treated logs.* When used on heat treated logs, a surface pesticide treatment must be first applied within 48 hours following heat treatment. The surface pesticide treatment must be repeated at least every 30 days during storage of the regulated article, with the final treatment occurring no more than 30 days prior to departure of the

means of conveyance that carries the regulated articles to the United States.

(2) *Pinus radiata wood chips from Chile and Eucalyptus (temperate species) wood chips from South America.* When used on *Pinus radiata* wood chips from Chile or on wood chips from South America derived from temperate species of *Eucalyptus*, a surface pesticide consisting of the following must be used: A mixture of a fungicide containing 64.8 percent of the active ingredient didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride and 7.6 percent of the active ingredient 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate and an insecticide containing 44.9 percent of the active ingredient chlorpyrifos phosphorothioate. The wood chips must be sprayed with the pesticide so that all the chips are exposed to the chemical on all sides. During the entire interval between treatment and export, the wood chips must be stored, handled, or safeguarded in a manner that prevents any infestation of the wood chips by plant pests.

(f) *Methyl bromide fumigation.* The following minimum standards for methyl bromide fumigation treatment are authorized for the regulated articles listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(3) of this section. Any method of fumigation that meets or exceeds the specified temperature/time/concentration products is acceptable. Following fumigation, fumigated products must be aerated to reduce the concentration of fumigant below hazardous levels, in accordance with the Treatment Manual and label instructions approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(1) *Logs*—(i) *T-312 schedule.* The entire log and the ambient air must be at a temperature of 5 °C or above throughout fumigation. The fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-312 contained in part 305 of this chapter. In lieu of the schedule T-312 methyl bromide concentration, fumigation may be conducted with an initial methyl bromide concentration of at least 240 g/m³ with exposure and concentration levels adequate to provide a concentration-time product of at least 17,280 gram-hours calculated on the initial methyl bromide concentration.

(ii) *T-404 schedule.* The entire log and the ambient air must be at a temperature of 5 °C or more above throughout

fumigation. The fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-404 contained in part 305 of this chapter.

(2) *Lumber.* The lumber and the ambient air must be at a temperature of 5 °C or more above throughout fumigation. The fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-404 contained in part 305 of this chapter.

(3) *Regulated articles other than logs or lumber.* (i) If the ambient air and the regulated articles other than logs or lumber are at a temperature of 21 °C or above throughout fumigation, the fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-404 contained in part 305 of this chapter. In lieu of the schedule T-404 methyl bromide concentration, fumigation may be conducted with an initial methyl bromide concentration of at least 48 g/m³ with exposure and concentration levels adequate to provide a concentration-time product of at least 760 gram-hours calculated on the initial methyl bromide concentration.

(ii) If the ambient air and the regulated articles other than logs or lumber are at a temperature of 4.5–20.5 °C throughout fumigation, the fumigation must be conducted using schedule T-404 contained in part 305 of this chapter.

(g) *Preservatives.* All preservative treatments that use a preservative product that is registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency are authorized for treatment of regulated articles imported in accordance with this subpart. Preservative treatments must be performed in accordance with label directions approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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[60 FR 27674, May 25, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 59604, Nov. 3, 1999; 65 FR 21128, Apr. 20, 2000; 67 FR 8465, Feb. 25, 2002; 69 FR 2295, Jan. 15, 2004; 69 FR 52418, Aug. 26, 2004; 70 FR 33325, June 7, 2005]

§ 319.40-8 Processing at facilities operating under compliance agreements.

(a) Any person who operates a facility in which imported regulated articles are processed may enter into a compliance agreement to facilitate the importation of regulated articles under

this subpart. The compliance agreement shall specify the requirements necessary to prevent spread of plant pests from the facility, requirements to ensure the processing method effectively destroys plant pests, and the requirements for the application of chemical materials in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. The compliance agreement shall also state that inspectors must be allowed access to the facility to monitor compliance with the requirements of the compliance agreement and of this subpart. Compliance agreement forms may be obtained from the Administrator or an inspector.

(b) Any compliance agreement may be canceled by the inspector who is supervising its enforcement, orally or in writing, whenever the inspector finds that the person who entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with the conditions of the compliance agreement. If the cancellation is oral, the decision to cancel the compliance agreement and the reasons for cancellation of the compliance agreement shall be confirmed in writing, as promptly as circumstances permit. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for granting or denying the appeal, as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact and the person whose compliance agreement has been canceled requests a hearing, a hearing shall be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

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[60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, as amended at 69 FR 52418, Aug. 26, 2004; 70 FR 33325, June 7, 2005]

§ 319.40-9 Inspection and other requirements at port of first arrival.

(a) *Procedures for all regulated articles.*

(1) All imported regulated articles shall be inspected at the port of first arrival. If the inspector finds signs of plant pests on or in the regulated article, or finds that the regulated article may have been associated with other articles infested with plant pests, the regulated article shall be cleaned or treated as required by an inspector, and the regulated article and any products of the regulated article shall also be subject to reinspection, cleaning, and treatment at the option of an inspector at any time and place before all applicable requirements of this subpart have been accomplished.

(2) Regulated articles shall be assembled for inspection at the port of first arrival, or at any other place prescribed by an inspector, at a place and time and in a manner designated by an inspector.

(3) If an inspector finds that an imported regulated article is so infested with a plant pest that, in the judgment of the inspector, the regulated article cannot be cleaned or treated, or contains soil or other prohibited contaminants, the entire lot may be refused entry into the United States.

(4) No person shall move any imported regulated article from the port of first arrival unless and until an inspector notifies the person, in writing or through an electronic database, that the regulated article:

(i) Is in compliance with all applicable regulations and has been inspected and found to be apparently free of plant pests;⁴ or,

(ii) Has been inspected and the inspector requires reinspection, cleaning, or treatment of the regulated article at a place other than the port of first arrival.

⁴Certain regulated articles may also be subject to "Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables," or to the noxious weed regulations under part 360 of this chapter, or to Endangered Species Act regulations under parts 355 and 356 of this chapter and 50 CFR parts 17 and 23.

(b) *Notice of arrival; visual examination of regulated articles at port of first arrival.* (1) At least 7 days prior to the expected date of arrival in the United States of a shipment of regulated articles imported in accordance with this subpart, the permittee or his or her agent must notify the APHIS Officer in Charge at the port of arrival of the date of expected arrival. The address and telephone number of the APHIS Officer in Charge will be specified in any specific permit issued by APHIS⁵. This notice may be in writing or by telephone. The notice must include the number of any specific permit issued for the regulated articles; the name, if any, of the means of conveyance carrying the regulated articles; the type and quantity of the regulated articles; the expected date of arrival; the country of origin of the regulated articles; the name and the number, if any, of the dock or area where the regulated articles are to be unloaded; and the name of the importer or broker at the port of arrival.

(2) Imported regulated articles which have been debarked in accordance with § 319.40-7(b) and can be safely and practically inspected will be visually examined for plant pests by an inspector at the port of first arrival. If plant pests are found on or in the regulated articles or if the regulated article cannot be safely and practically inspected, the regulated articles must be treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(c) *Marking and identity of regulated articles.* Any regulated article, at the time of importation shall bear on the outer container (if in a container), on the regulated article (if not in a container), or on a document accompanying the regulated article the following information:

(1) General nature and quantity of the regulated articles;

(2) Country and locality, if known, where the tree from which the regulated article was derived was harvested;

⁵ A list of APHIS Officers in Charge may be obtained from the Administrator, c/o Port Operations, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737.

(3) Name and address of the person importing the regulated article;

(4) Name and address of consignee of the regulated article;

(5) Identifying shipper's mark and number; and

(6) Number of the permit (if one was issued) authorizing the importation of the regulated article into the United States.

(d) *Sampling for plant pests at port of first arrival.* Any imported regulated article may be sampled for plant pests at the port of first arrival. If an inspector finds it necessary to order treatment of a regulated article at the port of first arrival, any sampling will be done prior to treatment.

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[60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, as amended at 66 FR 21056, Apr. 27, 2001; 69 FR 52418, Aug. 26, 2004; 70 FR 33325, June 7, 2005; 72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007]

§ 319.40-10 Costs and charges.

The services of an inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost to the importer.⁶ The inspector may require the importer to furnish any labor, chemicals, packing materials, or other supplies required in handling regulated articles under this subpart. APHIS will not be responsible for any costs or charges, other than those identified in this section.

[60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 50111, Sept. 18, 1998; 69 FR 52418, Aug. 26, 2004; 69 FR 55733, Sept. 16, 2004]

§ 319.40-11 Plant pest risk assessment standards.

When evaluating a request to import a regulated article not allowed importation under this subpart, or a request to import a regulated article under conditions other than those prescribed by this subpart, APHIS will conduct the following analysis to determine the

⁶Provisions relating to costs for other services of an inspector, including services related to extra inspection and separation of cargo from packing material for shipments that arrive without meeting the requirements of this subpart as required, are contained in part 354 of this chapter.

plant pest risks associated with each requested importation in order to determine whether or not to issue a permit under this subpart or to propose regulations establishing conditions for the importation into the United States of the regulated article.

(a) *Collecting commodity information.*

(1) APHIS will evaluate the application for information describing the regulated article and the origin, processing, treatment, and handling of the regulated article; and

(2) APHIS will evaluate history of past plant pest interceptions or introductions (including data from foreign countries) associated with the regulated article.

(b) *Cataloging quarantine pests.* For the regulated article specified in an application, APHIS will determine what plant pests or potential plant pests are associated with the type of tree from which the regulated article was derived, in the country and locality from which the regulated article is to be exported. A plant pest that meets one of the following criteria is a quarantine pest and will be further evaluated in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) Non-indigenous plant pest not present in the United States;

(2) Non-indigenous plant pest, present in the United States and capable of further dissemination in the United States;

(3) Non-indigenous plant pest that is present in the United States and has reached probable limits of its ecological range, but differs genetically from the plant pest in the United States in a way that demonstrates a potential for greater damage potential in the United States;

(4) Native species of the United States that has reached probable limits of its ecological range, but differs genetically from the plant pest in the United States in a way that demonstrates a potential for greater damage potential in the United States; or

(5) Non-indigenous or native plant pest that may be able to vector another plant pest that meets one of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(c) *Determining which quarantine pests to assess.* (1) APHIS will divide quar-

antine pests identified in paragraph (b) of this section into groups depending upon where the plant pest is most likely to be found. The plant pests would be grouped as follows:

(i) Plant pests found on the bark;

(ii) Plant pests found under the bark; and

(iii) Plant pests found in the wood.

(2) APHIS will subdivide each of the groups in paragraph (c)(1) of this section into associated taxa.

(3) APHIS will rank the plant pests in each group in paragraph (c)(2) of this section according to plant pest risk, based on the available biological information and demonstrated plant pest importance.

(4) APHIS will identify any plant pests ranked in paragraph (c)(3) of this section for which plant pest risk assessments have previously been performed in accordance with this section. APHIS will conduct individual plant pest risk assessments for the remaining plant pests, starting with the highest ranked plant pest(s) in each group.

(5) The number of plant pests in each group to be evaluated through individual plant pest risk assessment will be based on biological similarities of members of the group as they relate to measures taken in connection with the importation of the regulated article to mitigate the plant pest risk associated with the regulated article. For example, if the plant pest risk assessment for the highest ranked plant pest indicates a need for a mitigation measure that would result in the same reduction of risk for other plant pests ranked in the group, the other members need not be subjected to individual plant pest risk assessment.

(d) *Conducting individual plant pest risk assessments.* APHIS will evaluate each of the plant pests identified in paragraph (c)(4) of this section by:

(1) Estimation of the probability of the plant pest being on, with, or in the regulated article at the time of importation;

(2) Estimation of the probability of the plant pest surviving in transit on the regulated article and entering the United States undetected;

(3) Estimation of the probability of the plant pest colonizing once it has entered into the United States;

(4) Estimation of the probability of the plant pest spreading beyond any colonized area; and

(5) Estimation of the damage to plants that could be expected upon introduction and dissemination within the United States of the plant pest.

(e) *Estimating unmitigated overall plant pest risk.* APHIS will develop an estimation of the overall plant pest risk associated with importing the regulated article based on compilation of individual plant pest risk assessments performed in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) *Evaluating available requirements to determine whether they would allow safe importation of the regulated article.* The requirements of this subpart, and any other requirements relevant to the regulated article and plant pests involved, will be compared with the individual plant pest risk assessments in order to determine whether particular conditions on the importation of the regulated article would reduce the plant pest risk to an insignificant level. If APHIS determines that the imposition of particular conditions on the importation of the regulated article could reduce the plant pest risk to an insignificant level, and determines that sufficient APHIS resources are available to implement or ensure implementation of the conditions, APHIS will implement rulemaking to allow importation of the requested regulated article under the conditions identified by the plant pest risk assessment process.

Subpart—Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, and Related Plants

QUARANTINE

§ 319.41 Notice of quarantine.

(a) The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice given, that dangerous plant pests, including the so-called European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* Hubn.), and also other dangerous insects, as well as plant diseases not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities,

and may be introduced into this country through importations of the stalks or other parts of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants.

(b) To prevent the introduction of these plant pests, the following articles may not be imported into the United States except in accordance with this subpart: The raw or unmanufactured stalk and all other parts of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), broomcorn (*Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*), sweet sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), grain sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), Sudan grass (*Andropogon sorghum* sudanensis), Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*), including Japanese varieties, pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), teosinte (*Euchlaena luxurians*), and jobs-tears (*Coix lachryma-Jobi*).

(c) When the public interests will permit, the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs may, upon request in specific cases, authorize such importations into Guam under conditions specified in the permit that are less stringent than those contained in this subpart.

(d) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the term “United States” means the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21056, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 319.41a Administrative instructions relating to entry into Guam of broomcorn, brooms, and similar articles.

(a) Broomcorn for manufacturing purposes, and brooms and similar articles made of broomcorn may be imported into Guam without further permit, other than the authorization contained in this section, and without other restriction under this subpart. Notice of arrival for such importations is not necessary inasmuch as there is available to the inspector the essential information normally supplied by the importer at time of importation. Inspection of such importations may be made under the general authority of

§ 330.105(a) of this chapter. If an importation is found infected, infested, or contaminated with any plant pest and is not subject to disposal under this part 319, disposition may be made in accordance with § 330.106 of this chapter.

(b) Shelled corn and seeds of other plants listed in § 319.41, and mature corn on the cob, may be imported into Guam without further permit, other than the authorization contained in this section and without other restriction under this subpart, but such importations are subject to the requirements of § 319.37-4(a).

(c) Green corn on the cob may be imported into Guam without restriction under this subpart, but such importations are subject to the requirements of § 319.56-3.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007]

§ 319.41b Administrative instructions prescribing conditions for entry of broomstraw without treatment.

Broomstraw, sometimes referred to as "combed stalkless", when consisting of individual straws entirely free from stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, and leaves, may be imported from all countries without seasonal limitation through ports of entry designated in the permit, provided it is bundled and baled to prevent breakage and scattering and to facilitate inspection, in the following manner:

(a) The broomstraw shall be assembled into bundles with the base of the individual straws at the same end, no alternating of layers being permitted.

(b) Each bundle shall be securely tied to prevent breakage.

(c) Individual bundles shall be compacted, grouped into bales, and so arranged that the butt of each bundle is exposed on the outside of the bale.

(d) Each bale shall be securely bound to prevent shifting or loosening of the bundles in transit.

(e) Broomstraw found upon inspection at the port of entry to contain stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, or leaves shall be sterilized under the supervision of an inspector. Broomstraw contaminated in the aforesaid manner, from countries other than those on the North or South American Continents

or the West Indies, shall be considered as broomcorn and shall be subject to compliance with § 319.41-3(b).

[25 FR 12809, Dec. 14, 1960]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

§ 319.41-1 Plant products permitted entry.¹

Except as restricted from certain countries and localities by special quarantines and other orders now in force,² and by such as may hereafter be promulgated, the following articles may be imported:

(a) Subject only to the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of § 319.41-5:

(1) Green corn on the cob, in small lots for local use only, from adjacent areas of Canada.

(2) Articles made of the stalks, leaves, or cobs of corn, when prepared, manufactured, or processed in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no pest risk is involved in their entry.

(3) Corn silk.

(b) Upon compliance with the regulations in this subpart:

(1) Broomcorn for manufacturing purposes, brooms or similar articles

¹Except as provided in § 319.41-6 the regulations in this subpart do not authorize importations through the mails.

²The entry of the following plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted by specific quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force.

(a) Living canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, from all foreign countries. (§ 319.15.)

(b) Except as provided for in paragraph (c) for corn seed from New Zealand, seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), jobs-tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, *Sclerachne*, and *Trilobachne*, from Australia, Burma, Cambodia, China, Formosa, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Laos, Malaya, Manchuria, New Guinea, New Zealand, North Viet-Nam, Oceania, Pakistan, Philippines, Ryukyu Islands, Thailand, and Viet-Nam. (§ 319.24.)

(c) Seed of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) that is free from the cob and from all other parts of corn may be imported into the United States from New Zealand without further restriction. (§ 319.24.)

§ 319.41-2

made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered by § 319.41.

(2) Corn on the cob, green or mature, from the provinces of Canada west of and including Manitoba,³ and from Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, the Bahamas, and Bermuda.

(c) Seed of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) that is free from the cob and from all other parts of corn may be imported into the United States from New Zealand without further restriction.

(d) Immature, dehusked "baby" sweet corn may be imported from Zambia in accordance with § 319.56-2f(a).

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 58 FR 44745, Aug. 25, 1993; 71 FR 29769, May 24, 2006]

§ 319.41-2 Application for permits.

(a) Persons contemplating the importation of any of the articles specified in § 319.41-1(b), shall first make application to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent. Unless otherwise stated in the permit, all permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

(b) Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

(c) Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

³A quarantine is maintained by Canada to prevent spread of the European corn borer from the infested eastern areas to the still uninfested Provinces west of Ontario.

7 CFR Ch. III (1-1-10 Edition)

§ 319.41-3 Issuance of permits.

(a) On approval by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the application mentioned in § 319.41-2, a permit will be issued.

(b) For broomcorn and brooms and similar articles made of broomcorn, permits will be issued by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs for such ports as may be designated therein, except that permits will be issued for the entry of broomcorn originating in countries other than those in the North or South American Continents or the West Indies only through the ports of Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Norfolk, or through other northeastern ports which may from time to time be designated in the permit, and at which facilities for treatment of infested material may be available, such entry to be limited to those shipments accompanied by on-board bills of lading dated within the period September 15 through February 15 of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive. Permits will not be issued for the entry of broomcorn from any source through ports on the Pacific Coast.

(c) For shelled corn and for seeds of other plants listed in § 319.41, and for corn on the cob, green or mature, from the land areas designated in § 319.41(b)(2), permits will be issued for ports where the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs maintains an inspection service and for such other ports as may be designated in the permit.

(d) Pending development of adequate treating facilities in Guam, any of the articles specified in § 319.41-1 that are subject to treatment as a condition of entry therein must first be entered and treated in accordance with the requirements of this subpart at a U.S. port of arrival where such treating facilities are available.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 33 FR 11811, Aug. 21, 1968; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 319.41-4 Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon arrival of the importation at the port of arrival the permittee shall submit, in duplicate, notice to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, through the U.S. Collector of Customs, or, in the case of Guam, through the Customs officer of the Government of Guam, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the date of entry, the name of ship or vessel, railroad, or other carrier, the country and locality where the articles were grown, the name of the foreign shipper, the quantity or number of bales or containers, and the marks and numbers on the bales or containers, the port of arrival, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of arrival.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.41-5 Condition of entry.

(a) The entry of the articles covered by § 319.41-1 is conditioned on their freedom from the European corn borer and other injurious insects and plant diseases, and upon their freedom from contamination with plant materials prohibited entry under other quarantines. All shipments of these articles shall be subject to inspection at the port of arrival by an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, in order to determine their freedom from such insects and diseases and from contaminating materials, and to such sterilization, grinding, or other necessary treatment as the inspector may prescribe. Should an importation be found on inspection to be so infested or infected or contaminated that, in the judgment of the inspector, it can not be made safe by sterilization or other treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

(b) When entry under sterilization or other treatment is permitted, the importation will be released to the permittee for such treatment, upon the filing with the appropriate customs official of a bond in the amount of \$5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value, if such value be less than \$5,000,

with approved sureties, and conditioned that the importation shall be sterilized or otherwise treated under the supervision of the inspector; that no bale or container shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of arrival unless and until a written notice is given to said customs official by an inspector that the importation has been properly sterilized or treated; and that the importation shall be redelivered to said customs official within 30 days after its arrival.

(c) Should a shipment requiring sterilization or other treatment under the provisions of the regulation in this subpart arrive at a port where facilities for such sterilization or other treatment are not maintained, such shipment shall either be promptly shipped under safeguards and by routing prescribed by the inspector to an approved port where facilities for sterilization or other treatment are available, or it shall be refused entry.

(d) Other conditions of entry as applying to the certain classes of articles enumerated in § 319.41-1 are:

(1) *Broomcorn.* All importations of broomcorn shall be so baled as to prevent breakage and scattering in connection with the necessary handling and sterilization; if in the judgment of the inspector they are not so baled, entry may be refused. All importations of broomcorn shall be subject to such sterilization or other treatment as the inspector may require.

(2) *Articles made of broomcorn.* Brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn shall be subject to sterilization unless their manufacture involves the substantial elimination of stems or such treatment of the included stems as in the judgment of the inspector shall preclude such articles from being the means of carriage of the European corn borer and of other injurious insects and plant diseases.

(3) *Shelled corn and other seeds.* If shipments of shelled corn and seeds of the other plants from countries other than those named in § 319.41-1 (b)(2) are found upon inspection at the port of arrival to be appreciably fouled with cobs or other portions of the plants the inspector may require sterilization or other treatment or may refuse entry.

§ 319.41-5a

7 CFR Ch. III (1-1-10 Edition)

§ 319.41-5a Administrative instructions; method used for the disinfection of imported broomcorn and broomcorn brooms.

Broomcorn and articles made of broomcorn which are required to be treated, under the provisions of § 319.41-5, will be treated by one of the following methods:

(a) *Vacuum fumigation*. (1) The temperature of the stalks and of the fumigation chamber during the fumigation shall be not less than 60 °F.

(2) The dosage for the fumigation shall be 3 pounds of liquid hydrocyanic acid or its equivalent per 1,000 cubic feet of space.

(3) The air pressure in the fumigation chamber shall be reduced to the equivalent of 2 inches of mercury (a 28-inch vacuum at sea level), after which the hydrocyanic acid shall be introduced and the low pressure held for the duration of the fumigation.

(4) The exposure shall be not less than 3 hours.

(b) *Steam sterilization*. (1) The air pressure in the treating chamber shall be reduced to the equivalent of 5 inches of mercury (a 25-inch vacuum at sea level).

(2) Steam shall then be introduced until a positive pressure of 10 pounds is obtained.

(3) The exposure to the 10-pound positive pressure of steam shall continue for a period sufficient to assure a constant temperature in all parts of the treating chamber, after which the steam may be shut off and the treating chamber exhausted of the uncondensed steam.

(c) *Other treatments*. Any other treatments approved by the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs in specific cases.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 34 FR 15559, Oct. 7, 1969; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 319.41-6 Importations by mail.

In addition to entries by freight or express provided for in § 319.41-5, importations are permitted by mail of (a) mature corn on the cob from the countries specified in § 319.41-1(b)(2), (b) clean shelled corn and clean seed of the other plants covered by § 319.41: *Provided*, That a permit has been issued for

the importation: *Provided further*, That each shipment is accompanied from the foreign mailing point by a special mailing tag, which will direct the package to a Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs inspection station for inspection in accordance with § 319.41-5 before release to the mails for delivery to the importer. These special mailing tags will be furnished on request to the importer for transmission to his foreign shipper.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

Subpart—Rice

QUARANTINE

§ 319.55 Notice of quarantine.

(a) The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, (1) that injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy, mildew (*Sclerospora macrospora*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospira oryzae*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such diseases and pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Central America, South America, and other foreign countries and localities, and may be introduced into this country through importations of seed or paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls, and (2) that the unrestricted importation of seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico and of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities may result in the entry into the United States of the injurious plant diseases heretofore enumerated, as well as insect pests.

(b) To prevent the introduction into the United States of the plant pests and diseases indicated above, the Secretary has determined that it is necessary to prohibit the importation into the United States of seed or paddy rice from all foreign locations except the Republic of Mexico and to restrict the importation of seed or paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls from the Republic

of Mexico and all other foreign locations, except as otherwise provided in this subpart.

(c) When the public interests will permit, the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs may, upon request in specific cases, authorize such importations into Guam under conditions specified in the permit that are less stringent than those contained in this subpart.

(d) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the term "United States" means the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21056, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 319.55a Administrative instructions relating to entry of rice straw and rice hulls into Guam.

Rice straw and rice hulls may be imported into Guam without further permit, other than the authorization contained in this paragraph. The port of entry shall be Agana or such other port as may be satisfactory to the inspector. Such importations may be made without the submission of a notice of arrival inasmuch as there is available to the inspector the essential information normally supplied by an importer at the time of importation. The requirements of §§ 319.55-6 and 319.55-7 shall not apply. Inspections of such importations may be made under the general authority of § 330.105(a) of this chapter. If an importation is found infected, infested, or contaminated by any plant pest and is not subject to disposal under this part, disposition may be made in accordance with § 330.106 of this chapter.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

§ 319.55-1 Definitions.

(a) *Seed or paddy rice.* Unhusked rice in the form commonly used for seed purposes; the regulations in this subpart do not apply to husked or polished rice imported for food purposes.

(b) *Port of first arrival.* The first port within the United States where the shipment is (1) offered for consumption entry or (2) offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

(c) *Inspector.* An Inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the United States Department of Agriculture.

§ 319.55-2 Application for permit.

(a) Application for a permit to import seed or paddy rice from Mexico or rice straw or rice hulls from any country, may be made to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, indicating in the application the locality where the desired material has been grown, the port of first arrival, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent, if other than the applicant.

(b) Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the port of first arrival, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days, pending the receipt of the permit.

(c) Application may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be furnished.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.55-3 Ports of entry.

(a) For importations of seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, permits will be issued for entry through Mexican border ports and such other ports as may later be approved by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs.

(b) For importations of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries, permits will be issued for entry at New York and Boston and at such other ports as may later be approved by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs.

(c) Pending development of adequate treating facilities in Guam, seed or paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls that are subject to treatment as a condition of entry therein must first be entered and treated in accordance with the requirements of this subpart at a

United States port of arrival where such treating facilities are available.

(d) Should a shipment requiring treatment arrive at a port where facilities for such treatment are not maintained, such shipment shall either be promptly shipped under safeguards and by routing prescribed by the inspector to an approved port where facilities for treatment are available, or it shall be refused entry.

§ 319.55-4 Issuance of permits.

Upon receipt of an application and upon approval by an inspector a permit will be issued specifying the conditions of entry and the port of entry to carry out the purposes of this subpart, and a copy will be supplied to the importer.

§ 319.55-5 Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon the arrival of a shipment at the port of first arrival, the permittee or his agent shall submit a notice, in duplicate, to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, through the United States Collector of Customs, or, in the case of Guam, through the Customs officer of the Government of Guam, on a form provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the quantity in the shipment, the locality where grown, the date of arrival, and, if by rail, the name of the railroad company, the car numbers, and the terminal where the shipment is to be unloaded, or, if by vessel, the name of the vessel and the designation of the dock where the shipment is to be landed.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.55-6 Inspection and disinfection at port of arrival.

(a) *Paddy rice.* All importations of seed or paddy rice from Mexico shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of arrival, as shall be required by the inspector, and to the delivery to the collector of customs by the inspector of a written notice that the seed or paddy rice has been inspected and found to be apparently free from plant diseases and insect pests or that the re-

quired treatment has been given. Should any shipment of such seed or paddy rice be found to be so infested with insect pests or infected with plant diseases that, in the judgment of the inspector, it cannot be cleaned by disinfection or other treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

(b) *Rice straw and rice hulls.* (1) As a condition of entry, rice straw and rice hulls shall be subject to inspection and to treatment at the port of arrival, under the supervision of the inspector, by methods and at plants approved by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs and, as a further condition of entry, in order to permit effective treatment, the contents of packages or bales shall not be compressed to a density of more than 30 pounds per cubic foot. Rice straw and rice hulls will be admitted only at ports where adequate facilities are available for such treatment. The required treatment must be given within 20 days after arrival, but if any shipment of rice straw or rice hulls shall be found upon arrival to be dangerously infested or infected the inspector may direct immediate treatment under adequate safeguards; and, if the treatment and safeguards are not put into effect as directed, the shipment shall be removed from the country immediately or destroyed.

(2) Unless, within 20 days after the date of arrival of a shipment at the port at which the formal entry was filed, the importation has received the required treatment, due notice of which shall be given to the collector of customs by the inspector, demand will be made by the collector for redelivery of the shipment into customs custody under the terms of the entry bond, and, if such redelivery is not made, the shipment shall be removed from the country or destroyed.

(c) *General.* (1) All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

(2) All shipments shall be so baled, bagged, or wrapped as to prevent scattering or wastage. If, in the judgment of the inspector, a shipment is not so bagged, baled, or wrapped, it shall be reconditioned at the expense of the permittee or entry may be refused.

§ 319.55-7 Importations by mail.

Sections 319.55-2 to 319.55-6, inclusive, provide for importations otherwise than through the mails. Importations of seed or paddy rice from Mexico, and of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, may be made by mail, *Provided* (a) That a permit has been issued for the importation in accordance with §§ 319.55-2, 319.55-4, and (b) That each shipment is accompanied from the foreign mailing point by a special mailing tag directing the package to a Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs inspection station for inspection and, if necessary, for treatment, before being released to the mails for delivery to the importer, unless entry is refused in accordance with the provisions of § 319.55-6. The special mailing tags will be furnished on request to the importer for transmission in advance to his foreign shipper.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables

SOURCE: 72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 319.56-1 Notice of quarantine.

(a) Under section 412(a) of the Plant Protection Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may prohibit or restrict the importation and entry of any plant or plant product if the Secretary determines that the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States or the dissemination within the United States of a plant pest or noxious weed.

(b) The Secretary has determined that it is necessary to prohibit the importation into the United States of fruits and vegetables and associated plants and portions of plants except as provided in this part.

§ 319.56-2 Definitions.

Above ground parts. Any plant parts, such as stems, leaves, fruit, or inflorescence (flowers), that grow solely above the soil surface.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any other employee of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated to act in his or her stead.

APHIS. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Commercial consignment. A lot of fruits or vegetables that an inspector identifies as having been imported for sale and distribution. Such identification will be based on a variety of indicators, including, but not limited to: Quantity of produce, type of packaging, identification of grower or packinghouse on the packaging, and documents consigning the fruits or vegetables to a wholesaler or retailer.

Commodity. A type of plant, plant product, or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose.

Consignment. A quantity of plants, plant products, and/or other articles, including fruits or vegetables, being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots).

Country of origin. Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown.

Cucurbits. Any plants in the family Cucurbitaceae.

Field. A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown.

Frozen fruit or vegetable. Any variety of raw fruit or vegetable preserved by commercially acceptable freezing methods in such a way that the commodity remains at -6.7°C (20°F) or below for at least 48 hours prior to release.

Fruits and vegetables. A commodity class for fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing and not for planting.

Import and importation. To move into, or the act of movement into, the territorial limits of the United States.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator of APHIS or the

Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce the regulations in this subpart.

Lot. A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition and origin, forming all or part of a consignment.

National plant protection organization (NPPO). Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the International Plant Protection Convention.

Noncommercial consignment. A lot of fruits or vegetables that an inspector identifies as having been imported for personal use and not for sale.

Permit. A written, oral, or electronically transmitted authorization to import fruits or vegetables in accordance with this subpart.

Phytosanitary certificate. A document, including electronic versions, that is related to a consignment and that:

(1) Is patterned after the model certificate of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), a multilateral convention on plant protection under the authority of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

(2) Is issued by an official of a foreign national plant protection organization in one of the five official languages of the FAO;

(3) Is addressed to the plant protection service of the United States (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service);

(4) Describes the consignment;

(5) Certifies the place of origin for all contents of the consignment;

(6) Certifies that the consignment has been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and is considered to be free from quarantine pests of the United States;

(7) Contains any additional declarations required by this subpart; and

(8) Certifies that the consignment conforms with the phytosanitary requirements of the United States and is considered eligible for importation pursuant to the laws and regulations of the United States.

Phytosanitary measure. Any legislation, regulation, or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine

pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.

Place of production. Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include a production site that is separately managed for phytosanitary purposes.

Plant litter and debris. Discarded or decaying organic matter; detached leaves, twigs, or stems that do not add commercial value to the product.

Port of first arrival. The first port within the United States where a consignment is offered for consumption entry or offered for entry for immediate transportation in bond.

Portions of plants. Stalks or stems, including the pediculus, pedicel, peduncle, raceme, or panicle, that are normally attached to fruits or vegetables.

Production site. A defined portion of a place of production utilized for the production of a commodity that is managed separately for phytosanitary purposes. This may include the entire place of production or portions of it. Examples of portions of places of production are a defined orchard, grove, field, or premises.

Quarantine pest. A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered by it and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed there and being officially controlled.

United States. All of the States of the United States, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

West Indies. The foreign islands lying between North and South America, the Caribbean Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean, divided into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles (including Hispaniola), and the Lesser Antilles (including the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and the islands north of Venezuela).

[72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 10972, Feb. 29, 2008]

§ 319.56-3 General requirements for all imported fruits and vegetables.

All fruits and vegetables that are allowed importation under this subpart must be imported in accordance with the following requirements, except as specifically provided otherwise in this subpart.

(a) *Freedom from unauthorized plant parts.* All fruits and vegetables imported under this subpart, whether in commercial or noncommercial consignments, must be free from plant litter or debris and free of any portions of plants that are specifically prohibited in the regulations in this subpart.

(b) *Permit.* (1) All fruits and vegetables imported under this subpart, whether commercial or noncommercial consignments, must be imported under permit issued by APHIS, must be imported under the conditions specified in the permit, and must be imported in accordance with all applicable regulations in this part; *except* for:

(i) Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables (except frozen fruits and vegetables), including cured figs and dates, raisins, nuts, and dried beans and peas, except certain acorns and chestnuts subject to § 319.56-11 of this subpart;

(ii) Fruits and vegetables grown in Canada (except potatoes from Newfoundland and that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road, which are prohibited importation into the United States); and

(iii) Fruits and vegetables, except mangoes, grown in the British Virgin Islands that are imported into the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(2) *Applying for a permit.* Permit applications must be submitted in writing or electronically as provided in this paragraph and must be submitted in advance of the proposed importation. Applications must state the country or locality of origin of the fruits or vegetables, the anticipated port of first arrival, the name and address of the importer in the United States, and the identity (scientific name preferred) and quantity of the fruit or vegetable. Use of PPQ Form 587 or Internet application is preferred.

(i) *By mail.* Persons who wish to apply by mail for a permit to import fruits or vegetables into the United States must submit their application to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Permit Services, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236.

(ii) *Via the Internet.* Persons who wish to apply for a permit to import fruits or vegetables into the United States via the internet must do so using APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine's permit Web site at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/index.shtml.

(iii) *By fax.* Persons who wish to apply by fax for a permit to import fruits or vegetables into the United States must do so by faxing their application to: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Permit Services, (301) 734-5786.

(3) *Issuance of permits.* If APHIS approves a permit application, APHIS will issue a permit specifying the conditions applicable to the importation of the fruit or vegetable.

(4) *Issuance of oral permits.* Oral permits may be issued at ports of entry for noncommercial consignments if the commodity is admissible with inspection only. Oral permits may be issued for commercial consignments of fruits and vegetables that are not accompanied by a written permit upon arrival in the United States if all applicable entry requirements are met and proof of application for a written permit is supplied to an inspector.

(5) *Amendment, denial, or withdrawal of permits.* The Administrator may amend, deny, or withdraw a permit at any time if he or she determines that conditions exist that present an unacceptable risk of the fruit or vegetable introducing quarantine pests or noxious weeds into the United States. If the withdrawal is oral, the withdrawal of the permit and the reasons for the withdrawal will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow.

(6) *Appeals.* Any person whose permit has been amended, denied, or withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving the written notification

of the decision. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the permit was wrongfully amended, denied, or withdrawn. The Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for granting or denying the appeal, as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact and the person who has filed an appeal requests a hearing, a hearing will be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. The permit withdrawal will remain in effect pending resolution of the appeal or the hearing.

(c) *Ports of entry.* (1) Fruits and vegetables must be imported into specific ports if so required by this subpart or by part 305 of this chapter, or if so required by a permit issued under paragraph (b) of this section for the importation of the particular fruit or vegetable. If a permit issued for the importation of fruits or vegetables names specific port(s) where the fruits or vegetables must be imported, the fruits and vegetables may only be imported into the port(s) named in the permit. If a permit issued for the importation of fruits or vegetables does not name specific port(s) where the fruits or vegetables must be imported, the fruits and vegetables may be imported into any port referenced in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(2) Fruits and vegetables imported under this subpart may be imported into any port listed in 19 CFR 101.3(b)(1), except as otherwise provided by part 319 or by a permit issued in accordance with part 319, and except as provided in § 330.104 of this chapter. Fruits and vegetables that are to be cold treated at ports in the United States may only be imported into specific ports as provided in § 305.15 of this chapter.

(d) *Inspection, treatment, and other requirements.* All imported fruits or vegetables are subject to inspection, are subject to such disinfection at the port of first arrival as may be required by an inspector, and are subject to reinspection at other locations at the option of an inspector. If an inspector finds plants or portions of plants, or a

plant pest or noxious weed, or evidence of a plant pest or noxious weed on or in any fruit or vegetable or its container, or finds that the fruit or vegetable may have been associated with other articles infested with plant pests or noxious weeds, the owner or agent of the owner of the fruit or vegetable must clean or treat the fruit or vegetable and its container as required by an inspector, and the fruit or vegetable is also subject to reinspection, cleaning, and treatment at the option of an inspector at any time and place until all applicable requirements of this subpart have been accomplished.

(1) *Notice of arrival; assembly for inspection.* Any person importing fruits and vegetables into the United States must offer those agricultural products for inspection and entry at the port of first arrival. The owner or agent must assemble the fruits and vegetables for inspection at the port of first arrival, or at any other place designated by an inspector, and in a manner designated by the inspector. All fruits and vegetables must be accurately disclosed and made available to an inspector for examination. The owner or the agent must provide an inspector with the name and address of the consignee and must make full disclosure of the type, quantity, and country and locality of origin of all fruits and vegetables in the consignment, either orally for non-commercial consignments or on an invoice or similar document for commercial consignments.

(2) *Refusal of entry.* If an inspector finds that an imported fruit or vegetable is prohibited, or is not accompanied by required documentation, or is so infested with a plant pest or noxious weed that, in the judgment of the inspector, it cannot be cleaned or treated, or contains soil or other prohibited contaminants, the entire lot or consignment may be refused entry into the United States.

(3) *Release for movement.* No person may move a fruit or vegetable from the port of first arrival unless an inspector has either:

- (i) Released it;
- (ii) Ordered treatment at the port of first arrival and, after treatment, released the fruit or vegetable;

(iii) Authorized movement of the fruit or vegetable to another location for treatment, further inspection, or destruction; or

(iv) Ordered the fruit or vegetable to be reexported.

(4) *Notice to owner of actions ordered by inspector.* If an inspector orders any disinfection, cleaning, treatment, re-exportation, recall, destruction, or other action with regard to imported fruits or vegetables while the consignment is in foreign commerce, the inspector will issue an emergency action notification (PPQ Form 523) to the owner of the fruits or vegetables or to the owner's agent. The owner must, within the time and in the manner specified in the PPQ Form 523, destroy the fruits and vegetables, ship them to a point outside the United States, move them to an authorized site, and/or apply treatments or other safeguards to the fruits and vegetables as prescribed to prevent the introduction of plant pests or noxious weeds into the United States.

(e) *Costs and charges.* APHIS will be responsible only for the costs of providing the services of an inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty.¹ The owner of imported fruits or vegetables is responsible for all additional costs of inspection, treatment, movement, storage, destruction, or other measures ordered by an inspector under this subpart, including any labor, chemicals, packing materials, or other supplies required. APHIS will not be responsible for any costs or charges, other than those identified in this section.

(f) *APHIS not responsible for damage.* APHIS assumes no responsibility for any damage to fruits or vegetables that results from the application of treatments or other measures required under this subpart (or under part 305 of this chapter) to protect against the introduction of plant pests into the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 10972, Feb. 29, 2008]

¹Provisions relating to costs for other services of an inspector are contained in part 354 of this chapter.

§ 319.56-4 Approval of certain fruits and vegetables for importation.

(a) *Determination by the Administrator.* The Administrator has determined that the application of one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures cited in paragraph (b) of this section to certain imported fruits and vegetables mitigates the risk posed by those commodities, and that such fruits and vegetables may be imported into the United States subject to one or more of those measures, as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section. The name and origin of all fruits and vegetables authorized importation under this section, as well as the applicable requirements for their importation, may be found on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/fv.pdf.

Commodities that require phytosanitary measures other than one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures cited in paragraph (b) of this section may only be imported in accordance with applicable requirements in § 319.56-3 and commodity-specific requirements contained elsewhere in this subpart.

(b) *Designated phytosanitary measures.* (1) Fruits or vegetables are subject to inspection upon arrival in the United States and comply with all applicable provisions of § 319.56-3.

(2) The fruits or vegetables are imported from a pest-free area in the country of origin and are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the fruits or vegetables originated in a pest-free area in the country of origin.

(3) The fruits or vegetables are treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(4) The fruits or vegetables are inspected in the country of origin by an inspector or an official of the national plant protection organization of the exporting country, and have been found free of one or more specific quarantine pests identified by risk analysis as likely to follow the import pathway.

(5) The fruits or vegetables are imported as commercial consignments only.

(c) *Fruits and vegetables authorized importation under this section.* (1) *Previously approved fruits and vegetables.*

Fruits and vegetables that were authorized importation under this subpart either directly by permit or by specific regulation as of August 17, 2007 and that were subject only to one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures cited in paragraph (b) of this section and the general requirements of § 319.56-3, may continue to be imported into the United States under the same requirements that applied before August 17, 2007, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) *Other fruits and vegetables.* Fruits and vegetables that do not meet the criteria in paragraph (c)(1) of this section may be authorized importation under this section as follows:

(i) *Pest risk analysis.* The risk posed by the particular fruit or vegetable from a specified country or other region has been evaluated and publicly communicated as follows:

(A) *Availability of pest risk analysis.* APHIS published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, for 60 days public comment, a notice announcing the availability of a pest risk analysis that evaluated the risks associated with the importation of the particular fruit or vegetable.

(B) *Determination of risk; factors considered.* The Administrator determined, and announced in the notice referred to in the previous paragraph, that, based on the information available, the application of one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures described in paragraph (b) of this section is sufficient to mitigate the risk that plant pests or noxious weeds could be introduced into or disseminated within the United States via the imported fruit or vegetable. In order for the Administrator to make the determination described in this paragraph, he or she must conclude based on the information presented in the risk analysis for the fruit or vegetable that the risk posed by each quarantine pest associated with the fruit or vegetable in the country or other region of origin is mitigated by one or more of the following factors:

(1) *Inspection.* A quarantine pest is associated with the commodity in the country or region of origin, but the pest can be easily detected via inspection;

(2) *Pest freedom.* No quarantine pests are known to be associated with the fruit or vegetable in the country or region of origin, or a quarantine pest is associated with the commodity in the country or region of origin but the commodity originates from an area in the country or region that meets the requirements of § 319.56-5 for freedom from that pest;

(3) *Effectiveness of treatment.* A quarantine pest is associated with the fruit or vegetable in the country or region of origin, but the risk posed by the pest can be reduced by applying an approved post-harvest treatment to the fruit or vegetable.

(4) *Pre-export inspection.* A quarantine pest is associated with the commodity in the country or region of origin, but the commodity is subject to pre-export inspection, and the commodity is to be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that contains an additional declaration that the commodity has been inspected and found free of such pests in the country or region of origin.

(5) *Commercial consignments.* A quarantine pest is associated with the fruit or vegetable in the country or region of origin, but the risk posed by the pest can be reduced by commercial practices.

(ii) *Issuance of import permits.* The Administrator will announce his or her decision in a subsequent FEDERAL REGISTER notice. If appropriate, APHIS would begin issuing permits for importation of the fruit or vegetable subject to requirements specified in the notice because:

(A) No comments were received on the pest risk analysis;

(B) The comments on the pest risk analysis revealed that no changes to the pest risk analysis were necessary; or

(C) Changes to the pest risk analysis were made in response to public comments, but the changes did not affect the overall conclusions of the analysis and the Administrator's determination of risk.

(d) *Amendment of import requirements.* If, after August 17, 2007, the Administrator determines that one or more of the designated phytosanitary measures is not sufficient to mitigate the risk

posed by any of the fruits and vegetables that are authorized importation into the United States under this section, APHIS will prohibit or further restrict importation of the fruit or vegetable. APHIS may also publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER advising the public of its finding. The notice will specify the amended import requirements, provide an effective date for the change, and will invite public comment on the subject.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0293)

§ 319.56-5 Pest-free areas.

As provided elsewhere in this subpart, certain fruits and vegetables may be imported into the United States provided that the fruits or vegetables originate from an area that is free of a specific pest or pests. In some cases, fruits or vegetables may only be imported if the area of export is free of all quarantine pests that attack the fruit or vegetable. In other cases, fruits and vegetables may be imported if the area of export is free of one or more quarantine pests that attack the fruit or vegetable, and provided that the risk posed by the remaining quarantine pests that attack the fruit or vegetable is mitigated by other specific phytosanitary measures contained in the regulations in this subpart.

(a) *Application of international standard for pest free areas.* APHIS requires that determinations of pest-free areas be made in accordance with the criteria for establishing freedom from pests found in International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 4, "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas." The international standard was established by the International Plant Protection Convention of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization and is incorporated by reference in § 300.5 of this chapter.

(b) *Survey protocols.* APHIS must approve the survey protocol used to determine and maintain pest-free status, as well as protocols for actions to be performed upon detection of a pest. Pest-free areas are subject to audit by APHIS to verify their status.

(c) *Determination of pest freedom.* (1) For an area to be considered free of a

specified pest for the purposes of this subpart, the Administrator must determine, and announce in a notice or rule published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for 60 days public comment, that the area meets the criteria of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(2) The Administrator will announce his or her decision in a subsequent FEDERAL REGISTER notice. If appropriate, APHIS would begin issuing permits for importation of the fruit or vegetable from a pest-free area because:

(i) No comments were received on the notice or

(ii) The comments on the notice did not affect the overall conclusions of the notice and the Administrator's determination of risk.

(d) *Decertification of pest-free areas; reinstatement.* If a pest is detected in an area that is designated as free of that pest, APHIS would publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice announcing that the pest-free status of the area in question has been withdrawn, and that imports of host crops for the pest in question are subject to application of an approved treatment for the pest. If a treatment for the pest is not available, importation of the host crops would be prohibited. In order for a decertified pest-free area to be reinstated, it would have to meet the criteria of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(e) *General requirements for fruits and vegetables imported from pest-free areas.*

(1) *Labeling.* Each box of fruits or vegetables that is imported into the United States from a pest-free area under this subpart must be clearly labeled with:

(i) The name of the orchard or grove of origin, or the name of the grower; and

(ii) The name of the municipality and State in which the fruits or vegetables were produced; and

(iii) The type and amount of fruit the box contains.

(2) *Phytosanitary certificate.* A phytosanitary certificate must accompany the imported fruits or vegetables, and must contain an additional declaration that the fruits originate from

a pest-free area that meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(3) *Safeguarding.* If fruits or vegetables are moved from a pest-free area into or through an area that is not free of that pest, the fruits or vegetables must be safeguarded during the time they are present in a non-pest-free area by being covered with insect-proof mesh screens or plastic tarpaulins, including while in transit to the packing-house and while awaiting packaging. If fruits or vegetables are moved through an area that is not free of that pest during transit to a port, they must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers or be covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulins during transit to the port and subsequent export to the United States. These safeguards described in this section must be intact upon arrival in the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0049, 0579-0316 and 0579-0293)

§ 319.56-6 Trust fund agreements.

If APHIS personnel need to be physically present in an exporting country or region to facilitate the exportation of fruits or vegetables and APHIS services are to be funded by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting country or a private export group, then the NPPO or the private export group must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS that is in effect at the time the fruits or vegetables are exported. Under the agreement, the NPPO of the exporting country or the private export group must pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur in providing inspection services in the exporting country. 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 services. The agreement must require the NPPO of the exporting country or region or a private export group to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of those costs, as estimated by APHIS. The agreement

must further specify that, if the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the NPPO of the exporting country or a private export group must deposit with APHIS, before the services will be completed, a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the NPPO of the exporting country or region or a private export group, or held on account.

§ 319.56-7 Territorial applicability and exceptions.

(a) The regulations in this subpart apply to importations of fruits and vegetables into any area of the United States, except as provided in this section.

(b) *Importations of fruits and vegetables into Guam.* (1) The following fruits and vegetables may be imported into Guam without treatment, except as may be required under § 319.56-3(d), and in accordance with all the requirements of this subpart as modified by this section:

(i) All leafy vegetables and root crops from the Bonin Islands, Volcano Islands, and Ryukyu Islands.

(ii) All fruits and vegetables from Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), except *Artocarpus* spp. (breadfruit, jackfruit, and chempedak), citrus, curacao apple, guava, Malay or mountain apple (*Syzygium* spp.), mango, and papaya, and except dasheen from the Yap district of FSM and from Palau, and bitter melon (*Momordica charantia*) from Palau. The excepted products are approved for entry into Guam after treatment with an approved treatment listed in part 305 of this chapter.

(iii) *Allium* (without tops), artichokes, bananas, bell peppers, cabbage, carrots, celery, Chinese cabbage, citrus fruits, eggplant, grapes, lettuce, melons, okra, parsley, peas, persimmons, potatoes, rhubarb, squash (*Cucurbita maxima*), stone and pome fruits, string beans, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, turnip greens, turnips, and watermelons from Japan and Korea.

(iv) Leafy vegetables, celery, and potatoes from the Philippine Islands.

(v) Carrots (without tops), celery, lettuce, peas, potatoes, and radishes (without tops) from Australia.

(vi) Arrowroot, asparagus, bean sprouts, broccoli, cabbage, carrots (without tops), cassava, cauliflower, celery, chives, cow-cabbage, dasheen, garlic, gingerroot, horseradish, kale, kudzu, leek, lettuce, onions, Portuguese cabbage, turnip, udo, water chestnut, watercress, waterlily root, and yam bean root from Taiwan.

(vii) Lettuce from Papua New Guinea.

(viii) Carrots (without tops), celery, lettuce, loquats, onions, persimmons, potatoes, tomatoes, and stone fruits from New Zealand.

(ix) Asparagus, carrots (without tops), celery, lettuce, and radishes (without tops) from Thailand.

(x) Green corn on the cob.

(xi) All other fruits and vegetables approved for entry into any other part or port of the United States, and except any which are specifically designated in this subpart as not approved.

(2) An inspector in Guam may accept an oral application and issue an oral permit for products listed in paragraph (a) of this section, which is deemed to fulfill the requirements of § 319.56–3(b) of this subpart. The inspector may waive the documentation required in § 319.56–3 for such products whenever the inspector finds that information available from other sources meets the requirements under this subpart for the information normally supplied by such documentation.

(3) The provisions of § 319.56–11 do not apply to chestnuts and acorns imported into Guam, which are enterable into Guam without permit or other restriction under this subpart. If chestnuts or acorns imported under this paragraph are found infected, infested, or contaminated with any plant pest and are not subject to disposal under this subpart, disposition may be made in accordance with § 330.106 of this chapter.

(4) Baskets or other containers made of coconut fronds are not approved for use as containers for fruits and vegetables imported into Guam. Fruits and vegetables in such baskets or containers offered for importation into

Guam will not be regarded as meeting § 319.56–3(a).

(c) *Importation of fruits and vegetables into the U.S. Virgin Islands.* (1) Fruits and vegetables grown in the British Virgin Islands may be imported into the U.S. Virgin Islands in accordance with § 319.56–3, except that:

(i) Such fruits and vegetables are exempt from the permit requirements of § 319.56–3(b); and

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

(2) Okra produced in the West Indies may be imported into the U.S. Virgin Islands without treatment but are subject to inspection at the port of arrival.

§§ 319.56–8—319.56–9 [Reserved]

§ 319.56–10 Importation of fruits and vegetables from Canada.

(a) *General permit for fruits and vegetables grown in Canada.* Fruits and vegetables grown in Canada and offered for entry into the United States will be subject to the inspection, treatment, and other requirements of § 319.56–3(d), but may otherwise be imported into the United States without restriction under this subpart; provided, that:

(1) Consignments of *Allium* spp. consisting of the whole plant or above ground parts must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Canada with an additional declaration stating that the articles are free from *Acrolepiopsis assectella* (Zeller).

(2) Potatoes from Newfoundland and that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road are prohibited importation into the United States in accordance with § 319.37–2 of this part.

(b) [Reserved]

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0316)

§ 319.56–11 Importation of dried, cured, or processed fruits, vegetables, nuts, and legumes.

(a) Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables (except frozen fruits and vegetables), including cured figs and dates, raisins, nuts, and dried beans and peas, may be imported without

permit, phytosanitary certificate, or other compliance with this subpart, except as specifically provided otherwise in this section or elsewhere in this part.

(b) *Acorns and chestnuts.* (1) *From countries other than Canada and Mexico; treatment required.* Acorns and chestnuts intended for purposes other than propagation, except those grown in and shipped from Canada and Mexico, must be imported into the United States under permit, and subject to all the requirements of § 319.56–3, and must be treated with an approved treatment listed in part 305 of this chapter.²

(2) *From Canada and Mexico.* Acorns and chestnuts grown in and shipped from Canada and Mexico for purposes other than propagation may be imported in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) *For propagation.* Acorns and chestnuts from any country may be imported for propagation only in accordance with the applicable requirements in §§ 319.37 through 319.37–14 of this part.

(c) *Macadamia nuts.* Macadamia nuts in the husk or shell are prohibited im-

portation into the United States unless the macadamia nuts were produced in, and imported from, St. Eustatius.

§ 319.56–12 Importation of frozen fruits and vegetables.

Frozen fruits and vegetables may be imported into the United States in accordance with § 319.56–3. Such fruits and vegetables must be held at a temperature not higher than 20 °F during shipping and upon arrival in the United States, and in accordance with the requirements for importing frozen fruits and vegetables in part 305 of this chapter. Paragraph (b) of § 305.17 lists frozen fruits and vegetables for which quick freezing is not an authorized treatment.

§ 319.56–13 Fruits and vegetables allowed importation subject to specified conditions.

(a) The following fruits and vegetables may be imported in accordance with § 319.56–3 and any additional requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

Country/locality of origin	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)	Additional requirements
Algeria	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Angola	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Antigua and Barbuda	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Argentina	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Australia (Tasmania only)	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Austria	Asparagus, white	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Shoot	(b)(4)(iii).
Bahamas	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Barbados	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Belgium	Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(xi).
	Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(xi).
	Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(xi).
	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(xi).
	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(xi).
Belize	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(i), (b)(2)(iii).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(ii).
Benin	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Bolivia	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Brazil	Cantaloupe	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>cantaloupensis</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(v), (b)(3).
	Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vii).
	Honeydew melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(v), (b)(3).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> var. <i>lanatus</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(v), (b)(3).
Burkina Faso	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Cameroon	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Cayman Islands	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).

²Acorns and chestnuts imported into Guam are subject to the requirements of § 319.56–7(b).

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Country/locality of origin	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)	Additional requirements
Chile	African horned cucumber.	<i>Cucumis metuliferus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
China	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(v).
Columbia	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Yellow pitaya	<i>Selinicereus megalanthus</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(xiii).
Congo, Democratic Republic of.	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Cook Islands	Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinalis</i>	Root	(b)(2)(ii).
	Banana	<i>Musa</i> spp.	Fruit	(b)(4)(i).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi), (b)(5)(vi).
Costa Rica	Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(3).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(ii).
Cote d'Ivoire	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Dominica	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Dominican Republic	Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(3).
	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(2)(vi).
Ecuador	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(2)(vi).
Egypt	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
El Salvador	Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i).
	German chamomile	<i>Matricaria recutita</i> and <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> .	Flower and leaf	(b)(2)(i).
	Oregano or sweet marjoram.	<i>Origanum</i> spp.	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i).
	Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(ii).
	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i).
	Waterlily or lotus	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Roots without soil	(b)(2)(i).
	Yam-bean or jicama.	<i>Pachyrhizus</i> spp.	Roots without soil	(b)(2)(i).
Fiji	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi), (b)(5)(vi).
France	Bean	<i>Glycine max</i> (Soybean); <i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> , (Scarlet or french runner bean); <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> (lima bean); <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (green bean, kidney bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, string bean, white bean); <i>Vicia faba</i> (faba bean, broadbean, haba, habichuela, horsebean, silkworm bean, windsor bean; <i>Vigna radiata</i> (mung bean); <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (includes: ssp. <i>cylindrica</i> , ssp. <i>dekintiana</i> , ssp. <i>sesquipedalis</i> (yard-long bean, asparagus bean, long bean), ssp. <i>unguiculata</i> (southern pea, black-eyed bean, black-eyed pea, cowpea, crowder pea)).	Fruit	(b)(5)(x).
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit, stem, and leaf.	(b)(4)(ii).
French Guiana	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
French Polynesia, including Tahiti.	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi), (b)(5)(vi).
Ghana	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Grenada	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Guadeloupe	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Guatemala	Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(3).
	Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i).
	German chamomile	<i>Matricaria recutita</i> and <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> .	Flower and leaf	(b)(2)(i).
	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(i), (b)(2)(iii).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(ii).
	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i).
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(4)(ii).
	Waterlily or lotus	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Roots without soil	(b)(2)(i).
	Yam-bean or jicama.	<i>Pachyrhizus</i> spp	Roots without soil	(b)(2)(i)

Country/locality of origin	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)	Additional requirements
Guinea	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Guyana	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Haiti	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Honduras	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(iii).
	Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(3).
	German chamomile	<i>Matricaria recutita</i> and <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Flower and leaf	(b)(2)(i).
	Oregano or sweet marjoram	<i>Origanum</i> spp.	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(ii).
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(4)(ii).
	Waterlily or lotus ..	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Roots without soil ..	(b)(2)(i).
	Yam-bean or jicama ..	<i>Pachyrhizus</i> spp.	Roots without soil ..	(b)(2)(i).
India	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(v).
Indonesia	Dasheen	<i>Colocasia</i> spp., <i>Alocasia</i> spp., and <i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.	Tuber	(b)(2)(iv).
Israel	Melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> only	Fruit	(b)(5)(vii).
	Tomato (green)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(4)(ii) or (b)(3), (b)(5)(xiv).
	Tomato (red or pink) ..	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(5)(viii) or (b)(3), (b)(5)(xiv).
Italy	Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Bulb	(b)(5)(v) ¹ .
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(4)(ii).
Jamaica	Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(3).
	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(2)(iv), (b)(3).
Japan	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Bean (garden)	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(x), (b)(5)(xi).
	Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativas</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(x), (b)(5)(xii).
	Pepper	<i>Capsicum</i> spp.	Fruit	(b)(2)(x), (b)(5)(xi).
	Sand pear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(ix).
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(x), (b)(5)(xii).
Kenya	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Korea, Republic of ..	Dasheen	<i>Colocasia</i> spp., <i>Alocasia</i> spp., and <i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.	Root	(b)(2)(iv).
	Sand pear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(ix).
	Strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i> spp	Fruit	(b)(5)(i).
Liberia	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Mali	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Martinique	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Mauritania	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Mexico	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Fruit with milk and husk ² .	(b)(5)(iv).
	Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(iii), (b)(2)(i).
	Pitaya	<i>Hylocereus</i> spp.	Fruit	(b)(1)(iv), (b)(2)(i).
	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(ii).
Montserrat	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Morocco	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Morocco and Western Sahara ..	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit, stem, and leaf ..	(b)(4)(ii).
Netherlands	Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(3).
	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(xi).
Netherlands Antilles ..	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
New Zealand	Citrus	<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(5)(xvi).
	Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora</i> spp.	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Nicaragua	Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Leaf and stem	(b)(2)(i).
	German chamomile ..	<i>Matricaria recutita</i> and <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Flower and leaf	(b)(2)(i).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(ii).
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(4)(ii).
	Waterlily or lotus ..	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Roots without soil ..	(b)(2)(i).
	Yam-bean or jicama ..	<i>Pachyrhizus</i> spp.	Roots without soil ..	(b)(2)(i).
Niger	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Nigeria	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Panama	Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(3).

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Country/locality of origin	Common name	Botanical name	Plant part(s)	Additional requirements
Paraguay	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(i), (b)(5)(ii).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(4)(ii).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Peru	Honeydew melon ..	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(v), (b)(2)(i), (b)(3).
Philippines	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(5)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Portugal (including Azores).	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Portugal (Azores only).	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(3), (b)(4)(ii).
St. Kitts and Nevis ..	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
St. Lucia	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
St. Martin	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
St. Vincent	Barbados cherry ...	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Senegal	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Sierra Leone	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
South Africa	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(xii).
Spain	Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Bulb	(b)(5)(v) ¹ .
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Fruit	(b)(4)(ii).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi), (b)(5)(vi).
Sri Lanka	Brassica	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Above ground parts	(b)(2)(viii).
Taiwan	Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(ix), (b)(5)(xv).
	Litchi	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(v).
	Longan	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i>	Fruit and stems	(b)(2)(v), (b)(3), (b)(5)(xv), (b)(5)(xvii).
	Pineapple ³	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(xi), (b)(5)(vi).
Thailand	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Togo	Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Trinidad and Tobago.	Cucurbit	Cucurbitaceae	Above ground parts	(b)(2)(iii), (b)(3).
Tunisia	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Turkey	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
Uruguay	Cantaloupe	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>cantaloupensis</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(v), (b)(3).
Venezuela	Honeydew melon ..	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(v), (b)(3).
	Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	(b)(2)(vi).
	Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> var. <i>lanatus</i>	Fruit	(b)(1)(v), (b)(3).

¹ Also eligible for importation if treated with an approved treatment listed in part 305 of this chapter.

² Fruit without husk may be imported subject to the requirements of § 319.56–5.

³ Also eligible for importation in accordance with the provisions listed in § 319.56–47.

(b) Additional restrictions for applicable fruits and vegetables as specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) *Pest-free areas.*

(i) The commodity must be from an area that meets the requirements of § 319.56–5 for freedom from the Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly), and must meet applicable requirements of § 319.56–5.

(ii) The commodity must be from an area that meets the requirements of § 319.56–5 for freedom from the Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly), and must meet applicable requirements of

§ 319.56–5. Fruit from outside Medfly-free areas must be treated in accordance with an approved treatment listed in part 305 of this chapter.

(iii) The commodity must be from an area that meets the requirements of § 319.56–5 for freedom from fruit flies, and must meet applicable requirements of § 319.56–5.

(iv) The commodity must be from an area that meets the requirements of § 319.56–5 for freedom from fruit flies, and must meet applicable requirements of § 319.56–5. The phytosanitary certificate must also include an additional

declaration stating: "Upon inspection, these articles were found free of *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* and *Planococcus minor*."

(v) The commodity must be from an area that meets the requirements of §319.56-5 for freedom from the South American cucurbit fly, and must meet applicable requirements of §319.56-5.

(2) *Restricted importation and distribution.*

(i) Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within PR, VI, HI, or Guam."

(ii) Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within PR, VI, or Guam."

(iii) Prohibited entry into Hawaii. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within HI."

(iv) Prohibited entry into Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within Guam."

(v) Prohibited entry into Florida. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "Not for importation into or distribution within FL."

(vi) Prohibited entry into Hawaii.

(vii) Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Hawaii.

(viii) Prohibited entry into Alaska.

(ix) Prohibited entry into Florida.

(x) Allowed importation into Hawaii only.

(xi) Allowed importation into Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands only.

(xii) Prohibited entry into Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. Cartons in which commodity is packed must be stamped "For distribution in the continental United States only."

(3) Commercial consignments only.

(4) *Stage of development.*

(i) The bananas must be green at the time of export. Inspectors at the port of arrival will determine that the bananas were green at the time of export if:

(A) Bananas shipped by air are still green upon arrival in the United States; and

(B) Bananas shipped by sea are either still green upon arrival in the United States or yellow but firm.

(ii) The tomatoes must be green upon arrival in the United States. Pink or red fruit may only be imported in accordance with other provisions of §319.56-13 or §319.56-28 of this subpart.

(iii) No green may be visible on the shoot.

(5) *Other conditions.*

(i) Entry permitted only from September 15 to May 31, inclusive, to prevent the introduction of a complex of exotic pests including, but not limited to a thrips (*Haplothrips chinensis*) and a leafroller (*Capua tortrix*).

(ii) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is free from *Coccus molestus*, *C. viridis*, *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus*, *P. minor*, and *Pseudococcus landoi*; and all damaged fruit was removed from the consignment prior to export under the supervision of the national plant protection organization.

(iii) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is free from *Planococcus minor*.

(iv) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is of the Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety (=F₁ hybrid, Malayan Dwarf × Panama Tall) (which are resistant to lethal yellowing disease) based on verification of the parent stock.

(v) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the commodity is free of living stages of *Brachycerus* spp. and *Dyspessa ulula* (Bkh.), based on field inspection and

certification and reexamination at the port of departure prior to exportation.

(vi) Only the Tahiti Queen cultivar and varieties which are at least 50 percent smooth Cayenne by lineage are admissible. The importer or the importer's agent must provide the inspector with documentation that establishes the variety's lineage. This document is necessary only with the first importation.

(vii) Prohibited from the Palestinian controlled portions of the West Bank and Gaza Strip; otherwise, must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which declares that the melons were grown in approved areas in the Arava Valley or the Kadesh-Barnea area of Israel, the fields where the melons were grown were inspected prior to harvest, and the melons were inspected prior to export and found free of pests.

(viii) Prohibited from the Palestinian controlled portions of the West Bank and Gaza Strip; otherwise must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate which declares that only tomato varieties 111, 121, 124, 139, and 144 are included in the consignment and the tomatoes were packed into fruit-fly-proof containers within 24 hours after harvesting.

(ix) Except for sand pears entering Hawaii, only precleared consignments are authorized. The consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in the exporting country.

(x) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country that includes a declaration certifying that the products were grown and packed in the exporting country.

(xi) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country that includes a declaration certifying that the products were grown in a greenhouse in the exporting country.

(xii) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country that includes a declaration certifying that the products were grown in a greenhouse in the

exporting country on Honshu Island or north thereof.

(xiii) Only precleared consignments that have been treated with an approved treatment listed in 7 CFR part 305 are authorized. The consignment must be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 signed by the APHIS inspector on site in the exporting country.

(xiv) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of Israel that declares "These tomatoes were grown in registered greenhouses in the Arava Valley of Israel."

(xv) Must be treated with an approved treatment listed in 7 CFR part 305.

(xvi) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the country of origin and with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is free from *Cnephasia jactatana*, *Coscinoptycha improbana*, *Ctenopseustis obliquana*, *Epiphyas postvittana*, *Pezothrips kellyanus*, and *Planotortrix excessana*; must undergo a port of entry inspection with a biometric sampling of 100 percent of 30 boxes selected randomly from each consignment; and the randomly selected boxes must be examined for hitchhiking pests.

(xvii) Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country of origin with an additional declaration stating that the fruit is free of *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Cryptophlebia ombrodelta*, and *Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus*.

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§§ 319.56–14—319.56–19 [Reserved]

§ 319.56–20 Apples and pears from Australia (including Tasmania) and New Zealand.

Apples and pears from Australia (including Tasmania) and New Zealand may be imported only in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) *Inspection and treatment for pests of the family Tortricidae.* An inspector must take a biometrically designed sample from each lot of apples or pears that are offered for entry into the United States. If inspection of the sample discloses that pests of the family Tortricidae (fruit-leaf roller moths) are not present in the lot sampled, the fruit may be imported without treatment. If any such pests are found upon inspection, the lot must be treated with methyl bromide as prescribed in part 305 of this chapter.

(b) *Treatment of apples and pears from Australia for fruit flies.* (1) Apples from Australia (including Tasmania) may be imported without treatment for the following fruit flies if they are imported from an area in Australia that meets the requirements of § 319.56-5 for pest freedom: Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the Queensland fruit fly (*Bactrocera tryoni*), *Bactrocera aquilonis*, and *B. neohumeralis*.

(2) Pears from Australia (including Tasmania) may be imported without treatment for the following fruit flies if they are imported from an area in Australia that meets the requirements of § 319.56-5 for pest freedom: Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the Queensland fruit fly (*Dacus tryoni*), *Bactrocera jarvisi*, and *B. neohumeralis*.

(3) Apples and pears from Australia that do not originate from an area that is free of fruit flies must be treated for such pests in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. If an authorized treatment does not exist for a specific fruit fly, the importation of such apples and pears is prohibited.

§ 319.56-21 Okra from certain countries.

Okra from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela, and the West Indies may be imported into the United States in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) *Importations into pink bollworm generally infested or suppressive areas in the United States.* Okra may be imported into areas defined in § 301.52-2a as pink bollworm generally infested or suppressive areas, provided the okra is imported in accordance with the re-

quirements of § 319.56-3. Upon entry into the United States, such okra is immediately subject to the requirements of Subpart—Pink Bollworm (§§ 301.52 through 301.52-10) of this chapter.

(b) *Importations into areas south of the 38th parallel that are not pink bollworm generally infested or suppressive areas.* (1) During December 1 through May 15, inclusive, okra may be imported into areas of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, or any part of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, or Virginia south of the 38th parallel subject to the requirements of § 319.56-3.

(2) During May 16 through November 30, inclusive, okra may be imported into areas of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, or any part of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, or Virginia south of the 38th parallel if treated for the pink bollworm in accordance with an approved treatment listed in part 305 of this chapter.

(c) *Importations into areas north of the 38th parallel.* Okra may be imported into Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, the District of Columbia, or the U.S. Virgin Islands, or any part of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, or Virginia, north of the 38th parallel, subject to the requirements of § 319.56-3.

(d) *Importations into areas of California that are not pink bollworm generally infested or suppressive areas.* (1) During January 1 through March 15, inclusive, okra may be imported into California subject to the requirements of § 319.56-3.

(2) During March 16 through December 31, inclusive, okra may be imported into California if it is treated for the pink bollworm in accordance with an approved treatment listed in part 305 of this chapter.

(e) *Imports from Andros Island of the Bahamas.* Okra produced on Andros Island, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, may be imported into the United States in accordance with § 319.56–3.

§ 319.56–22 Apples and pears from certain countries in Europe.

(a) *Importations allowed.* The following fruits may be imported into the United States in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(1) Apples from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland;

(2) Pears from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

(b) *Trust fund agreement.* Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, the apples or pears may be imported only if the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting country has entered into a trust fund agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.56–6.

(c) *Responsibilities of the exporting country.* The apples or pears may be imported in any single shipping season only if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Officials of the NPPO must survey each orchard producing apples or pears for shipment to the United States at least twice between spring blossoming and harvest. If the officials find any leaf miners that suggest the presence of *Leucoptera malifoliella* in an orchard, the officials must reject any fruit harvested from that orchard during that growing season for shipment to the United States. If the officials find evidence in an orchard of any other plant pest referred to in paragraph (g) of this section, they must ensure that the orchard and all other orchards within 1 kilometer of that orchard will be treated for that pest with a pesticide approved by the APHIS, in accordance with label directions and under the direction of the plant protection organization. If the officials determine that the treatment program has not been applied as required or is not controlling the plant pest in the orchard, they must reject any fruit har-

vested from that orchard during that growing season for shipment to the United States.

(2) The apples or pears must be identified to the orchard from which they are harvested (the producing orchard) until the fruit arrives in the United States.

(3) The apples or pears must be processed and inspected in approved packing sheds as follows:

(i) Upon arrival at the packing shed, the apples or pears must be inspected for insect pests as follows: For each grower lot (all fruit delivered for processing from a single orchard at a given time), packing shed technicians must examine all fruit in one carton on every third pallet (there are approximately 42 cartons to a pallet), or at least 80 apples or pears in every third bin (if the fruit is not in cartons on pallets). If they find any live larva or pupa of *Leucoptera malifoliella*, they must reject the entire grower lot for shipment to the United States, and the NPPO must reject for shipment any additional fruit from the producing orchard for the remainder of the shipping season.

(ii) The apples or pears must be sorted, sized, packed, and otherwise handled in the packing sheds on grading and packing lines used solely for fruit intended for shipment to the United States, or, if on grading and packing lines used previously for other fruit, only after the lines have been washed with water.

(iii) During packing operations, apples and pears must be inspected for insect pests as follows: All fruit in each grower lot must be inspected at each of two inspection stations on the packing line by packing shed technicians. In addition, one carton from every pallet in each grower lot must be inspected by officials of the plant protection service. If the inspections reveal any live larva or pupa of *Leucoptera malifoliella*, the entire grower lot must be rejected for shipment to the United States, and the plant protection service must reject for shipment any additional fruit from the producing orchard for the remainder of that shipping season. If the inspections reveal any other insect pest referred to in paragraph (g) of this section, and a treatment authorized in

part 305 of this chapter is available, the fruit will remain eligible for shipment to the United States if the entire grower lot is treated for the pest under the supervision of an inspector. However, if the entire grower lot is not treated in this manner, or if a plant pest is found for which no treatment authorized in part 305 of this chapter is available, the entire grower lot will be rejected for shipment to the United States.

(4) Apples or pears that pass inspection at approved packing sheds must be presented to an inspector for preclearance inspection as prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section or for inspection in the United States as prescribed in paragraph (h) of this section.

(5) Apples and pears presented for preclearance inspection must be identified with the packing shed where they were processed, as well as with the producing orchard, and this identity must be maintained until the apples or pears arrive in the United States.

(6) Facilities for the preclearance inspections prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section must be provided in the exporting country at a site acceptable to APHIS.

(7) Any apples or pears rejected for shipment into the United States may not, under any circumstance, be presented again for shipment to the United States.

(d) *Preclearance inspection.* Preclearance inspection will be conducted in the exporting country by an inspector. Preclearance inspection will be conducted for a minimum of 6,000 cartons of apples or pears, which may represent multiple grower lots from different packing sheds. The cartons examined during any given preclearance inspection will be known as an inspection unit. Apples or pears in any inspection unit may be shipped to the United States only if the inspection unit passes inspection as follows:

(1) Inspectors will examine, fruit by fruit, a biometrically designed statistical sample of 300 cartons drawn from each inspection unit.

(i) If inspectors find any live larva or pupa of *Leucoptera malifoliella*, they will reject the entire inspection unit for shipment to the United States. The inspectors also will reject for shipment any additional fruit from the producing

orchard for the remainder of the shipping season. However, other orchards represented in the rejected inspection unit will not be affected for the remainder of the shipping season because of that rejection. Additionally, if inspectors reject any three inspection units in a single shipping season because of *Leucoptera malifoliella* on fruit processed by a single packing shed, no additional fruit from that packing shed will be accepted for shipment to the United States for the remainder of that shipping season.

(ii) If the inspectors find evidence of any other plant pest referred to in paragraph (g) of this section, and a treatment authorized in part 305 of this chapter is available, fruit in the inspection unit will remain eligible for shipment to the United States if the entire inspection unit is treated for the pest under the supervision of an inspector. However, if the entire inspection unit is not treated in this manner, or if a plant pest is found for which no treatment authorized in part 305 of this chapter is available, the inspectors will reject the entire inspection unit for shipment to the United States. Rejection of an inspection unit because of pests other than *Leucoptera malifoliella* will not be cause for rejecting additional fruit from an orchard or packing shed.

(iii) Apples and pears precleared for shipment to the United States as prescribed in this paragraph will not be inspected again in the United States (except as necessary to ensure that the fruit has been precleared) unless the preclearance program with the exporting country is terminated in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. If the preclearance program is terminated with any country, precleared fruit in transit to the United States at the time of termination will be spot-checked by inspectors upon arrival in the United States for evidence of plant pests referred to in paragraph (g) of this section. If any live larva or pupa of *Leucoptera malifoliella* is found in any carton of fruit, inspectors will reject that carton and all other cartons in that consignment that are from the same producing orchard. In addition, the remaining cartons of fruit in that consignment will be reinspected as an

inspection unit in accordance with the preclearance procedures prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) [Reserved]

(e) *Termination of preclearance programs.* The Administrator may terminate the preclearance program in a country if he or she determines that any of the conditions specified in paragraph (c) of this section are not met or because of pests found during preclearance inspections. Termination of the preclearance program will stop consignments of apples or pears from that country for the remainder of that shipping season. Termination of the preclearance program for findings of *Leucoptera malifoliella* in preclearance inspections in any country will be based on rates of rejection of inspection units as follows:

(1) Termination because of findings of *Leucoptera malifoliella*. The preclearance program will be terminated with a country when, in one shipping season, inspection units are rejected because of *Leucoptera malifoliella* as follows:

(i) Five inspection units in sequence among inspection units 1–20, or a total of 8 or more of the inspection units 1–20;

(ii) Five inspection units in sequence among inspection units 21–40, or a total of 10 or more of the inspection units 1–40;

(iii) Five inspection units in sequence among inspection units 41–60, or a total of 12 or more of the inspection units 1–60;

(iv) Five inspection units in sequence among inspection units 61–80, or a total of 14 or more of the inspection units 1–80;

(v) Five inspection units in sequence among inspection units 81–100, or a total of 16 or more of the inspection units 1–100;

(vi) Five inspection units in sequence among inspection units 101–120, or a total of 18 or more of the inspection units 1–120.

(vii) Sequence can be continued in increments of 20 inspection units by increasing the number of rejected inspection units by 2.

(2) Termination because of findings of other plant pests. The preclearance program will be terminated with a

country when, in one shipping season, inspection units are rejected because of other insect pests as follows:

(i) Ten or more of the inspection units 1–20;

(ii) Fifteen or more of the inspection units 1–40;

(iii) Twenty or more of the inspection units 1–60;

(iv) Twenty-five or more of the inspection units 1–80;

(v) Thirty or more of the inspection units 1–100; or

(vi) Thirty-five or more of the inspection units 1–120.

(vii) Sequence can be continued in increments of 20 inspection units by increasing the number of rejected inspection units by 5.

(f) *Cold treatment.* In addition to all other requirements of this section, apples or pears may be imported into the United States from France, Italy, Portugal, or Spain only if the fruit is cold treated for the Mediterranean fruit fly in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(g) *Plant pests; authorized treatments.*

(1) Apples from Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany; and pears from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain may be imported into the United States only if they are found free of the following pests or, if an authorized treatment is available, they are treated for: The pear leaf blister moth (*Leucoptera malifoliella* (O.G. Costa) (Lyonetiidae)), the plum fruit moth (*Cydia funebrana* (Treitschke) (Tortricidae)), the summer fruit tortrix moth (*Adoxophyes orana* (Fischer von Rosslerstamm) (Tortricidae)), a leaf roller (*Argyrotaenia pulchellana* (Haworth) (Tortricidae)), and other insect pests that do not exist in the United States or that are not widespread in the United States.

(2) Authorized treatments are listed in part 305 of this chapter.

(h) *Inspection in the United States.* Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the Administrator may allow apples or pears imported under this

section to be inspected at a port of arrival in the United States, in lieu of a preclearance inspection, under the following conditions:

(1) The Administrator has determined that inspection can be accomplished at the port of arrival without increasing the risk of introducing insect pests into the United States;

(2) Each pallet of apples or pears must be completely enclosed in plastic, to prevent the escape of insects, before it is offloaded at the port of arrival;

(3) The entire consignment of apples or pears must be offloaded and moved to an enclosed warehouse, where adequate inspection facilities are available, under the supervision of an inspector.

(4) The Administrator must determine that a sufficient number of inspectors are available at the port of arrival to perform the services required.

(5) The method of inspection will be the same as prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section for preclearance inspections.

§ 319.56-23 Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, and plums from Chile.

(a) *Importations allowed.* Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, and plums may be imported into the United States from Chile in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.³

(b) *Trust fund agreement.* Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, and plums may be imported under the regulations in this section only if the national plant protection organization of Chile (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero, referred to in this section as SAG) or a private export group has entered into a trust fund agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.56-6.

(c) *Responsibilities of Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero.* SAG will ensure that:

(1) Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, or plums are presented to inspectors for preclearance in their shipping containers at the shipping site as

prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, and plums presented for inspection are identified in shipping documents accompanying each load of fruit that identify the packing shed where they were processed and the orchards where they were produced; and this identity is maintained until the apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, or plums are released for entry into the United States.

(3) Facilities for the inspections prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section are provided in Chile at an inspection site acceptable to APHIS.

(d) *Preclearance inspection.* Preclearance inspection will be conducted in Chile under the direction of inspectors. An inspection unit will consist of a lot or consignment from which a statistical sample is drawn and examined. An inspection unit may represent multiple grower lots from different packing sheds. Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, or plums in any inspection unit may be shipped to the United States only if the inspection unit passes inspection as follows:

(1) Inspectors will examine the contents of the cartons based on a biometric sampling scheme established for each inspection unit.

(i) If the inspectors find evidence of any plant pest for which a treatment authorized in part 305 of this chapter is available, fruit in the inspection unit will remain eligible for shipment to the United States if the entire inspection unit is treated for the pest in Chile. However, if the entire inspection unit is not treated in this manner, or if a plant pest is found for which no treatment authorized in part 305 of this chapter is available, the entire inspection unit will not be eligible for shipment to the United States.

(ii) Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, and plums precleared for shipment to the United States as prescribed in this paragraph will not be inspected again in the United States except as necessary to ensure that the fruit has been precleared and for occasional monitoring purposes.

(2) [Reserved]

³As provided in § 319.56-4, apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, and plums from Chile may also be imported if treated in accordance with a treatment listed in part 305 of this chapter and subject to other applicable regulations in this subpart.

(e) *Termination of preclearance programs.* Consignments of apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, and plums will be individually evaluated regarding the rates of infestation of inspection units of these articles presented for preclearance. The inspection program for an article will be terminated when inspections establish that the rate of infestation of inspection units of the article by pests listed in paragraph (f) of this section exceeds 20 percent calculated on any consecutive 14 days of actual inspections (not counting days on which inspections are not conducted). Termination of the inspection program for an article will require mandatory treatment in Chile, prior to shipment to the United States, of consignments of the article for the remainder of that shipping season. If a preclearance inspection program is terminated with Chile, precleared fruit in transit to the United States at the time of termination will be spot-checked by inspectors upon arrival in the United States for evidence of plant pests referred to in paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) *Plant pests; authorized treatments.*

(1) Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, or plums from Chile may be imported into the United States only if they are found free of the following pests or, if an authorized treatment is available, they are treated for: *Proeulia* spp., *Leptoglossus chilensis*, *Megalometis chilensis*, *Naupactus xanthographus*, *Listroderes subcinctus*, and *Conoderus rufangulus*, and other insect pests that the Administrator has determined do not exist, or are not widespread, in the United States.

(2) Authorized treatments are listed in part 305 of this chapter.

(g) *Inspection in the United States.* Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, the Administrator may, in emergency or extraordinary situations, allow apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, or plums imported under this section to be inspected at a port of arrival in the United States, in lieu of a preclearance inspection or fumigation in Chile, under the following conditions:

(1) The Administrator is satisfied that a unique situation exists which

justifies a limited exception to mandatory preclearance;

(2) The Administrator has determined that inspection and/or treatment can be accomplished at the intended port of arrival without increasing the risk of introducing quarantine pests into the United States;

(3) The entire consignment of apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcot, or plums must be offloaded and moved to an enclosed warehouse, where inspection and treatment facilities are available.

(4) The Administrator must determine that a sufficient number of inspectors are available at the port of arrival to perform the services required.

(5) The method of sampling and inspection will be the same as prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section for preclearance inspections.

§ 319.56-24 Lettuce and peppers from Israel.

(a) Lettuce may be imported into the United States from Israel without fumigation for leafminers, thrips, and *Sminthuris viridis* only in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(1) *Growing conditions.* (i) The lettuce must be grown in insect-proof houses covered with 50 mesh screens, double self-closing doors, and hard walks (no soil) between the beds;

(ii) The lettuce must be grown in growing media that has been sterilized by steam or chemical means;

(iii) The lettuce must be inspected during its active growth phase and the inspection must be monitored by a representative of the Israeli national plant protection organization;

(iv) The crop must be protected with sticky traps and prophylactic sprays approved for the crop by Israel;

(v) The lettuce must be moved to an insect-proof packinghouse at night in plastic containers covered by 50 mesh screens;

(vi) The lettuce must be packed in an insect-proof packinghouse, individually packed in transparent plastic bags, packed in cartons, placed on pallets, and then covered with shrink wrapping; and

(vii) The lettuce must be transported to the airport in a closed refrigerated

truck for shipment to the United States.

(2) Each consignment of lettuce must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Israeli national plant protection organization stating that the conditions of paragraph (a)(1) of this section have been met.

(b) Peppers (fruit) (*Capsicum* spp.) from Israel may be imported into the United States only under the following conditions:

(1) The peppers have been grown in the Arava Valley by growers registered with the Israeli Department of Plant Protection and Inspection (DPPI).

(2) Malathion bait sprays shall be applied in the residential areas of the Arava Valley at 6-to 10-day intervals beginning not less than 30 days before the harvest of backyard host material in residential areas and shall continue through harvest.

(3) The peppers have been grown in insect-proof plastic screenhouses approved by the DPPI and APHIS. Houses shall be examined periodically by DPPI or APHIS personnel for tears in either plastic or screening.

(4) Trapping for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) shall be conducted by DPPI throughout the year in the agricultural region along Arava Highway 90 and in the residential area of Paran. The capture of a single Medfly in a screenhouse will immediately cancel export from that house until the source of the infestation is delimited, trap density is increased, pesticide sprays are applied, or other measures acceptable to APHIS are taken to prevent further occurrences.

(5) Signs in English and Hebrew shall be posted along Arava Highway 90 stating that it is prohibited to throw out/discard fruits and vegetables from passing vehicles.

(6) Sorting and packing of peppers shall be done in the insect-proof screenhouses in the Arava Valley.

(7) Prior to movement from approved insect-proof screenhouses in the Arava Valley, the peppers must be packed in either individual insect-proof cartons or in non-insect-proof cartons that are covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulins; covered non-insect-proof

cartons must be placed in shipping containers.

(8) The packaging safeguards required by paragraph (b)(7) of this section must remain intact at all times during the movement of the peppers to the United States and must be intact upon arrival of the peppers in the United States.

(9) Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Israeli national plant protection organization stating that the conditions of paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(7) of this section have been met.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0210)

§ 319.56-25 Papayas from Central America and Brazil.

The Solo type of papaya may be imported into the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands only in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) The papayas were grown and packed for shipment to the United States in one of the following locations:

(1) *Brazil*: State of Espirito Santo; all areas in the State of Bahia that are between the Jequitinhonha River and the border with the State of Espirito Santo and all areas in the State of Rio Grande del Norte that contain the following municipalities: Touros, Pureza, Rio do Fogo, Barra de Maxaranguape, Taipu, Ceara Mirim, Extremoz, Ielmon Marinho, Sao Goncalo do Amarante, Natal, Maciaba, Parnamirim, Veracruz, Sao Jose de Mipibu, Nizia Floresta, Monte Aletre, Areas, Senador Georgino Avelino, Espirito Santo, Goianinha, Tibau do Sul, Vila Flor, and Canguaretama e Baia Formosa.

(2) *Costa Rica*: Provinces of Guanacaste, Puntarenas, San Jose.

(3) *El Salvador*: Departments of La Libertad, La Paz, and San Vicente.

(4) *Guatemala*: Departments of Escuintla, Retalhuleu, Santa Rosa, and Suchitepéquez.

(5) *Honduras*: Departments of Comayagua, Cortés, and Santa Bárbara.

(6) *Nicaragua*: Departments of Carazo, Granada, Leon, Managua, Masaya, and Rivas.

(7) *Panama*: Provinces of Cocle, Herrera, and Los Santos; Districts of Aleanje, David, and Dolega in the Province of Chiriqui; and all areas in the Province of Panama that are west of the Panama Canal.

(b) Beginning at least 30 days before harvest began and continuing through the completion of harvest, all trees in the field where the papayas were grown were kept free of papayas that were one-half or more ripe (more than one-fourth of the shell surface yellow), and all culled and fallen fruits were buried, destroyed, or removed from the farm at least twice a week.

(c) The papayas were held for 20 minutes in hot water at 48 °C (118.4 °F).

(d) When packed, the papayas were less than one-half ripe (the shell surface was no more than one-fourth yellow, surrounded by light green), and appeared to be free of all injurious insect pests.

(e) The papayas were safeguarded from exposure to fruit flies from harvest to export, including being packaged so as to prevent access by fruit flies and other injurious insect pests. The package containing the papayas does not contain any other fruit, including papayas not qualified for importation into the United States.

(f) All cartons in which papayas are packed must be stamped “Not for importation into or distribution in HI.”

(g) All activities described in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section were carried out under the supervision and direction of plant health officials of the national plant protection organization (NPPO).

(h) Beginning at least 1 year before harvest begins and continuing through the completion of harvest, fruit fly traps were maintained in the field where the papayas were grown. The traps were placed at a rate of 1 trap per hectare and were checked for fruit flies at least once weekly by plant health officials of the NPPO. Fifty percent of the traps were of the McPhail type and 50 percent of the traps were of the Jackson type. If the average Jackson trap catch was greater than seven Medflies per trap per week, measures

were taken to control the Medfly population in the production area. The NPPO kept records of fruit fly finds for each trap, updated the records each time the traps were checked, and made the records available to APHIS inspectors upon request. The records were maintained for at least 1 year.

(i) If the average Jackson trap catch exceeds 14 Medflies per trap per week, importations of papayas from that production area must be halted until the rate of capture drops to an average of 7 or fewer Medflies per trap per week.

(j) In the State of Espirito Santo, Brazil, if the average McPhail trap catch was greater than seven South American fruit flies (*Anastrepha fraterculus*) per trap per week, measures were taken to control the South American fruit fly population in the production area. If the average McPhail trap catch exceeds 14 South American fruit flies per trap per week, importations of papayas from that production area must be halted until the rate of capture drops to an average of 7 or fewer South American fruit flies per trap per week.

(k) All consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national Ministry of Agriculture stating that the papayas were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0128)

§ 319.56–26 Melon and watermelon from certain countries in South America.

(a) *Cantaloupe and watermelon from Ecuador*. Cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo*) and watermelon (fruit) (*Citrullus lanatus*) may be imported into the United States from Ecuador only in accordance with this paragraph and all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(1) The cantaloupe or watermelon may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(2) The cantaloupe or watermelon must have been grown in an area where trapping for the South American cucurbit fly (*Anastrepha grandis*) has been conducted for at least the previous 12 months by the national plant

protection organization (NPPO) of Ecuador, under the direction of APHIS, with no findings of the pest.⁴

(3) The following area meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section: The area within 5 kilometers of either side of the following roads:

(i) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road north through Nobol, Palestina, and Balzar to Velasco-Ibarra (Empalme);

(ii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road south through El 26, Puerto Inca, Naranjal, and Camilo Ponce to Enriquez;

(iii) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road east through Palestina to Vines;

(iv) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Piedrahita (Novol) to Pedro Carbo; or

(v) Beginning in Guayaquil, the road west through Progreso, Engunga, Tugaduaaja, and Zapotal to El Azucar.

(4) The cantaloupe or watermelon may not be moved into Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The boxes in which the cantaloupe or watermelon is packed must be stamped with the name of the commodity followed by the words "Not to be distributed in the following States or territories: AL, AS, AZ, CA, FL, GA, GU, HI, LA, MS, NM, PR, SC, TX, VI".

(b) *Cantaloupe, netted melon, vegetable melon, winter melon, and watermelon from Peru.* Cantaloupe, netted melon, vegetable melon, and winter melon (*Cucumis melo* L. subsp. *melo*) and watermelon may be imported into the United States from Peru only in accordance with this paragraph and all other applicable requirements of this subpart:

(1) The fruit may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(2) The fruit must have been grown in an area of Peru considered by APHIS to be free of the South American cucurbit fly, must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring its

origin in such an area, and must be safeguarded and labeled, each in accordance with § 319.56-5 of this subpart.

(3) The phytosanitary certificate required under § 319.56-5 must also include a declaration by the NPPO of Peru indicating that, upon inspection, the fruit was found free of the gray pineapple mealybug (*Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*).

(4) All consignments of fruit must be labeled in accordance with § 319.56(5)(e) of this subpart, and the boxes in which the fruit is packed must be labeled "Not for distribution in HI, PR, VI, or Guam."

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0236)

§ 319.56-27 Fuji variety apples from Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Fuji variety apples may be imported into the United States from Japan and the Republic of Korea only in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) *Treatment and fumigation.* The apples must be cold treated and then fumigated, under the supervision of an APHIS inspector, either in Japan or the Republic of Korea, for the peach fruit moth (*Carposina niponensis*), the yellow peach moth (*Conogethes punctiferalis*), and the fruit tree spider mite (*Tetranychus viennensis*), in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(b) *APHIS inspection.* The apples must be inspected upon completion of the treatments required by paragraph (a) of this section, prior to export from Japan or the Republic of Korea, by an APHIS inspector and an inspector from the national plant protection agency of Japan or the Republic of Korea. The apples shall be subject to further disinfection in the exporting country if plant pests are found prior to export. Imported Fuji variety apples inspected in Japan or the Republic of Korea are also subject to inspection and disinfection at the port of first arrival, as provided in § 319.56-3.

(c) *Trust fund agreements.* The national plant protection agency of the exporting country must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.56-6 before APHIS will provide the services necessary for Fuji variety apples to be imported into

⁴Information on the trapping program may be obtained by writing to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, International Services, Stop 3432, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-3432.

the United States from Japan or the Republic of Korea.

§ 319.56–28 Tomatoes from certain countries.

(a) *Tomatoes (fruit) (Solanum lycopersicum) from Spain.* Pink or red tomatoes may be imported into the United States from Spain only in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.⁵

(1) The tomatoes must be grown in the Almeria Province, the Murcia Province, or the municipalities of Albuñol and Carchuna in the Granada Province of Spain in greenhouses registered with, and inspected 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 from harvest to export by insect-proof mesh screens or plastic tarpaulins, including while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packaging. They must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulins for transit to the airport and subsequent export to the United States. These safeguards must be intact upon arrival in the United States; and

(7) MAFF is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment 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, the Murcia Province, or the municipalities of Albuñol and Carchuna in the Granada Province in Spain."

(b) *Tomatoes (fruit) (Solanum lycopersicum) from France.* Pink or red tomatoes may be imported into the United States from France only in accordance with this section and other applicable provisions of this subpart.⁶

(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,

⁵The 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 from Spain, France, Morocco, and Western Sahara may be imported in accordance with §§ 319.56–3 and 319.56–4.

⁶See footnote 5 to paragraph (a) of this section.

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 insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. They must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered by insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin. These safeguards must be intact upon arrival in the United States; and

(6) SRPV is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment of tomatoes must be accompanied 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) (Solanum lycopersicum) from the provinces of El Jadida or Safi in Morocco and the province of Dahkla in Western Sahara.* Pink tomatoes may be imported into the United States from the provinces of El Jadida or Safi in Morocco and the province of Dahkla in Western Sahara only in accordance with this section and other applicable provisions of this subpart.⁷

(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 main-

tain 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. The trapping records must be maintained for 1 year for APHIS review;

(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 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 two 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 and must be pink at the time of packing. They must be safeguarded by an insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. They must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin for transit to the airport and export to the United States. These safeguards must be intact upon arrival in the United States; and

(7) The Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Fresh Product Export (EACCE) is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of

⁷ See footnote 5 to paragraph (a) of this section.

phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment 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) (*Solanum lycopersicum*) from Chile, whether green or at any stage of ripeness, may be imported into the United States with treatment in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section or if produced in accordance with the systems approach described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(1) *With treatment.* (i) The tomatoes must be treated in Chile with methyl bromide in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. The treatment must be conducted in facilities registered with the Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG) and with APHIS personnel monitoring the treatments;

(ii) The tomatoes must be treated and packed within 24 hours of harvest. Once treated, the tomatoes must be safeguarded by an insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and awaiting packing. They must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin under APHIS monitoring for transit to the airport and subsequent export to the United States. These safeguards must be intact upon arrival in the United States; and

(iii) Tomatoes may be imported into the United States from Chile with treatment in accordance with this paragraph (d)(1) only if SAG has entered into a trust fund agreement with APHIS for that shipping season in accordance with § 319.56-6. 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.

(2) *Systems approach.* The tomatoes may be imported without fumigation for *Tuta absoluta*, *Rhagoletis tomatis*, and Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly,

Ceratitis capitata) if they meet the following conditions:

(i) The tomatoes must be grown in approved production sites that are registered with SAG. Initial approval of the production sites will be completed jointly by SAG and APHIS. SAG will visit and inspect the production sites monthly, starting 2 months before harvest and continuing until the end of the shipping season. APHIS may monitor the production sites at any time during this period.

(ii) Tomato production sites must consist of pest-exclusionary greenhouses, which must have double self-closing doors and have all other openings and vents covered with 1.6 mm (or less) screening.

(iii) The tomatoes must originate from an area that has been determined by APHIS to be free of Medfly in accordance with the procedures described in § 319.56-5 or an area where Medfly trapping occurs. Production sites in areas where Medfly is known to occur must contain traps for both Medfly and *Rhagoletis tomatis* in accordance with paragraphs (d)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iv) of this section. Production sites in all other areas do not require trapping for Medfly. The trapping protocol for the detection of Medfly in infested areas is as follows:

(A) McPhail traps with an approved protein bait must be used within registered greenhouses. Traps must be placed inside greenhouses at a density of 4 traps/10 ha, with a minimum of at least two traps per greenhouse.

(B) Medfly traps with trimedlure must be placed inside a buffer area 500 meters wide around the registered production site, at a density of 1 trap/10 ha and a minimum of 10 traps. These traps must be checked at least every 7 days. At least one of these traps must be near a greenhouse. Traps must be set for at least 2 months before export and trapping and continue to the end of the harvest season.

(C) Medfly prevalence levels in the surrounding areas must be 0.7 Medflies per trap per week or lower. If levels exceed this before harvest, the production site will be prohibited from shipping under the systems approach. If the levels exceed this after the 2 months prior to harvest, the production site

would be prohibited from shipping under the systems approach until APHIS and SAG agree that the pest risk has been mitigated.

(iv) Registered production sites must contain traps for *Rhagoletis tomatitis* in accordance with the following provisions:

(A) McPhail traps with an approved protein bait must be used within registered greenhouses. Traps must be placed inside greenhouses at a density of 4 traps/10 ha, with a minimum of at least two traps per greenhouse. Traps inside greenhouses will use the same bait for Medfly and *Rhagoletis tomatitis* because the bait used for *R. tomatitis* is sufficient for attracting both types of fruit fly within the confines of a greenhouse; therefore, it is unnecessary to repeat this trapping protocol in production sites in areas where Medfly is known to occur.

(B) McPhail traps with an approved protein bait must be placed inside a 500 meter buffer zone at a density of 1 trap/10 ha surrounding the production site. At least one of the traps must be near a greenhouse. Traps must be set for at least 2 months before export until the end of the harvest season and must be checked at least every 7 days. In areas where Medfly trapping is required, traps located outside of greenhouses must contain different baits for Medfly and *Rhagoletis tomatitis*. There is only one approved bait for *R. tomatitis* and the bait is not strong enough to lure Medfly when used outside greenhouses; therefore, separate traps must be used for each type of fruit fly present in the area surrounding the greenhouses.

(C) If within 30 days of harvest a single *Rhagoletis tomatitis* is captured inside the greenhouse or in a consignment or if two *R. tomatitis* are captured or detected in the buffer zone, shipments from the production site will be suspended until APHIS and SAG determine that risk mitigation is achieved.

(v) Registered production sites must conduct regular inspections for *Tuta absoluta* throughout the harvest season and find these areas free of *T. absoluta* evidence (e.g., eggs or larvae). If within 30 days of harvest, two *T. absoluta* are captured inside the greenhouse or a single *T. absoluta* is found inside the fruit or in a consignment, shipments

from the production site will be suspended until APHIS and SAG determine that risk mitigation is achieved.

(vi) SAG will ensure that populations of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* inside greenhouses are well managed by doing inspections during the monthly visits specifically for *L. huidobrensis* mines in the leaves and for visible external pupae or adults. If *L. huidobrensis* is found to be generally infesting the production site, shipments from the production site will be suspended until APHIS and SAG agree that risk mitigation is achieved.

(vii) All traps must be placed at least 2 months prior to harvest and be maintained throughout the harvest season and be monitored and serviced weekly.

(viii) SAG must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and of any *Rhagoletis tomatitis* or *Tuta absoluta* captures for 1 year for APHIS review. SAG must maintain an APHIS approved quality control program to monitor or audit the trapping program. APHIS must be notified when a production site is removed from or added to the program.

(ix) The tomatoes must be packed within 24 hours of harvest in a pest-exclusionary packinghouse. The tomatoes must be safeguarded by a pest-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. Tomatoes must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers or covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin for transit to the United States. These safeguards must remain intact until arrival in the United States.

(x) During the time the packinghouse is in use for exporting fruit to the United States, the packinghouse may only accept fruit from registered approved production sites.

(xi) SAG is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by SAG with an additional declaration, “These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site in Chile.” The shipping box must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

(e) *Tomatoes (fruit) (Solanum lycopersicum) from Australia.* Tomatoes may be imported into the United States from Australia only in accordance with this section and other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(1) The tomatoes must be grown in greenhouses registered with, and inspected by, the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS);

(2) Two months prior to shipping, AQIS must inspect the greenhouse to establish its freedom from the following quarantine pests: *Bactrocera aquilonis*, *B. cucumis*, *B. jarvis*, *B. neohumeralis*, *B. tryoni*, *Ceratitis capitata*, *Chrysodeixis argentifera*, *C. erisoma*, *Helicoverpa armigera*, *H. punctigera*, *Lamprolonchaea brouniana*, *Scelioles cordalis*, and *Spodoptera litura*. AQIS must also set and maintain fruit fly traps inside the greenhouses and around the perimeter of the greenhouses. Inside the greenhouses, the traps must be APHIS-approved fruit fly traps, and they must be set at the rate of six per hectare. In all areas outside the greenhouse and within 8 kilometers of the greenhouse, fruit fly traps must be placed on a 1-kilometer grid. All traps must be checked at least every 7 days;

(3) Within a registered greenhouse, capture of a single fruit fly or other quarantine pest will result in immediate cancellation of exports from that greenhouse until the source of the infestation is determined, the infestation has been eradicated, and measures are taken to preclude any future infestation;

(4) Outside of a registered greenhouse, if one fruit fly of the species specified in paragraph (e)(2) of this section is captured, the trap density and frequency of trap inspection must be increased to detect a reproducing colony. Capture of two Medflies or three of the same species of *Bactrocera* within 2 kilometers of each other and within 30 days will result in the cancellation of exports from all registered greenhouses within 2 kilometers of the finds until the source of the infestation is determined and the fruit fly infestation is eradicated;

(5) AQIS must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any fruit fly 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 an insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse or while awaiting packing. They must be placed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or securely covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin for transport to the airport or other shipping point. These safeguards must be intact upon arrival in the United States; and

(7) Each consignment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by AQIS stating “These tomatoes were grown, packed, and shipped in accordance with the requirements of § 319.56–28(e) of 7 CFR.”

(f) *Tomatoes (fruit) (Solanum lycopersicum) from certain countries in Central America.* Pink or red tomatoes may be imported into the United States from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama only under the following conditions:

(1) From areas free of Mediterranean fruit fly:

(i) The tomatoes must be grown and packed in an area that has been determined by APHIS to be free of Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) in accordance with the procedures described in § 319.56–5.

(ii) A pre-harvest inspection of the production site must be conducted by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting country for pea leafminer, tomato fruit borer, and potato spindle tuber viroid. If any of these pests are found to be generally infesting the production site, the NPPO may not allow exports from that production site until the NPPO and APHIS have determined that risk mitigation has been achieved.

(iii) The tomatoes must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers or covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin at the packinghouse for transit to the United States. These safeguards must remain intact until arrival in the United States.

(iv) The exporting country’s NPPO is responsible for export certification, inspection, and issuance of phytosanitary

certificates. Each consignment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and bearing the declaration, "These tomatoes were grown in an area recognized to be free of Medfly and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."

(2) From areas where Medfly is considered to exist:

(i) The tomatoes must be grown in approved registered production sites. Initial approval of the production sites will be completed jointly by the exporting country's NPPO and APHIS. The exporting country's NPPO must visit and inspect the production sites monthly starting 2 months before harvest and continuing through until the end of the shipping season. APHIS may monitor the production sites at any time during this period.

(ii) Tomato production sites must consist of pest-exclusionary greenhouses, which must have double self-closing doors and have all other openings and vents covered with 1.6 mm (or less) screening.

(iii) Registered sites must contain traps for the detection of Medfly both within and around the production site as follows:

(A) Traps with an approved protein bait for Medfly must be placed inside the greenhouses at a density of four traps per hectare, with a minimum of two traps per greenhouse. Traps must be serviced on a weekly basis.

(B) If a single Medfly is detected inside a registered production site or in a consignment, the registered production site will lose its ability to export tomatoes to the United States until APHIS and the exporting country's NPPO mutually determine that risk mitigation is achieved.

(C) Medfly traps with an approved lure must be placed inside a buffer area 500 meters wide around the registered production site, at a density of 1 trap per 10 hectares and a minimum of 10 traps. These traps must be checked at least every 7 days. At least one of these traps must be near the greenhouse. Traps must be set for at least 2 months before export and trapping must continue to the end of the harvest.

(D) Capture of 0.7 or more Medflies per trap per week will delay or suspend the harvest, depending on whether harvest has begun, for consignments of tomatoes from that production site until APHIS and the exporting country's NPPO can agree that the pest risk has been mitigated.

(E) The greenhouse must be inspected prior to harvest for pea leafminer, tomato fruit borer, and potato spindle tuber viroid. If any of these pests, or other quarantine pests, are found to be generally infesting the greenhouse, exports from that production site will be halted until the exporting country's NPPO and APHIS determine that the pest risk has been mitigated.

(iv) The exporting country's NPPO must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any Medfly captures in addition to production site and packinghouse inspection records. The exporting country's NPPO must maintain an APHIS-approved quality control program to monitor or audit the trapping program. The trapping records must be maintained for APHIS's review.

(v) The tomatoes must be packed within 24 hours of harvest in a pest-exclusionary packinghouse. The tomatoes must be safeguarded by an insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. The tomatoes must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, for transit into the United States. These safeguards must remain intact until arrival in the United States or the consignment will be denied entry into the United States.

(vi) During the time the packinghouse is in use for exporting tomatoes to the United States, the packinghouse may only accept tomatoes from registered approved production sites.

(vii) The exporting country's NPPO is responsible for export certification, inspection, and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and bearing the declaration, "These tomatoes were grown in an approved production site

and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements.” The shipping box must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

(g) *Tomatoes (fruit) (Solanum lycopersicum) from the Souss-Massa-Draa region of Morocco.* Pink tomatoes may be imported into the United States from the region of Souss-Massa-Draa in Morocco only in accordance with this section and other applicable provisions of this subpart.⁸

(1) The tomatoes must be grown in approved production sites within the region of Souss-Massa-Draa in Morocco in pest-exclusionary structures registered with, and inspected by, the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Division of Plant Protection, Inspection, and Enforcement (DPVCTRF). Production sites will be approved jointly by DPVCTRF and APHIS. DPVCTRF will visit and inspect the production sites starting 2 months before harvest and continuing until the end of the shipping season. APHIS may monitor the production sites at any time during this period;

(2) The tomatoes may be shipped from the Souss-Massa-Draa region of Morocco 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, or other approved protein bait, inside the pest-exclusionary structures at a rate of 8 traps per hectare, with a minimum of 4 traps per pest-exclusionary structure. Traps must also be placed outside registered pest-exclusionary structures within a 2-kilometer radius at a rate of 4 traps per square kilometer. All traps must be checked every 7 days;

(4) DPVCTRF must maintain records of trap placement, trap maintenance, and any Medfly captures, and make the records available to APHIS upon request. DPVCTRF must maintain an APHIS-approved quality control program to monitor or audit the trapping program. The trapping records must be

maintained for 1 year for APHIS review;

(5) Capture of a single Medfly in a registered pest-exclusionary structure during the 2 months prior to export and continuing through the duration of the harvest, or detection of a Medfly in a consignment that is traced back to a registered pest-exclusionary structure, will immediately result in cancellation of exports from that pest-exclusionary structure until the source of the infestation is determined, the Medfly infestation has been eradicated, and measures are taken to preclude any future infestation. Exports will not be reinstated until APHIS and DPVCTRF mutually determine that risk mitigation has been achieved. Capture of a single Medfly within 200 meters of a registered pest-exclusionary structure 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 two Medflies within 200 meters of a registered pest-exclusionary structure 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) No Medfly host material is permitted within 50 meters of the entry door of the pest-exclusionary structure or the packinghouse;

(7) The tomatoes must be packed within 24 hours of harvest and must be pink at the time of packing. They must be safeguarded by an insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. They must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin for transit to the airport or ship and export to the United States. These safeguards must be intact upon arrival in the United States. Sea containers must be kept closed if stored within 20 meters of Medfly host materials prior to loading;

(8) During the time the packinghouse is in use for exporting fruit to the United States, the packinghouse may only accept fruit from registered approved production sites; and

⁸ See footnote 5 to paragraph (a) of this section.

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(9) The Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Fresh Product Export (EACCE) is responsible for export certification inspection and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment of tomatoes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by EACCE and bearing the declaration, “These tomatoes were grown in registered pest-exclusionary structures in Souss-Massa-Draa Region, Morocco, and were pink at the time of packing.”

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579–0049, 0579–0131, 0579–0316, 0579–0286, and 0579–0345)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 74 FR 56526, Nov. 2, 2009]

§ 319.56–29 Ya variety pears from China.

Ya variety pears may be imported into the United States from China only in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) *Growing and harvest conditions.* (1) The pears must have been grown by growers registered with the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of China in an APHIS-approved export growing area in the Hebei or Shandong Provinces.

(2) Field inspections for signs of pest infestation must be conducted by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of China during the growing season.

(3) The registered growers shall be responsible for following the phytosanitary measures agreed upon by APHIS and the NPPO of China, 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 packinghouse.

(4) The packinghouses 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 packinghouses 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

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containers at the packinghouse and the containers then sealed before movement to the port of export.

(b) Each consignment of pears must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of China stating that the conditions of this section have been met.

[72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 10973, Feb. 29, 2008]

§ 319.56–30 Hass avocados from Michoacan, Mexico.

Fresh Hass variety avocados (*Persea americana*) may be imported from Michoacan, Mexico, into the United States in accordance with the requirements of § 319.56–3 of this subpart, and only under the following conditions:

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

(2) The avocados may be imported into and distributed in all States, but not Puerto Rico or any U.S. Territory.

(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 APHIS for that shipping season in accordance with § 319.56–6.

(c) *Safeguards in Mexico.* The avocados must have been grown in the Mexican State of Michoacan in an orchard located in a municipality that meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section. The orchard in which the avocados are grown must meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this section. The avocados must be packed for export to the United States in a packinghouse that meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of this section. The Mexican national plant protection organization (NPPO) must provide an annual work plan to APHIS that details the activities that the Mexican NPPO will, subject to APHIS' approval of the work plan, carry out to meet the requirements of this section; APHIS will be directly involved with the Mexican NPPO in the monitoring and supervision of those activities. The personnel conducting the trapping and pest surveys must be hired, trained, and supervised by the Mexican NPPO

or by the Michoacan State delegate of the Mexican NPPO.

(1) *Municipality requirements.* (i) The municipality must be listed as an approved municipality in the bilateral work plan provided to APHIS by the Mexican NPPO.

(ii) The municipality must be surveyed at least semiannually (once during the wet season and once during the dry season) and found to be free from the large avocado seed weevil *Heilipus lauri*, the avocado seed moth *Stenoma catenifer*, and the small avocado seed weevils *Conotrachelus aguacatae* and *C. perseae*.

(iii) Trapping must be conducted in the municipality for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) (*Ceratitidis capitata*) at the rate of 1 trap per 1 to 4 square miles. Any findings of Medfly must be reported to APHIS.

(2) *Orchard and grower requirements.* The orchard and the grower must be registered with the Mexican NPPO's avocado export program and must be listed as an approved orchard or an approved grower in the annual work plan provided to APHIS by the Mexican NPPO. The operations of the orchard must meet the following conditions:

(i) The orchard and all contiguous orchards and properties must be surveyed semiannually and found to be free from the avocado stem weevil *Copturus aguacatae*.

(ii) Avocado fruit that has fallen from the trees must be removed from the orchard at least once every 7 days and may not be included in field boxes of fruit to be packed for export.

(iii) Dead branches on avocado trees in the orchard must be pruned and removed from the orchard.

(iv) Harvested avocados must be placed in field boxes or containers of field boxes that are marked to show the official registration number of the orchard. The avocados must be moved from the orchard to the packinghouse within 3 hours of harvest or they must be protected from fruit fly infestation until moved.

(v) The avocados must be protected from fruit fly infestation during their movement from the orchard to the packinghouse and must be accompanied by a field record indicating that

the avocados originated from a certified orchard.

(3) *Packinghouse requirements.* The packinghouse must be registered with the Mexican NPPO's avocado export program and must be listed as an approved packinghouse in the annual work plan provided to APHIS by the Mexican NPPO. The operations of the packinghouse must meet the following conditions:

(i) During the time the packinghouse is used to prepare avocados for export to the United States, the packinghouse may accept fruit only from orchards certified by the Mexican NPPO for participation in the avocado export program.

(ii) All openings to the outside must be covered by screening with openings of not more than 1.6 mm or by some other barrier that prevents insects from entering the packinghouse.

(iii) The packinghouse must have double doors at the entrance to the facility and at the interior entrance to the area where the avocados are packed.

(iv) Prior to the culling process, a biometric sample, at a rate determined by APHIS, of avocados per consignment must be selected, cut, and inspected by the Mexican NPPO and found free from pests.

(v) The identity of the avocados must be maintained from field boxes or containers to the shipping boxes so the avocados can be traced back to the orchard in which they were grown if pests are found at the packinghouse or the port of first arrival in the United States.

(vi) Prior to being packed in boxes, each avocado fruit must be cleaned of all stems, leaves, and other portions of plants and labeled with a sticker that bears the official registration number of the packinghouse.

(vii) The avocados must be packed in clean, new boxes, or clean plastic reusable crates. The boxes or crates must be clearly marked with the identity of the grower, packinghouse, and exporter. Between January 31, 2005, and January 31, 2007, the boxes or crates must be clearly marked with the statement "Not for importation or distribution in CA, FL, HI, Puerto Rico or U.S. Territories." After January 31, 2007,

the boxes or crates must be clearly marked with the statement “Not for importation or distribution in Puerto Rico or U.S. Territories.”

(viii) The boxes must be placed in a refrigerated truck or refrigerated container and remain in that truck or container while in transit through Mexico to the port of first arrival in the United States. Prior to leaving the packinghouse, the truck or container must be secured by the Mexican NPPO with a seal that will be broken when the truck or container is opened. Once sealed, the refrigerated truck or refrigerated container must remain unopened until it reaches the port of first arrival in the United States.

(ix) Any avocados that have not been packed or loaded into a refrigerated truck or refrigerated container by the end of the workday must be kept in the screened packing area.

(d) *Certification.* All consignments of avocados must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Mexican NPPO with an additional declaration certifying that the conditions specified in this section have been met.

(e) *Pest detection.* (1) If any of the avocado seed pests *Heilipus lauri*, *Conotrachelus aguacatae*, *C. perseae*, or *Stenomoma catenifer* are discovered in a municipality during the semiannual pest surveys, orchard surveys, packinghouse inspections, or other monitoring or inspection activity in the municipality, the Mexican NPPO must immediately initiate an investigation and take measures to isolate and eradicate the pests. The Mexican NPPO must also provide APHIS with information regarding the circumstances of the infestation and the pest risk mitigation measures taken. The municipality in which the pests are discovered will lose its pest-free certification and avocado exports from that municipality will be suspended until APHIS and the Mexican NPPO agree that the pest eradication measures taken have been effective and that the pest risk within that municipality has been eliminated.

(2) If the Mexican NPPO discovers the stem weevil *Copturus aguacatae* in an orchard during an orchard survey or other monitoring or inspection activity in the orchard, the Mexican NPPO must provide APHIS with information

regarding the circumstances of the infestation and the pest risk mitigation measures taken. The orchard in which the pest was found will lose its export certification immediately and avocado exports from that orchard will be suspended until APHIS and the Mexican NPPO agree that the pest eradication measures taken have been effective and that the pest risk within that orchard has been eliminated.

(3) If the Mexican NPPO discovers the stem weevil *Copturus aguacatae* in fruit at a packinghouse, the Mexican NPPO must investigate the origin of the infested fruit and provide APHIS with information regarding the circumstances of the infestation and the pest risk mitigation measures taken. The orchard where the infested fruit originated will lose its export certification immediately and avocado exports from that orchard will be suspended until APHIS and the Mexican NPPO agree that the pest eradication measures taken have been effective and that the pest risk within that orchard has been eliminated.

(f) *Ports.* The avocados may enter the United States only through a port of entry located in a State where the distribution of the fruit is authorized pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(g) *Inspection.* The avocados are subject to inspection by an inspector at the port of first arrival. At the port of first arrival, an inspector will sample and cut avocados from each consignment to detect pest infestation.

(h) *Inspection.* The avocados are subject to inspection by an inspector at the port of first arrival, at any stops in the United States en route to an approved State, and upon arrival at the terminal market in the approved States. At the port of first arrival, an inspector will sample and cut avocados from each consignment to detect pest infestation.

(i) *Repackaging.* If any avocados are removed from their original shipping boxes and repackaged, the stickers required by paragraph (c)(3)(vi) of this section may not be removed or obscured and the new boxes must be

clearly marked with all the information required by paragraph (c)(3)(vii) of this section.

[72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 31160, June 30, 2009]

§ 319.56–31 Peppers from Spain.

Peppers (fruit) (*Capsicum* spp.) may be imported into the United States from Spain only under permit, and only in accordance with this section and all other applicable requirements of this subpart:

(a) The peppers must be grown in the Alicante or Almeria Province of Spain in pest-proof greenhouses registered with, and inspected by, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food (MAFF);

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

(c) Beginning October 1, and continuing through April 30, MAFF must set and maintain Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) (Medfly) traps baited with trimedlure inside the greenhouses at a rate of four traps per hectare. In all outside areas, including urban and residential areas, within 8 kilometers of the greenhouses, MAFF must set and maintain Medfly traps baited with trimedlure at a rate of four traps per square kilometer. All traps must be checked every 7 days;

(d) Capture of a single Medfly in a registered greenhouse will immediately halt exports from that greenhouse until the Administrator determines that the source of infestation has been identified, that all Medflies have been eradicated, and that measures have been taken to preclude any future infestation. Capture of a single Medfly within 2 kilometers of a registered greenhouse will necessitate increased 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 during a 1-month period will halt exports from all registered greenhouses within 2 kilometers of the capture, until the source of infestation is determined and all Medflies are eradicated;

(e) The peppers must be safeguarded from harvest to export by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, including

while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. They must be packed in insect-proof cartons or covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin for transit to the airport and subsequent export to the United States. These safeguards must be intact upon arrival in the United States;

(f) The peppers must be packed for shipment within 24 hours of harvest;

(g) During shipment, the peppers may not transit other fruit fly-supporting areas unless shipping containers are sealed by MAFF with an official seal whose number is noted on the phytosanitary certificate; and

(h) A phytosanitary certificate issued by MAFF and bearing the declaration, “These peppers were grown in registered greenhouses in Alicante or Almeria Province in Spain,” must accompany the consignment.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0210)

§ 319.56–32 Peppers from New Zealand.

Peppers (fruit) (*Capsicum* spp.) from New Zealand may be imported into the United States only in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) The peppers must be grown in New Zealand in insect-proof greenhouses approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF).

(b) The greenhouses must be equipped with double self-closing doors, and any vents or openings in the greenhouses (other than the double self-closing doors) must be covered with 0.6 mm screening in order to prevent the entry of pests into the greenhouse.

(c) The greenhouses must be examined periodically by MAF to ensure that the screens are intact.

(d) Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by MAF bearing the following declaration: “These peppers were grown in greenhouses in accordance with the conditions in § 319.56–32.”

§ 319.56–33 Mangoes from the Philippines.

Mangoes (fruit) (*Mangifera indica*) may be imported into the United

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States from the Philippines only in accordance with this section and other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) *Limitation of origin.* The mangoes must have been grown on the island of Guimaras, which the Administrator has determined meets the criteria set forth in § 319.56–5 with regard to the mango seed weevil (*Sternonchetus mangiferae*). Mangoes from all other areas of the Philippines except Palawan are eligible for importation into Hawaii and Guam only. Mangoes from Palawan are not eligible for importation into the United States.

(b) *Treatment.* The mangoes must be treated for fruit flies of the genus *Bactrocera* with vapor heat under the supervision of an inspector in accordance with the regulations in part 305 of this chapter.

(c) *Inspection.* Mangoes from the Philippines are subject to inspection under the direction of an inspector, either in the Philippines or at the port of first arrival in the United States. Mangoes inspected in the Philippines are subject to reinspection at the port of first arrival in the United States as provided in § 319.56–3.

(d) *Labeling.* Each box of mangoes must be clearly labeled in accordance with § 319.56–5(e)(1). Consignments originating from approved areas other than Guimaras must be labeled “For distribution in Guam and Hawaii only.”

(e) *Phytosanitary certificate.* Mangoes originating from all approved areas must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of the Philippines Department of Agriculture that contains an additional declaration stating that the mangoes have been treated for fruit flies of the genus *Bactrocera* in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. Phytosanitary certificates accompanying consignments of mangoes originating from the island of Guimaras must also contain an additional declaration stating that the mangoes were grown on the island of Guimaras.

(f) *Trust fund agreement.* Mangoes that are treated or inspected in the Philippines may be imported into the United States only if the Republic of the Philippines Department of Agriculture has entered into a trust fund

agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.56–6.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579–0172 and 0579–0316)

§ 319.56–34 Clementines from Spain.

Clementines (*Citrus reticulata*) from Spain may only be imported into the United States in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) *Trust fund agreement.* Clementines from Spain may be imported only if the Government of Spain or its designated representative enters into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before each shipping season in accordance with § 319.56–6.

(b) *Grower registration and agreement.* Persons who produce clementines in Spain for export to the United States must:

(1) Be registered with the Government of Spain; and

(2) Enter into an agreement with the Government of Spain whereby the producer agrees to participate in and follow the Mediterranean fruit fly management program established by the Government of Spain.

(c) *Management program for Mediterranean fruit fly; monitoring.* The Government of Spain’s Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*) management program must be approved by APHIS, and must contain the fruit fly trapping and recordkeeping requirements specified in this paragraph. The program must also provide that clementine producers must allow APHIS inspectors access to clementine production areas in order to monitor compliance with the Mediterranean fruit fly management program.

(1) *Trapping and control.* In areas where clementines are produced for export to the United States, traps must be placed in Mediterranean fruit fly host plants at least 6 weeks prior to harvest. Bait treatments using malathion, spinosad, or another pesticide that is approved by APHIS and the Government of Spain must be applied in the production areas at the rate specified by Spain’s Medfly management program.

(2) *Records.* The Government of Spain or its designated representative must

keep records that document the fruit fly trapping and control activities in areas that produce clementines for export to the United States. All trapping and control records kept by the Government of Spain or its designated representative must be made available to APHIS upon request.

(3) *Compliance.* If APHIS determines that an orchard is not operating in compliance with the regulations in this section, it may suspend exports of clementines from that orchard.

(d) *Phytosanitary certificate.* Clementines from Spain must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the fruit meets the conditions of the Government of Spain's Mediterranean fruit fly management program and applicable APHIS regulations.

(e) *Labeling.* Boxes in which clementines are packed must be labeled with a lot number that provides information to identify the orchard where the fruit was grown and the packinghouse where the fruit was packed. The lot number must end with the letters "US." All labeling must be large enough to clearly display the required information and must be located on the outside of the boxes to facilitate inspection.

(f) *Pre-treatment sampling; rates of inspection.* For each consignment of clementines intended for export to the United States, prior to cold treatment, inspectors will cut and inspect 200 fruit that are randomly selected from throughout the consignment. If inspectors find a single live Mediterranean fruit fly in any stage of development during an inspection, the entire consignment of clementines will be rejected. If a live Mediterranean fruit fly in any stage of development is found in any two lots of fruit from the same orchard during the same shipping season, that orchard will be removed from the export program for the remainder of that shipping season.

(g) *Cold treatment.* Clementines must be cold treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. Upon arrival of clementines at a port of entry into the United States, inspectors will examine the cold treatment data for each consignment to ensure that the cold treatment was successfully completed. If

the cold treatment has not been successfully completed, the consignment will be held until appropriate remedial actions have been implemented.

(h) *Port of entry sampling.* Clementines imported from Spain are subject to inspection by an inspector at the port of entry into the United States. At the port of first arrival, an inspector will sample and cut clementines from each consignment to detect pest infestation according to sampling rates determined by the Administrator. If a single live Mediterranean fruit fly in any stage of development is found, the consignment will be held until an investigation is completed and appropriate remedial actions have been implemented.

(i) *Suspension of program.* If APHIS determines at any time that the safeguards contained in this section are not protecting against the introduction of Medflies into the United States, APHIS may suspend the importation of clementines and conduct an investigation into the cause of the deficiency.

(j) *Definitions.* The following are definitions for terms used in this section:

Consignment. (1) *Untreated fruit.* For untreated fruit, the term means one or more lots (containing no more than a combined total of 200,000 boxes of clementines) that are presented to an inspector for pre-treatment inspection.

(2) *Treated fruit.* For treated fruit, the term means one or more lots of clementines that are imported into the United States on the same conveyance.

Lot. For the purposes of this section, a number of units of clementines that are from a common origin (*i.e.*, a single producer or a homogenous production unit.)⁹

Orchard. A plot on which clementines are grown that is separately registered in the Spanish Medfly management program.

Shipping season. For the purposes of this section, a shipping season is considered to include the period beginning approximately in mid-September and

⁹ A homogeneous production unit is a group of adjacent orchards in Spain that are owned by one or more growers who follow a homogenous production system under the same technical guidance.

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ending approximately in late February of the next calendar year.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0203)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 74 FR 56526, Nov. 2, 2009]

§ 319.56–35 Persimmons from the Republic of Korea.

Persimmons (fruit) (*Disopyros khaki*) may be imported into the United States from the Republic of Korea only in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) The production site, which is an orchard, where the persimmons are grown must have been inspected at least once during the growing season and before harvest for the following pests: *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Planococcus kraunhiae*, *Stathmopoda masinissa*, and *Tenuipalpus zhizhilashiviliae*.

(b) After harvest, the persimmons must be inspected by the Republic of Korea's national plant protection organization (NPPO) and found free of the pests listed in paragraph (a) of this section before the persimmons may be shipped to the United States;

(c) Each consignment of persimmons must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of Korea's NPPO stating that the fruit is free of *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Planococcus kraunhiae*, *Stathmopoda masinissa*, and *Tenuipalpus zhizhilashiviliae*.

(d) If any of the pests listed in paragraph (a) of this section are detected in an orchard, exports from that orchard will be canceled until the source of infestation is determined and the infestation is eradicated.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0210)

§ 319.56–36 Watermelon, squash, cucumber, and oriental melon from the Republic of Korea.

Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*), squash (*Cucurbita maxima*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), and oriental melon (*Cucumis melo*) may be imported into the United States from the Republic of Korea only in accordance with this

paragraph and all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(a) The fruit must be grown in pest-proof greenhouses registered with the Republic of Korea's national plant protection organization (NPPO).

(b) The NPPO must inspect and regularly monitor greenhouses for plant pests. The NPPO must inspect greenhouses and plants, including fruit, at intervals of no more than 2 weeks, from the time of fruit set until the end of harvest.

(c) The NPPO must set and maintain McPhail traps (or a similar type with a protein bait that has been approved for the pests of concern) in greenhouses from October 1 to April 30. The number of traps must be set as follows: Two traps for greenhouses smaller than 0.2 hectare in size; three traps for greenhouses 0.2 to 0.5 hectare; four traps for greenhouses over 0.5 hectare and up to 1.0 hectare; and for greenhouses greater than 1 hectare, traps must be placed at a rate of four traps per hectare.

(d) The NPPO must check all traps once every 2 weeks. If a single pumpkin fruit fly is captured, that greenhouse will lose its registration until trapping shows that the infestation has been eradicated.

(e) The fruit may be shipped only from December 1 through April 30.

(f) Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by NPPO, with the following additional declaration: "The regulated articles in this consignment were grown in registered greenhouses as specified by 7 CFR 319.56–36."

(g) Each consignment must be protected from pest infestation from harvest until export. Newly harvested fruit must be covered with insect-proof mesh or a plastic tarpaulin while moving to the packinghouse and awaiting packing. Fruit must be packed within 24 hours of harvesting in an enclosed container or vehicle or in insect-proof cartons or cartons covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, and then placed in containers for shipment. These safeguards must be intact when the consignment arrives at the port in the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0236)

§ 319.56–37 Grapes from the Republic of Korea.

Grapes (*Vitis* spp.) may be imported into the United States from the Republic of Korea only under the following conditions and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(a) The fields where the grapes are grown must be inspected during the growing season by the Republic of Korea's national plant protection organization (NPPO). The NPPO will inspect 250 grapevines per hectare, inspecting leaves, stems, and fruit of the vines.

(b) If evidence of *Conogethes punctiferalis*, *Eupoecilia ambiguella*, *Sparganothis pilleriana*, *Stathmopoda auriferella*, or *Monilinia fructigena* is detected during inspection, the field will immediately be rejected, and exports from that field will be canceled until visual inspection of the vines shows that the infestation has been eradicated.

(c) Fruit must be bagged from the time the fruit sets until harvest.

(d) Each consignment must be inspected by the NPPO before export. For each consignment, the NPPO must issue a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration stating that the fruit in the consignment was found free of *C. punctiferalis*, *E. ambiguella*, *S. pilleriana*, *S. auriferella*, *M. fructigena*, and *Nippoptilia vitis*.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0236)

§ 319.56–38 Citrus from Chile.

Clementines (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco var. Clementine), mandarins (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco), and tangerines (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco) may be imported into the United States from Chile, and grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi* Macfad.) and sweet oranges (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck) may be imported into the continental United States from Chile, in accordance with this section and all other applicable provisions of this subpart.

(a) The fruit must be accompanied by a permit issued in accordance with § 319.56–3(b).

(b) If the fruit is produced in an area of Chile where Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*) is known to occur,

the fruit must be cold treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. Fruit for which cold treatment is required must be accompanied by documentation indicating that the cold treatment was initiated in Chile (a PPQ Form 203 or its equivalent may be used for this purpose).

(c) The fruit must either be produced and shipped under the systems approach described in paragraph (d) of this section or fumigated in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(d) *Systems approach*. The fruit may be imported without fumigation for *Brevipalpus chilensis* if it meets the following conditions:

(1) *Production site registration*. The production site where the fruit is grown must be registered with the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Chile. To register, the production site must provide Chile's NPPO with the following information: Production site name, grower, municipality, province, region, area planted to each species, number of plants/hectares/species, and approximate date of harvest. Registration must be renewed annually.

(2) *Low prevalence production site certification*. Between 1 and 30 days prior to harvest, random samples of fruit must be collected from each registered production site under the direction of Chile's NPPO. These samples must undergo a pest detection and evaluation method as follows: The fruit and pedicels must be washed using a flushing method, placed in a 20 mesh sieve on top of a 200 mesh or finer sieve, sprinkled with a liquid soap and water solution, washed with water at high pressure, and washed with water at low pressure. The process must then be repeated. The contents of the sieves must then be placed on a petri dish and analyzed for the presence of live *B. chilensis* mites. If a single live *B. chilensis* mite is found, the production site will not qualify for certification as a low prevalence production site and will be eligible to export fruit to the United States only if the fruit is fumigated in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. Each production site may have only one opportunity per

harvest season to qualify as a low prevalence production site, and certification of low prevalence will be valid for one harvest season only. The NPPO of Chile will present a list of certified production sites to APHIS.

(3) *Post-harvest processing.* After harvest and before packing, the fruit must be washed, rinsed in a potable water bath, washed with detergent with brushing using bristle rollers, rinsed with a hot water shower with brushing using bristle rollers, predried at room temperature, waxed, and dried with hot air.

(4) *Phytosanitary inspection.* The fruit must be inspected in Chile at an APHIS-approved inspection site under the direction of APHIS inspectors in coordination with the NPPO of Chile after the post-harvest processing. A biometric sample will be drawn and examined from each consignment of fruit, which may represent multiple grower lots from different packing sheds. Clementines, mandarins, or tangerines in any consignment may be shipped to the United States only if the consignment passes inspection as follows:

(i) Fruit presented for inspection must be identified in the shipping documents accompanying each lot of fruit that identify the production site(s) where the fruit was produced and the packing shed(s) where the fruit was processed. This identity must be maintained until the fruit is released for entry into the United States.

(ii) A biometric sample of boxes from each consignment will be selected and the fruit from these boxes will be visually inspected for quarantine pests, and a portion of the fruit will be washed and the collected filtrate will be microscopically examined for *B. chilensis*.

(A) If a single live *B. chilensis* mite is found, the fruit will be eligible for importation into the United States only if it is fumigated in Chile in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. The production site will be suspended from the low prevalence certification program and all subsequent lots of fruit from the production site of origin will be required to be fumigated as a condition of entry to the United States

for the remainder of the shipping season.

(B) If inspectors find evidence of any other quarantine pest, the fruit in the consignment will remain eligible for importation into the United States only if an authorized treatment for the pest is available in part 305 of this chapter and the entire consignment is treated for the pest in Chile under APHIS supervision.

(iii) Each consignment of fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of Chile that contains an additional declaration stating that the fruit in the consignment meets the conditions of § 319.56–38(d).

(e) *Approved fumigation.* Clementines, grapefruit, mandarins, sweet oranges, or tangerines that do not meet the conditions of paragraph (d) of this section may be imported into the United States if the fruit is fumigated either in Chile or at the port of first arrival in the United States with methyl bromide for *B. chilensis* in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. An APHIS inspector will monitor the fumigation of the fruit and will prescribe such safeguards as may be necessary for unloading, handling, and transportation preparatory to fumigation. The final release of the fruit for entry into the United States will be conditioned upon compliance with prescribed safeguards and required treatment.

(f) *Trust fund agreement.* Clementines, grapefruit, mandarins, sweet oranges, or tangerines may be imported into the United States under this section only if the NPPO of Chile or a private export group has entered into a trust fund agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.56–6.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0242)

[72 FR 39501, July 18, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 15640, Apr. 7, 2009; 74 FR 46489, Sept. 10, 2009]

§ 319.56–39 Fragrant pears from China.

Fragrant pears may be imported into the United States from China only under the following conditions and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(a) *Origin, growing, and harvest conditions.* (1) The pears must have been

grown in the Korla region of Xinjiang Province in a production site that is registered with the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of China.

(2) All propagative material introduced into a registered production site must be certified free of the pests listed in this section by the NPPO of China.

(3) Within 30 days prior to harvest, the NPPO of China or officials authorized by the NPPO of China must inspect the registered production site for signs of pest infestation and allow APHIS to monitor the inspections. The NPPO of China must provide APHIS with information on pest detections and pest detection practices, and APHIS must approve the pest detection practices.

(4) If any of the quarantine pests listed in this section are found during the pre-harvest inspection or at any other time, the NPPO of China must notify APHIS immediately.

(i) Upon detection of Oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), APHIS may reject the lot or consignment and may prohibit the importation into the United States of fragrant pears from China until an investigation is conducted and APHIS and the NPPO of China agree that appropriate remedial action has been taken.

(ii) Upon detection of peach fruit borer (*Carpocapsa sasakii*), yellow peach moth (*Conogethes punctiferalis*), apple fruit moth (*Cydia inopinata*), Hawthorn spider mite (*Tetranychus viennensis*), red plum maggot (*Cydia funebrana*), brown rot (*Monilinia fructigena*), Asian pear scab (*Venturia nashicola*), pear trellis rust (*Gymnosporangium fuscum*), Asian pear black spot (*Alternaria* spp.), or phylloxera (*Aphanostigma* sp. poss. *jackiensiensis*), APHIS may reject the lot or consignment and may prohibit the importation into the United States of fragrant pears from the production site for the season. The exportation to the United States of fragrant pears from the production site may resume in the next growing season if an investigation is conducted and APHIS and the NPPO of China agree that appropriate remedial action has been taken. If any of these pests is detected in more than one registered production site, APHIS may prohibit the importation into the

United States of fragrant pears from China until an investigation is conducted and APHIS and the NPPO of China agree that appropriate remedial action has been taken.

(5) After harvest, the NPPO of China or officials authorized by the NPPO of China must inspect the pears for signs of pest infestation and allow APHIS to monitor the inspections.

(6) Upon detection of large pear borer (*Numonia piovorella*), pear curculio (*Rhynchites foveipessin*), or Japanese apple curculio (*R. heros*), APHIS may reject the lot or consignment.

(b) *Packing requirements.* (1) The fragrant pears must be packed in cartons that are labeled in accordance with § 319.56–5(e).

(2) The fragrant pears must be held in a cold storage facility while awaiting export. If fruit from unregistered production sites are stored in the same facility, the fragrant pears must be isolated from that other fruit.

(c) *Shipping requirements.* (1) The fragrant pears must be shipped in insect-proof containers and all pears must be safeguarded during transport to the United States in a manner that will prevent pest infestation.

(2) The fragrant pears may be imported only under a permit issued by APHIS in accordance with § 319.56–3(b).

(3) Each consignment of pears must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of China stating that the conditions of this section have been met and that the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0227)

§ 319.56–40 Peppers from certain Central American countries.

Fresh peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) may be imported into the United States from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua only under the following conditions and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(a) For peppers of the species *Capsicum annuum*, *Capsicum frutescens*, *Capsicum baccatum*, and *Capsicum chinense* from areas free of Mediterranean fruit

fly (Medfly), terms of entry are as follows:

(1) The peppers must be grown and packed in an area that has been determined by APHIS to be free of Medfly in accordance with the procedures described in § 319.56-5 of this subpart.

(2) A pre-harvest inspection of the growing site must be conducted by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting country for the weevil *Faustinus ovatipennis*, pea leafminer, tomato fruit borer, banana moth, lantana mealybug, passionvine mealybug, melon thrips, the rust fungus *Puccinia pampeana*, Andean potato mottle virus, and tomato yellow mosaic virus, and if these pests are found to be generally infesting the growing site, the NPPO may not allow export from that production site until the NPPO has determined that risk mitigation has been achieved.

(3) The peppers must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers or covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin at the packinghouse for transit to the United States. These safeguards must remain intact until arrival in the United States.

(4) The exporting country's NPPO is responsible for export certification, inspection, and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and bearing the declaration, "These peppers were grown in an area recognized to be free of Medfly and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements."

(b) For peppers of the species *Cap-sicum annum*, *Capsicum frutescens*, *Cap-sicum baccatum*, *Capsicum chinense*, and *Capsicum pubescens* from areas in which Medfly is considered to exist:

(1) The peppers must be grown in approved production sites registered with the NPPO of the exporting country. Initial approval of the production sites will be completed jointly by the exporting country's NPPO and APHIS. The exporting country's NPPO will visit and inspect the production sites monthly, starting 2 months before harvest and continuing through until the end of the shipping season. APHIS may

monitor the production sites at any time during this period.

(2) Pepper production sites must consist of pest-exclusionary greenhouses, which must have double self-closing doors and have all other openings and vents covered with 1.6 mm (or less) screening.

(3) Registered sites must contain traps for the detection of Medfly both within and around the production site.

(i) Traps with an approved protein bait must be placed inside the greenhouses at a density of four traps per hectare, with a minimum of two traps per greenhouse. Traps must be serviced on a weekly basis.

(ii) If a single Medfly is detected inside a registered production site or in a consignment, the registered production site will lose its ability to export peppers to the United States until APHIS and the exporting country's NPPO mutually determine that risk mitigation is achieved.

(iii) Medfly traps with an approved lure must be placed inside a buffer area 500 meters wide around the registered production site, at a density of 1 trap per 10 hectares and a minimum of 10 traps. These traps must be checked at least every 7 days. At least one of these traps must be near the greenhouse. Traps must be set for at least 2 months before export and trapping must continue to the end of the harvest.

(iv) Capture of 0.7 or more Medflies per trap per week will delay or suspend the harvest, depending on whether harvest has begun, for consignments of peppers from that production site until APHIS and the exporting country's NPPO can agree that the pest risk has been mitigated.

(v) The greenhouse must be inspected prior to harvest for the weevil *Faustinus ovatipennis*, pea leafminer, tomato fruit borer, banana moth, lantana mealybug, passionvine mealybug, melon thrips, the rust fungus *Puccinia pampeana*, Andean potato mottle virus, and tomato yellow mosaic virus. If any of these pests, or other quarantine pests, are found to be generally infesting the greenhouse, export from that production site will be halted until the exporting country's NPPO determines that the pest risk has been mitigated.

(4) The exporting country's NPPO must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any Medfly captures. The exporting country's NPPO must maintain an APHIS-approved quality control program to monitor or audit the trapping program. The trapping records must be maintained for APHIS' review.

(5) The peppers must be packed within 24 hours of harvest in a pest-exclusionary packinghouse. The peppers must be safeguarded by an insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. Peppers must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, for transit to the United States. These safeguards must remain intact until arrival in the United States or the consignment will be denied entry into the United States.

(6) During the time the packinghouse is in use for exporting peppers to the United States, the packinghouse may accept peppers only from registered approved production sites.

(7) The exporting country's NPPO is responsible for export certification, inspection, and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and bearing the declaration, "These peppers were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements." The shipping box must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

(c) For peppers of the species *Cap-sicum pubescens* from areas in which Mexican fruit fly (Mexfly) is considered to exist:

(1) The peppers must be grown in approved production sites registered with the NPPO of the exporting country. Initial approval of the production sites will be completed jointly by the exporting country's NPPO and APHIS. The exporting country's NPPO must visit and inspect the production sites monthly, starting 2 months before harvest and continuing through until the end of the shipping season. APHIS may

monitor the production sites at any time during this period.

(2) Pepper production sites must consist of pest-exclusionary greenhouses, which must have double self-closing doors and have all other openings and vents covered with 1.6 mm (or less) screening.

(3) Registered sites must contain traps for the detection of Mexfly both within and around the production site.

(i) Traps with an approved protein bait must be placed inside the greenhouses at a density of four traps per hectare, with a minimum of two traps per greenhouse. Traps must be serviced on a weekly basis.

(ii) If a single Mexfly is detected inside a registered production site or in a consignment, the registered production site will lose its ability to ship under the systems approach until APHIS and the exporting country's NPPO mutually determine that risk mitigation is achieved.

(iii) Mexfly traps with an approved protein bait must be placed inside a buffer area 500 meters wide around the registered production site, at a density of 1 trap per 10 hectares and a minimum of 10 traps. These traps must be checked at least every 7 days. At least one of these traps must be near the greenhouse. Traps must be set for at least 2 months before export, and trapping must continue to the end of the harvest.

(iv) Capture of 0.7 or more Mexflies per trap per week will delay or suspend the harvest, depending on whether harvest has begun, for consignments of peppers from that production site until APHIS and the exporting country's NPPO can agree that the pest risk has been mitigated.

(v) The greenhouse must be inspected prior to harvest for the weevil *Faustinus ovatipennis*, pea leafminer, tomato fruit borer, banana moth, lantana mealybug, passionvine mealybug, melon thrips, the rust fungus *Puccinia pampeana*, Andean potato mottle virus, and tomato yellow mosaic virus. If any of these pests, or other quarantine pests, are found to be generally infesting the greenhouse, export from that production site will be halted until the exporting country's

NPPO determines that the pest risk has been mitigated.

(4) The exporting country's NPPO must maintain records of trap placement, checking of traps, and any Mexfly captures. The exporting country's NPPO must maintain an APHIS-approved quality control program to monitor or audit the trapping program. The trapping records must be maintained for APHIS' review.

(5) The peppers must be packed within 24 hours of harvest in a pest-exclusionary packinghouse. The peppers must be safeguarded by an insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. Peppers must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, for transit to the United States. These safeguards must remain intact until arrival in the United States or the consignment will be denied entry into the United States.

(6) During the time the packinghouse is in use for exporting peppers to the United States, the packinghouse may accept peppers only from registered approved production sites.

(7) The exporting country's NPPO is responsible for export certification, inspection, and issuance of phytosanitary certificates. Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and bearing the declaration, "These peppers were grown in an approved production site and the consignment has been inspected and found free of the pests listed in the requirements." The shipping box must be labeled with the identity of the production site.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0274)

§ 319.56-41 Citrus from Peru.

Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*), limes (*C. aurantiifolia*), mandarins or tangerines (*C. reticulata*), sweet oranges (*C. sinensis*), and tangelos (*Citrus tangelo*) may be imported into the United States from Peru under the following conditions:

(a) The fruit must be accompanied by a permit issued in accordance with § 319.56-3(b).

(b) The fruit may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(c) *Approved growing areas.* The fruit must be grown in one of the following approved citrus-producing zones: Zone I, Piura; Zone II, Lambayeque; Zone III, Lima; Zone IV, Ica; and Zone V, Junin.

(d) *Grower registration and agreement.* The production site where the fruit is grown must be registered for export with the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Peru, and the producer must have signed an agreement with the NPPO of Peru whereby the producer agrees to participate in and follow the fruit fly management program established by the NPPO of Peru.

(e) *Management program for fruit flies; monitoring.* The NPPO of Peru's fruit fly management program must be approved by APHIS, and must require that participating citrus producers allow APHIS inspectors access to production areas in order to monitor compliance with the fruit fly management program. The fruit fly management program must also provide for the following:

(1) *Trapping and control.* In areas where citrus is produced for export to the United States, traps must be placed in fruit fly host plants at least 6 weeks prior to harvest at a rate mutually agreed upon by APHIS and the NPPO of Peru. If fruit fly trapping levels at a production site exceed the thresholds established by APHIS and the NPPO of Peru, exports from that production site will be suspended until APHIS and the NPPO of Peru conclude that fruit fly population levels have been reduced to an acceptable limit. Fruit fly traps are monitored weekly; therefore, reinstatements of production sites will be evaluated on a weekly basis.

(2) *Records.* The NPPO of Peru or its designated representative must keep records that document the fruit fly trapping and control activities in areas that produce citrus for export to the United States. All trapping and control records kept by the NPPO of Peru or its designated representative must be made available to APHIS upon request.

(f) *Cold treatment.* The fruit, except for limes (*C. aurantiifolia*), must be cold treated for *Anastrepha fraterculus*, A.

obliqua, *A. serpentina*, and *Ceratitis capitata* (Mediterranean fruit fly) in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(g) *Phytosanitary inspection.* Each consignment of fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of Peru stating that the fruit has been inspected and found free of *Ecdytolopha aurantiana*.

(h) *Port of first arrival sampling.* Citrus fruits imported from Peru are subject to inspection by an inspector at the port of first arrival into the United States in accordance with § 319.56–3(d). At the port of first arrival, an inspector will sample and cut citrus fruits from each consignment to detect pest infestation. If a single live fruit fly in any stage of development or a single *E. aurantiana* is found, the consignment will be held until an investigation is completed and appropriate remedial actions have been implemented.

§ 319.56–42 Peppers from the Republic of Korea.

Peppers (*Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*) from the Republic of Korea may be imported into the continental United States only under the following conditions and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(a) The peppers must be grown in the Republic of Korea in insect-proof greenhouses approved by and registered with the National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS).

(b) The greenhouses must be equipped with double self-closing doors, and any vents or openings in the greenhouses (other than the double self-closing doors) must be covered with 0.6 mm screening in order to prevent the entry of pests into the greenhouse.

(c) The greenhouses must be inspected monthly throughout the growing season by NPQS to ensure phytosanitary procedures are employed to exclude plant pests and diseases, and that the screens are intact.

(d) The peppers must be packed within 24 hours of harvest in a pest-exclusionary packinghouse. During the time the packinghouse is in use for exporting peppers to the continental United States, the packinghouse can accept peppers only from registered approved production sites. The peppers must be

safeguarded by an insect-proof mesh screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit from the production site to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. The peppers must be packed in insect-proof cartons or containers, or covered with insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulin, for transit to the continental United States. These safeguards must remain intact until the arrival of the peppers in the United States or the consignment will not be allowed to enter the United States.

(e) Each consignment of peppers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by NPQS bearing the following additional declaration: “These peppers were grown in greenhouses in accordance with the conditions in 7 CFR 319.56–42 and were inspected and found free from *Agrotis segetum*, *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Helicoverpa assulta*, *Mamestra brassicae*, *Monilinia fructigena*, *Ostrinia furnacalis*, *Scirtothrips dorsalis*, *Spodoptera litura*, and *Thrips palmi*.”

(f) The peppers must be imported in commercial consignments only.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0282)

§ 319.56–43 Baby corn and baby carrots from Zambia.

(a) Immature, dehusked “baby” sweet corn (*Zea mays* L.) measuring 10 to 25 millimeters (0.39 to 0.98 inches) in diameter and 60 to 105 millimeters (2.36 to 4.13 inches) in length may be imported into the continental United States from Zambia only under the following conditions and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(1) The production site, which is a field, where the corn has been grown must have been inspected at least once during the growing season and before harvest for the following pest: *Phomopsis jaczewskii*.

(2) After harvest, the corn must be inspected by Zambia’s national plant protection organization (NPPO) and found free of the pests listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section before the corn may be shipped to the continental United States.

(3) The corn must be inspected at the port of first arrival as provided in § 319.56–3(d).

(4) Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of Zambia that includes an additional declaration stating that the corn has been inspected and found free of *Phomopsis jaczewskii* based on field and packinghouse inspections.

(5) The corn may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(b) Immature “baby” carrots (*Daucus carota* L. ssp. *sativus*) for consumption measuring 10 to 18 millimeters (0.39 to 0.71 inches) in diameter and 50 to 105 millimeters (1.97 to 4.13 inches) in length may be imported into the continental United States from Zambia only under the following conditions:

(1) The production site, which is a field, where the carrots have been grown must have been inspected at least once during the growing season and before harvest for the following pest: *Meloidogyne ethiopica*.

(2) After harvest, the carrots must be inspected by the NPPO of Zambia and found free of the pests listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section before the carrots may be shipped to the continental United States.

(3) The carrots must be inspected at the port of first arrival as provided in § 319.56-3(d).

(4) Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of Zambia that includes an additional declaration stating that the carrots have been inspected and found free of *Meloidogyne ethiopica* based on field and packinghouse inspections.

(5) The carrots must be free from leaves and soil.

(6) The carrots may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0284)

§ 319.56-44 Untreated grapefruit, sweet oranges, and tangerines from Mexico for processing.

Untreated grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*), sweet oranges (*Citrus sinensis*), and tangerines (*Citrus reticulata*) may be imported into the United States from Mexico for extracting juice if they originate from production sites in Mexico that are approved by APHIS because they meet the following condi-

tions and any other conditions determined by the Administrator to be necessary to mitigate the pest risk that such fruits pose and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(a) *Application of sterile insect technique.* Production sites, and a surrounding 1.5 mile buffer area, must be administered under an APHIS-approved preventative release program using sterile insect technique for the Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*).

(b) *Fruit fly trapping protocol.* (1) *Trapping densities.* In areas where grapefruit, sweet oranges, and tangerines are produced for export to the United States, APHIS approved traps and lures must be placed in production sites and a surrounding 1.5 mile buffer areas as follows:

(i) For Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*) and sapote fruit fly (*A. serpentina*): One trap per 50 hectares.

(ii) For Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*): One to four traps per 250 hectares.

(2) *Fruit fly catches.* Upon trapping of a Mexican fruit fly, sapote fruit fly, or Mediterranean fruit fly in a production site or buffer area, exports from that production site are prohibited until the Administrator determines that the phytosanitary measures taken have been effective to allow the resumption of export from that production site.

(3) *Monitoring.* The trapping program must be monitored under an APHIS-approved quality control program.

(c) *Safeguarding.* Fruit must be safeguarded against fruit fly infestation using methods approved by APHIS from the time of harvest until processing in the United States.

(d) *Phytosanitary certificate.* Each consignment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Mexico’s national plant protection organization that contains additional declarations stating that the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section have been met.

(e) *Ports.* The harvested fruit may enter the United States only through a port of entry located in one of the Texas counties listed in § 301.64-3(c) of this chapter.

(f) *Route of transit.* Harvested fruit must travel on the most direct route to

the processing plant from its point of entry into the United States as specified in the import permit. Such fruit may not enter or transit areas other than the Texas counties listed in § 301.64–3(c) of this chapter.

(g) *Approved destinations.* Processing plants within the United States must be located within an area in Texas that is under an APHIS-approved preventative release program using sterile insect technique for Mexican fruit fly.

(h) *Compliance agreements.* Processing plants within the United States must enter into a compliance agreement with APHIS in order to handle grapefruit, sweet oranges, and tangerines imported from Mexico in accordance with this section. APHIS will only enter into compliance agreements with facilities that handle and process grapefruit, sweet oranges, and tangerines from Mexico in such a way as to eliminate any risk that exotic fruit flies could be disseminated into the United States, as determined by APHIS.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0264)

§ 319.56–45 Shelled garden peas from Kenya.

Garden peas (*Pisum sativum*) may be imported into the continental United States from Kenya only under the following conditions and in accordance with all other applicable provisions of this subpart:

(a) The peas must be shelled from the pod.

(b) The peas must be washed in disinfectant water at 3 to 5 °C containing 50 ppm chlorine.

(c) Each shipment of peas must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the national plant protection organization of Kenya bearing the following additional declaration: “These peas have been shelled and washed in accordance with 7 CFR 319.56–45 and have been inspected and found free of pests.”

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0302)

§ 319.56–46 Mangoes from India.

Mangoes (*Mangifera indica*) may be imported into the continental United

States from India only under the following conditions:

(a) The mangoes must be treated in India with irradiation by receiving a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy in accordance with § 305.31 of this chapter.

(b) The risks presented by *Cytosphaera mangiferae* and *Macrophoma mangiferae* must be addressed in one of the following ways:

(1) The mangoes are treated with a broad-spectrum post-harvest fungicidal dip; or

(2) The orchard of origin is inspected prior to the beginning of harvest as determined by the mutual agreement between APHIS and the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of India and the orchard is found free of *Cytosphaera mangiferae* and *Macrophoma mangiferae*; or

(3) The orchard of origin is treated with a broad-spectrum fungicide during the growing season and is inspected prior to the beginning of harvest as determined by the mutual agreement between APHIS and the NPPO of India and the fruit found free of *Cytosphaera mangiferae* and *Macrophoma mangiferae*.

(c) Each consignment of mangoes must be inspected jointly by APHIS and the NPPO of India as part of the required preclearance inspection activities at a time and in a manner determined by mutual agreement between APHIS and the NPPO of India.

(d) The risks presented by *Cytosphaera mangiferae*, *Macrophoma mangiferae*, and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae* must be addressed by inspection during preclearance activities.

(e) Each consignment of fruit must be inspected jointly by APHIS and the NPPO of India and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of India certifying that the fruit received the required irradiation treatment. The phytosanitary certificate must also bear two additional declarations confirming that:

(1) The mangoes were subjected to one of the pre- or post-harvest mitigation options described in § 319.56–46(b) and

(2) The mangoes were inspected during preclearance activities and found free of *Cytosphaera mangiferae*, *Macrophoma mangiferae*, and

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Xanthomonas campestris pv. *mangiferae* *indicae*.

(f) The mangoes may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0312)

§ 319.56–47 Certain fruits from Thailand.

Litchi (*Litchi chinensis*), longan (*Dimocarpus longan*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana* L.), pineapple (*Ananas comosus*), and rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum* L.) may be imported into the United States from Thailand only under the following conditions:

(a) *Growing conditions.* Litchi, longan, mango, mangosteen, pineapple, and rambutan must be grown in a production area that is registered with and monitored by the national plant protection organization of Thailand.

(b) *Treatment.* Litchi, longan, mango, mangosteen, pineapple, and rambutan must be treated for plant pests of the class Insecta, except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera, with irradiation in accordance with § 305.31 of this chapter. Treatment must be conducted in Thailand prior to importation of the fruits into the United States.

(c) *Phytosanitary certificates.* (1) Litchi must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration stating that the litchi were treated with irradiation as described in paragraph (b) of this section and that the litchi have been inspected and found to be free of *Peronophythora litchi*.

(2) Longan, mango, mangosteen, pineapple, and rambutan must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration stating that the longan, mango, mangosteen, pineapple, or rambutan were treated with irradiation as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) *Labeling.* In addition to meeting the labeling requirements in § 305.31, cartons in which litchi and longan are packed must be stamped “Not for importation into or distribution in FL.”

[72 FR 48548, Aug. 24, 2007]

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§ 319.56–48 Conditions governing the entry of baby squash and baby courgettes from Zambia.

Baby squash (*Curcubita maxima* Duchesne) and baby courgettes (*C. pepo* L.) measuring 10 to 25 millimeters (0.39 to 0.98 inches) in diameter and 60 to 105 millimeters (2.36 to 4.13 inches) in length may be imported into the continental United States from Zambia only under the conditions described in this section. These conditions are designed to prevent the introduction of the following quarantine pests: *Aulacaspis tubercularis*, *Dacus bivitatus*, *Dacus ciliatus*, *Dacus frontalis*, *Dacus lounsburyi*, *Dacus punctatifrons*, *Dacus vertebratus*, *Diaphania indica*, *Helicoverpa armigera*, and *Spodoptera littoralis*.

(a) *Approved greenhouses.* The baby squash and baby courgettes must be grown in Zambia in insect-proof, pest-free greenhouses approved jointly by the Zambian national plant protection organization (NPPO) and APHIS.

(1) The greenhouses must be equipped with double self-closing doors.

(2) Any vents or openings in the greenhouses (other than the double self-closing doors) must be covered with 1.6 mm screening in order to prevent the entry of pests into the greenhouse.

(3) The greenhouses must be inspected periodically by the Zambian NPPO or its approved designee to ensure that sanitary procedures are employed to exclude plant pests and diseases and to verify that the screening is intact.

(4) The greenhouses also must be inspected monthly for the quarantine pests listed in the introductory text of this section by the Zambian NPPO or its approved designee, beginning 2 months before harvest and continuing for the duration of the harvest. APHIS must be allowed to inspect or monitor the greenhouses during this period as well. If, during these inspections, any of the quarantine pests listed in the introductory text of this section is found inside the greenhouse, the Zambian NPPO will immediately prohibit that greenhouse from exporting baby squash or baby courgettes to the United States and notify APHIS of the action. The prohibition will remain in effect

until the Zambian NPPO and APHIS agree that the risk has been mitigated.

(b) *Trapping for Dacus spp. fruit flies.* Trapping for *Dacus bivitattus*, *Dacus ciliatus*, *Dacus frontalis*, *Dacus lounsburyi*, *Dacus punctatifrons*, and *Dacus vertebratus* (referred to in paragraph (b) of this section, collectively, as *Dacus* spp. fruit flies) is required both inside and outside the greenhouse. Trapping must be conducted beginning 2 months before harvest and continue for the duration of the harvest.

(1) *Inside the greenhouse.* Approved fruit fly traps with an approved protein bait must be placed inside the greenhouses at a density of four traps per hectare, with a minimum of at least two traps per greenhouse. The traps must be serviced at least once every 7 days. If a *Dacus* spp. fruit fly is found in a trap inside the greenhouse, the Zambian NPPO will immediately prohibit that greenhouse from exporting baby squash or baby courgettes to the United States and notify APHIS of the action. The prohibition will remain in effect until the Zambian NPPO and APHIS agree that the risk has been mitigated.

(2) *Outside the greenhouse.* (i) Approved fruit fly traps with an approved protein bait must be placed inside a buffer area 500 meters wide around the greenhouse at a density of 1 trap per 10 hectares, with a total of at least 10 traps. At least one of these traps must be placed near the greenhouse. These traps must be serviced at least once every 7 days.

(ii) No shade trees are permitted within 10 meters of the entry door of the greenhouse, and no fruit fly host plants are permitted within 50 meters of the entry door of the greenhouse. While trapping is being conducted, no fruit fly host material (such as fruit) may be brought into the greenhouse or be discarded within 50 meters of the entry door of the greenhouse. Ground applications of an approved protein bait spray for the *Dacus* spp. fruit flies must be used on all shade trees and host plants within 200 meters surrounding the greenhouse every 6 to 10 days starting at least 30 days before and during harvest.

(iii) *Dacus* spp. fruit fly prevalence levels lower than 0.7 flies per trap per

week (F/T/W) must be maintained outside the greenhouse for the duration of the trapping. If the F/T/W is 0.7 or greater outside the greenhouse, the Zambian NPPO will immediately prohibit that greenhouse from exporting baby squash or baby courgettes to the United States and notify APHIS of the action. The prohibition will remain in effect until the Zambian NPPO and APHIS agree that the risk has been mitigated.

(3) *Records and monitoring.* The Zambian NPPO or its approved designee must maintain records of trap placement, trap servicing, and any *Dacus* spp. captures. The Zambian NPPO must maintain an APHIS-approved quality control program to audit the trapping program. APHIS must be given access to review 1 year's worth of trapping data for any approved greenhouse upon request.

(c) *Packinghouse procedures.* Baby squash and baby courgettes must be packed within 24 hours of harvest in a pest-exclusionary packinghouse. No shade trees are permitted within 10 meters of the entry door of the packinghouse, and no fruit fly host plants are permitted within 50 meters of the entry door of the packinghouse. In addition, during packing, no fruit fly host material other than the baby squash and baby courgettes may be brought into the packinghouse, and no fruit fly host material may be discarded within 50 meters of the entry door of the packinghouse. The baby squash or baby courgettes must be safeguarded by a pest-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. The baby squash or baby courgettes must be packed in insect-proof cartons for shipment to the United States. These cartons must be labeled with the identity of the greenhouse. While packing the baby squash or baby courgettes for export to the United States, the packinghouse may only accept baby squash or baby courgettes from approved greenhouses. These safeguards must remain intact until the arrival of the baby squash or baby courgettes in the United States. If the safeguards do not remain intact, the consignment will not be allowed to enter the United States.

(d) *Commercial consignments.* Baby squash and baby courgettes from Zambia may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(e) *Phytosanitary certificate.* Each consignment of baby squash and baby courgettes must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the Zambian NPPO with an additional declaration reading as follows: “These baby squash or baby courgettes were produced in accordance with 7 CFR 319.56–48.”

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0347)

[73 FR 76867, Dec. 18, 2008]

§ 319.56–49 Eggplant from Israel.

Eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.) may be imported into the continental United States from Israel only under the conditions described in this section. These conditions are designed to prevent the introduction of the following quarantine pests: *Ceratitis capitata*, *Eutetranychus orientalis*, *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Nipaecoccus viridis*, *Scirtothrips dorsalis*, and *Spodoptera littoralis*.

(a) *Approved pest-exclusionary structures.* The eggplant must be grown in pest-exclusionary structures in approved production sites in the Arava Valley of Israel by growers registered with the Israeli national plant protection organization (NPPO). Initial approval of the production sites must be completed jointly by the Israeli NPPO and APHIS.

(1) The pest-exclusionary structures must be equipped with double self-closing doors.

(2) Any vents or openings in the pest-exclusionary structures (other than the double self-closing doors) must be covered with 1.6 mm or smaller screening in order to prevent the entry of pests into the pest-exclusionary structure.

(3) The pest-exclusionary structures must be inspected periodically by the Israeli NPPO or its approved designee to ensure that sanitary procedures are employed to exclude plant pests and diseases and to verify that the screening is intact.

(4) The pest-exclusionary structures also must be inspected monthly for the quarantine pests listed in the introduc-

tory text of this section by the Israeli NPPO or its approved designee, beginning 2 months before harvest and continuing for the duration of the harvest. APHIS must be granted access to inspect or monitor the pest-exclusionary structures during this period as well. If, during these inspections, any quarantine pests listed in the introductory text of this section are found inside a pest-exclusionary structure, the Israeli NPPO will immediately prohibit that pest-exclusionary structure from exporting eggplant to the continental United States and notify APHIS of the action. The prohibition will remain in effect until the Israeli NPPO and APHIS agree that the risk has been mitigated.

(b) *Trapping for Medfly.* Trapping for Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly, *Ceratitis capitata*) is required both inside and outside the pest-exclusionary structures. Trapping must begin 2 months before harvest and continue for the duration of the harvest.

(1) *Inside the pest-exclusionary structures.* APHIS-approved fruit fly traps with an approved protein bait must be placed inside the pest-exclusionary structures at a density of four traps per hectare, with a minimum of at least two traps per pest-exclusionary structure. The traps must be serviced at least once every 7 days. If a single Medfly is found in a trap inside a pest-exclusionary structure, the Israeli NPPO will immediately prohibit that pest-exclusionary structure from exporting eggplant to the continental United States and notify APHIS of the action. The prohibition will remain in effect until the Israeli NPPO and APHIS agree that the risk has been mitigated.

(2) *Outside the pest-exclusionary structures.* (i) No shade trees are permitted within 10 meters of the entry door of the pest-exclusionary structures, and no fruit fly host plants are permitted within 50 meters of the entry door of the pest-exclusionary structures. While trapping is being conducted, no fruit fly host material (such as fruit) may be brought into the pest-exclusionary structures or be discarded within 50 meters of the entry door of the pest-exclusionary structures.

(ii) A treatment jointly approved by the Israeli NPPO and APHIS must be applied for the duration of the eggplant harvest in the areas of the Arava Valley where fruit fly host material occurs in backyards.

(iii) Trapping for Medfly must be conducted by the Israeli NPPO or its approved designee throughout the year in the agricultural region along the Arava Highway 90 and in the residential area of Paran.

(iv) Trapping records must be kept and made available for APHIS review upon request.

(c) *Packinghouse procedures.* The eggplant must be packed within 24 hours of harvest in a pest-exclusionary packinghouse. While packing the eggplant for export to the continental United States, the packinghouse may only accept eggplant from approved pest-exclusionary structures. No shade trees are permitted within 10 meters of the entry door of the packinghouse, and no fruit fly host plants are permitted within 50 meters of the entry door of the packinghouse. The eggplant must be safeguarded by a pest-proof screen or plastic tarpaulin while in transit to the packinghouse and while awaiting packing. Packinghouse procedures must include culling of any visibly damaged, overripe, or infested eggplant. The eggplant must be packed in either individual insect-proof cartons or boxes labeled with the specific place of origin or non-insect-proof cartons or boxes that are covered by insect-proof mesh or plastic tarpaulins. Covered non-insect-proof cartons or boxes must be placed in shipping containers that have identification labels indicating the specific place of origin. These safeguards must remain intact until the arrival of the eggplant in the continental United States or the consignment will not be allowed to enter the continental United States.

(d) *Commercial consignments.* Eggplant from Israel may be imported in commercial consignments only.

(e) *Phytosanitary certificate.* Each consignment of eggplant must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued by the Israeli NPPO with an additional declaration reading as follows: "The eggplant in this consignment has been grown in an

approved production site and inspected and found free of the pests listed in 7 CFR 319.56-49."

[74 FR 26513, June 3, 2009]

Subpart—Wheat Diseases

SOURCE: At 70 FR 8231, Feb. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 319.59-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated to act in his or her stead.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

From. An article is considered to be "from" any country or locality in which it was grown.

Grain. Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), durum wheat (*Triticum durum*), and triticale (*Triticum aestivum* X *Secale cereale*) used for consumption or processing.

Hay. Host crops cut and dried for feeding to livestock. Hay cut after reaching the dough stage may contain mature kernels of the host crop.

Host crops. Plants or plant parts, including grain, seed, or hay, of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), durum wheat (*Triticum durum*), and triticale (*Triticum aestivum* X *Secale cereale*).

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator of APHIS or the Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce the regulations in this subpart.

Karnal bunt. A plant disease caused by the fungus *Tilletia indica* (Mitra) Mundkur.

Plant. Any plant (including any plant part) for or capable of propagation, including a tree, a tissue culture, a plantlet culture, pollen, a shrub, a vine, a cutting, a graft, a scion, a bud, a bulb, a root, and a seed.

Seed. Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), durum wheat (*Triticum durum*), and triticale (*Triticum aestivum* X *Secale cereale*) used for propagation.

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Spp. (species). All species, clones, cultivars, strains, varieties, and hybrids, of a genus.

Straw. The vegetative material left after the harvest of host crops. Straw is generally used as animal feed or bedding, as mulch, or for erosion control.

United States. The States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

[70 FR 8231, Feb. 18, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 71212, Nov. 28, 2005]

§ 319.59-2 General import prohibitions; exceptions.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, importation of *Triticum* spp. plants into the United States from any country except Canada is prohibited. This prohibition does not include seed.

(b) *Triticum* spp. plants, articles listed in § 319.59-3 as prohibited importation pending risk evaluation, and articles regulated for Karnal bunt in § 319.59-4(a) may be imported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes if:

(1) Imported at the National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station, Building 580, Beltsville Agricultural Center East, Beltsville, MD 20705, or through any USDA plant inspection station listed in § 319.37-14 of this part;

(2) Imported pursuant to a departmental permit issued for such article and kept on file at the National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station;

(3) Imported under conditions of treatment, processing, growing, shipment, or disposal specified on the departmental permit and found by the Administrator to be adequate to prevent the introduction into the United States of tree, plant, or fruit diseases, injurious insects, and other plant pests, and

(4) Imported with a departmental tag or label securely attached to the outside of the container containing the article or securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, and with such tag or label bearing a departmental permit number corresponding

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to the number of the departmental permit issued for such article.

[70 FR 8231, Feb. 18, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 71212, Nov. 28, 2005; 72 FR 43523, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.59-3 Articles prohibited importation pending risk evaluation.

The articles listed in paragraph (a) of this section from the countries and localities listed in paragraph (b) of this section are prohibited from being imported or offered for entry into the United States, except as provided in § 319.59-2(b), pending the completion of an evaluation by APHIS of the potential pest risks associated with the articles. The national plant protection organization of any listed country or locality may contact APHIS¹ to initiate the preparation of a risk evaluation. If supported by the results of the risk evaluation, APHIS will take action to remove that country or locality from the list in paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) The following articles of *Triticum* spp. (wheat) or of *Aegilops* spp. (barb goatgrass, goatgrass):

(1) Seeds, plants, and straw (other than straw, with or without heads, which has been processed or manufactured for use indoors, such as for decorative purposes or for use in toys); chaff; and products of the milling process (*i.e.*, bran, shorts, thistle sharps, and pollards) other than flour; and

(2) Seeds of *Melilotus indica* (annual yellow sweetclover) and seeds of any other field crops that have been separated from wheat during the screening process.

(b) Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, South Africa, South

¹Requests should be submitted in writing to Phytosanitary Issues Management, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236.

Korea, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela.

[70 FR 8231, Feb. 18, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 71212, Nov. 28, 2005]

§ 319.59-4 Karnal bunt.

(a) *Regulated articles.* The following are regulated articles for Karnal bunt:

(1) Conveyances, including trucks, railroad cars, and other containers used to move host crops from a region listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section that test positive for Karnal bunt through the presence of bunted kernels;

(2) Plant parts, including grain, seed, straw, or hay, of all varieties of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), durum wheat (*Triticum durum*), and triticale (*Triticum aestivum* × *Secale cereale*) from a region listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, except for straw/stalks/seed heads for decorative purposes that have been processed or manufactured prior to movement and are intended for use indoors;

(3) *Tilletia indica* (Mitra) Mundkur;

(4) Mechanized harvesting equipment that has been used in the production of wheat, durum wheat, or triticale that has tested positive for Karnal bunt through the presence of bunted kernels; and

(5) Seed conditioning equipment and storage/handling equipment that has been used in the production of wheat, durum wheat, or triticale seed found to contain the spores of *Tilletia indica*.

(b)(1) Karnal bunt is known to occur in the following regions: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, and South Africa.

(2) The Administrator may recognize an area within a region listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section as an area free of Karnal bunt whenever he or she determines that the area meets the requirements of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 4, "Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas." The international standard was established by the International Plant Protection Convention of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization and is incorporated by reference in § 300.5 of this chapter. APHIS will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and maintain on an APHIS Web site a list

of the specific areas that are approved as areas in which Karnal bunt is not known to occur in order to provide the public with current, valid information. Areas listed as being free from Karnal bunt are subject to audit by APHIS to verify that they continue to merit such listing.

(c) *Handling, inspection and phytosanitary certificates.* Unless otherwise prohibited under § 319.59-3 of this subpart, any articles described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section that are from a region listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section may be imported into the United States subject to the following conditions:

(1) The articles must be from an area that has been recognized, in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, to be an area free of Karnal bunt, or the articles have been tested and found to be free of Karnal bunt;

(2) The articles have not been commingled prior to arrival at a U.S. port of entry with articles from areas where Karnal bunt is known to occur;

(3) The articles offered for entry must be made available to an inspector for examination and remain at the port until released, or authorized further movement pending release, by an inspector; and

(4) The articles must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the region of origin that includes the following additional declaration: "These articles originated in an area where Karnal bunt is not known to occur, as attested to either by survey results or by testing for bunted kernels or spores."

(d) *Treatments.* (1) Prior to entry into the United States, the following articles must be cleaned by removing any soil and plant debris that may be present.

(i) All conveyances and mechanized harvesting equipment used for storing and handling wheat, durum wheat, or triticale that tested positive for Karnal bunt based on bunted kernels.

(ii) All grain storage and handling equipment used to store or handle seed that has tested spore positive or grain that has tested bunted-kernel positive.

(iii) All seed-conditioning equipment used to store or handle seed that has tested spore-positive.

(2) Articles listed in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) and (d)(1)(ii) of this section will require disinfection in addition to cleaning prior to entry into the United States if an inspector or an official of the plant protection organization of the country of origin determines that disinfection is necessary to prevent the spread of Karnal bunt. Disinfection is required for all seed conditioning equipment covered under paragraph (d)(1)(iii) prior to entry into the United States.

(3) Items that require disinfection prior to entry into the United States must be disinfected by one of the methods specified in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (d)(3)(iii) of this section, unless a particular treatment is designated by an inspector or by an official of the plant protection organization of the country of origin:

(i) Wetting all surfaces to the point of runoff with a 1.5 percent sodium hypochlorite solution and letting stand for 15 minutes, then thoroughly washing down all surfaces after 15 minutes to minimize corrosion;

(ii) Applying steam to all surfaces until the point of runoff, and so that a temperature of 170 °F is reached at the point of contact; or

(iii) Cleaning with a solution of hot water and detergent, applied under pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch, at a minimum temperature of 170 °F.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0240)

Subpart—Packing Materials

QUARANTINE

§ 319.69 Notice of quarantine.

(a) The following plants and plant products, when used as packing materials, are prohibited entry into the United States from the countries and localities named:

(1) Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; from all countries.

(2) Corn and allied plants (maize, sorghum, broomcorn, Sudan grass, napier grass, jobs-tears, teosinte, Polytoca, Sclerachne, Chionachne); all parts,

from all countries except Mexico, and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America.

(3) Cotton and cotton products (lint, waste, seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls); from all countries.

(4) Sugarcane; all parts of the plant including bagasse, from all countries.

(5) Bamboo; leaves and small shoots, from all countries.

(6) Leaves of plants; from all countries.

(7) Forest litter; from all countries.

(8) Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, from all countries, except such types of soil or earth as are authorized as safe for packing by the rules and regulations promulgated supplemental to this quarantine.

Exceptions to the above prohibitions may be authorized in the case of specific materials which have been so prepared, manufactured, or processed that in the judgment of the inspector no pest risk is involved in their entry.

(b) The following plants and plant products when used as packing materials will be permitted entry into the United States from the countries and localities designated below only in accordance with the regulations supplemental to this quarantine:

(1) Cereal straw, hulls, and chaff (such as oats, barley, and rye) from all countries, except rice straw, hulls, and chaff, which are prohibited importation from all countries by paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and except wheat straw, hulls, and chaff, which are restricted importation by § 319.59 of this part from any country or locality listed in § 319.59-2 of this part.

(2) Corn and allied plants (maize, sorghum, broomcorn, Sudan grass, napier grass, jobs-tears, teosinte, Polytoca, Sclerachne, Chionachne); all parts, from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America.

(3) Grasses and hay and similar indefinite dried or cured masses of grasses, weeds, and herbaceous plants; from all countries.

(4) Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, from all countries, which is authorized as safe

for packing by the rules and regulations promulgated supplemental to this quarantine.

(c) However, whenever the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs shall find that existing conditions as to pest risk involved in the movement of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, make it safe to modify by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any of such regulations, he shall publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations shall be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective; or he may, when the public interests will permit, with respect to the importation of such articles into Guam, upon request in specific cases, authorize such importation under conditions, specified in the permit to carry out the purposes of this subpart, that are less stringent than those contained in the regulations.

(d) This quarantine shall leave in full force and effect all other quarantines and orders.

(e) As used in this subpart, unless the context otherwise requires, the term *United States* means the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 26 FR 9333, Oct. 4, 1961; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 60 FR 27682, May 25, 1995; 63 FR 31102, June 8, 1998]

§ 319.69a Administrative instructions and interpretation relating to the entry into Guam of plant materials specified in § 319.69.

(a) Plants and products designated in § 319.69(a)(1), (3), (4), and (5) and (b)(1) and (3) as prohibited or restricted entry into the United States from the countries and localities named may be imported into Guam as packing materials without prohibition or restriction under this subpart. Inspection of such importations may be made under the general authority of § 330.105(a) of this chapter. If an importation is found infected, infested, or contaminated with any plant pest and is not subject to disposal under this part, disposition may

be made in accordance with § 330.106 of this chapter.

(b) Corn and allied plants listed in § 319.69(a)(2) may be imported into Guam subject to the requirements of §§ 319.69-2, 319.69-3, and 319.69-4.

(c) Under § 319.69(a) (6) and (7), coconut fronds and other parts of the coconut trees are prohibited entry into Guam as packing materials except as permitted in § 319.37-9.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 60 FR 27682, May 25, 1995; 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

§ 319.69-1 Definitions.

(a) *Packing materials.* The expression “packing material”, as used in § 319.69, includes any of the plants or plant products enumerated, when these are associated with or accompany any commodity or shipment to serve for filling, wrapping, ties, lining, mats, moisture retention, protection, or for any other purpose; and the word “packing”, as used in the expression “packing materials”, shall include the presence of such materials within, in contact with, or accompanying such commodity or shipment.¹

(b) *Soil containing vegetable matter.* Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, here brought under quarantine only because its content of decaying vegetation or plant remains carries a definite pest risk, is to be distinguished from soil of purely mineral or earthy composition, which is not covered by this quarantine.

(c) *Inspector.* An inspector of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

§ 319.69-2 Freedom from pests.

All packing materials allowed entry under restriction shall be free from injurious insects and plant diseases.

§ 319.69-3 Entry inspection.

All packing materials shall be subject to inspection at time of entry.

¹Since it is the packing materials themselves which constitute the danger and not the manner of use, it is intended that the definition shall include their presence within or accompanying a shipment regardless of their function or relation to a shipment or the character of the shipment.

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§ 319.69-4 Disposition of materials found in violation.

If the inspector shall find packing materials associated with or accompanying any commodity or shipment being imported, or to have been imported, in violation of § 319.69 or of the regulations in this subpart or shall find them infested or infected with injurious insects or plant diseases, the inspector may refuse entry to the shipment, or the inspector may seize and destroy or otherwise dispose of such packing material, or the inspector may require it to be replaced, or sterilized, or otherwise treated.

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 70 FR 33326, June 7, 2005]

§ 319.69-5 Types of soil authorized for packing.

The following types of soil or earth are authorized as safe for packing: (a) Peat, (b) peat moss, and (c) Osmunda fiber.

Subpart—Coffee

SOURCE: 63 FR 65650, Nov. 30, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 319.73-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated to act in his or her stead.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator to enforce this subpart.

Sample. Unroasted coffee not for commercial resale. Intended use includes, but is not limited to, evaluation, testing, or market analysis.

United States. The States, District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Unroasted coffee. The raw or unroasted seeds or beans of coffee.

§ 319.73-2 Products prohibited importation.

(a) To prevent the spread of the coffee berry borer *Hypothenemus hampei* (Ferrari) and the fungus *Hemileia*

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vastatrix (Berkely and Broome), which causes an injurious rust disease, the following articles are prohibited importation into Hawaii and Puerto Rico, except as provided in § 319.73-3 of this subpart:

- (1) Unroasted coffee;
- (2) Coffee plants and leaves; and
- (3) Empty sacks previously used for unroasted coffee.

(b) Due to the risk of Mediterranean fruit fly and other injurious insects, seeds of all kinds when in pulp, including coffee berries or fruits, are prohibited importation into all parts of the United States by § 319.37-2(a) of this part, except as provided in § 319.37-2(c).

§ 319.73-3 Conditions for transit movement of certain products through Puerto Rico or Hawaii.

(a) *Mail.* Samples of unroasted coffee that are transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico en route to other destinations and that are packaged to prevent the escape of any plant pests may proceed without action by an inspector. Packaging that would prevent the escape of plant pests includes, but is not limited to, sealed cartons, airtight containers, or vacuum packaging. Samples of unroasted coffee received by mail but not packaged in this manner are subject to inspection and safeguard by an inspector. These samples must be returned to origin or forwarded to a destination outside Hawaii or Puerto Rico in a time specified by an inspector and in packaging that will prevent the escape of any plant pests. If this action is not possible, the samples must be destroyed.

(b) *Cargo.* Samples of unroasted coffee that are transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico as cargo and that remain on the carrier may proceed to a destination outside Hawaii or Puerto Rico without action by an inspector. Samples may be transshipped in Puerto Rico or Hawaii only after an inspector determines that they are packaged to prevent the escape of any plant pests. Samples that are not packaged in this manner must be rewrapped or packaged in a manner prescribed by an inspector to prevent the escape of plant pests before the transshipment will be allowed.

(c) Other mail, cargo, and baggage shipments of articles covered by

§ 319.73-2 arriving in Puerto Rico or Hawaii may not be unloaded or transshipped in Puerto Rico or Hawaii and are subject to inspection and other applicable requirements of the Plant Safeguard Regulations (part 352 of this chapter).

§ 319.73-4 Costs.

All costs of inspection, packing materials, handling, cleaning, safeguarding, treating, or other disposal of products or articles under this subpart will be borne by the owner, importer, or agent of the owner or importer, including a broker. The services of an inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty will be furnished without cost to the importer.

Subpart—Cut Flowers

SOURCE: 64 FR 38110, July 15, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 319.74-1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture delegated to act in his or her stead.

Cut flower. The highly perishable commodity known in the commercial flower-producing industry as a cut flower, which is the severed portion of a plant, including the inflorescence and any parts of the plant attached to it, in a fresh state. This definition does not include dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated decorative plant materials; filler or greenery, such as fern fronds and asparagus plumes, frequently packed with fresh cut flowers; or Christmas greenery, such as holly, mistletoe, and Christmas trees.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator to enforce this subpart.

United States. All of the States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and all other territories or possessions of the United States.

§ 319.74-2 Conditions governing the entry of cut flowers.

(a) *Inspection.* All cut flowers imported into the United States must be made available to an inspector for examination at the port of first arrival and must remain at the port of first arrival until released, or authorized further movement, by an inspector.

(b) *Actions to prevent the introduction of plant pests; notice by an inspector.* If an inspector orders any disinfection, cleaning, treatment, reexportation, or other action with regard to imported cut flowers that are found to be infested with injurious plant pests or infected with diseases, the inspector will provide an emergency action notification (PPQ Form 523) to the importer, owner, or agent or representative of the importer or owner of the cut flowers. The importer, owner, or agent or representative of the importer or owner must, within the time specified in the PPQ Form 523 and at his or her own expense, destroy the cut flowers, ship them to a point outside the United States, move them to an authorized site, and/or apply treatments, clean, or apply other safeguards to the cut flowers as prescribed by the inspector on the PPQ Form 523. Further, if the importer, owner, or agent or representative of the importer or owner fails to follow the conditions on PPQ Form 523 by the time specified on the form, APHIS will arrange for destruction of the cut flowers, and the importer, owner, or agent or representative of the importer or owner will be responsible for all costs incurred. Cut flowers that have been cleaned or treated must be made available for further inspection, cleaning, and treatment at the option of the inspector at any time and place indicated by the inspector before the requirements of this subpart will have been met. Neither the Department of Agriculture nor the inspector may be held responsible for any adverse effects of treatment on imported cut flowers.

(c) *Fumigation for agromyzids.* (1) Cut flowers imported from any country or locality and found upon inspection to be infested with agromyzids (insects of the family Agromyzidae) must be fumigated at the time of importation with methyl bromide in accordance with

paragraph (c)(2) of this section, with the following exceptions:

(i) Fumigation will not be required for cut flowers imported from Canada (including Labrador and Newfoundland) or Mexico because of the finding of agromyzids.

(ii) Fumigation will not be required for cut flowers of *Chrysanthemum* spp. imported from Colombia or the Dominican Republic because of the finding of agromyzids, when such agromyzids are identified by an inspector to be only agromyzids of the species *Liriomyza trifolii* (Burgess).

(2) *Fumigation schedules.* Fumigation of cut flowers for agromyzids (insects of the family Agromyzidae) must consist of fumigation with methyl bromide at normal atmospheric pressure in a chamber or under a tarpaulin in accordance with one of the following schedules:

1½ lbs. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 2 hours at 80–90 °F.
(19 oz. concentration at first ½ hour)
(12 oz. concentration at 2 hours); or
2 lbs. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 2 hours at 70–79 °F.
(24 oz. concentration at first ½ hour)
(16 oz. concentration at 2 hours); or
2½ lbs. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 2 hours at 60–69 °F.
(30 oz. concentration at first ½ hour)
(20 oz. concentration at 2 hours); or
3 lbs. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 2 hours at 50–59 °F.
(36 oz. concentration at first ½ hour)
(24 oz. concentration at 2 hours); or
3½ lbs. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 2 hours at 40–49 °F.
(41 oz. concentration at first ½ hour)
(27 oz. concentration at 2 hours)

NOTE: There is a possibility that some cut flowers could be damaged by such fumigation.

(d) *Chrysanthemum white rust hosts.* (1) The following *Chrysanthemum*, *Leucanthemella*, and *Nipponanthemum* spp. are considered to be hosts of chrysanthemum white rust:

Accepted name of susceptible species	Synonyms	Common name
<i>Chrysanthemum arcticum</i> L.	<i>Arctanthemum arcticum</i> (L.) Tzvelev and <i>Dendranthema arcticum</i> (L.) Tzvelev.	Arctic chrysanthemum and arctic daisy.
<i>Chrysanthemum boreale</i> (Makino) Makino.	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L. var. <i>boreale</i> Makino and <i>Dendranthema boreale</i> (Makino) Ling ex Kitam.	
<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> L.	<i>Dendranthema indicum</i> (L.) Des Moul.	Nojigiku.
<i>Chrysanthemum japonense</i> Nakai ..	<i>Dendranthema japonense</i> (Nakai) Kitam. and <i>Dendranthema occidentali-japonense</i> Kitam.	
<i>Chrysanthemum japonicum</i> Makino	<i>Chrysanthemum makinoi</i> Matsum. & Nakai and <i>Dendranthema japonicum</i> (Makino) Kitam.	Ryuno-giku.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> × <i>morifolium</i> Ramat	<i>Anthemis grandiflorum</i> Ramat., <i>Anthemis stipulacea</i> Moench, <i>Chrysanthemum sinense</i> Sabine ex Sweet, <i>Chrysanthemum stipulaceum</i> (Moench) W. Wight, <i>Dendranthema</i> × <i>grandiflorum</i> (Ramat.) Kitam., <i>Dendranthema</i> × <i>morifolium</i> (Ramat.) Tzvelev, and <i>Matricaria morifolia</i> Ramat.	Florist's chrysanthemum, chrysanthemum, and mum.
<i>Chrysanthemum pacificum</i> Nakai ...	<i>Ajania pacifica</i> (Nakai) K. Bremer & Humphries and <i>Dendranthema pacificum</i> (Nakai) Kitam.	Iso-giku.
<i>Chrysanthemum shiwogiku</i> Kitam. ..	<i>Ajania shiwogiku</i> (Kitam.) K. Bremer & Humphries and <i>Dendranthema shiwogiku</i> (Kitam.) Kitam.	Shio-giku.
<i>Chrysanthemum yoshinaganthum</i> Makino ex Kitam.	<i>Dendranthema yoshinaganthum</i> (Makino ex Kitam.) Kitam.	
<i>Chrysanthemum zawadskii</i> Herbich subsp. <i>yezoense</i> (Maek.) Y. N. Lee.	<i>Chrysanthemum arcticum</i> subsp. <i>maekawanum</i> Kitam, <i>Chrysanthemum arcticum</i> var. <i>yezoense</i> Maek. [basionym], <i>Chrysanthemum yezoense</i> Maek. [basionym], <i>Dendranthema yezoense</i> (F. Maek.) D. J. N. Hind, and <i>Leucanthemum yezoense</i> (Maek.) á. Löve & D. Löve.	
<i>Chrysanthemum zawadskii</i> Herbich subsp. <i>zawadskii</i> .	<i>Chrysanthemum sibiricum</i> Turcz. ex DC., nom. inval., <i>Dendranthema zawadskii</i> (Herbich) Tzvelev, and <i>Dendranthema zawadskii</i> var. <i>zawadskii</i> .	
<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i> (L.) Tzvelev.	<i>Chrysanthemum serotinum</i> L., <i>Chrysanthemum uliginosum</i> (Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.) Pers., and <i>Pyrethrum uliginosum</i> (Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.).	Giant daisy or high daisy.
<i>Nipponanthemum nipponicum</i> (Franch. ex Maxim.) Kitam.	<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> (Franch. ex Maxim.) Matsum. and <i>Leucanthemum nipponicum</i> Franch. ex Maxim.	Nippon daisy or Nippon-chrysanthemum.

(2) *Chrysanthemum white rust* is considered to exist in the following re-

gions: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude.

(3) Cut flowers of any species listed in paragraph (d)(1) of this section may be imported into the United States from any region listed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section only under the following conditions:

(i) The flowers must be grown in a production site that is registered with the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the country in which the production site is located or with the NPPO's designee, and the NPPO or its designee must provide a list of registered sites to APHIS.

(ii) Each shipment of cut flowers must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or equivalent documentation, issued by the NPPO of the country of origin or its designee, that contains an additional declaration stating that the place of production as well as the consignment have been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*.

(iii) Box labels and other documents accompanying shipments of cut flowers must be marked with the identity of the registered production site.

(iv) APHIS-authorized inspectors must also be allowed access to production sites and other areas necessary to monitor the chrysanthemum white rust-free status of the production sites.

(4) Cut flowers not meeting these conditions will be refused entry into the United States. The detection of chrysanthemum white rust in a shipment of cut flowers from a registered production site upon arrival in the

United States will result in the prohibition of imports originating from the production site until such time when APHIS and the NPPO of the exporting country, can agree that the eradication measures taken have been effective and that the pest risk within the production site has been eliminated.

(e) *Irradiation*. Cut flowers and foliage that are required under this part to be treated or subjected to inspection to control one or more of the plant pests listed in § 305.31(a) of this chapter may instead be treated with irradiation. Commodities treated with irradiation for plant pests listed in § 305.31(a) must be irradiated at the doses listed in § 305.31(a), and the irradiation treatment must be conducted in accordance with the other requirements of § 305.34 of this chapter. There is a possibility that some cut flowers could be damaged by such irradiation.

(f) *Refusal of entry*. If an inspector finds that imported cut flowers are so infested with a plant pest or infected with disease that, in the judgment of the inspector, they cannot be cleaned or treated, or if they contain soil or other prohibited contaminants, the entire lot may be refused entry into the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0271.)

[64 FR 38110, July 15, 1999, as amended at 71 FR 4464, Jan. 27, 2006; 72 FR 15811, Apr. 3, 2007]

§ 319.74-3 Importations by the Department.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture may import cut flowers for experimental or scientific purposes under such conditions and restrictions as the Administrator may prescribe to prevent the dissemination of plant pests.

§ 319.74-4 Costs and charges.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, will be responsible only for the costs of providing the services of an inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty (provisions relating to costs for other services of an inspector are contained in 7 CFR part 354). The importer, owner, or agent or representative of the importer or owner of cut flowers is

responsible for all additional costs of inspection, treatment, movement, storage, or destruction ordered by an inspector under this subpart, including the costs of any labor, chemicals, packing materials, or other supplies required.

Subpart—Khapra Beetle

§ 319.75 Restrictions on importation of restricted articles; disposal of articles refused importation.

(a) The Secretary has determined that in order to prevent the entry into the United States of khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium* Everts) it is necessary to restrict the importation of certain articles from foreign countries and localities. Accordingly, no person shall import any restricted article unless in conformity with all of the applicable restrictions in this subpart.

(b) Any article refused importation for noncompliance with the requirements of this subpart shall be promptly removed from the United States or abandoned by the importer, and pending such action shall be subject to the immediate application of such safeguards against escape of plant pests as the inspector determines necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of plant pests. If the article is not promptly safeguarded, removed from the United States, or abandoned by the importer for destruction, it may be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714).

(c) A restricted article may be imported without complying with other restrictions under this subpart if:

(1) Imported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes;

(2) Imported at the National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station, Building 580, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center East, Beltsville, MD 20705, or through any USDA plant inspection station listed in § 319.37–14;

(3) Imported pursuant to a Departmental permit issued for such article and kept on file at the port of entry;

(4) Imported under conditions specified on the Departmental permit and found by the Deputy Administrator to

be adequate to prevent the introduction into the United States of plant pests, i.e., conditions of treatment, processing, growing, shipment, disposal; and

(5) Imported with a Departmental tag or label securely attached to the outside of the container containing the article or securely attached to the article itself if not in a container, and with such tag or label bearing a Departmental permit number corresponding to the number of the Departmental permit issued for such article.

[46 FR 38334, July 27, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 3085, Jan. 22, 1982; 66 FR 21057, Apr. 27, 2001; 72 FR 43523, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.75–1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this subpart shall be construed as the plural, and vice-versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this subpart, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture for Plant Protection and Quarantine, or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom authority to act in his/her stead has been or many hereafter be delegated.

From. An article is considered to be “from” any country or locality in which it originated or any country(ies) or locality(ies) in which it was offloaded prior to arrival in the United States.

Import. (importation, imported). To import or move into the United States.

Inspector. Any employee of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Deputy Administrator in accordance with law to enforce the provisions of the regulations in this subpart.

Nursery stock. All field-grown florist’s stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, society, association or other organized group.

Phytosanitary certificate of inspection. A document relating to a restricted article, which is issued by a plant protection official of the country in which the restricted article was grown, which is issued not more than 15 days prior to shipment of the restricted article from the country in which grown, which is addressed to the plant protection service of the United States (Plant Protection and Quarantine), which contains a description of the restricted article intended to be imported into the United States, which certifies that the article has been thoroughly inspected, is believed to be free from injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests, and is otherwise believed to be eligible for importation pursuant to the current phytosanitary laws and regulations of the United States.

Plant gum. Any of numerous colloidal polysaccharide substances of plant origin that are gelatinous when moist but harden on drying. Plant gums include but are not limited to acacia gum, guar gum, gum arabic, locust gum and tragacanth gum.

Plant pest. The egg, pupal, and larval stages as well as any other living stage of any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances, which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants.

Plant Protection and Quarantine. The organizational unit within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, delegated responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Plant Protection Act and related legislation, quarantines, and regulations.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture to whom authority to act in

his/her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

United States. The States, District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

[46 FR 38334, July 27, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 3085, Jan. 22, 1982; 49 FR 1876, Jan. 16, 1984; 50 FR 8704, 8706, Mar. 5, 1985; 66 FR 21057, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 319.75-2 Restricted articles.¹

(a) The following articles from the specified localities or countries are restricted articles:

(1) Seeds of the plant family Cucurbitaceae² if in shipments greater than two ounces, if not for propagation, and if from a country listed in paragraph (b) of this section;

(2) Brassware and wooden screens from Bombay, India;

(3) Goatskins, lambskins, and sheepskins (excluding goatskins, lambskins, and sheepskins which are fully tanned, blue-chromed, pickled in mineral acid, or salted and moist) from Sudan or India;

(4) Plant gums shipped as bulk cargo (in an unpackaged state) if from a country listed in paragraph (b) of this section;

(5) Used jute or burlap bagging not containing cargo if from a country listed in paragraph (b) of this section;³

(6) Used jute or burlap bagging from a country listed in paragraph (b) of this

¹The importation of restricted articles may be subject to prohibitions or restrictions under other provisions of 7 CFR part 319. For example, fresh whole chilies (*Capsicum* spp.) and fresh whole red peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) from Pakistan are prohibited from being imported into the United States under the provisions of Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables of this part.

²Seeds of the plant family Cucurbitaceae include but are not limited to: Benincasa hispida (wax gourd), Citrullus Lanatus (watermelon) Cucumis melon (muskmelon, cantaloup, honeydew), Cumumis sativius (cucumber), Cucurbita pepo (pumpkin, squashes, vegetable marrow), Lagenaria siceraria (calabash, gourd), Luffa cylindrica (dishcloth gourd), Mormoridica charantia (bitter melon), and Sechium edule (chayote).

³Such bagging may be subject to additional restrictions under the provisions in 7 CFR 319.8 *et seq.*

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section that contains cargo, and the cargo in such bagging;³

(7) Used jute or burlap bagging from a country listed in paragraph (b) of this section that is used as a packing material (such as filler, wrapping, ties, lining, matting, moisture retention material, or protection material), and the cargo for which the used jute or burlap bagging is used as a packing material;³ and

(8) Whole chilies (*Capsicum* spp.), whole red peppers (*Capsicum* spp.), and cumin seeds (*Cuminum cyminum*) in new jute or burlap bags from Pakistan.

(b) Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burma, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and Upper Volta.

[50 FR 8706, Mar. 5, 1985, as amended at 72 FR 39528, July 18, 2007]

§319.75-3 Permits.

(a) A restricted article may be imported only after issuance of a written permit by Plant Protection and Quarantine.

(b) An application for a written permit should be submitted to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236, at least 60 days prior to arrival of the article at the port of entry. The completed application shall include the following information:⁴

(1) Name, address, and telephone number of the importer;

(2) Approximate quantity and kinds of articles intended to be imported;

(3) Country or locality of origin;

(4) Country(ies) or locality(ies) where it is intended to be off-loaded prior to arrival in the United States;

(5) Intended U.S. port of entry;

(6) Means of transportation; and

(7) Expected date of arrival.

⁴Application forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236, or local offices which are listed in telephone directories.

(c) A permit indicating the applicable conditions for importation under this subpart will be issued by Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs if, after review of the application, the articles are deemed eligible to be imported into the United States under the conditions specified in the permit. However, even if such a permit is issued, the regulated article may be imported only if all applicable requirements of this subpart are met and only if an inspector at the port of entry determines that no remedial measures pursuant to section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) are necessary with respect to the regulated article.⁵

(d) Any permit which has been issued may be withdrawn by an inspector or the Deputy Administrator if he/she determines that the holder thereof has not complied with any condition for the use of the document. The reasons for the withdrawal shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances permit. Any person whose permit has been withdrawn may appeal the decision in writing to the Deputy Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the permit was wrongfully withdrawn. The Deputy Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[46 FR 38334, July 27, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 3085, Jan. 22, 1982; 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983; 49 FR 1876, Jan. 16, 1984; 50 FR 8706, Mar. 5, 1985; 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994; 66 FR 21057, Apr. 27, 2001]

§319.75-4 Treatments.

A restricted article prior to movement into the United States from the

⁵An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).

port of entry shall be treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter for possible infestation with khapra beetle in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

[46 FR 38334, July 27, 1981, as amended at 49 FR 1876, Jan. 16, 1984; 50 FR 8706, Mar. 5, 1985; 70 FR 33326, June 7, 2005]

§ 319.75-5 Marking and identity.

(a) Any restricted article at the time of importation shall plainly and correctly bear on the outer container (if in a container) or on the restricted article (if not in a container) the following information:

(1) General nature and quantity of the contents,

(2) Country or locality of origin,

(3) Name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the article,

(4) Name and address of consignee,

(5) Identifying shipper's mark and number, and

(b) Any restricted article shall be accompanied at the time of importation by an invoice or packing list indicating the contents of the shipment.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[46 FR 38334, July 27, 1981, as amended at 47 FR 3085, Jan. 22, 1982; 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.75-6 Arrival notification.

Promptly upon arrival of any restricted article at a port of entry, the importer shall notify Plant Protection and Quarantine of the arrival by such means as a manifest, Customs entry document, commercial invoice, waybill, a broker's document, or a notice form provided for that purpose.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[46 FR 38334, July 27, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.75-7 Costs and charges.

The services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost to the importer.³

³Provisions relating to costs for other services of an inspector are contained in 7 CFR part 354.

The importer shall be responsible for arrangements for treatments required under § 319.75-4. Any treatment required under § 319.75-4 for a restricted article shall be performed at the port of entry by a nongovernmental fumigator at the importer's expense, and shall be performed under the supervision of an inspector. Plant Protection and Quarantine will not be responsible for any costs or charges, other than those indicated in this section.

[46 FR 38334, July 27, 1981]

§ 319.75-8 Ports of entry.

Any restricted article shall be imported only at a port of entry identified in § 319.37-14 of this part and found by the Deputy Administrator and specified on the permit issued pursuant to § 319.75-3 to have a nongovernmental fumigator available at the port to treat such restricted article pursuant to § 319.75-4. It is the responsibility of the importer to arrange with the nongovernmental fumigator for treatment of the article.

[46 FR 38334, July 27, 1981, as amended at 72 FR 43523, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.75-9 Inspection and phytosanitary certificate of inspection.

(a) Any nursery stock, plant, fruit, vegetable, root, bulb, or other plant product designated as a restricted article and grown in a country maintaining an official system of inspection for the purpose of determining whether such article is free from injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection from the plant protection service of such country at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States. Such certificate may cover more than one article and more than one container kept together during shipment and offer for importation.

(b) Any nursery stock, plant, fruit, vegetable, root, bulb, seed, or other plant product designated as a restricted article which is accompanied by a valid phytosanitary certificate of inspection is subject to inspection by an inspector at the time of importation

into the United States for the purpose of determining whether such article is free of injurious plant diseases, injurious insect pests, and other plant pests, and whether such article is otherwise eligible to be imported into the United States.

(c) Any nursery stock, plant, fruit, vegetable, root, bulb, seed, or other plant product designated as a restricted article and grown in a country not maintaining an official system of inspection for the purpose of determining whether such article is free from injurious plant diseases, or injurious insect pests, and other plant pests shall be inspected by an inspector at the time of importation into the United States for the purpose of determining whether such article is free of such diseases and pests and whether such article is otherwise eligible to be imported into the United States.

[50 FR 8707, Mar. 5, 1985]

Subpart—Gypsy Moth Host Material from Canada

SOURCE: 64 FR 45866, Aug. 23, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§319.77-1 Definitions.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Canadian infested area. Any area of Canada listed as a gypsy moth infested area in §319.77-3 of this subpart.

Canadian noninfested area. Any area of Canada that is not listed as a gypsy moth infested area in §319.77-3 of this subpart.

Certification of origin. A signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which a regulated article was produced or grown. The statement may be provided directly on the shipping documents accompanying shipments of commercial wood products from Canada, or may be provided on a separate certificate.

Gypsy moth. The insect known as the gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar* (Linnaeus), in any stage of development.

Import (imported, importation). To bring or move into the territorial limits of the United States.

Mobile home. Any vehicle, other than a recreational vehicle, designed to serve, when parked, as a dwelling or place of business.

Outdoor household articles. Articles associated with a household that are generally kept or used outside the home. Examples of outdoor household articles are awnings, barbecue grills, bicycles, boats, dog houses, firewood, garden tools, hauling trailers, outdoor furniture and toys, recreational vehicles and their associated equipment, and tents.

Phytosanitary certificate. A document issued by an official authorized by the national government of Canada that contains a description of the regulated article intended for importation into the United States and that certifies that the article has been thoroughly inspected or treated, is believed to be free from plant pests, and is otherwise believed to be eligible for importation pursuant to the current phytosanitary laws and regulations of the United States. A phytosanitary certificate must be addressed to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and may be issued no more than 14 days prior to the shipment of the regulated article.

Recreational vehicles. Vehicles, including pickup truck campers, one-piece motor homes, and travel trailers, designed to serve as temporary places of dwelling.

United States. All of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and all other territories and possessions of the United States.

U.S. infested area. Any area of the United States listed as a gypsy moth generally infested area in §301.45-3 of this chapter.

U.S. noninfested area. Any area of the United States that is not listed as a gypsy moth generally infested area in §301.45-3 of this chapter.

[64 FR 45866, Aug. 23, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 38175, June 20, 2000]

§319.77-2 Regulated articles.

In order to prevent the spread of gypsy moth from Canada into non-infested areas of the United States, the

gypsy moth host materials listed in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section are designated as regulated articles. Regulated articles may be imported into the United States from Canada only under the conditions described in §319.77-4 of this subpart.

(a) Trees without roots (e.g., Christmas trees), unless they were greenhouse-grown throughout the year;

(b) Trees with roots, unless they were greenhouse-grown throughout the year;

(c) Shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, unless they were greenhouse-grown throughout the year;

(d) Logs with bark attached;

(e) Pulpwood with bark attached;

(f) Bark and bark products;

(g) Outdoor household articles; and

(h) Mobile homes and their associated equipment.

[64 FR 45866, Aug. 23, 1999, as amended at 71 FR 40878, July 19, 2006]

§319.77-3 Gypsy moth infested areas in Canada.

The following areas in Canada are known to be infested with gypsy moth:

(a) *Province of New Brunswick*—(1) *Charlotte County*. That portion of Charlotte County that includes the following parishes: Campobello Island, Dumbarton, Dufferin, Grand Manan Island, St. Andrews, St. Croix, St. David, St. George, St. James, St. Patrick, and St. Stephen.

(2) *Kings County*. That portion of Kings County that includes the following parishes: Greenwich, Kars, and Springfield.

(3) *Queens County*. (i) That portion of Queens County that includes the following parishes: Canning, Cambridge, Gaagetown, Johnston, and Wickham; and

(ii) That portion of Chipman Parish south or west of highway 10; and

(iii) That portion of Waterborough Parish west of highway 10 and south of highway 2.

(4) *Sunbury County*. That portion of Sunbury County that includes the following parishes: Blissville, Burton, Gladstone, Lincoln, and Sheffield.

(5) *York County*. (i) That portion of York County that includes the City of Fredericton and the following parishes: North Lake and McAdam; and

(ii) That portion of Queensbury parish south and east of the Scotch Lake Road beginning in the west at Bear Island on the St. John River and ending at the Parish border on the east.

(b) *Province of Nova Scotia*—(1) *Annapolis County*. The entire county.

(2) *Digby County*. The entire county.

(3) *Halifax County*. The area of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Halifax/Lunenburg County border and the Atlantic Ocean; then north along the Halifax/Lunenburg County border to the Halifax/Hants County border; then east along the Halifax/Hants County border to route 354; then south along route 354 to route 568 (Beaverbank-Windsor Junction Road); then east along route 568 (Beaverbank-Windsor Junction Road) to route 416 (Fall River Road); then east and north along route 416 (Fall River Road) to route 2; then south along route 2 to route 102/118; then south along route 118 to route 107; then south along route 107 to route 7; then east along route 7 to route 328; then south along route 328 to the shoreline of Cole Harbour; then west along the seashore from Cole Harbour to the point of beginning.

(4) *Hants County*. The area of the county bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the Hants/Kings County border and the shoreline of the Minas Basin; then southwest along the Hants/Kings County border to the Hants/Lunenburg County border; then southeast along the Hants/Lunenburg County border to the Hants/Halifax County border; then east along the Hants/Halifax County border to route 354; then north along route 354 to the Minas Basin; then west along the shoreline of the Minas Basin to the point of beginning.

(5) *Kings County*. The entire county.

(6) *Lunenburg County*. The entire county.

(7) *Queens County*. The entire county.

(8) *Shelburne County*. The entire county.

(9) *Yarmouth County*. The entire county.

(c) *Province of Ontario*. (1) That portion of the Province of Ontario that includes the following counties and regional municipalities: Brant, Bruce, Dufferin, Durham, Elgin, Essex,

Frontenac, Grey, Haldimand-Norfolk, Haliburton, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Hastings, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds-Granville, Lennox-Addington, Middlesex, Muskoka, Niagara, Northumberland, Ottawa-Carleton, Oxford, Parry Sound, Peel, Perth, Peterborough, Prescott-Russell, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Simcoe, Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry, Victoria, Waterloo, Wellington, and York; and

(2) That portion of Algoma District that includes the City of Sault Ste. Marie and the following townships: Bright, Bright Additional, Cobden, Denis, Garden River First Nation, Indian Reserve #7, Johnson, Korah, Laird, Lefroy, Lewis, Long, MacDonald, Parke, Plummer Additional, Prince, Tarbutt, Tarbutt Additional, Tarentorus, Thessalon, Thompson, Shedden, Spragge, and Striker; and

(3) That portion of Algoma District south of Highway 17 and east of the City of Sault Ste. Marie; and

(4) That portion of Manitoulin District that includes: Cockburn Island, Great Cloche Island, Manitoulin Island, St. Joseph Island, and all Indian Reserves; and

(5) That portion of Nipissing District that includes the City of North Bay; and

(6) That portion of Nipissing District south of the Ottawa and Mattawa rivers; and

(7) That portion of Nipissing District south of highway 17 and west of the City of North Bay; and

(8) That portion of Sudbury District that includes the City of Sudbury and the townships of Baldwin, Dryden, Dunlop, Graham, Hallam, Hymen, Indian Reserves #4, #5, and #6, Lorne, Louise, May, McKim, Nairn, Neelon, Porter, Salter, Shakespeare, Victoria, and Waters; and

(9) That portion of the Sudbury District south of Highway 17.

(d) *Province of Quebec.* (1) That portion of the Province of Quebec that includes the following regional county municipalities: Acton, Arthabaska, Asbestos, Beauce-Sartigan, Beauharnois-Salaberry, Bécancour, Bellechasse, Brome-Missisquoi, Champlain, Coaticook, Communauté Urbaine de Montréal, Communauté Urbaine de

L'Outaouais, D'Autray, Desjardins, Deux-Montagnes, Drummond, Francheville, Joliette, L'Amiante, L'Assomption, L'Érable, L'île-d'Orléans, Lajemmerais, Laval, La Nouvelle-Beauce, La Rivière-du-Nord, La Vallée-du-Richelieu, Le Bas-Richelieu, Le Granit, Le Haut-Richelieu, Le Haut-Saint-François, Le Haut-Saint-Laurent, Le Haute-Yamaska, Le Val-Saint-François, Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière, Les Collines-de-L'Outaouais, Les Etchemins, Les Jardins-de-Napierville, Les Maskoutains, Les Moulins, Lotbinière, Memphrémagog, Mirabel, Montcalm, Montmagny, Nicolet-Yamaska, Robert-Cliche, Roussillon, Rouville, Sherbrooke, Therese-de Blainville, and Vaudreuil-Soulanges; and

(2) That portion of the regional county municipality of Antoine-Llabelle that includes the following municipalities: Notre-Dame-du-Laus, Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain, and Saint-Aimé-du-Lac-des-Iles; and

(3) That portion of the regional county municipality of Argenteuil that includes the following municipalities: Brownsburg, Calumet, Carillon, Chatham, Grenville, Lachute, Saint-André-d'Argenteuil, and Saint-André-Est; and

(4) That portion of the regional county municipality of Communauté Urbaine De Québec that includes the following municipalities: Cap-Rouge, L'Ancienne-Lorette, Québec, Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures, Sainte-Foy, Sillery, and Vanier; and

(5) That portion of the regional county municipality of La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau that includes the following municipalities: Denholm, Gracefield, Kazabazua, Lac-Sainte-Marie, Low, Northfield, and Wright; and

(6) That portion of the regional county municipality of Le Centre-de-la-Mauricie that includes the following municipalities: Charette, Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel, Sainte-Elie, Shawinigan, and Shawinigan (Sud); and

(7) That portion of the regional county municipality of Les Laurentides that includes the following municipality: La Conception; and

(8) That portion of the regional county municipality of Les Pays-d'en-Haut that includes the following municipality: Mont-Rolland; and

(9) That portion of the regional county municipality of Maskinongé that includes the following municipalities: Louiseville, Maskinongé, Saint-Joseph-de-Maskinongé, Saint-Barnabé, Saint-Sévère, Saint-Léon-le-Grand, Saint-Paulin, Sainte-Ursule, Saint-Justin, Saint-Édouard-de-Maskinongé, Sainte-Angèle-de-Prémont, and Yamachiche; and

(10) That portion of the regional county municipality of Matawinie that includes the following municipalities: Saint-Félix-de-Valois, Saint-Jean-de-Matha, Rawdon, and Chertsey; and

(11) That portion of the regional county municipality of Papineau that includes the following municipalities: Fassett, Lochaber, Lochaber-Partie-Ouest, Mayo, Montebello, Montpellier, Mulgrave-et-Derry, Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours-Partie-Nord, Papineauville, Plaisance, Ripon (Village et Canton), Saint-André-Avellin (Village et Paroisse), Sainte-Angélique, Saint-Sixte, and Thurso; and

(12) That portion of the regional county municipality of Pontiac that includes the following municipalities: Bristol, Shawville, Clarendon, Portage-du-Fort, Bryson, Campbell's Bay, Grand-Calumet, Litchfield, Thorne, Alleyn-et-Cawood, Leslie-Clapham-et-Huddersfield, Fort-Coulonge, Mansfield-et-Pontefract, Waltham-et-Bryson, L'Isle-aux-Allumettes-Partie-Est, Chapeau, L'Isle-aux-Allumettes, Chichester, Sheen-Esher-Aberdeen-et-Malakoff, and Rapides-des-Joachims; and

(13) That portion of the regional county municipality of Portneuf that includes the following municipalities: Cap-Santé, Deschambault, Donnacona, Grondines, Neuville, and Pointe-aux-Trembles.

[65 FR 38175, June 20, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 59453, Sept. 23, 2002]

§319.77-4 Conditions for the importation of regulated articles.

(a) *Trees and shrubs.*¹ (1) Trees without roots (e.g., Christmas trees), trees

¹Trees and shrubs from Canada may be subject to additional restrictions under "Subpart—Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Seeds, and Other Plant Products" (§§319.37 through §319.37-14 of this part) and "Sub-

with roots, and shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems may be imported into the United States from any area of Canada without restriction under this subpart if they:

(i) Were greenhouse-grown throughout the year;

(ii) Are destined for a U.S. infested area and will not be moved through any U.S. noninfested areas; or

(iii) Are Christmas trees destined for a U.S. infested area and will not be moved through any U.S. noninfested areas other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Piscataquis, Penobscot, and Somerset, ME (*i.e.*, areas in those counties that are not listed in 7 CFR 301.45-3).

(2) Trees without roots (e.g., Christmas trees), trees with roots, and shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems that are destined for a U.S. noninfested area or will be moved through a U.S. noninfested area may be imported into the United States from Canada only under the following conditions:

(i) If the trees or shrubs originated in a Canadian infested area, they must be accompanied by an officially endorsed Canadian phytosanitary certificate that includes an additional declaration confirming that the trees or shrubs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth or that the trees or shrubs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(ii) If the trees or shrubs originated in a Canadian noninfested area, they must be accompanied by a certification of origin stating that they were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur.

(b) *Bark and bark products and logs and pulpwood with bark attached.*² (1) Bark and bark products or logs or pulpwood with bark attached that are destined for a U.S. infested area and that will not be moved through any U.S.

part—Logs, Lumber, and Other Unmanufactured Wood Articles" (§§319.40-1 through 319.40-11 of this part).

²Bark, bark products, and logs from Canada are also subject to restrictions under "Subpart—Logs, Lumber, and Other Unmanufactured Wood Articles" (§§319.40 through 319.40-11 of this part).

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noninfested area other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Piscataquis, Penobscot, and Somerset, ME (*i.e.*, areas in those counties that are not listed in §301.45-3 of this chapter) may be imported from any area of Canada without restriction under this subpart.

(2) Bark and bark products or logs or pulpwood with bark attached that are destined for a U.S. noninfested area or will be moved through a U.S. noninfested area may be imported into the United States from Canada only under the following conditions:

(i) If the bark, bark products, logs, or pulpwood originated in a Canadian infested area, they must be either:

(A) Accompanied by an officially endorsed Canadian phytosanitary certificate that includes an additional declaration confirming that they have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth or that they have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with part 305 of this chapter; or

(B) Destined for a specified U.S. processing plant or mill under compliance agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for specified handling or processing.

(ii) If the bark, bark products, logs, or pulpwood originated in a Canadian noninfested area, they must be accompanied by a certification of origin stating that they were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur.

(c) *Outdoor household articles and mobile homes and their associated equipment.* (1) Outdoor household articles and mobile homes and their associated equipment that are destined for a U.S. infested area and will not be moved through any U.S. noninfested areas may be imported from any area in Canada without restriction under this subpart.

(2) Outdoor household articles and mobile homes and their associated equipment that are being moved from a Canadian noninfested area may be imported into any area of the United States without restriction under this subpart.

(3) Outdoor household articles and mobile homes and their associated equipment that are being moved from a

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Canadian infested area into a U.S. noninfested area, or that will be moved through a U.S. noninfested area, may be imported into the United States only if they are accompanied by a statement, signed by their owner, stating that they have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.

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[64 FR 45866, Aug. 23, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 38176, June 20, 2000; 69 FR 61589, Oct. 20, 2004; 70 FR 33326, June 7, 2005; 71 FR 40878, July 19, 2006]

§319.77-5 Disposition of regulated articles denied entry.

Any regulated article that is denied entry into the United States because it does not meet the requirements of this subpart must be promptly safeguarded or removed from the United States. If the article is not promptly safeguarded or removed from the United States, it may be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714).

[64 FR 45866, Aug. 23, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 21057, Apr. 27, 2001]

PART 322—BEES, BEEKEEPING BY-PRODUCTS, AND BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 281; 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 69 FR 61747, Oct. 21, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions**§ 322.1 Definitions.**

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or an individual authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Bee. Any member of the superfamily Apoidea in any life stage, including germ plasm.

Beekeeping byproduct. Material for use in hives, including, but not limited

to, beeswax for beekeeping, pollen for bee feed, or honey for bee feed.

Beekeeping equipment. Equipment used to house and manage bees, including, but not limited to, bee boards, hive bodies, bee nests and nesting material, smokers, hive tools, gloves or other clothing, and shipping containers.

Beekeeping establishment. All of the facilities, including apiaries, honey houses, and other facilities, and land that comprise a proprietor's beekeeping business.

Brood. The larvae, pupae, or postovipositional ova (including embryos) of bees.

Destination State. The State, district, or territory of the United States that is the final destination of imported bees, beekeeping byproducts, or beekeeping equipment.

Germ plasm. The semen and preovipositional ova of bees.

Hive. A box or other shelter containing a colony of bees.

Honeybee. Any live bee of the genus *Apis* in any life stage except germ plasm.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or other individual authorized by the Administrator to carry out the provisions of this part.

Office International des Epizooties (OIE). The organization in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations responsible for the International Animal Health Code, which includes a section regarding bee diseases in international trade.

Package bees. Queen honeybees with attendant adult honeybees placed in a shipping container, such as a tube or cage.

Queen. The actively reproducing adult female in a colony of bees.

Slumgum. Residue remaining after the beeswax rendering process. It is composed of beeswax mixed with debris or refuse that accumulates when wax cappings or comb are melted. The residue can include wax moth cocoons, dead bees, bee parts, and other detritus from the colony.

Undesirable species or subspecies of honeybees. Honeybee species or subspecies including, but not limited to, *Apis mellifera scutellata*, commonly known as the African honeybee, and its

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hybrids; *Apis mellifera capensis*, commonly known as the Cape honeybee; and *Apis cerana*, commonly known as the Oriental honeybee.

United States. The States, District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

§ 322.2 General requirements for interstate movement and importation.

(a) *Interstate movement.* (1) The following regions of the United States are considered pest-free areas for Varroa mite, tracheal mite, small hive beetle, and African honeybee: Hawaii.

(2) In order to prevent the introduction of Varroa mite, tracheal mite, small hive beetle, and African honeybee into the pest-free areas listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, interstate movement of honeybees into those areas is prohibited.

(b) *Importation.* In order to prevent the introduction into the United States of bee diseases and parasites, and undesirable species and subspecies of honeybees:

(1) You may import bees, honeybee germ plasm, and beekeeping byproducts into the United States only in accordance with this part.

(2) You may not import pollen derived from bee colonies and intended for use as bee feed into the United States.

(3)(i) You may not import used beekeeping equipment into the United States, unless that used beekeeping equipment either:

(A) Will be used solely for indoor display purposes and will not come into contact with indigenous bees; or

(B) Consists of bee boards that contain live brood of bees, other than honeybees, from a region listed in § 322.4(c).

(ii) New, unused beekeeping equipment is eligible for importation into the United States if it complies with all applicable regulations in this chapter.

(c) *Movements not in compliance.* (1) Any honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, bees other than honeybees, beekeeping byproducts, or used beekeeping equipment not in compliance with this part that are imported into the United States will be either:

(i) Immediately exported from the United States by you at your expense; or

(ii) Destroyed by us at your expense.

(2) Pending exportation or destruction, we will immediately apply any necessary safeguards to the bees, beekeeping byproducts, or used beekeeping equipment to prevent the introduction of bee diseases and parasites, and undesirable species and subspecies of honeybees into the United States.

§ 322.3 Costs and charges.

We will furnish, without cost, the services of an inspector during normal business hours and at the inspector's places of duty. You will be responsible for all costs and charges arising from inspection outside of normal business hours or away from the inspector's places of duty.¹ You are also responsible for all costs and charges related to any exportation or destruction of shipments, in accordance with § 322.2(c)(1). Further, if you import bees or germ plasm into a containment facility for research or processing, you will be responsible for all additional costs and charges associated with the importation.

Subpart B—Importation of Adult Honeybees, Honeybee Germ Plasm, and Bees Other Than Honeybees From Approved Regions

§ 322.4 Approved regions.

(a) *Adult honeybees.* The following regions are approved for the importation of adult honeybees into the continental United States (not including Hawaii) under the conditions of this subpart: Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.

(b) *Honeybee germ plasm.* The following regions are approved for the importation of honeybee germ plasm into the United States under the conditions of this subpart: Australia, Bermuda, Canada, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Sweden.

¹Information on costs for services of an inspector are contained in part 354 of this chapter.

(c) *Bees other than honeybees.* The following regions are approved for the importation of bees other than honeybees into the continental United States (not including Hawaii) under the conditions of this subpart: Canada.

(d) If the name of the region from which you want to import adult honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, or bees other than honeybees into the United States does not appear in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c), respectively, of this section, refer to subpart C of this part, "Importation of Restricted Organisms," for requirements.

(e) For information on approving other regions for the importation of adult honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, or bees other than honeybees into the United States, see § 322.12.

§ 322.5 General requirements.

(a) All shipments of bees and honeybee germ plasm imported into the United States under this subpart must be shipped directly to the United States from an approved region.

(b) *Adult honeybees.* (1) You may import adult honeybees under this subpart only from regions listed in § 322.4(a).

(2) The honeybees must be package bees or queens with attending adult bees.

(c) *Honeybee germ plasm.* You may import honeybee germ plasm under this subpart only from regions listed in § 322.4(b).

(d) *Bees other than honeybees.* (1) You may import live adult bees or live brood and essential nest substrate under this subpart only from regions listed in § 322.4(c).

(2) The live bees or brood must belong to one of the following species:

(i) Bumblebees of the species *Bombus impatiens*;

(ii) Bumblebees of the species *Bombus occidentalis*;

(iii) Alfalfa leafcutter bee (*Megachile rotundata*);

(iv) Blue orchard bee (*Osmia lignaria*); or

(v) Horn-faced bee (*Osmia cornifrons*).

(3) If you want to import species of bees other than those listed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, refer to subpart C of this part, "Importation of

Restricted Organisms," for requirements.

§ 322.6 Export certificate.

Each shipment of bees and honeybee germ plasm arriving in the United States from an approved region must be accompanied by an export certificate issued by the appropriate regulatory agency of the national government of the exporting region.

(a) *Adult honeybees.* (1) For adult honeybees, the export certificate must:

(i) Certify that the hives from which the honeybees in the shipment were derived were individually inspected by an official of the regulatory agency no more than 10 days prior to export;

(ii) Identify any diseases, parasites, or undesirable species or subspecies of honeybee found in the hive during that preexport inspection; and

(iii) Certify that the bees in the shipment were produced in the exporting region and are the offspring of bees or semen also produced in the exporting region.

(2) If the export certificate identifies a bee disease or parasite of concern to the United States, including, but not limited to, Thai sacbrood virus, *Tropilaelaps clareae*, and *Euvarroa sinhai*, or an undesirable species or subspecies of honeybee, including, but not limited to, the Cape honeybee (*Apis mellifera capensis*) and the Oriental honeybee (*Apis cerana*), as occurring in the hive from which the shipment was derived, we will refuse the shipment's entry into the United States.

(b) *Honeybee germ plasm.* (1) For honeybee germ plasm, the export certificate must:

(i) Certify that the hives from which the germ plasm in each shipment was derived were individually inspected by an official of the regulatory agency no more than 10 days prior to export;

(ii) Identify any diseases, parasites, or undesirable species or subspecies of honeybee found in the hive during that preexport inspection; and

(iii) Certify that the bees in the hives from which the shipment was derived were produced in the exporting region and are the offspring of bees or semen also produced in the exporting region.

(2) If the export certificate identifies a bee disease or parasite of concern to

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the United States, including, but not limited to, Thai sacbrood virus, *Tropilaelaps clareae*, and *Euvarroa sinhai*, or an undesirable species or subspecies of honeybee, including, but not limited to, the Cape honeybee (*Apis mellifera capensis*) and the Oriental honeybee (*Apis cerana*), as occurring in the hive from which the shipment was derived, we will refuse the shipment's entry into the United States.

(c) *Bees other than honeybees.* For bees other than honeybees, the export certificate must certify that the bees in the shipment were produced in the exporting region and are the offspring of bees or semen also produced in the exporting region.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0207)

§ 322.7 Notice of arrival.

(a) At least 10 business days prior to the arrival in the United States of any shipment of bees or honeybee germ plasm imported into the United States under this subpart, you must notify APHIS of the impending arrival. Your notification must include the following information:

- (1) Your name, address, and telephone number;
- (2) The name and address of the receiving apiary;
- (3) The name, address, and telephone number of the producer;
- (4) The U.S. port where you expect the shipment to arrive. The port must be staffed by an APHIS inspector (see § 322.11);
- (5) The date you expect the shipment to arrive at that U.S. port;
- (6) The scientific name(s) of the organisms in the shipment;
- (7) A description of the shipment (*i.e.*, package bees, queen bees, nest boxes, etc.); and
- (8) The total number of organisms you expect to receive.

(b) You must provide the notification to APHIS through one of the following means:

- (1) By mail to the Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; or
- (2) By facsimile at (301) 734-8700; or

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(3) By electronic mail to Notification@usda.gov.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0207)

§ 322.8 Packaging of shipments.

(a) *Adult honeybees.* All shipments of adult honeybees imported into the United States under this subpart:

- (1) Must be packaged to prevent the escape of any bees or bee pests;
- (2) Must not include any brood, comb, pollen, or honey; and
- (3) May include sugar water or crystallized sugar (*e.g.*, candy) for use as food during transit.

(b) *Bees other than honeybees*—(1) *Adult bees.* All adult bees other than honeybees imported into the United States must be packaged to prevent the escape of any bees or bee pests.

(2) *Live brood.* For live brood of bees other than honeybees, packages:

- (i) Must be securely closed;
- (ii) May not include any soil, except for that which is present in nest cells that include developing, immature bees;
- (iii) May include only packing materials that were grown or produced in the exporting region and that meet all other applicable requirements of this chapter, such as the regulations pertaining to unmanufactured wood in part 319 of this chapter and the plant pest regulations in part 330 of this chapter; and
- (iv) May consist of brood housed in new or used bee boards, provided the bee boards meet all applicable requirements of this part.

§ 322.9 Mailed packages.

(a) If you import a package of honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, or bees other than honeybees under this subpart through the mail or through commercial express delivery, you must mark all sides of the outside of that package with the contents of the shipment, *i.e.*, “Live Bees,” “Bee Germ Plasm,” or “Live Bee Brood,” and the name of the exporting region. The marking must be clearly visible using black letters at least 1 inch in height on a white background.

(b) If you import a package of honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, or bees

other than honeybees under this subpart through commercial express delivery, you must provide an accurate description of the complete contents of the shipment, *i.e.*, “Live Bees,” “Bee Germ Plasm,” or “Live Bee Brood,” for the shipment’s delivery manifest entry.

(c) In addition to the export certificate required in § 322.6, a package of honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, or bees other than honeybees imported under this subpart by commercial express delivery must be accompanied at the time of arrival in the United States by an invoice or packing list accurately indicating the complete contents of the shipment.

§ 322.10 Inspection; refusal of entry.

(a) Shipments of honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, and bees other than honeybees imported into the United States under this subpart will be inspected at the port of entry in the United States for:

- (1) Proper documentation (see § 322.6);
- (2) Timely notice of arrival (see § 322.7); and
- (3) Adequate packaging (see § 322.8).

(b) If, upon inspection, any shipment fails to meet the requirements of this part, that shipment will be refused entry into the United States. In accordance with § 322.2(c), the inspector will offer you, or in your absence the shipper, the opportunity to immediately export any refused shipments. If you, or in your absence the shipper, decline to immediately export the shipment, we will destroy the shipment at your expense.

§ 322.11 Ports of entry.

Shipments of honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, and bees other than honeybees imported under this subpart may enter the United States only at a port of entry staffed by an APHIS inspector.²

²To find out if a specific port is staffed by an APHIS inspector, or for a list of ports staffed by APHIS inspectors, contact Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; toll-free (877) 770-5990; fax (301) 734-8700.

§ 322.12 Risk assessment procedures for approving countries.

(a) The national government of the region wishing to export must request that we perform a risk assessment for the importation into the United States of honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, or bees other than honeybees from that region.

(b) When we receive a request, we will evaluate the science-based risks associated with such importation. Our risk assessment will be based on information provided by the exporting region, information from topical scientific literature, and, if applicable, information we gain from a site visit to the exporting region. The risk assessment will include:

(1) Identification of all bee diseases, including fungi, bacteria, viruses, mycoplasmas, and protozoa, that occur in the exporting region but not in the United States or that are listed as significant for international trade by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE);

(2) Identification of all bee parasites, including mites, that occur in the exporting region but not in the United States or that are listed as significant for international trade by the OIE;

(3) Identification of all species and subspecies of honeybees that occur in the exporting region but not in the United States or that are listed as significant for international trade by the OIE, if applicable;

(4) Identification of all pests of bee culture, such as the small hive beetle, that occur in the exporting region but not in the United States or that are listed as significant for international trade by the OIE;

(5) Evaluation of the probability of establishment, including pathway, entry, colonization, and spread potentials, of any diseases, parasites, undesirable species or subspecies of honeybees, or pests identified in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section;

(6) Evaluation of the potential consequences of establishment, including economic, environmental, and perceived social and political effects, of each disease, parasite, undesirable species or subspecies of honeybees, or pest

identified in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section; and

(7) Consideration of the effectiveness of the regulatory system of the exporting region to control bee diseases, parasites, undesirable species and subspecies of honeybees, and pests that occur there and to prevent occurrences of new bee diseases, parasites, undesirable species and subspecies of honeybees, and pests.

(c) Based on the conclusions of the risk assessment, we will either:

(1) Publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of proposed rulemaking to allow honeybees, honeybee germ plasm, or bees other than honeybees to be imported into the United States from that region; or

(2) Deny the request in writing, stating the specific reasons for that action.

(d) We will publish a notice of availability of all completed risk assessments for public comment.

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Subpart C—Importation of Restricted Organisms

§ 322.13 General requirements; restricted organisms.

(a) For the purposes of this part, the following are restricted organisms:

- (1) Honeybee brood in the comb;
- (2) Adult honeybees from any region other than those listed in § 322.4(a);
- (3) Honeybee germ plasm from any region other than those listed in § 322.4(b); and
- (4) Bees other than honeybees, in any life stage, from any region other than those listed in § 322.4(c) or any species of bee other than those listed in § 322.5(d)(2).

(b) Restricted organisms may be imported into the United States only by Federal, State, or university researchers for research or experimental purposes and in accordance with this part.

§ 322.14 Documentation; applying for a permit to import a restricted organism.

Any restricted organism imported into the United States must be accompanied by both a permit, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, and

an invoice or packing list accurately indicating the complete contents of the shipment, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) *Permit.* You must submit a completed application for a permit to import restricted organisms at least 30 days prior to scheduling arrival of those organisms. You may import a restricted organism only if we approve your application and issue you a permit. Our procedures for reviewing permit applications are provided in § 322.15. To apply for a permit, you must supply, either on a completed PPQ Form 526 or in some other written form, the following information:³

(1) *Applicant information.* Your name, title, organization, address, telephone number, facsimile number, and electronic mail address (provide all that are applicable). You must also state whether you are a U.S. resident. If you are not a U.S. resident, you must also supply the name, title, organization, address, telephone number, facsimile number, and electronic mail address (provide all that are applicable) of a U.S. resident who will act as a sponsor for the permit application.

(2) *Application type.* New permit, permit renewal, or amendment to existing permit (if a renewal or amendment, provide the current permit number).

(3) *Type of movement.* Select or write “Import into the United States.”

(4) *Scientific name of organism.* Genus, species, subspecies or strain, and author (if known).

(5) *Type of organism.* Select or write “Bees and/or bee germ plasm.”

(6) *Taxonomic classification.* Family of restricted organisms.

(7) *Life stage(s).* Semen, preovipositional eggs, embryos, postovipositional eggs, larvae, pupae, or adults. If adult queens, please specify.

(8) Number of shipments.

(9) Number of specimens per shipment.

³Mail your completed application to Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236. A PPQ Form 526 may be obtained by writing to the same address, calling toll-free (877) 770–5990, faxing your request to (301) 734–8700, or downloading the form from <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ss/permits/pests/>.

(10) Is the organism established in the United States?

(11) Is the organism established in the destination State?

(12) Media or species of host material accompanying the organism (e.g., pollen, honey, wax, nesting material).

(13) *Source of organism (include any that apply, and list region of origin).* Supplier (provide supplier's name and address), wild collected, or reared under controlled conditions.

(14) *Method of shipment.* Airmail, express delivery (list company name).

(15) Port(s) of entry.

(16) Approximate date(s) of arrival at the port of entry.

(17) *Destination.* Provide the address of the location where the organism will be received and maintained, including building and room numbers where applicable.

(18) *Intended use (include any that apply).* Select or write "Scientific Study."

(19) Has your facility been evaluated by APHIS? If yes, list date(s) of approval. Is your facility approved for the species of bees or bee germ plasm for which you are seeking a permit?

(20) Provide your signature and the date of your signature under the following certification: "I certify that all statements and entries I have made on this document are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any intentional false statement or misrepresentation made on this document is a violation of law and punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both. (18 U.S.C. 1001)." If you are required to have a sponsor for your permit application, your sponsor must also sign and date under the same certification.

(b) *Invoice.* Any restricted organism must be accompanied at the time of arrival in the United States by an invoice or packing list accurately indicating the complete contents of the shipment and the exporting region.

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§ 322.15 APHIS review of permit applications; denial or cancellation of permits.

(a) *Review of permit applications to import restricted organisms—(1) Consultation.* During our review of your permit application, we may consult with any Federal officials; appropriate officials of any State, Territory, or other jurisdiction in the United States in charge of research or regulatory programs relative to bees; and any other qualified governmental or private research laboratory, institution, or individual. We will conduct these consultations to gain information on the risks associated with the importation of the restricted organisms.

(2) *Review by destination State.* We will transmit a copy of your permit application, along with our anticipated decision on the application, to the appropriate regulatory official in the destination State for review and recommendation. A State's response, which we will consider before taking final action on the permit application, may take one of the following forms:

(i) The State recommends that we issue the permit;

(ii) The State recommends that we issue the permit with specified additional conditions;

(iii) The State recommends that we deny the permit application and provides scientific, risk-based reasons supporting that recommendation; or

(iv) The State makes no recommendation, thereby concurring with our decision regarding the issuance of the permit.⁴

(b) *Results of review.* After a complete review of your application, we will either:

(1) Issue you a written permit with, if applicable, certain specific conditions listed for the importation of the restricted organisms you applied to import. You must initial each condition on the proposed permit and return the proposed permit conditions to the Permit Unit before we will issue you a signed valid permit; or

⁴If a State regulatory official does not respond within 20 business days, we will conclude that the State has chosen to make no recommendation regarding the issuance of the permit.

(2) Notify you that your application has been denied and provide reasons for the denial.

(c) *Denial of permit applications.* APHIS will deny an application for a permit to import a restricted organism regulated under this subpart when, in its opinion, such movement would involve a danger of dissemination of an exotic bee disease or parasite, or an undesirable species or subspecies of honeybee. Danger of such dissemination may be deemed to exist when:

(1) Existing safeguards against dissemination are inadequate and no adequate safeguards can be arranged; or

(2) The potential for disseminating an exotic bee disease or parasite, or an undesirable species or subspecies of honeybee, with the restricted organism outweighs the probable benefits that could be derived from the proposed movement and use of the restricted organism; or

(3) When you, as a previous permittee, failed to maintain the safeguards or otherwise observe the conditions prescribed in a previous permit and have failed to demonstrate your ability or intent to observe them in the future; or

(4) The proposed movement of the restricted organism is adverse to the conduct of an eradication, suppression, control, or regulatory program of APHIS.

(d) *Cancellation of permits.* (1) APHIS may cancel any outstanding permit whenever:

(i) We receive information subsequent to the issuance of the permit of circumstances that would constitute cause for the denial of an application for permit under paragraph (c) of this section; or

(ii) You, as the permittee, fail to maintain the safeguards or otherwise observe the conditions specified in the permit or in any applicable regulations.

(2) Upon cancellation of a permit, you must either:

(i) Surrender all restricted organisms to an APHIS inspector; or

(ii) Destroy all restricted organisms under the supervision of an APHIS inspector.

(e) *Appealing the denial of permit applications or cancellation of permits.* If your

permit application has been denied or your permit has been canceled, APHIS will promptly inform you, in writing, of the reasons for the denial or cancellation. You may appeal the decision by writing to the Administrator and providing all of the facts and reasons upon which you are relying to show that your permit application was wrongfully denied or your permit was wrongfully canceled. The Administrator will grant or deny the appeal as promptly as circumstances allow and will state, in writing, the reasons for the decision. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, you may request a hearing to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

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§ 322.16 Packaging of shipments.

(a) Restricted organisms must be packed in a container or combination of containers that will prevent the escape of the organisms and the leakage of any contained materials. The container must be sufficiently strong to prevent it from rupturing or breaking during shipment.

(b) The outer container must be clearly marked with the contents of the shipment, *i.e.*, either “Live Bees,” “Bee Germ Plasm,” or “Live Bee Brood,” and the name of the region of origin.

(c) Only approved packing materials may be used in a shipment of restricted organisms.

(1) The following materials are approved as packing materials: Absorbent cotton or processed cotton padding free of cottonseed; cages made of processed wood; cellulose materials; excelsior; felt; ground peat (peat moss); paper or paper products; phenolic resin foam; sawdust; sponge rubber; thread waste, twine, or cord; and vermiculite.

(2) Other materials, such as host material for the organism, soil, or other types of packing material, may be included in a container only if identified in the permit application and approved by APHIS on the permit.

§ 322.17 Mailed packages.

(a) If you import a restricted organism through the mail or through commercial express delivery, you must attach a special mailing label (APHIS Form 599), which APHIS will provide with your permit, to the package or container. The mailing label indicates that APHIS has authorized the shipment.

(b) You must address the package containing the restricted organism to the containment facility or apiary identified on the permit (post office boxes are not allowed).

(c) If the restricted organism arrives in the mail without the mailing label described in paragraph (a) of this section or addressed to a containment facility or apiary other than the one listed on the permit, an inspector will refuse to allow the organism to enter the United States.

§ 322.18 Restricted organisms in a commercial vehicle arriving at a land border port in the United States.

(a) If you import a restricted organism through a land border port in the United States by commercial vehicle (*i.e.*, automobile or truck), then the person carrying the restricted organism must present the permit required by § 322.14 and an invoice or packing slip accurately indicating the complete contents of the shipment to the inspector at the land border port.

(b) The restricted organisms must be surrendered at the port of entry and can continue on to the destination identified on the permit only by a bonded carrier (commercial express delivery).

(c) If you fail to present a copy of the permit and an invoice or packing list accurately indicating the complete contents of the shipment at the port of entry, an inspector will refuse the organism's entry to the United States or confiscate and destroy the refused material.

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§ 322.19 Inspection; refusal of entry.

(a) APHIS may inspect any restricted organism at the time of importation to

determine if the organism meets all of the requirements of this part.

(b) If, upon inspection, any shipment fails to meet the requirements of the regulations, that shipment will be refused entry into the United States. In accordance with § 322.2(c), the inspector will offer the shipper the opportunity to immediately export any refused shipments. If the shipper declines to immediately export the shipment, we will destroy the shipment at his or her expense.

§ 322.20 Ports of entry.

A restricted organism may be imported only at a port of entry staffed by an APHIS inspector.⁵ After a restricted organism has been cleared for importation at the port of entry, the organism can only be transported by a bonded commercial carrier immediately and directly from the port of entry to the containment facility or apiary identified on the permit. You may open the package containing the restricted organism only within the containment facility or apiary identified on the permit.

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§ 322.21 Post-entry handling.

(a) Immediately following clearance at the port of entry, a restricted organism must move by a bonded commercial carrier directly to a containment facility or apiary that has been inspected and approved by APHIS.⁶ We must inspect and approve the containment facility or apiary before we will issue a permit to import a restricted organism.

(b) *Inspection of premises.* Prior to issuing a permit to import restricted organisms, we will inspect the apiary

⁵To find out if a specific port is staffed by an APHIS inspector, or for a list of ports staffed by APHIS inspectors, contact Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; toll-free (877) 770-5990; fax (301) 734-8700.

⁶For a list of approved facilities, or to arrange to have a facility inspected by APHIS, contact Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; toll-free (877) 770-5990.

or containment facility where you intend to contain the restricted organisms. In order to approve the apiary or containment facility, an inspector must determine that adequate safeguards are in place to prevent the release of diseases or parasites of bees, or of undesirable species or strains of honeybees. We will use the following criteria to determine whether adequate safeguards are in place:

(1) *Enclosed containment facilities.* (i) Will the facility's entryways, windows, and other structures, including water, air, and waste handling systems, contain the restricted organisms, parasites and pathogens, and prevent the entry of other organisms and unauthorized visitors?

(ii) Does the facility have operational and procedural safeguards in place to prevent the escape of the restricted organisms, parasites, and pathogens, and to prevent the entry of other organisms and unauthorized visitors?

(iii) Does the facility have a means of inactivating or sterilizing restricted organisms and any breeding materials, pathogens, parasites, containers, or other material?

(2) *Containment apiaries.* (i) Is the apiary located in an area devoid of indigenous bees and sufficiently isolated to prevent contact between indigenous bees and imported restricted organisms? Is the area extending from the apiary to the nearest indigenous bees constantly unsuitable for foraging individuals of the imported restricted organisms?

(ii) Does the apiary have sufficient physical barriers to prevent the entry of unauthorized visitors?

(iii) Does the apiary have operational and procedural safeguards in place to prevent the escape of the restricted organisms, parasites, and pathogens, and to prevent the entry of other organisms and unauthorized visitors?

(iv) Does the apiary have a means of inactivating or sterilizing restricted organisms, and any hives, wax, pathogens, parasites, containers, or other materials?

(3) Containment apiaries for honeybees resulting from germ plasm imported from nonapproved regions.

(i) Does the apiary have sufficient physical barriers to prevent the entry of unauthorized visitors?

(ii) Are there sufficient physical barriers (*e.g.*, excluders) in hives in the apiary to prevent the escape of all adult queen and drone honeybees resulting from the germ plasm?

(iii) Does the apiary have operational and procedural safeguards in place to prevent the escape of all queen and drone honeybees resulting from the germ plasm?

(iv) Does the apiary have a means of destroying colonies of honeybees with undesirable characteristics that may result from imported germ plasm?

(c) *Holding in containment.* (1) If we issue a permit for importing restricted organisms into an approved containment facility or apiary, you may not remove or release the restricted organisms, or the progeny or germ plasm resulting from the restricted organisms, from the apiary or facility without our prior approval.

(2) You must allow us to inspect the apiary or facility and all documents associated with the importation or holding of restricted organisms at any time to determine whether safeguards are being maintained to prevent the release of the restricted organisms, their progeny and germ plasm, parasites, and pathogens.

(3) You must inform us immediately, but no later than 24 hours after detection, if restricted organisms escape from the facility

(d) *Release from containment apiary or facility.* (1) After rearing the restricted organisms in an approved containment facility or apiary through at least 4 months of active reproduction with no evidence of nonindigenous parasites or pathogens or of undesirable characteristics, you may submit a request to us for the release of the bees. The request must include:

(i) Inspection protocols;

(ii) Inspection frequencies;

(iii) Names and titles of inspectors;

(iv) Complete information, including laboratory reports, on detection of diseases and parasites in the population;

(v) Complete notes and observations on behavior, such as aggressiveness and swarming; and

(vi) Any other information or data relating to bee diseases, parasites, or adverse species or subspecies.

(2) Mail your request for release to the Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236, or fax to (301) 734-8700.

(3) When we receive a complete request for release from containment, we will evaluate the request and determine whether the bees may be released. Our evaluation may include an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. We may conduct an additional inspection of the bees during our evaluation of the request. You will receive a written statement as soon as circumstances allow that approves or denies your request for release of the bees.

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Subpart D—Transit of Restricted Organisms Through the United States

§ 322.22 General requirements.

(a) You may transit restricted organisms from any region through the United States to another region only in accordance with this part. For a list of restricted organisms, see § 322.13(a).

(b) You may ship restricted organisms only aboard aircraft to the United States for transit to another country.

(c) You may transload a shipment of restricted organisms only once during the shipment's entire transit through the United States and only at an airport in the continental United States. You may not transload restricted organisms in Hawaii. In Hawaii, the restricted organisms must remain on, and depart for another destination aboard, the same aircraft on which the shipment arrived at the Hawaiian airport.

§ 322.23 Documentation.

Each shipment of restricted organisms transiting the United States must be accompanied by a document issued by the appropriate regulatory authority of the national government

of the region of origin stating that the shipment has been inspected and determined to meet the packaging requirements in § 322.24.

§ 322.24 Packaging of transit shipments.

(a) Restricted organisms transiting the United States must be packaged in securely closed and completely enclosed containers that prevent the escape of organisms and the leakage of any contained materials. The container must be sufficiently strong and durable to prevent it from rupturing or breaking during shipment.

(b) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, each pallet of cages containing honeybees transiting the United States must be covered by an escape-proof net that is secured to the pallet so that no honeybees can escape from underneath the net.

(c) The outside of the package must be clearly marked with the contents of the transit shipment, *i.e.*, either "Live Bees," "Bee Germ Plasm," or "Live Bee Brood," and the name of the exporting region.

§ 322.25 Notice of arrival.

At least 2 business days prior to the expected date of arrival of restricted organisms at a port in the continental United States for in-transit movement, you or your shipper must contact the port to give the following information:

(a) The name of each U.S. airport where the shipment will arrive;

(b) The name of the U.S. airport where the shipment will be transloaded (if applicable);

(c) The date of the shipment's arrival at each U.S. airport;

(d) The date of the shipment's departure from each U.S. airport;

(e) The names, phone numbers, and addresses of both the shipper and receiver;

(f) The number of units in the shipment (*i.e.*, number of queens or number of cages of package bees); and

(g) The name of the airline carrying the shipment.

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§ 322.26 Inspection and handling.

(a) All shipments of restricted organisms transiting the United States are subject to inspection at the port in the United States for compliance with this part. If, upon inspection, a transit shipment of restricted articles is found not to meet the requirements of this part, we will destroy the shipment at your expense.

(b) *Transloading*—(1) *Adult bees*. You may transload adult bees from one aircraft to another aircraft at the port of arrival in the United States only under the supervision of an inspector. If the adult bees cannot be transloaded immediately to the subsequent flight, you must store them within a completely enclosed building. Adult bees may not be transloaded from an aircraft to ground transportation for subsequent movement through the United States.

(2) *Bee germ plasm*. You may transload bee germ plasm from one aircraft to another at the port of arrival in the United States only under the supervision of an inspector.

§ 322.27 Eligible ports for transit shipments.

You may transit restricted organisms only through a port of entry staffed by an APHIS inspector.⁷

Subpart E—Importation and Transit of Restricted Articles

§ 322.28 General requirements; restricted articles.

(a) The following articles from any region are restricted articles:

- (1) Dead bees of any genus;
- (2) Beeswax for beekeeping; and
- (3) Honey for bee feed.

(b) Restricted articles may only be imported into or transit the United States in accordance with this part.

§ 322.29 Dead bees.

(a) Dead bees imported into or transiting the United States must be either:

(1) Immersed in a solution containing at least 70 percent alcohol or a suitable fixative for genetic research;

(2) Immersed in liquid nitrogen; or

(3) Pinned and dried in the manner of scientific specimens.

(b) Dead bees are subject to inspection at the port of entry in the United States to confirm that the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section have been met.

§ 322.30 Export certificate.

Each shipment of restricted articles, except for dead bees, imported into or transiting the United States must be accompanied by an export certificate issued by the appropriate regulatory agency of the national government of the exporting region. The export certificate must state that the articles in the shipment have been treated as follows:

(a) *Beeswax*. Must have been liquefied, and slungum and honey must be removed.

(b) *Honey for bee feed*. Heated to 212 °F (100 °C) for 30 minutes.

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§ 322.31 Notice of arrival.

(a) At least 10 business days prior to the arrival in the United States of any shipment of restricted articles, you must notify APHIS of the impending arrival. Your notification must include the following information:

(1) Your name, address, and telephone number;

(2) The name and address of the recipient of the restricted articles;

(3) The name, address, and telephone number of the producer;

(4) The date you expect to receive the shipment;

(5) A description of the contents of the shipment (*i.e.*, dead bees, honey for bee feed, etc.); and

(6) The total number of restricted articles you expect to receive.

(b) You must provide the notification to APHIS through one of the following means:

(1) By mail to the Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; or

(2) By facsimile at (301) 734–8700; or

⁷To find out if a specific port is staffed by an APHIS inspector, or for a list of ports staffed by APHIS inspectors, contact Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236; toll-free (877) 770–5990; fax (301) 734–8700.

(3) By electronic mail to Notification@usda.gov.

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§ 322.32 Mailed packages.

(a) If you import a restricted article through the mail or through commercial express delivery, you must mark all sides of the outside of that package with the contents of the shipment and the name of the exporting region. The marking must be clearly visible using black letters at least 1 inch in height on a white background.

(b) If you import a restricted article through commercial express delivery, you must provide an accurate description of the complete contents of the shipment for the shipment's delivery manifest entry.

(c) In addition to the export certificate required in § 322.30 (if applicable), a restricted article that is imported by mail or commercial express delivery must be accompanied by an invoice or packing list accurately indicating the complete contents of the shipment.

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§ 322.33 Restricted articles in a commercial bonded vehicle arriving at a land border port in the United States.

If you import a restricted article through a land border port in the United States by commercial vehicle (*i.e.*, automobile or truck), then the person carrying the package containing the restricted article or the driver of the vehicle must present the export certificate required by § 322.30 (if applicable) and an invoice or packing slip accurately indicating the complete contents of the shipment to the inspector at the land border port.

§ 322.34 Inspection; refusal of entry.

(a) You must present shipments of restricted articles to the inspector at the port of entry in the United States. Shipments of restricted articles must remain at the port of entry until released by the inspector.

(b) The inspector at the port will confirm that all shipments of restricted articles have proper documentation (see § 322.30) and that you provided no-

tice of arrival for all shipments of restricted articles (see § 322.32).

(c) If, upon inspection, any shipment fails to meet the requirements of this part, that shipment will be refused entry into the United States. In accordance with § 322.2(c), the inspector will offer you, or in your absence the shipper, the opportunity to immediately export any refused shipments, or confiscate and destroy the refused shipments.

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§ 322.35 Ports of entry.

A restricted article may be imported only at a port of entry staffed by an APHIS inspector. To find out if a specific port is staffed by an APHIS inspector, or for a list of ports staffed by APHIS inspectors, contact Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236; toll-free (877) 770-5990; fax (301) 734-8700.

PART 330—FEDERAL PLANT PEST REGULATIONS; GENERAL; PLANT PESTS; SOIL, STONE, AND QUARRY PRODUCTS; GARBAGE

Subpart—General Provisions

- Sec.
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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 450, 7701–7772, 7781–7786, and 8301–8317; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—General Provisions

§ 330.100 Definitions.

Words used in the singular form in the regulations in this part shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand. For the purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrative instructions. Published documents relating to the enforcement of the regulations in this part, issued under authority of such regulations by the Deputy Administrator.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspec-

tion Service of the Department, or any officer or employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his/her stead.

Continental United States. The 49 States located on the continent of North America and the District of Columbia.

Customs. The Bureau of Customs, U.S. Treasury Department, or, with reference to Guam, the Customs office of the Government of Guam.

Department. The U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department, or any officer or employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

Earth. The softer matter composing part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the firm rock, and including the soil and subsoil, as well as finely divided rock and other soil formation materials down to the rock layer.

Garbage. That material designated as “garbage” in § 330.400(b).

Inspector. A properly identified employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or other person authorized by the Department to enforce the provisions of the Plant Protection Act and related legislation, quarantines, and regulations.

Interstate. From one State, Territory or possession or the District of Columbia into or through any other State, Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia. This term includes movements, within its provisions, to a port in the United States for export.

Means of conveyance. Automobiles, trucks, animal-drawn vehicles, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of transportation.

Move (moved and movement). “Move” means ship, deposit for transmission in the mail, otherwise offer for shipment, offer for entry, import, receive for transportation, carry, or otherwise transport or move, or allow to be

moved, by mail or otherwise. “Moved” and “movement” shall be construed accordingly.

Owner. The owner, or his agent (including a carrier), having responsible custody of a plant pest, means of conveyance, product or article subject to the regulations in this part.

Permit. An authorization allowing the movement into or through the United States, or interstate, of a plant pest, or a regulated product, article, or means of conveyance in accordance with the provisions in this part.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company.

Plant pest. (1) Except for §§ 330.200 through 330.212, “plant pest” means any living stage of any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants.

(2) For purposes of §§ 330.200 through 330.212, *plant pest* means any living stage of insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances of the aforementioned which are not genetically engineered as defined in 7 CFR 340.1 which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants.

Plant Protection Act. Title IV of Public Law 106–224, 114 Stat. 438, 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772, which was enacted June 20, 2000.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Inspection Health Service of the Department.

Regulated garbage. That material designated as “regulated garbage” in § 330.400(c) and § 330.400(d).

Shelf-stable. The condition achieved in a product, by application of heat, alone or in combination with other ingredients and/or other treatments, of being rendered free of microorganisms capable of growing in the product at nonrefrigerated conditions (over 50 °F. or 10 °C.).

Soil. The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic material and soluble salts.

State. Any of the several States of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

Territories or possessions. Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Through the United States. From and to places outside the United States.

United States. All of the States.

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 39 FR 32320, Sept. 6, 1974; 43 FR 39954, Sept. 9, 1978; 45 FR 80268, Dec. 4, 1980; 52 FR 22907, June 16, 1987; 52 FR 49344, Dec. 31, 1987; 53 FR 49976, Dec. 13, 1988; 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001; 71 FR 49314, Aug. 23, 2006]

§ 330.101 Policy.

The purpose of the regulations in this part is to prevent the dissemination of plant pests into the United States, or interstate, by regulating the movement of plant pests into or through the United States, or interstate, and the movement of means of conveyance, earth, stone and quarry products, garbage, and certain other products and articles into or through the United States, or from any Territory or possession into or through any other Territory or possession or the continental United States. The Deputy Administrator shall employ procedures to carry out this purpose which will impose a minimum of impediment to foreign commerce and travel whenever practicable, consistent with proper precaution against plant pest dissemination. The same policy is to be applied

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in the case of interstate commerce and travel.

§ 330.102 Basis for certain regulations.

Under the authority of the Plant Protection Act, the Secretary may prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, exportation, or movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant product, biological control organism, noxious weed, article (including baggage, mail, garbage, earth, stone, and quarry products) or means of conveyance if such actions are necessary to prevent the introduction into or the dissemination within the United States of a plant pest or noxious weed.

[66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 330.103 Documentation.

Any notifications, reports, and similar documentation not specified in the regulations in this part, but necessary to carry out the purpose of the regulations, will be prescribed in administrative instructions.

§ 330.104 Ports of entry.

Ports of entry for plant pests, means of conveyance, or other products or articles of any character whatsoever the entry or movement of which is regulated by the regulations in this part may be specified in administrative instructions or in the permits if permits are required by the regulations. The ports of entry shall be those named in 19 CFR 101.3(b)(1), except as otherwise provided by administrative instructions or by permits issued in accordance with this part, and except those ports of entry listed below.

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS TO CUSTOMS DESIGNATED PORTS OF ENTRY

State	Port of entry
[Reserved]	[Reserved]

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 72 FR 43523, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 330.105 Inspection.

(a) *Inspection of foreign arrivals.* In order to prevent the dissemination into the United States of plant pests and for the purpose of carrying out the regulations in this part, all plant pests;

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means of conveyance and their stores; baggage; mail; plants; plant products; soil; stone and quarry products under § 330.300; garbage; and any other product or article of any character whatsoever which an inspector considers may be infested or infected by or contain a plant pest, arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof for entry into or movement through the United States shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at the port of first arrival, except that mail will be handled in accordance with the joint customs and postal regulations for inspecting and handling mail. No such plant pests; means of conveyance or their stores; baggage; mail; plants; plant products; soil; stone or quarry products under § 330.300; garbage; or other products or articles which an inspector notifies the Customs authorities should be held for inspection shall be released by Customs officers for entry or onward movement until released by an inspector. The release of all means of conveyance, products and articles regulated under parts 319, 321, and 352 of this chapter shall be in accordance with the requirements of those parts and the applicable provisions in this part. Whenever it shall be deemed safe to modify the requirements of this section by exempting any class of means of conveyance, products or articles from the requirement that they be held for inspection and release of the inspector, the exemptions shall be specified in administrative instructions. Inspectors shall make local arrangements, in accordance with policies of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, with the Collector of Customs for the release by Customs officers on behalf of the inspector of any class of means of conveyance, their stores, baggage, mail, or other products or articles when such arrangements do not increase unduly the danger of plant pest dissemination and will facilitate clearance of means of conveyance, baggage, mail, or other products or articles.

(b) *Inspection of domestic movements.* For the purpose of preventing the interstate movement of plant pests, provisions requiring inspection of means of conveyance and products or articles moving interstate may be

issued as regulations in association with quarantines in part 301 or part 318 of this chapter or in this part.

NOTE: Notices appearing at 24 FR 4650, June 9, 1959, 24 FR 5363, July 2, 1959, 24 FR 6889, August 26, 1959, and 24 FR 7519, September 18, 1959, provide in part as follows: That means of conveyance subject to such inspection and release requirements and arriving at any port of entry outside the regularly assigned hours of duty of the Federal plant quarantine inspector, will be held for such inspection and release, until the regularly assigned hours of duty. However, notice is also hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 28, 1950 (7 U.S.C. 2260) such inspection service outside of the regularly assigned hours of duty may be made available to any interested person, upon a reimbursable basis and in accordance with applicable regulations, upon request to the Plant Quarantine Inspector in Charge at such port.

Information concerning regularly assigned hours of duty for Federal plant quarantine inspectors at each port where such inspection is available may be obtained locally by application to the Plant Quarantine Inspector in Charge at such port.

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 330.106 Emergency measures.

(a) *Procedures to prevent pest dissemination.* Whenever inspection of any means of conveyance, stores, baggage, mail, plants, plant products, earth, stone and quarry products, garbage, or other products or articles of any character whatsoever, arriving in the United States from a place outside thereof, or moving interstate, discloses a plant pest, or provides a reason to believe such a pest is present (other than one moving under permit in accordance with any conditions in the permit and the provisions in this part) which is new to, or not theretofore known to be widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, the inspector shall employ procedures necessary to prevent the dissemination of the plant pest. Such procedures shall also be employed with respect to means of conveyance or products or articles of any character whatsoever which have moved into the United States or interstate and which the inspector has reason to believe were infested or infected by or contained any such plant pest at the time of such movement. The in-

spector may follow administrative instructions containing procedures prescribed for certain situations, or he may follow a procedure selected by him from administratively approved methods known to be effective. The procedure may involve seizure, quarantine, treatment, application of other remedial measures, exportation, return to shipping point of origin, destruction, or other disposal, but no means of conveyance, product, article, or plant pest owned by any person shall be destroyed, exported, or returned to shipping point of origin or ordered to be so handled, unless there is, in the opinion of the inspector, no less drastic action adequate to prevent the dissemination of the plant pest. In forming such an opinion that no less drastic action is adequate, the inspector shall be guided by applicable specific and general instructions received from officers of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. In taking action with respect to any means of conveyance, product, article, plant pest, the inspector shall take cognizance of applicable requirements of the customs and postal laws and regulations.

(b) *Orders for remedial measures.* The inspector may order the owner of any means of conveyance, product, article, or plant pest, subject to disposal under paragraph (a) of this section, to treat, apply other remedial measures, destroy, or make other disposal thereof without cost to the Federal Government and in a manner specified in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Failure to apply remedial measures.* If the measures required by the inspector are not applied promptly by the owner within the time limits specified by the inspector, the inspector shall apply measures necessary to prevent the dissemination of the plant pests.

(d) *Khapra beetle infestations of means of conveyance, or cargo or stores thereof; other infestations.* As a means of preventing the dissemination into the United States, or interstate, of the khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium* Everts), the following procedures will be applicable when that insect is found, or there is reason to believe it is present, in a means of conveyance within paragraph (a) of this section, or

in any cargo or stores in such a means of conveyance, or in any cargo or stores unloaded or landed, or being unloaded or landed, in the United States therefrom. These procedures will also apply with respect to other plant pests when the inspector finds they are necessary and sufficient to prevent the spread of such pests.

(1) *Infestation in storerooms and similar compartments of means of conveyance (except aircraft).* (i) When infestation is found only in stores or storerooms, galleys, pantries, or similar noncargo compartments of a means of conveyance, except aircraft, the inspector shall prescribe and supervise the application of such remedial measures as, in his opinion, will be effective under conditions that will not spread the infestation to other parts of the means of conveyance, or to adjacent piers or other installations. If, in the opinion of the inspector, fumigation is the only available safeguard to eliminate the infestation, he shall order the owner to arrange for immediate fumigation of the infested stores and portions of the means of conveyance.

(ii) If the means of conveyance is to leave the territorial limits of the United States directly for a port in another country within 24 hours of such order, the inspector may suspend compliance with the fumigation requirement pending departure from the United States. Pending fumigation or departure, the inspector may seal the openings of infested compartments, packages, or articles, if in his opinion the action is necessary to prevent plant pest dissemination while the means of conveyance remains in the territorial limits of the United States, as authorized in § 330.110. The inspector may extend the 24-hour period to 48 hours, if, in his judgment, such extension is warranted by plans of the owner to remove the means of conveyance from the territorial limits of the United States within the extended period, the inability of the contractor to begin fumigation within the 24-hour period, or other reason deemed valid by the inspector. Further extension shall be given only under authority of the Deputy Administrator. Pending compliance with the requirement of fumigation, or the departure from the terri-

torial limits of the United States directly for a port in another country, no stores, laundry, furnishings or equipment, or other articles or products whether in cargo or stores, shall be unloaded from the means of conveyance except as authorized by the inspector and under conditions prescribed by him. The owner of an infested means of conveyance under notice for fumigation which leaves the territorial limits of the United States without fumigation should arrange for the eradication of the infestation before returning to the same or another port in the United States. Upon return to a port in the United States and unless the infestation has been eliminated to the satisfaction of the inspector, the means of conveyance shall be subject to fumigation immediately upon arrival in the United States. Unloading or landing of any product or article shall not be permitted pending compliance with the fumigation requirement, except as authorized by the inspector and under conditions prescribed by him.

(iii) If the means of conveyance is to remain at the port where the infestation was found or is to be moved to another port in the United States, the inspector shall prescribe and supervise the application of the remedial measures at the port where the infestation is found, as provided in this paragraph, or he may authorize the means of conveyance to be moved to another port for fumigation or the application of other remedial measures under safeguards prescribed by him.

(iv) In all instances where the inspector prescribed procedures concerned with the application of remedial measures which involve (a) withholding permission to discharge articles or products; (b) permission to discharge after such permission has been withheld; (c) discontinuance of discharging; or (d) resumption of discharging after it has been discontinued, the appropriate Customs officer shall be immediately notified in writing. The inspector shall also inform the Customs officers at the port where the infestation is found and at such other ports as may be necessary of the requirement for fumigation and/or permission to move coastwise to another U.S. port for fumigation or other remedial measures.

(2) *Infestation in cargo compartments of means of conveyance (except aircraft).* When infestation is found in cargo compartments or in cargo of a means of conveyance, except aircraft, the inspector shall prescribe and supervise the application of such remedial measures as, in his opinion are necessary, with respect to the cargo and the portions of the means of conveyance which contain or contained or were contaminated by the infested cargo. If in the opinion of the inspector fumigation is the only available safeguard to eliminate the infestation, he shall order the owner to arrange for immediate fumigation of the infested portions of such means of conveyance and cargo. However, if such cargo compartments cannot be fumigated without fumigating the entire means of conveyance, the inspector may order the entire means of conveyance and cargo to be fumigated. The inspector shall notify the owner of the means of conveyance of such requirement and the owner shall arrange for immediate fumigation. Discharge of cargo shall be discontinued unless the inspector allows it to continue under safeguards to be prescribed by him. The provisions applicable to stores and storerooms in paragraph (d)(1) (ii) and (iii) of this section shall apply to cargo and cargo areas of such means of conveyance. Customs officers shall be informed as required in paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section.

(3) *Infestation in an aircraft.* If infestation is found in an aircraft, the inspector may apply seals as provided in § 330.110, and he may require such temporary safeguards as he deems necessary, including the discontinuance of further unloading or landing of any products or articles except as authorized by him. Upon finding such infestation in an aircraft the inspector shall promptly notify the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of all circumstances and the temporary safeguards employed, and the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs will specify the measures for eliminating the infestation which will not be deleterious to the aircraft or its operating components. Any insecticidal application required shall be approved by the Deputy Administrator for use in aircraft. If the aircraft is to depart from

the territorial limits of the United States within 24 hours after the infestation is found, the inspector shall permit such departure in lieu of the application of other measures and shall prior to departure break any seals that would prevent access to the aircraft or safe operation thereof. Other seals shall remain intact at time of departure and shall be broken by the aircraft commander or a crew member upon his order only after the aircraft is beyond the territorial limits of the United States. Extension of the 24-hour period shall be given only under authority of the Deputy Administrator. The owner of the aircraft under notice of khapra beetle infestation which leaves the territorial limits of the United States before the infestation has been eradicated should arrange for eradication before returning the aircraft to the United States. Upon return to the United States, if the infestation is not eliminated to the satisfaction of the inspector, the aircraft shall be subject to the same disinfestation requirements and other safeguards immediately upon arrival in the United States. Customs officers shall be notified as required in paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section.

(4) *Precautions.* The owner of a means of conveyance required to be fumigated pursuant to this section shall arrange with a competent operator to apply the fumigant under the supervision of the inspector. The owner shall understand that if certain fumigants are used they may result in residues in or on foodstuffs which may render them unsafe for use as food items. He is hereby warned against such use unless as ascertains that the fumigated foodstuffs are fit for human consumption. It should also be understood by the owner that emergency measures prescribed by the inspector to safeguard against dissemination of infestation may have adverse effects on certain products and articles, and that the acceptance of fumigation as a requirement is an alternative to the immediate removal of the infested means of conveyance and any products and articles thereon, from the territorial limits of the United States. Products or articles in a means of conveyance, or compartments thereof, which may be exposed to methyl bromide or other remedial measures and

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may be adversely affected thereby, may be removed from the means of conveyance or compartments thereof prior to the application of the remedial measures if in the opinion of the inspector this can be done without danger of plant pest dissemination and under conditions authorized by him, for additional inspection and/or application of effective remedial measures.

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 25 FR 8989, Sept. 20, 1960; 32 FR 6339, Apr. 21, 1967; 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001; 69 FR 12265, Mar. 16, 2004]

§ 330.107 Costs.

All costs (including those incurred under § 330.106 of this part by the government or the owner) incident to the inspection, handling, cleaning, safeguarding, treating, or other disposal of means of conveyance or products, articles, or plant pests under this part shall be borne by the owner. Services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost to the person requesting the services, unless a user fee is payable under § 354.3 of this chapter.

CROSS REFERENCE: See note following § 330.105.

[56 FR 14844, Apr. 12, 1991]

§ 330.108 Authority to issue administrative instructions.

The Deputy Administrator is authorized to issue the administrative instructions for which provision is made in the regulations in this part, for the purpose of preventing dissemination of plant pests into the United States or interstate. In addition, whenever the Deputy Administrator shall find that existing conditions as to pest risk involved in the movement of plant pests, means of conveyance, or other products or articles to which the regulations in this part apply, make it safe to modify by making less stringent the restrictions contained in any of such regulations, he shall publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations shall be made less stringent whereupon such modification shall become effective.

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§ 330.109 Caution.

In applying treatments or taking other measures prescribed in administrative instructions or by the inspector, it should be understood that inexactness or carelessness may result in injury or damage.

§ 330.110 Seals.

(a) *Use authorized; form.* Whenever, in the opinion of the inspector, it is necessary, as a safeguard in order to prevent the dissemination of plant pests into the United States, or interstate, seals may be applied to openings, packages, or articles requiring the security provided by such seals. The words “openings, packages, or articles” shall include any form of container, shelf, bin, compartment, or other opening, package, or article which the inspector may have occasion to seal in lieu of more drastic action or otherwise, as a safeguard against plant pest dissemination. The seals may be automatic metal seals or labels or tags and will be provided by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. When they consist of a label or tag, they will be printed in black ink on yellow paper and read substantially as follows: “Warning! The opening, package, or article to which this seal is affixed is sealed under authority of law. This seal is not to be broken while within the territorial limits of the United States except by, or under instructions of, an inspector.”

(b) *Breaking of seals.* Seals may be broken: (1) By an inspector; (2) by a Customs officer for Customs purposes, in which case the opening, package, or article will be resealed with Customs seals; (3) by the owner or his agent when the means of conveyance, product, or article has left the territorial limits of the United States; (4) by any person authorized by the inspector or the Deputy Administrator under conditions specified by the inspector or Deputy Administrator. No person shall break seals applied under authority of this section except as provided in this paragraph. The movement into or through the United States, or interstate, of any means of conveyance or product or article on which a seal, applied under this paragraph, has been broken in violation of this paragraph is

hereby prohibited, except as authorized by an inspector.

(c) *Notice of sealing.* When an inspector seals any opening, product or article, he shall explain the purpose of such action to the owner or his representative and shall present him with a written notice of the conditions under which the seal may be broken, if requested to do so.

[25 FR 8990, Sept. 20, 1960, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 330.111 Advance notification of arrival of aircraft and watercraft.

The owner, operator, or other representative of any aircraft or watercraft entering the United States from a foreign country, or arriving in the continental United States from Hawaii or any territory or possession of the United States, shall provide every Plant Protection and Quarantine office (PPQ office) serving a port of arrival on the itinerary of the craft while in the United States with advance notification of intent to arrive at that port. This advance notification of arrival shall:

(a) Reach the appropriate PPQ office not less than 12 hours before the craft's estimated time of arrival at the port;

(b) Be communicated by radio, wire, telephone, or any other means; and

(c) Include the following information:

(1) The name or other identifying feature of the individual craft;

(2) The date and estimated time of arrival at the port;

(3) The location of arrival, providing the most site-specific data available, such as the dock, pier, wharf, berth, mole, anchorage, gate, or facility, and;

(4) The names of all foreign and non-Continental U.S. ports where any cargo, crew, or passenger destined for the continental United States has boarded the craft since its most recent arrival at a port in the United States.

(d) If the craft's estimated time of arrival changes by more than one hour, the PPQ office that serves the port of arrival must be notified and provided with updated information immediately.

(e) If the craft's site of arrival changes after a PPQ office has received advance notification of arrival, both that PPQ office and the newly affected

PPQ office shall be notified of this change immediately. This applies, too, to site-specific changes involving watercraft.

(f) If the craft's point of arrival is an anchorage, the PPQ office shall be notified, as soon as possible after the craft's arrival at the anchorage, of the specific site, such as berth, mole, pier, to which the craft will be moving, as well as of its estimated time of arrival at that site.

(g) Aircraft and watercraft meeting any of the following conditions are exempt from the provisions in this section, and need not provide advance notification of arrival:

(1) The craft is not regularly used to carry passengers or cargo for a fee;

(2) The aircraft is making a flight scheduled in the Official Airline Guide, North American Edition, or the Official Airline Guide, Worldwide Edition, unless the scheduled time of arrival changes by more than one hour or the plane is diverted to another landing port;

(3) An inspector has precleared the aircraft in Hawaii, a territory or possession of the United States, or a foreign port, having determined that the aircraft contained only articles that are not prohibited or restricted importation into the United States under the provisions of 7 CFR chapter III and 9 CFR chapter I; or

(4) Personnel of the United States armed forces, including the U.S. Coast Guard, in Hawaii, a territory or possession of the United States, or a foreign port, have precleared an aircraft, having determined that the aircraft contained only articles that are not prohibited or restricted importation into the United States under the provisions of 7 CFR chapter III and 9 CFR chapter I.

(5) The owner, operator, or other representative of the aircraft or watercraft not leaving the United States has been informed in writing by a PPQ inspector that notification of intended arrival is not required at subsequent ports in the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0054)

[52 FR 49344, Dec. 31, 1987]

Subpart—Movement of Plant Pests**§ 330.200 Movement of plant pests regulated; permits required.**

No person shall knowingly move any plant pest into or through the United States from any place outside thereof, or interstate, or knowingly accept delivery of any plant pest so moving unless such movement is authorized under permit under this part and is made in accordance with the conditions therein and the provisions in this part. The movement of snails and slugs, as well as other plant pests, is governed by such provisions. Biological specimens of plant pests, in preservative or dried, may be imported without further restriction under this part, but subject to inspection on arrival in the United States to confirm the nature of the material and freedom from risk of plant pest dissemination.

§ 330.201 Applications for permits to move plant pests.

(a) *Into or through the United States from any place outside thereof.* Only persons resident in the United States may apply for permits to move plant pests into the United States from any place outside thereof. Persons resident in the United States proposing such movement into the United States, or any person proposing movement through the United States, of any plant pests shall first make application for permits authorizing such movement by submitting to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs the form provided therefor by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, or by submitting in the form of a letter or other written communication the following information insofar as is known to the applicant, for each kind of pest for which a permit is requested: (1) Scientific name of the pest, (2) stage, (3) quantity, (4) origin, (5) destination, (6) whether the pest is established in the State, Territory or other jurisdiction of destination in the United States, (7) method of shipment, (8) proposed port of first arrival in the United States, (9) approximate date of arrival, (10) number of parcels expected to be moved, (11) intended use, (12) measures to be employed to prevent danger of plant pest dissemination, and (13) method of

final disposition. In addition, if host materials must necessarily accompany the plant pests, the application shall show the name of the host materials and the reasons it is necessary for them to accompany the plant pests. Applications for permits to move plant pests through the United States should state the name of the port of export instead of the information required by paragraph (a)(6) of this section. Any applicant for a permit to move plant pests into or through the United States from any place outside thereof will facilitate the consideration of his application by furnishing any additional information known to him concerning the economic importance of the pests and the justification for the movement.

(b) *Interstate (including interstate for export).* Persons proposing to move plant pests interstate shall first make application for permits authorizing such movement by submitting to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs the form provided therefor by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs or by submitting the required information in the form of a letter or other written communication showing all pertinent information specified in paragraph (a) of this section and also the approximate date of the movement, except that persons desiring to move plant pests interstate to a port in the United States for export to a place outside of the United States¹ shall use the form provided therefor by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs or submit to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs in the form of a letter or other written communication the following information for each kind of pest: Scientific name of the pest, stage, quantity, origin, destination, method of shipment, proposed port of export from the

¹Persons contemplating the shipment of plant pests to places outside the United States should make prior arrangements directly, or through the recipient, with the country of destination for the receipt of the plant pests into the country of destination. Many countries have laws governing the movement of plant pests into those countries, and therefore it is advisable to make advance arrangements for attaching permits, etc., as may be required by the countries of destination.

United States, approximate date of the movement, number of parcels to be moved, proposed use, and measures to be employed to prevent danger of plant pest dissemination during the interstate movement. However, in case it is proposed to move interstate, within or from an area quarantined under §§ 301.38, 301.45, 301.48, 301.52, 301.63, 301.64, 301.72, 301.76, 301.77, 301.78, 301.79, 301.80, or 301.81 of this chapter any plant pest covered by said section, the application should be made to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department. In any case the applicant for a permit will facilitate the consideration of his application by furnishing any additional information known to him concerning the economic importance of the pests and the justification for the movement.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0054)

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 330.202 Consideration of applications for permits to move plant pests.

The Deputy Administrator, upon the receipt of an application, made in accordance with § 330.201 (a) or (b), for a permit for movement of a plant pest into or through the United States from any place outside thereof, or interstate, shall consider the application on its merits.

(a) *Consultation.* He may consult with any Federal officials, the appropriate officials of any State, Territory, or other jurisdiction in the United States in charge of research or regulatory programs relative to plant pests, and any other qualified governmental or private research laboratory, institution, or individual, for views on the danger of plant pest dissemination into the United States, or interstate, in connection with the movement proposed.

(b) *Inspection of premises.* The Deputy Administrator may inspect the site where plant pests are proposed to be handled in connection with or after their movement under permit to determine whether existing or proposed facilities will be adequate to prevent plant pest dissemination in case a per-

mit is issued, provided that the person in possession thereof is the applicant or such inspection is otherwise authorized.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0054)

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 330.203 Action on applications for permits to move plant pests; form of and conditions in permits.

The Deputy Administrator, having considered an application for permit to move a plant pest, shall approve or deny the application in accordance with § 330.204. If the application is denied, the applicant shall be furnished the reasons therefor. If the application is approved, the Deputy Administrator shall issue the permit including any conditions which, in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator, are necessary to prevent dissemination of plant pests into the United States or interstate. Such conditions may include requirements for inspection of the premises where the plant pests are to be handled, after their movement under the permits, to determine whether the facilities thereat are adequate to prevent plant pest dissemination and the conditions of the permit are otherwise being observed. Permits authorizing movement of plant pests through the United States will include shipping instructions as to routing, labelling, and similar requirements as conditions of the permits. Any applicable conditions prescribed in administrative instructions may be incorporated in a written permit by citation, but shall be applicable whether or not so cited. The Deputy Administrator may, prior to the issuance of the permit, require the applicant to agree in writing to the conditions under which the plant pests will be safeguarded. The permits may be issued in a prescribed form or in letter form, or a combination thereof. A permit without conditions may be issued orally.

§ 330.204 Denial or cancellation of permits; reconsiderations.

(a) The Deputy Administrator will deny an application for a permit to move a plant pest when, in his opinion, such movement would involve a danger

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of dissemination of the pest. Danger of plant pest dissemination may be deemed to exist when:

(1) No acceptable safeguards adequate to prevent plant pest dissemination can be arranged;

(2) The destructive potential of the plant pest to plants, and parts and products thereof, should it escape despite proposed safeguards, outweighs the probable benefits to be derived from the proposed movement and use of the pest;

(3) The applicant, as a previous permittee, failed to maintain the safeguards or otherwise observe the conditions prescribed in a previous permit and failed to demonstrate his ability or intent to observe them in the future;

(4) The movement is adverse to the conduct of an eradication, suppression, control, or regulatory program of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; or

(5) The movement is objected to in writing by an appropriate official of a State, Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia on the ground it will involve a danger of dissemination of the plant pest into the State, Territory or possession, or District.

(b) The Deputy Administrator may cancel any outstanding permit whenever:

(1) Information is received subsequent to the issuance of the permit of circumstances that constitute cause for the denial of an application for permit under paragraph (a) of this section; or

(2) The permittee has not maintained the safeguards or otherwise observed the conditions specified in the permit or in any applicable regulations or administrative instructions.

(c) Any person denied a permit, or whose permit has been canceled, may request the Deputy Administrator in person or in writing for a reconsideration, and may submit any additional information he may have to support the original application.

§ 330.205 Disposal of plant pests when permits are canceled.

When an outstanding permit for the movement of a plant pest is canceled by the Deputy Administrator and not reinstated under § 330.204(c), the further

movement of the plant pest covered thereby into or through the United States, or interstate, is prohibited by the Plant Protection Act unless authorized in another permit. The permittee should arrange for disposal of the plant pest involved in a manner satisfactory to the Deputy Administrator to prevent plant pest dissemination. The Deputy Administrator may, whenever he deems it necessary as an emergency measure in order to prevent the dissemination of any plant pest new to or not theretofore known to be widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, in such manner as he deems appropriate, any plant pest which is moving without compliance with any conditions in the permit or the provisions of this part or after the permit has been canceled.

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 330.206 Permits for plant pest movement associated with National Defense projects.

The Deputy Administrator will facilitate research associated with National Defense projects through issuance of permits for movement of plant pests for such research, upon receiving assurance satisfactory to him that adequate safeguards will surround utilization of the plant pests to prevent their dissemination.

§ 330.207 Permits for movement of organisms issued by other agencies.

Inspectors shall recognize permits for the movement of organisms issued under other acts by other Federal agencies. When such organisms are also plant pests, any further conditions of movement to carry out the purposes of the Plant Protection Act which have been prescribed in administrative instructions, or in correspondence concerning a single shipment, shall be complied with but no additional permit will be required under this part.

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 330.208 Courtesy permits.

The Deputy Administrator may issue permits for the movement into or through the United States, or interstate, or organisms which are not subject to regulation under the Plant Protection Act or any other act, as a courtesy to facilitate movement when the movement might otherwise be impeded because of the similarity of the organisms with others regulated under the Plant Protection Act. He may likewise issue such permits on behalf of any agency requesting such action as a courtesy to facilitate movement for organisms not subject to regulation under the Plant Protection Act but subject to regulation under some other act.

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 330.209 Permits for means of conveyance.

No permit shall be required for movement into or through the United States from any place outside thereof, or interstate, of a means of conveyance unless the primary purpose of such movement of the means of conveyance is to move plant pests.

§ 330.210 Packing materials and containers for plant pest movement; host materials.

Plant pests moved into or through the United States, or interstate, must be free of soil, except when the Deputy Administrator approves in the permit the movement of soil with the plant pest. Subject to this exception, only approved packing materials are to be employed in the shipment of plant pests. Approved packing materials for the movement of plant pests under this part will be prescribed in administrative instructions or approved in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator. Such actions will be coordinated with and may supplement any requirements of the Post Office Department governing packing and packaging of any materials for movements covered by the postal laws and regulations. All containers shall be stoutly constructed so as to prevent breakage in transit and danger of plant pest dissemination and shall be labeled in accordance with § 330.211. The Deputy Ad-

ministrator may allow the movement of host materials with plant pests under permits when they must necessarily accompany the pests, although such movement is otherwise barred under the Plant Protection Act.

[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 330.210a Administrative instructions listing approved packing materials for plant pests.

(a) The following materials are approved as packing materials for use with any shipment of plant pests in accordance with § 330.210:

- (1) Absorbent cotton or processed cotton padding free of cottonseed.
- (2) Cellulose materials.
- (3) Excelsior.
- (4) Felt.
- (5) Ground peat (peat moss).
- (6) Paper or paper products.
- (7) Phenolic resin foam.
- (8) Sawdust.
- (9) Sponge rubber.
- (10) Thread waste; twine; or cord.
- (11) Vermiculite.

(b) Advance approval for the use of any other packing material for any specific movement should be obtained from the Deputy Administrator.

§ 330.211 Labeling of plant pests for movement under permits.

(a) *Interstate movement.* For interstate movements of plant pests a label shall be attached to each parcel containing the pests as evidence that the movement of the plant pests is authorized. Such label shall also disclose the contents of the parcel.

(b) *Movement into or through the United States from places outside thereof by mail or cargo.* (1) When a permit authorizing the movement of plant pests into the United States from any place outside thereof is issued to an applicant under this part, it will be accompanied by distinctive labels, with instructions for their use by the foreign shipper. Such labels will be issued in quantity sufficient to permit attaching one to each parcel to be moved. The labels will direct the parcels to specified inspection stations of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, or other designated points, for clearance. The stations will be notified by the

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Deputy Administrator in advance of the expected arrival of the plant pests. Plant pests so moved by mail may be refused entry unless the containers thereof bear such labels. Cargo shipments of plant pests so moved may be refused entry unless they bear such labels or are otherwise plainly marked to identify the contents.

(2) Any labelling requirements with respect to the movement of plant pests through the United States will be included in shipping instructions issued as conditions of the permits.

(c) *Misuse of labels.* No labels unused in accordance with the terms of the permit may be used for the movement of any other plant pest. The Plant Protection Act provides for a penalty² for the misuse of such labels. Any unauthorized movement of plant pests under a label will be refused by the inspector, and the plant pests may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as set forth in § 330.106 if deemed necessary as an emergency measure.

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[24 FR 10825, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983; 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001]

²Section 424 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7734) provides that persons who violate this act, or who forge, counterfeit or—without authority from the Secretary—use, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate, permit or other document may, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, be assessed a civil penalty that does not exceed the greater of: (a) \$50,000 for individuals, except that the civil penalty may not exceed \$1,000 in the case of an initial violation by an individual moving regulated articles not for monetary gain; \$250,000 for any other person or legal entity, such as partnerships, corporations, associations, or joint ventures; and \$500,000 for all violations adjudicated in a single proceeding; or (b) twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from or loss caused by any violation, forgery, counterfeiting, unauthorized use, defacing, or destruction of a certificate, permit, or other document provided for by this act. Section 424 of the Plant Protection Act also provides penalties for criminal violations, under which knowing violators of the act may be found guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, fined in accordance with title 18 of the United States Code, imprisoned for a period not to exceed 1 year, or both.

§ 330.212 Movement of plant pests by baggage.

Persons proposing to move plant pests into or through the United States from any place outside thereof, or from any Territory or possession into or through any other Territory or possession, or the Continental United States, by baggage, shall show the permit authorizing the movement to the inspector upon arrival at the port where the baggage is inspected. The conditions specified for the movement must be observed. The inspector will insure that the movement is handled in accordance with the terms of the permit. If it is necessary to move the plant pest to another place for clearance, the owner will be responsible for all costs incidental to such forwarding. Pending forwarding, the inspector will specify and supervise the application of safeguards against danger of plant pest dissemination and may retain custody of the pests until forwarded.

Subpart—Movement of Soil, Stone, And Quarry Products

§ 330.300 Soil from foreign countries or Territories or possessions.¹

No soil shall be moved into or through the United States from any place outside thereof or from any Territory or possession into or through any other Territory or possession or the Continental United States, whether the soil is moved as such or incidentally adhering to means of conveyance or other articles, except as authorized in § 318.60 or § 319.69 of this chapter, or this subpart.

(a) *Permits authorized.* The Deputy Administrator may issue permits under this section for movements of soil not governed by § 318.60 or § 319.69 of this chapter, for research, analytical, religious, ceremonial, patriotic, or similar purposes, or such other purposes as he shall deem consistent with the objectives of this part, specifying in the permit or in the related correspondence,

¹The movement of soil from Puerto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States is also subject to the provisions of the imported fire ant quarantine and regulations contained in 7 CFR 301.81 *et seq.*

the safeguards, including methods of treatment, or other conditions which he deems necessary for the purpose of preventing the dissemination of plant pests into the United States or interstate. Whenever it is possible to formulate a general rule specifying such conditions, it shall be promulgated in administrative instructions and the applicable provisions thereof may be incorporated into a permit by citation, but shall be applicable whether or not so cited.

(b) *Application for permits.* Only persons resident in the United States may apply for permits under this section to move soil into the United States from any place outside thereof, or from any territory or possession into or through any other Territory or possession or the Continental United States. Persons resident in the United States contemplating such movements, or any persons contemplating movement through the United States, of soil under this section shall first make application for permits authorizing such movement by submitting to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs the form provided therefor by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs or by submitting, in the form of a letter or other written communication, the following information: Origin of the shipment, destination, quantity, method of shipment, proposed port of first arrival in the United States, port of export (if applicable), approximate date of arrival in the United States, intended use, measures to be employed to prevent danger of plant pest dissemination, method of final disposition, and the number of parcels expected to be moved. In acting upon the application for permits for such movement of soil, the Deputy Administrator will follow the procedures outlined in § 330.202 for the consideration of applications for permits to move plant pests insofar as they are applicable.

(c) *Issuance of permits; conditions of permits.* Upon the approval of an application for a permit authorizing the movement of soil under this section, the permit will be issued. The permit may contain any conditions which are necessary, in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator, to prevent dissemination of plant pests into the United

States or interstate, including conditions with respect to routing, packing, and labeling of the soil. The Deputy Administrator may require the applicant to agree in writing to such conditions prior to the issuance of the permit. The importer will receive, as a part of the permit, information on the manner in which the importation is to be made. A permit without conditions may be issued orally.

(d) *Containers; labels.* All containers for soil moved under this section shall be stoutly constructed so as to prevent breakage in transit and danger of plant pest dissemination and shall be appropriately labeled as to contents. If the soil is moved by mail, special mailing labels will be issued to the importer, with instructions for their use, which he is to send to the foreign shipper. The quantity of mailing labels issued will be sufficient for the foreign shipper to attach one to each parcel moved by mail. Such mailing labels will indicate to the postal and the plant quarantine officials that the movement is authorized under the conditions specified in this permit. Importations arriving by mail without labels will be subject to refusal of entry into the United States, or interstate movement, by the inspector unless treated, at the expense of the owner, in a manner to remove danger of plant pest dissemination. The Deputy Administrator may issue mailing labels for movement into or through the United States from any place outside thereof, or from any Territory or possession into or through any other Territory or possession of the continental United States, of earth other than soil when the movement might otherwise be impeded because of the similarity to soil subject to this section.

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[24 FR 10855, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 47 FR 36103, Aug. 19, 1982; 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983; 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997]

§ 330.300a Administrative instructions exempting soil from parts of Canada from certain restrictions.

Soil of Canadian origin except soil from Newfoundland and the Land District of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island of British Columbia may be

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moved into or through the United States from Canada free from the permit requirements of § 330.300 and the release requirements of § 330.105 but subject to inspection under § 330.105 and disposal under § 330.106, if the inspection discloses any plant pest new to or not theretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States. Such soil is also subject to all applicable requirements under part 319 of this chapter.¹

[34 FR 13148, Aug. 14, 1969, as amended at 62 FR 50239, Sept. 25, 1997]

§ 330.301 Stone and quarry products from certain areas in Canada.

Stone and quarry products from areas in Canada infested with the gypsy moth may be moved from Canada into or through the United States only into or through areas regulated by the gypsy moth and browntail moth quarantine and regulations in §§ 301.45, 301.45-1 et seq. of this chapter; or into or through other areas in the United States under conditions paralleling the requirements of said quarantine and regulations for movement of stone and quarry products from said regulated areas into such other areas of the United States.

§ 330.302 Domestic movements of earth (including soil), stone, etc.

The interstate movement from regulated areas in the Continental United States of earth (including soil), stone, quarry products, and similar substances is regulated in §§ 301.45, 301.48, 301.72, 301.77, 301.78, 301.79, 301.80, and 301.81 of this chapter and may be made only in accordance with the requirements of these sections. Any such movement of earth, stone, quarry products and similar substances which may hereafter be regulated in part 301 of this chapter may likewise be made only in accordance with the requirements of said part. The interstate movement of such materials of United States origin, from any place in the Continental United States, is not regulated by this part.

¹Sod from Canada is regulated by § 319.37-5 of this chapter.

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Subpart—Garbage

SOURCE: 71 FR 49314, Aug. 23, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

§ 330.400 Regulation of certain garbage.

(a) *Certain interstate movements and imports*—(1) *Interstate movements of garbage from Hawaii and U.S. territories and possessions to other States.* Hawaii, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau are hereby quarantined, and the movement of garbage therefrom to any other State is hereby prohibited except as provided in this subpart in order to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic plant pests and diseases.

(2) *Imports of garbage.* In order to protect against the introduction of exotic animal and plant pests and diseases, the importation of garbage from all foreign countries except Canada is prohibited except as provided in § 330.401(b).

(b) *Definitions—Agricultural waste.* By-products generated by the rearing of animals and the production and harvest of crops or trees. Animal waste, a large component of agricultural waste, includes waste (e.g., feed waste, bedding and litter, and feedlot and paddock runoff) from livestock, dairy, and other animal-related agricultural and farming practices.

Approved facility. A facility approved by the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, upon his determination that it has equipment and uses procedures that are adequate to prevent the dissemination of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases, and that it is certified by an appropriate Government official as currently complying with the applicable laws for environmental protection.

Approved sewage system. A sewage system approved by the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, upon his determination that the system is designed and operated in such a way as to preclude the discharge of sewage effluents onto land surfaces

or into lagoons or other stationary waters, and otherwise is adequate to prevent the dissemination of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases, and that is certified by an appropriate Government official as currently complying with the applicable laws for environmental protection.

Carrier. The principal operator of a means of conveyance.

Garbage. All waste material that is derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, meats, or other plant or animal (including poultry) material, and other refuse of any character whatsoever that has been associated with any such material.

Incineration. To reduce garbage to ash by burning.

Interstate. From one State into or through any other State.

Sterilization. Cooking garbage at an internal temperature of 212 °F for 30 minutes.

Stores. The food, supplies, and other provisions carried for the day-to-day operation of a conveyance and the care and feeding of its operators.

Yard waste. Solid waste composed predominantly of grass clippings, leaves, twigs, branches, and other garden refuse.

§ 330.401 Garbage generated onboard a conveyance.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to garbage generated onboard any means of conveyance during international or interstate movements as provided in this section and includes food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, food wrappers or packaging materials, and other waste material from stores, food preparation areas, passengers' or crews' quarters, dining rooms, or any other areas on the means of conveyance. This section also applies to meals and other food that were available for consumption by passengers and crew on an aircraft but were not consumed.

(1) Not all garbage generated onboard a means of conveyance is regulated for the purposes of this section. Garbage regulated for the purposes of this section is defined as "regulated garbage" in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(2) Garbage that is commingled with regulated garbage is also regulated garbage.

(b) *Garbage regulated because of movements outside the United States or Canada.* For purposes of this section, garbage on or removed from a means of conveyance is regulated garbage, if, when the garbage is on or removed from the means of conveyance, the means of conveyance has been in any port outside the United States and Canada within the previous 2-year period. There are, however, two exceptions to this provision. These exceptions are as follows:

(1) *Exception 1: Aircraft.* Garbage on or removed from an aircraft is exempt from requirements under paragraph (d) of this section if the following conditions are met when the garbage is on or removed from the aircraft:

(i) The aircraft had previously been cleared of all garbage and of all meats and meat products, whatever the country of origin, except meats that are shelf-stable; all fresh and condensed milk and cream from countries designated in 9 CFR 94.1 as those in which foot-and-mouth disease exists; all fresh fruits and vegetables; and all eggs; and the items previously cleared from the aircraft as prescribed by this paragraph have been disposed of according to the procedures for disposing of regulated garbage, as specified in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section.

(ii) After the garbage and stores referred to in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section were removed, the aircraft has not been in a non-Canadian foreign port.

(2) *Exception 2: Other conveyances.* Garbage on or removed in the United States from a means of conveyance other than an aircraft is exempt from requirements under paragraph (d) of this section if the following conditions are met when the garbage is on or removed from the means of conveyance:

(i) The means of conveyance is accompanied by a certificate from an inspector stating the following:

(A) That the means of conveyance had previously been cleared of all garbage and of all meats and meat products, whatever the country of origin, except meats that are shelf-stable; all fresh and condensed milk and cream

from countries designated in 9 CFR 94.1 as those in which foot-and-mouth disease exists; all fresh fruits and vegetables; and all eggs; and the items previously cleared from the means of conveyance as prescribed by this paragraph have been disposed of according to the procedures for disposing of regulated garbage, as specified in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section.

(B) That the means of conveyance had then been cleaned and disinfected in the presence of the inspector; and

(ii) Since being cleaned and disinfected, the means of conveyance has not been in a non-Canadian foreign port.

(c) *Garbage regulated because of certain movements to or from Hawaii, territories, or possessions.* For purposes of this section, garbage on or removed from a means of conveyance is regulated garbage, if at the time the garbage is on or removed from the means of conveyance, the means of conveyance has moved during the previous 1-year period, either directly or indirectly, to the continental United States from any territory or possession or from Hawaii, to any territory or possession from any other territory or possession or from Hawaii, or to Hawaii from any territory or possession. There are, however, two exceptions to this provision. These exceptions are as follows:

(1) *Exception 1: Aircraft.* Garbage on or removed from an aircraft is exempt from requirements under paragraph (d) of this section if the following two conditions are met when the garbage is on or removed from the aircraft:

(i) The aircraft had been previously cleared of all garbage and all fresh fruits and vegetables, and the items previously cleared from the aircraft as prescribed by this paragraph have been disposed of according to the procedures for disposing of regulated garbage, as specified in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section.

(ii) After the garbage and stores referred to in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section were removed, the aircraft has not moved to the continental United States from any territory or possession or from Hawaii; to any territory or possession from any other territory or possession or from Hawaii; or to Hawaii from any territory or possession.

(2) *Exception 2: Other conveyances.* Garbage on or removed from a means of conveyance other than an aircraft is exempt from requirements under paragraph (d) of this section if the following two conditions are met when the garbage is on or removed from the means of conveyance:

(i) The means of conveyance is accompanied by a certificate from an inspector stating that the means of conveyance had been cleared of all garbage and all fresh fruits and vegetables; and the items previously cleared from the means of conveyance as prescribed by this paragraph have been disposed of according to the procedures for disposing of regulated garbage, as specified in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section.

(ii) After being cleared of the garbage and stores referred to in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, the means of conveyance has not moved to the continental United States from any territory or possession or from Hawaii; to any territory or possession from any other territory or possession or from Hawaii; or to Hawaii from any territory or possession.

(d) *Restrictions on regulated garbage.* (1) Regulated garbage may not be disposed of, placed on, or removed from a means of conveyance except in accordance with this section.

(2) Regulated garbage is subject to general surveillance for compliance with this section by inspectors and to disposal measures authorized by the Plant Protection Act and the Animal Health Protection Act to prevent the introduction and dissemination of pests and diseases of plants and livestock.

(3) All regulated garbage must be contained in tight, covered, leak-proof receptacles during storage on board a means of conveyance while in the territorial waters, or while otherwise within the territory of the United States. All such receptacles shall be contained inside the guard rail if on a watercraft. Such regulated garbage shall not be unloaded from such means of conveyance in the United States unless such regulated garbage is removed in tight, covered, leak-proof receptacles under

the direction of an inspector to an approved facility for incineration, sterilization, or grinding into an approved sewage system, under direct supervision by such an inspector, or such regulated garbage is removed for other handling in such manner and under such supervision as may, upon request in specific cases, be approved by the Administrator as adequate to prevent the introduction and dissemination of plant pests and animal diseases and sufficient to ensure compliance with applicable laws for environmental protection. *Provided that*, a cruise ship may dispose of regulated garbage in landfills at Alaskan ports only, if and only if the cruise ship does not have prohibited or restricted meat or animal products on board at the time it enters Alaskan waters for the cruise season, and only if the cruise ship, except for incidental travel through international waters necessary to navigate safely between ports, remains in Canadian and U.S. waters off the west coast of North America, and calls only at continental U.S. and Canadian ports during the entire cruise season.

(i) Application for approval of a facility or sewage system may be made in writing by the authorized representative of any carrier or by the official having jurisdiction over the port or place of arrival of the means of conveyance to the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. The application must be endorsed by the operator of the facility or sewage system.

(ii) Approval will be granted if the Administrator determines that the requirements set forth in this section are met. Approval may be denied or withdrawn at any time, if the Administrator determines that such requirements are not met, after notice of the proposed denial or withdrawal of the approval and the reasons therefor, and an opportunity to demonstrate or achieve compliance with such requirements, has been afforded to the operator of the facility or sewage system and to the applicant for approval. However, approval may also be withdrawn without such prior procedure in any case in which the public health, interest, or safety requires immediate ac-

tion, and in such case, the operator of the facility or sewage system and the applicant for approval shall promptly thereafter be given notice of the withdrawal and the reasons therefor and an opportunity to show cause why the approval should be reinstated.

(e) The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs and Veterinary Services, Animal, and Plant Health Inspection Service, will cooperate with other Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for enforcing other statutes and regulations governing disposal of the regulated garbage to the end that such disposal shall be adequate to prevent the dissemination of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases and comply with applicable laws for environmental protection. The inspectors, in maintaining surveillance over regulated garbage movements and disposal, shall coordinate their activities with the activities of representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency and other Federal, State, and local agencies also having jurisdiction over such regulated garbage

§ 330.402 Garbage generated in Hawaii.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to garbage generated in households, commercial establishments, institutions, and businesses prior to interstate movement from Hawaii, and includes used paper, discarded cans and bottles, and food scraps. Such garbage includes, and is commonly known as, municipal solid waste.

(1) Industrial process wastes, mining wastes, sewage sludge, incinerator ash, or other wastes from Hawaii that the Administrator determines do not pose risks of introducing animal or plant pests or diseases into the continental United States are not regulated under this section.

(2) The interstate movement from Hawaii to the continental United States of agricultural wastes and yard waste (other than incidental amounts (less than 3 percent) that may be present in municipal solid waste despite reasonable efforts to maintain source separation) is prohibited.

(3) Garbage generated onboard any means of conveyance during interstate

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movement from Hawaii is regulated under § 330.401.

(b) *Restrictions on interstate movement of garbage.* The interstate movement of garbage generated in Hawaii to the continental United States is regulated as provided in this section.

(1) The garbage must be processed, packaged, safeguarded, and disposed of using a methodology that the Administrator has determined is adequate to prevent the introduction or dissemination of plant pests into noninfested areas of the United States.

(2) The garbage must be moved under a compliance agreement in accordance with § 330.403. APHIS will only enter into a compliance agreement when the Administrator is satisfied that the Agency has first satisfied all its obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act and all applicable Federal and State statutes to fully assess the impacts associated with the movement of garbage under the compliance agreement.

(3) All such garbage moved interstate from Hawaii to any of the continental United States must be moved in compliance with all applicable laws for environmental protection.

§ 330.403 Compliance agreement and cancellation.

(a) Any person engaged in the business of handling or disposing of garbage in accordance with this subpart must first enter into a compliance agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Compliance agreement forms (PPQ Form 519) are available without charge from local USDA/APHIS/Plant Protection and Quarantine offices, which are listed in telephone directories.

(b) A person who enters into a compliance agreement, and employees or agents of that person, must comply with the following conditions and any supplemental conditions which are listed in the compliance agreement, as deemed by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent the dissemination into or within the United States of plant pests and livestock or poultry diseases:

(1) Comply with all applicable provisions of this subpart;

(2) Allow inspectors access to all records maintained by the person regarding handling or disposal of garbage, and to all areas where handling or disposal of garbage occurs;

(3)(i) If the garbage is regulated under § 330.401, remove garbage from a means of conveyance only in tight, covered, leak-proof receptacles;

(ii) If the garbage is regulated under § 330.402, transport garbage interstate in packaging approved by the Administrator;

(4) Move the garbage only to a facility approved by the Administrator; and

(5) At the approved facility, dispose of the garbage in a manner approved by the Administrator and described in the compliance agreement.

(c) Approval for a compliance agreement may be denied at any time if the Administrator determines that the applicant has not met or is unable to meet the requirements set forth in this subpart. Prior to denying any application for a compliance agreement, APHIS will provide notice to the applicant thereof, and will provide the applicant with an opportunity to demonstrate or achieve compliance with requirements.

(d) Any compliance agreement may be canceled, either orally or in writing, by an inspector whenever the inspector finds that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with this subpart. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation and the reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances allow. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision, in writing, within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. As promptly as circumstances allow, the Administrator will grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision. A hearing will be held to resolve any conflict as to any material fact. Rules of practice concerning a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. This administrative remedy must be exhausted before a

person can file suit in court challenging the cancellation of a compliance agreement.

(e) Where a compliance agreement is denied or canceled, the person who entered into or applied for the compliance agreement may be prohibited, at the discretion of the Administrator, from handling or disposing of regulated garbage.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579-0015, 0579-0054, and 0579-0292)

PART 331—POSSESSION, USE, AND TRANSFER OF SELECT AGENTS AND TOXINS

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 8401; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 70 FR 13278, Mar. 18, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

§ 331.1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Attorney General. The Attorney General of the United States or any person authorized to act for the Attorney General.

Biological agent. Any microorganism (including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, or protozoa), or infectious substance, or any naturally occurring, bioengineered, or synthesized component of any such microorganism or infectious substance, capable of causing:

(1) Death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism;

(2) Deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind; or

(3) Deleterious alteration of the environment.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Diagnosis. The analysis of specimens for the purpose of identifying or confirming the presence or characteristics of a select agent or toxin, provided that such analysis is directly related to protecting the public health or safety, animal health or animal products, or plant health or plant products.

Entity. Any government agency (Federal, State, or local), academic institution, corporation, company, partnership, society, association, firm, sole proprietorship, or other legal entity.

HHS Secretary. The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services or his or her designee, unless otherwise specified.

HHS select agent and/or toxin. A biological agent or toxin listed in 42 CFR 73.3.

Import. To move into, or the act of movement into, the territorial limits of the United States.

Interstate. From one State into or through any other State, or within the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

Permit. A written authorization by the Administrator to import or move interstate select agents or toxins, under conditions prescribed by the Administrator.

PPQ. The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

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Responsible official. The individual designated by an entity with the authority and control to ensure compliance with the regulations in this part.

Select agent and/or toxin. A biological agent or toxin listed in § 331.3.

Specimen. Samples of material from humans, animals, plants, or the environment, or isolates or cultures from such samples, for diagnosis, verification, or proficiency testing.

State. Any of the several States of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

Toxin. The toxic material or product of plants, animals, microorganisms (including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, or protozoa), or infectious substances, or a recombinant or synthesized molecule, whatever their origin and method of production, and includes:

(1) Any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology produced by a living organism; or

(2) Any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog, or derivative of such a substance.

United States. All of the States.

USDA. The U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Verification. The demonstration of obtaining established performance (e.g., accuracy, precision, and the analytical sensitivity and specificity) specifications for any procedure used for diagnosis.

§ 331.2 Purpose and scope.

This part implements the provisions of the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 setting forth the requirements for possession, use, and transfer of select agents and toxins. The biological agents and toxins listed in this part have the potential to pose a severe threat to plant health or plant products.

§ 331.3 PPQ select agents and toxins.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, the Administrator has determined that the biological

agents and toxins listed in this section have been determined to have the potential to pose a severe threat to plant health or to plant products.

(b) PPQ select agents and toxins:

Peronosclerospora philippinensis (*Peronosclerospora sacchari*);
Phoma glycinicola (formerly *Pyrenochaeta glycines*);
Ralstonia solanacearum, race 3, biovar 2;
Rathayibacter toxicus;
Sclerophthora rayssiae var. *zeae*;
Synchytrium endobioticum;
Xanthomonas oryzae;
Xylella fastidiosa (citrus variegated chlorosis strain).

(c) Genetic elements, recombinant nucleic acids, and recombinant organisms:

(1) Nucleic acids that can produce infectious forms of any of the select agent viruses listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Recombinant nucleic acids that encode for the functional forms of any toxin listed in paragraph (b) of this section if the nucleic acids:

(i) Can be expressed *in vivo* or *in vitro*; or

(ii) Are in a vector or recombinant host genome and can be expressed *in vivo* or *in vitro*.

(3) Select agents and toxins listed in paragraph (b) of this section that have been genetically modified.

(d) Select agents or toxins that meet any of the following criteria are excluded from the requirements of this part:

(1) Any select agent or toxin that is in its naturally occurring environment, provided that the agent or toxin has not been intentionally introduced, cultivated, collected, or otherwise extracted from its natural source.

(2) Nonviable select agents or non-functional toxins.

(e) An attenuated strain of a select agent or toxin may be excluded from the requirements of this part based upon a determination that the attenuated strain does not pose a severe threat to plant health or plant products.

(1) To apply for an exclusion, an individual or entity must submit a written request and supporting scientific information. A written decision granting or denying the request will be issued. An

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exclusion will be effective upon notification of the applicant. Exclusions will be published periodically in the notice section of the FEDERAL REGISTER and will be listed on the Internet at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/programs/ag_selectagent/index.html.

(2) If an excluded attenuated strain is subjected to any manipulation that restores or enhances its virulence, the resulting select agent or toxin will be subject to the requirements of this part.

(3) An individual or entity may make a written request to the Administrator for reconsideration of a decision denying an exclusion application. The written request for reconsideration must state the facts and reasoning upon which the individual or entity relies to show the decision was incorrect. The Administrator will grant or deny the request for reconsideration as promptly as circumstances allow and will state, in writing, the reasons for the decision.

(f) Any select agent or toxin seized by a Federal law enforcement agency will be excluded from the requirements of this part during the period between seizure of the agent or toxin and the transfer or destruction of such agent or toxin provided that:

(1) As soon as practicable, the Federal law enforcement agency transfers the seized agent or toxin to an entity eligible to receive such agent or toxin or destroys the agent or toxin by a recognized sterilization or inactivation process.

(2) The Federal law enforcement agency safeguards and secures the seized agent or toxin against theft, loss, or release, and reports any theft, loss, or release of such agent or toxin.

(3) The Federal law enforcement agency reports the seizure of the select agent or toxin to APHIS or CDC. The seizure must be reported within 24 hours by telephone, facsimile, or e-mail. This report must be followed by submission of APHIS/CDC Form 4 within 7 calendar days after seizure of the select agent or toxin. A copy of the completed form must be maintained for 3 years.

(4) The Federal law enforcement agency reports the final disposition of the select agent or toxin to APHIS or

CDC by submission of APHIS/CDC Form 4. A copy of the completed form must be maintained for 3 years.

[70 FR 13278, Mar. 18, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 61331, Oct. 16, 2008]

§ 331.4 [Reserved]

§ 331.5 Exemptions.

(a) Diagnostic laboratories and other entities that possess, use, or transfer a select agent or toxin that is contained in a specimen presented for diagnosis or verification will be exempt from the requirements of this part for such agent or toxin contained in the specimen, provided that:

(1) Unless directed otherwise by the Administrator, within 7 calendar days after identification, the agent or toxin is transferred in accordance with § 331.16 or destroyed on-site by a recognized sterilization or inactivation process;

(2) The agent or toxin is secured against theft, loss, or release during the period between identification of the agent or toxin and transfer or destruction of such agent or toxin, and any theft, loss, or release of such agent or toxin is reported; and

(3) The identification of the agent or toxin is immediately reported to APHIS or CDC by telephone, facsimile, or e-mail. This report must be followed by submission of APHIS/CDC Form 4 within 7 calendar days after identification. Less stringent reporting may be required during agricultural emergencies or outbreaks, or in endemic areas. A copy of APHIS/CDC Form 4 must be maintained for 3 years.

(b) In addition to the exemption provided in paragraph (a) of this section, the Administrator may grant a specific exemption upon a showing of good cause and upon his or her determination that such exemption is consistent with protecting plant health or plant products. An individual or entity may request in writing an exemption from the requirements of this part. If granted, such exemptions are valid for a maximum of 3 years; thereafter, an individual or entity must request a new exemption. If a request for exemption is denied, an individual or entity may request reconsideration in writing to

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the Administrator. The request for reconsideration must state all of the facts and reasons upon which the individual or entity relies to show that the exemption was wrongfully denied. The Administrator will grant or deny the request for reconsideration as promptly as circumstances allow and will state, in writing, the reasons for the decision.

§ 331.6 [Reserved]

§ 331.7 Registration and related security risk assessments.

(a) Unless exempted under § 331.5, an individual or entity shall not possess, use, or transfer any select agent or toxin without a certificate of registration issued by the Administrator.

(b) As a condition of registration, each entity must designate an individual to be its responsible official. While most registrants are likely to be entities, in the event that an individual applies for and is granted a certificate of registration, the individual will be considered the responsible official.

(c)(1) As a condition of registration, the following must be approved by the Administrator or the HHS Secretary based on a security risk assessment by the Attorney General:

- (i) The individual or entity;
- (ii) The responsible official; and
- (iii) Unless otherwise exempted under this section, any individual who owns or controls the entity.

(2) Federal, State, or local governmental agencies, including public accredited academic institutions, are exempt from the security risk assessments for the entity and the individual who owns or controls such entity.

(3) An individual will be deemed to own or control an entity under the following conditions:¹

(i) For a private institution of higher education, an individual will be deemed to own or control the entity if the individual is in a managerial or executive capacity with regard to the entity's select agents or toxins or with regard to the individuals with access to the select agents or toxins possessed, used, or transferred by the entity.

(ii) For entities other than institutions of higher education, an individual will be deemed to own or control the entity if the individual:

(A) Owns 50 percent or more of the entity, or is a holder or owner of 50 percent or more of its voting stock; or

(B) Is in a managerial or executive capacity with regard to the entity's select agents or toxins or with regard to the individuals with access to the select agents or toxins possessed, used, or transferred by the entity.

(4) An entity will be considered to be an institution of higher education if it is an institution of higher education as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)), or is an organization described in 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)).

(5) To obtain a security risk assessment, an individual or entity must submit the information necessary to conduct a security risk assessment to the Attorney General.

(d) To apply for a certificate of registration for only PPQ select agents or toxins, or for PPQ and VS select agents or toxins, an individual or entity must submit the information requested in the registration application package (APHIS/CDC Form 1) to APHIS. To apply for a certificate of registration for overlap select agents or toxins, overlap select agents or toxins and any combination of PPQ or VS select agents or toxins, or HHS select agents or toxins and any combination of PPQ or VS select agents or toxins, an individual or entity must submit the information requested in the registration application package (APHIS/CDC Form 1) to APHIS or CDC, but not both.

(e) Prior to the issuance of a certificate of registration, the responsible official must promptly provide notification of any changes to the application for registration by submitting the relevant page(s) of the registration application.

(f) The issuance of a certificate of registration may be contingent upon inspection or submission of additional information, such as the security plan, biosafety plan, incident response plan, or any other documents required to be prepared under this part.

¹These conditions may apply to more than one individual.

(g) A certificate of registration will be valid for one physical location (a room, a building, or a group of buildings) where the responsible official will be able to perform the responsibilities required in this part, for specific select agents or toxins, and for specific activities.

(h) A certificate of registration may be amended to reflect changes in circumstances (*e.g.*, replacement of the responsible official or other personnel changes, changes in ownership or control of the entity, changes in the activities involving any select agents or toxins, or the addition or removal of select agents or toxins).

(1) Prior to any change, the responsible official must apply for an amendment to a certificate of registration by submitting the relevant page(s) of the registration application.²

(2) The responsible official will be notified in writing if an application to amend a certificate of registration has been approved. Approval of an amendment may be contingent upon an inspection or submission of additional information, such as the security plan, biosafety plan, incident response plan, or any other documents required to be prepared under this part.

(3) No change may be made without such approval.

(i) An entity must immediately notify APHIS or CDC if it loses the services of its responsible official. In the event that an entity loses the services of its responsible official, an entity may continue to possess or use select agents or toxins only if it appoints as the responsible official another individual who has been approved by the Administrator or the HHS Secretary following a security risk assessment by the Attorney General and who meets the requirements of this part.

(j) A certificate of registration will be terminated upon the written request of the entity if the entity no longer possesses or uses any select agents or toxins and no longer wishes to be registered.

²Depending on the change, a security risk assessment by the Attorney General may also be required (*e.g.*, replacement of the responsible official, changes in ownership or control of the entity, new researchers or graduate students, etc.).

(k) A certificate of registration will be valid for a maximum of 3 years.

§ 331.8 Denial, revocation, or suspension of registration.

(a) An application may be denied or a certificate of registration revoked or suspended if:

(1) The individual or entity, the responsible official, or an individual who owns or controls the entity is within any of the categories described in 18 U.S.C. 175b;

(2) The individual or entity, the responsible official, or an individual who owns or controls the entity is reasonably suspected by any Federal law enforcement or intelligence agency of:

(i) Committing a crime set forth in 18 U.S.C. 2332b(g)(5); or

(ii) Knowing involvement with an organization that engages in domestic or international terrorism (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2331) or with any other organization that engages in intentional crimes of violence; or

(iii) Being an agent of a foreign power as defined in 50 U.S.C. 1801;

(3) The individual or entity does not meet the requirements of this part;³ or

(4) It is determined that such action is necessary to protect plant health or plant products.

(b) Upon revocation or suspension of a certificate of registration, the individual or entity must:

(1) Immediately stop all use of each select agent or toxin covered by the revocation or suspension order;

(2) Immediately safeguard and secure each select agent or toxin covered by the revocation or suspension order from theft, loss, or release; and

(3) Comply with all disposition instructions issued by the Administrator for each select agent or toxin covered by the revocation or suspension.

(c) Denial of an application for registration and revocation or suspension of registration may be appealed under § 331.20. However, any denial of an application for registration or revocation or suspension of a certificate of registration will remain in effect until a

³If registration is denied for this reason, we may provide technical assistance and guidance.

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final agency decision has been rendered.

§ 331.9 Responsible official.

(a) An individual or entity required to register under this part must designate an individual to be the responsible official. The responsible official must:

(1) Be approved by the Administrator or the HHS Secretary following a security risk assessment by the Attorney General;

(2) Be familiar with the requirements of this part;

(3) Have authority and responsibility to act on behalf of the entity;

(4) Ensure compliance with the requirements of this part; and

(5) Ensure that annual inspections are conducted of each laboratory where select agents or toxins are stored or used in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of this part. The results of each inspection must be documented, and any deficiencies identified during an inspection must be corrected.

(b) An entity may designate one or more individuals to be an alternate responsible official, who may act for the responsible official in his/her absence. These individuals must have the authority and control to ensure compliance with the regulations when acting as the responsible official.

(c) The responsible official must report the identification and final disposition of any select agent or toxin contained in a specimen for diagnosis or verification.

(1) The identification of the select agent or toxin must be immediately reported by telephone, facsimile, or e-mail. The final disposition of the agent or toxin must be reported by submission of APHIS/CDC Form 4 within 7 calendar days after identification. A copy of the completed form must be maintained for 3 years.

(2) Less stringent reporting may be required during agricultural emergencies or outbreaks, or in endemic areas.

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§ 331.10 Restricting access to select agents and toxins; security risk assessments.

(a) An individual or entity required to register under this part may not provide an individual access to a select agent or toxin, and an individual may not access a select agent or toxin, unless the individual is approved by the Administrator or the HHS Secretary following a security risk assessment by the Attorney General.

(b) An individual will be deemed to have access at any point in time if the individual has possession of a select agent or toxin (*e.g.*, carries, uses, or manipulates) or the ability to gain possession of a select agent or toxin.

(c) Each individual with access to select agents or toxins must have the appropriate education, training, and/or experience to handle or use such agents or toxins.

(d) To apply for access approval, each individual must submit the information necessary to conduct a security risk assessment to the Attorney General.

(e) An individual's security risk assessment may be expedited upon written request by the responsible official and a showing of good cause (*e.g.*, agricultural emergencies, national security, or a short-term visit by a prominent researcher). A written decision granting or denying the request will be issued.

(f) An individual's access approval may be denied, limited, or revoked if:

(1) The individual is within any of the categories described in 18 U.S.C. 175b;

(2) The individual is reasonably suspected by any Federal law enforcement or intelligence agency of committing a crime set forth in 18 U.S.C. 2332b(g)(5); knowing involvement with an organization that engages in domestic or international terrorism (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2331) or with any other organization that engages in intentional crimes of violence; or being an agent of a foreign power as defined in 50 U.S.C. 1801; or

(3) It is determined that such action is necessary to protect plant health or plant products.

(g) An individual may appeal the Administrator's decision to deny, limit,

or revoke access approval under § 331.20.

(h) Access approval is valid for a maximum of 5 years.

(i) The responsible official must immediately notify APHIS or CDC when an individual's access to select agents or toxins is terminated by the entity and the reasons therefore.

§ 331.11 Security.

(a) An individual or entity required to register under this part must develop and implement a written security plan. The security plan must be sufficient to safeguard the select agent or toxin against unauthorized access, theft, loss, or release.

(b) The security plan must be designed according to a site-specific risk assessment and must provide graded protection in accordance with the risk of the select agent or toxin, given its intended use. The security plan must be submitted upon request.

(c) The security plan must:

(1) Describe procedures for physical security, inventory control, and information systems control;

(2) Contain provisions for the control of access to select agents and toxins;

(3) Contain provisions for routine cleaning, maintenance, and repairs;

(4) Establish procedures for removing unauthorized or suspicious persons;

(5) Describe procedures for addressing loss or compromise of keys, passwords, combinations, etc. and protocols for changing access numbers or locks following staff changes;

(6) Contain procedures for reporting unauthorized or suspicious persons or activities, loss or theft of select agents or toxins, release of select agents or toxins, or alteration of inventory records; and

(7) Contain provisions for ensuring that all individuals with access approval from the Administrator or the HHS Secretary understand and comply with the security procedures.

(d) An individual or entity must adhere to the following security requirements or implement measures to achieve an equivalent or greater level of security:

(1) Allow access only to individuals with access approval from the Administrator or the HHS Secretary;

(2) Allow individuals not approved for access by the Administrator or the HHS Secretary to conduct routine cleaning, maintenance, repairs, and other activities not related to select agents or toxins only when continuously escorted by an approved individual;

(3) Provide for the control of select agents and toxins by requiring freezers, refrigerators, cabinets, and other containers where select agents or toxins are stored to be secured against unauthorized access (*e.g.*, card access system, lock boxes);

(4) Inspect all suspicious packages before they are brought into or removed from an area where select agents or toxins are used or stored;

(5) Establish a protocol for intra-entity transfers under the supervision of an individual with access approval from the Administrator or the HHS Secretary, including chain-of-custody documents and provisions for safeguarding against theft, loss, or release; and

(6) Require that individuals with access approval from the Administrator or the HHS Secretary refrain from sharing with any other person their unique means of accessing a select agent or toxin (*e.g.*, keycards or passwords);

(7) Require that individuals with access approval from the Administrator or the HHS Secretary immediately report any of the following to the responsible official:

(i) Any loss or compromise of keys, passwords, combinations, etc.;

(ii) Any suspicious persons or activities;

(iii) Any loss or theft of select agents or toxins;

(iv) Any release of a select agent or toxin; and

(v) Any sign that inventory or use records for select agents or toxins have been altered or otherwise compromised; and

(8) Separate areas where select agents and toxins are stored or used from the public areas of the building.

(e) In developing a security plan, an individual or entity should consider the document entitled, "Laboratory Security and Emergency Response Guidance for Laboratories Working

with Select Agents,” in *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (December 6, 2002); 51 (No. RR-19):1–6. This document is available on the Internet at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr>.

(f) The plan must be reviewed annually and revised as necessary. Drills or exercises must be conducted at least annually to test and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. The plan must be reviewed and revised, as necessary, after any drill or exercise and after any incident.

§ 331.12 Biocontainment.

(a) An individual or entity required to register under this part must develop and implement a written biocontainment plan that is commensurate with the risk of the select agent or toxin, given its intended use.⁴ The biocontainment plan must contain sufficient information and documentation to describe the containment procedures.

(b) The biocontainment procedures must be sufficient to contain the select agent or toxin (*e.g.*, physical structure and features of the entity, and operational and procedural safeguards).

(c) In developing a biocontainment plan, an individual or entity should consider the following:

(1) “Containment Facilities and Safeguards for Exotic Plant Pathogens and Pests” (Robert P. Kahn and S.B. Mathur eds., 1999); and

(2) “A Practical Guide to Containment: Greenhouse Research with Transgenic Plants and Microbes” (Patricia L. Traynor ed., 2001).

(d) The plan must be reviewed annually and revised as necessary. Drills or exercises must be conducted at least annually to test and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. The plan must be reviewed and revised, as necessary, after any drill or exercise and after any incident.

§ 331.13 Restricted experiments.⁵

(a) An individual or entity may not conduct the following experiments un-

less approved by and conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Administrator:

(1) Experiments utilizing recombinant DNA that involve the deliberate transfer of a drug resistance trait to select agents that are not known to acquire the trait naturally, if such acquisition could compromise the use of the drug to control disease agents in humans, veterinary medicine, or agriculture.

(2) Experiments involving the deliberate formation of recombinant DNA containing genes for the biosynthesis of toxins lethal for vertebrates at an LD₅₀<100 ng/kg body weight.

(b) The Administrator may revoke approval to conduct any of the experiments in paragraph (a) of this section, or revoke or suspend a certificate of registration, if the individual or entity fails to comply with the requirements of this part.

(c) To apply for approval to conduct any of the experiments in paragraph (a) of this section, an individual or entity must submit a written request and supporting scientific information to the Administrator. A written decision granting or denying the request will be issued.

§ 331.14 Incident response.⁶

(a) An individual or entity required to register under this part must develop and implement a written incident response plan.⁷ The incident response plan must be coordinated with any entity-wide plans, kept in the workplace, and available to employees for review.

(b) The incident response plan must fully describe the entity’s response procedures for the theft, loss, or release of a select agent or toxin; inventory discrepancies; security breaches (including information systems); severe weather and other natural disasters; workplace violence; bomb threats and suspicious packages; and emergencies

www.aphis.usda.gov/programs/ag_selectagent/index.html.

⁴Technical assistance and guidance may be obtained by contacting APHIS.

⁵For guidance, see the NIH publication, “NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules.” This document is available on the Internet at <http://>

⁶Nothing in this section is meant to supersede or preempt incident response requirements imposed by other statutes or regulations.

⁷Technical assistance and guidance may be obtained by contacting APHIS.

such as fire, gas leak, explosion, power outage, etc. The response procedures must account for hazards associated with the select agent or toxin and appropriate actions to contain such agent or toxin.

(c) The incident response plan must also contain the following information:

(1) The name and contact information (*e.g.*, home and work) for the individual or entity (*e.g.*, responsible official, alternate responsible official(s), biosafety officer, etc.);

(2) The name and contact information for the building owner and/or manager, where applicable;

(3) The name and contact information for tenant offices, where applicable;

(4) The name and contact information for the physical security official for the building, where applicable;

(5) Personnel roles and lines of authority and communication;

(6) Planning and coordination with local emergency responders;

(7) Procedures to be followed by employees performing rescue or medical duties;

(8) Emergency medical treatment and first aid;

(9) A list of personal protective and emergency equipment, and their locations;

(10) Site security and control;

(11) Procedures for emergency evacuation, including type of evacuation, exit route assignments, safe distances, and places of refuge; and

(12) Decontamination procedures.

(d) The plan must be reviewed annually and revised as necessary. Drills or exercises must be conducted at least annually to test and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. The plan must be reviewed and revised, as necessary, after any drill or exercise and after any incident.

§ 331.15 Training.

(a) An individual or entity required to register under this part must provide information and training on biocontainment and security to each individual with access approval from the Administrator or the HHS Secretary before he/she has such access. In addition, an individual or entity must provide information and training on bio-

containment and security to each individual not approved for access by the Administrator or the HHS Secretary before he/she works in or visits areas where select agents or toxins are handled or stored (*e.g.*, laboratories, growth chambers, animal rooms, greenhouses, storage areas, etc.). The training must address the particular needs of the individual, the work they will do, and the risks posed by the select agents or toxins.

(b) Refresher training must be provided annually.

(c) A record of the training provided to each individual must be maintained. The record must include the name of the individual, the date of training, a description of the training provided, and the means used to verify that the employee understood the training.

§ 331.16 Transfers.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a select agent or toxin may only be transferred to an individual or entity registered to possess, use, or transfer that agent or toxin. A select agent or toxin may only be transferred under the conditions of this section and must be authorized by APHIS or CDC prior to the transfer.⁸

(b) In addition to any permit required under part 330 of this chapter, a transfer may be authorized if:

(1) The sender:

(i) Has at the time of transfer a certificate of registration that covers the particular select agent or toxin to be transferred and meets all the requirements of this part;

(ii) Meets the exemption requirements for the particular select agent or toxin to be transferred; or

(iii) Is transferring the select agent or toxin from outside of the United States and meets all import requirements.

(2) At the time of transfer, the recipient has a certificate of registration that includes the particular select agent or toxin to be transferred and meets all of the requirements of this part.

⁸The requirements of this section do not apply to transfers within a registered entity (*i.e.*, the sender and the recipient are covered by the same certificate of registration).

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(c) On a case-by-case basis, the Administrator may authorize a transfer of a select agent or toxin not otherwise eligible for transfer under this part under conditions prescribed by the Administrator.

(d) To obtain authorization for a transfer, APHIS/CDC Form 2 must be submitted.

(e) The recipient must submit a completed APHIS/CDC Form 2 within 2 business days of receipt of a select agent or toxin.

(f) The recipient must immediately notify APHIS or CDC if the select agent or toxin has not been received within 48 hours after the expected delivery time or if the package containing the select agent or toxin has been damaged to the extent that a release of the select agent or toxin may have occurred.

(g) An authorization for a transfer shall be valid only for 30 calendar days after issuance, except that such an authorization becomes immediately null and void if any facts supporting the authorization change (*e.g.*, change in the certificate of registration for the sender or recipient, change in the application for transfer).

(h) The sender must comply with all applicable laws governing packaging and shipping.

§ 331.17 Records.

(a) An individual or entity required to register under this part must maintain complete records relating to the activities covered by this part. Such records must include:

(1) An accurate, current inventory for each select agent (including viral genetic elements, recombinant nucleic acids, and recombinant organisms) held in long-term storage (placement in a system designed to ensure viability for future use, such as in a freezer or lyophilized materials), including:

(i) The name and characteristics (*e.g.*, strain designation, GenBank Accession number, etc.);

(ii) The quantity acquired from another individual or entity (*e.g.*, containers, vials, tubes, etc.), date of acquisition, and the source;

(iii) Where stored (*e.g.*, building, room, and freezer);

(iv) When moved from storage and by whom and when returned to storage and by whom;

(v) The select agent used and purpose of use;

(vi) Records created under § 331.16 (Transfers);

(vii) For intra-entity transfers (sender and the recipient are covered by the same certificate of registration), the select agent, the quantity transferred, the date of transfer, the sender, and the recipient; and

(viii) Records created under § 331.19 (Notification of theft, loss, or release);

(2) An accurate, current inventory for each toxin held, including:

(i) The name and characteristics;

(ii) The quantity acquired from another individual or entity (*e.g.*, containers, vials, tubes, etc.), date of acquisition, and the source;

(iii) The initial and current quantity amount (*e.g.*, milligrams, milliliters, grams, etc.);

(iv) The toxin used and purpose of use, quantity, date(s) of the use and by whom;

(v) Where stored (*e.g.*, building, room, and freezer);

(vi) When moved from storage and by whom and when returned to storage and by whom, including quantity amount;

(vii) Records created under § 331.16 (Transfers);

(viii) For intra-entity transfers (sender and the recipient are covered by the same certificate of registration), the toxin, the quantity transferred, the date of transfer, the sender, and the recipient;

(ix) Records created under § 331.19 (Notification of theft, loss, or release);

(x) If destroyed, the quantity of toxin destroyed, the date of such action, and by whom.

(3) A current list of all individuals that have been granted access approval by the Administrator or the HHS Secretary;

(4) Information about all entries into areas containing select agents or toxins, including the name of the individual, name of the escort (if applicable), and the date and time of entry;

(5) Accurate, current records created under § 331.9(c) (Responsible official),

§ 331.11 (Security), § 331.12 (Biocontainment), § 331.14 (Incident response), and § 331.15 (Training); and

(6) A written explanation of any discrepancies.

(b) The individual or entity must implement a system to ensure that all records and databases created under this part are accurate, have controlled access, and can be verified for authenticity.

(c) All records created under this part must be maintained for 3 years and promptly produced upon request.

§ 331.18 Inspections.

(a) Without prior notification, APHIS must be allowed to inspect any site at which activities regulated under this part are conducted and must be allowed to inspect and copy any records relating to the activities covered by this part.

(b) Prior to issuing a certificate of registration to an individual or entity, APHIS may inspect and evaluate their premises and records to ensure compliance with this part.

§ 331.19 Notification of theft, loss, or release.

(a) An individual or entity must immediately notify APHIS or CDC upon discovery of the theft or loss of a select agent or toxin. Thefts or losses must be reported even if the select agent or toxin is subsequently recovered or the responsible parties are identified.

(1) The theft or loss of a select agent or toxin must be reported by telephone, facsimile, or e-mail. The following information must be provided:

(i) The name of the select agent or toxin and any identifying information (*e.g.*, strain or other characterization information);

(ii) An estimate of the quantity stolen or lost;

(iii) An estimate of the time during which the theft or loss occurred;

(iv) The location (building, room) from which the theft or loss occurred; and

(v) The list of Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies to which the individual or entity reported, or intends to report, the theft or loss.

(2) A completed APHIS/CDC Form 3 must be submitted within 7 calendar days.

(b) An individual or entity must notify APHIS or CDC immediately upon discovery of a release of a select agent or toxin outside of the primary barriers of the biocontainment area.

(1) The release of a select agent or toxin must be reported by telephone, facsimile, or e-mail. The following information must be provided:

(i) The name of the select agent or toxin and any identifying information (*e.g.*, strain or other characterization information);

(ii) An estimate of the quantity released;

(iii) The time and duration of the release;

(iv) The environment into which the release occurred (*e.g.*, in building or outside of building, waste system);

(v) The location (building, room) from which the release occurred; and

(vi) The number of individuals potentially exposed at the entity;

(vii) Actions taken to respond to the release; and

(viii) Hazards posed by the release.

(2) A completed APHIS/CDC Form 3 must be submitted within 7 calendar days.

§ 331.20 Administrative review.

An individual or entity may appeal a denial, revocation, or suspension of registration under this part. An individual may appeal a denial, limitation, or revocation of access approval under this part.⁹ The appeal must be in writing, state the factual basis for the appeal, and be submitted to the Administrator within 30 calendar days of the decision. Where the denial, revocation, or suspension of registration or the denial, limitation, or revocation of an individual's access approval is based upon an identification by the Attorney General, the request for review will be forwarded to the Attorney General. The Administrator's decision constitutes final agency action.

⁹An entity may not appeal the denial or limitation of an individual's access to select agents or toxins.

PART 340—INTRODUCTION OF ORGANISMS AND PRODUCTS ALTERED OR PRODUCED THROUGH GENETIC ENGINEERING WHICH ARE PLANT PESTS OR WHICH THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE ARE PLANT PESTS

Sec.

340.0 Restrictions on the introduction of regulated articles.

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340.8 Container requirements for the movement of regulated articles.

340.9 Cost and charges.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 340.0 Restrictions on the introduction of regulated articles.

(a) No person shall introduce any regulated article unless the Administrator is:

(1) Notified of the introduction in accordance with § 340.3, or such introduction is authorized by permit in accordance with § 340.4, or such introduction is conditionally exempt from permit requirements under § 340.2(b); and

(2) Such introduction is in conformity with all other applicable restrictions in this part.¹

¹Part 340 regulates, among other things, the introduction of organisms and products altered or produced through genetic engineering that are plant pests or are believed to be plant pests. The introduction into the United States of such articles also may be subject to other regulations promulgated under the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701–7772) and found in 7 CFR parts 319, 330, and 360. For example, under regulations promulgated in “Subpart-Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds, and Other Plant Products” (7 CFR 319.37–3), a permit is required for the importation of certain classes of nursery stock whether such stock is ge-

(b) Any regulated article introduced not in compliance with the requirements of this part shall be subject to the immediate application of such remedial measures or safeguards as an inspector determines necessary to prevent the introduction of such plant pests.²

[52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993; 62 FR 23956, May 2, 1997; 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 340.1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this part shall be construed as the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this part, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) or any other employee of APHIS to whom authority has been or may be delegated to act in the Administrator’s stead.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). An agency of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Antecedent organism. An organism that has already been the subject of a determination of nonregulated status by APHIS under § 340.6, and that is used as a reference for comparison to the regulated article under consideration under these regulations.

Courtesy permit. A written permit issued by the Administrator, in accordance with § 340.4(h).

Donor organism. The organism from which genetic material is obtained for transfer to the recipient organism.

Environment. All the land, air, and water; and all living organisms in association with land, air and water.

Expression vector. A cloning vector designed so that a coding sequence inserted at a particular site will be transcribed and translated into protein.

netically engineered or not. Accordingly, individuals should refer to those regulations before importing any nursery stock.

²An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destroy, or otherwise dispose of plants, plant pests, or other articles in accordance with sections 411, 412, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7711, 7712, 7731, and 7754).

Genetic engineering. The genetic modification of organisms by recombinant DNA techniques.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Administrator, in accordance with law to enforce the provisions of this part.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Introduce or introduction. To move into or through the United States, to release into the environment, to move interstate, or any attempt thereat.

Move (moving, movement). To ship, offer for shipment, offer for entry, import, receive for transportation, carry, or otherwise transport or move, or allow to be moved into, through, or within the United States.

Organism. Any active, infective, or dormant stage or life form of an entity characterized as living, including vertebrate and invertebrate animals, plants, bacteria, fungi, mycoplasmas, mycoplasma-like organisms, as well as entities such as viroids, viruses, or any entity characterized as living, related to the foregoing.

Permit. A written permit issued by the Administrator, for the introduction of a regulated article under conditions determined by the Administrator, not to present a risk of plant pest introduction.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, or other organized group.

Plant. Any living stage or form of any member of the plant kingdom³ including, but not limited to, eukaryotic algae, mosses, club mosses, ferns, angiosperms, gymnosperms, and lichens (which contain algae) including any parts (e.g. pollen, seeds, cells, tubers, stems) thereof, and any cellular components (e.g. plasmids, ribosomes, etc.) thereof.

Plant pest. Any living stage (including active and dormant forms) of insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof;

viruses; or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing; or any infectious agents or substances, which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in or to any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants.

Product. Anything made by or from, or derived from an organism, living or dead.

Recipient organism. The organism which receives genetic material from a donor organism.

Regulated article. Any organism which has been altered or produced through genetic engineering, if the donor organism, recipient organism, or vector or vector agent belongs to any genera or taxa designated in §340.2 and meets the definition of plant pest, or is an unclassified organism and/or an organism whose classification is unknown, or any product which contains such an organism, or any other organism or product altered or produced through genetic engineering which the Administrator, determines is a plant pest or has reason to believe is a plant pest. Excluded are recipient microorganisms which are not plant pests and which have resulted from the addition of genetic material from a donor organism where the material is well characterized and contains only non-coding regulatory regions.

Release into the environment. The use of a regulated article outside the constraints of physical confinement that are found in a laboratory, contained greenhouse, or a fermenter or other contained structure.

Responsible person. The person who has control and will maintain control over the introduction of the regulated article and assure that all conditions contained in the permit and requirements in this part are complied with. A responsible person shall be a resident of the United States or designate an agent who is a resident of the United States.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture to whom authority to act in his/her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

³The taxonomic scheme for the plant kingdom is that found in Synopsis and Classification of Living Organisms by S.P. Parker, McGraw Hill (1984).

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Stably integrated. The cloned genetic material is contiguous with elements of the recipient genome and is replicated exclusively by mechanisms used by recipient genomic DNA.

State. Any State, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other Territories or Districts of the United States.

State regulatory official. State official with responsibilities for plant health, or any other duly designated State official, in the State where the introduction is to take place.

United States. All of the States.

Vector or vector agent. Organisms or objects used to transfer genetic material from the donor organism to the recipient organism.

Well-characterized and contains only non-coding regulatory regions (e.g. operators, promoters, origins of replication, terminators, and ribosome binding regions). The genetic material added to a microorganism in which the following can be documented about such genetic material: (a) The exact nucleotide base sequence of the regulatory region and any inserted flanking nucleotides; (b) The regulatory region and any inserted flanking nucleotides do not code for protein or peptide; and (c) The regulatory region solely controls the activity of other sequences that code for protein or peptide molecules or act as recognition sites for the initiation of nucleic acid or protein synthesis.

[52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 12913, Apr. 20, 1988; 55 FR 53276, Dec. 28, 1990; 58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993; 62 FR 23956, May 2, 1997]

§ 340.2 Groups of organisms which are or contain plant pests and exemptions.

(a) *Groups of organisms which are or contain plant pests.* The organisms that are or contain plant pests are included in the taxa or group of organisms contained in the following list. Within any taxonomic series included on the list, the lowest unit of classification actually listed is the taxon or group which may contain organisms which are regulated. Organisms belonging to all lower taxa contained within the group listed are included as organisms that may be

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or may contain plant pests, and are regulated *if they meet the definition of plant pest in § 340.1*⁴

NOTE: Any genetically engineered organism composed of DNA or RNA sequences, organelles, plasmids, parts, copies, and/or analogs, of or from any of the groups of organisms listed below shall be deemed a regulated article if it also meets the definition of plant pest in § 340.1.

GROUP

VIROIDS

Superkingdom Prokaryotae

Kingdom Virus

All members of groups containing plant viruses, and all other plant and insect viruses

Kingdom Monera

DIVISION BACTERIA

Family Pseudomonadaceae

Genus *Pseudomonas*

Genus *Xanthomonas*

Family Rhizobiaceae

Genus *Rhizobium*

Genus *Bradyrhizobium*

Genus *Agrobacterium*

Genus *Phyllobacterium*

Family Enterobacteriaceae

Genus *Erwinia*

Family Streptomycetaceae

Genus *Streptomyces*

Family Actinomycetaceae

Genus *Actinomyces*

Coryneform group

Genus *Clavibacter*

Genus *Arthrobacter*

Genus *Curtobacterium*

Genus *Corynebacteria*

⁴Any organism belonging to any taxa contained within any listed genera or taxa is only considered to be a plant pest if the organism "can directly or indirectly injure, or cause disease, or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants." Thus a particular unlisted species within a listed genus would be deemed a plant pest for purposes of § 340.2, if the scientific literature refers to the organism as a cause of direct or indirect injury, disease, or damage to any plants, plant parts or products of plants. (If there is any question concerning the plant pest status of an organism belonging to any listed genera or taxa, the person proposing to introduce the organism in question should consult with APHIS to determine if the organism is subject to regulation.)

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Gram-negative phloem-limited bacteria associated with plant diseases
Gram-negative xylem-limited bacteria associated with plant diseases
And all other bacteria associated with plant or insect diseases
Rickettsiaceae
Rickettsial-like organisms associated with insect diseases

Class Mollicutes

Order Mycoplasmatales
Family Spiroplasmataceae
Genus Spiroplasma
Mycoplasma-like organisms associated with plant diseases
Mycoplasma-like organisms associated with insect diseases

Superkingdom Eukaryotae

Kingdom Plantae

Subkingdom Thallobionta

Division Chlorophyta

Genus Cephaleuros
Genus Rhodochytrium
Genus Phyllosiphon

Division Myxomycota

Class Plasmodiophoromycetes

Division Eumycota

Class Chytridiomycetes

Order Chytridiales

Class Oomycetes

Order Lagenidiales
Family Lagenidiaceae
Family Olpidiopsidaceae
Order Peronosporales
Family Albuginaceae
Family Peronosporaceae
Family Pythiaceae
Order Saprolegniales
Family Saprolegniaceae
Family Leptolegniliaceae

Class Zygomycetes

Order Mucorales
Family Choanephoraceae
Family Mucoraceae
Family Entomophthoraceae

Class Hemiascomycetes

Family Protomycetaceae
Family Taphrinaceae

Class Loculoascomycetes

Order Myriangiales
Family Elsinoeaceae
Family Myriangiaceae
Order Asterinales
Order Dothideales

Order Chaetothyriales
Order Hysteriales
Family Parmulariaceae
Family Phillipsiellaceae
Family Hysteriaceae
Order Pleosporales
Order Melanommatales

Class Plectomycetes

Order Eurotiales
Family Ophiostomataceae
Order Ascophariales

Class Pyrenomycetes

Order Erysiphales
Order Meliolales
Order Xylariales
Order Diaporthales
Order Hypocreales
Order Clavicipitales

Class Discomycetes

Order Phacidiales
Order Helotiales
Family Ascocorticaceae
Family Hemiphacidiaceae
Family Dermataceae
Family Sclerotiniaceae
Order Cyttariales
Order Medeolariales
Order Pezziales
Family Sarcosomataceae
Family Sarcoscyphaceae

Class Teliomycetes

Class Phragmobasidiomycetes

Family Auriculariaceae
Family Ceratobasidiaceae

Class Hymenomycetes

Order Exobasidiales
Order Agaricales
Family Corticiaceae
Family Hymenochaetaceae
Family Echinodontiaceae
Family Fistulinaceae
Family Clavariaceae
Family Polyporaceae
Family Tricholomataceae

Class Hyphomycetes

Class Coelomycetes

And all other fungi associated with plant or insect diseases

Subkingdom Embryobionta

NOTE: Organisms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations as noxious weeds are regulated under the Federal Noxious Weed Act

Division Magnoliophyta

Family Balanophoraceae—parasitic species

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Family Cuscutaceae—parasitic species
 Family Hydnoraceae—parasitic species
 Family Krameriaceae—parasitic species
 Family Lauraceae—parasitic species
 Genus *Cassytha*
 Family Lennoaceae—parasitic species
 Family Loranthaceae—parasitic species
 Family Myzodendraceae—parasitic species
 Family Olacaceae—parasitic species
 Family Orobanchaceae—parasitic species
 Family Rafflesiaceae—parasitic species
 Family Santalaceae—parasitic species
 Family Scrophulariaceae—parasitic species
 Genus *Alectra*
 Genus *Bartsia*
 Genus *Buchnera*
 Genus *Buttonia*
 Genus *Castilleja*
 Genus *Centranthera*
 Genus *Cordylanthus*
 Genus *Dasistoma*
 Genus *Euphrasia*
 Genus *Gerardia*
 Genus *Harveya*
 Genus *Hyobanche*
 Genus *Lathraea*
 Genus *Melampyrum*
 Genus *Melasma*
 Genus *Orthantha*
 Genus *Orthocarpus*
 Genus *Pedicularis*
 Genus *Rhamphicarpa*
 Genus *Rhinanthus*
 Genus *Schwalbea*
 Genus *Seymeria*
 Genus *Siphonostegia*
 Genus *Sopubia*
 Genus *Striga*
 Genus *Tozzia*
 Family Viscaceae—parasitic species

Kingdom Animalia

Subkingdom Protozoa

Genus *Phytomonas*

And all Protozoa associated with insect diseases

Subkingdom Eumetazoa

PHYLUM NEMATA

CLASS SECERNENTEA

Order Tylenchida
 Family Anguinidae
 Family Belonolaimidae
 Family Caloosiidae
 Family Criconematidae
 Family Dolichodoridae
 Family Fergusobiidae
 Family Hemicycliophoridae
 Family Heteroderidae
 Family Hoplolaimidae
 Family Meloidogynidae
 Family Nacobbidae
 Family Neotylenchidae
 Family Nothotylenchidae

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Family Paratylenchidae
 Family Pratylenchidae
 Family Tylenchidae
 Family Tylenchulidae
 Order Aphelenchida
 Family Aphelenchoididae

CLASS ADENOPHOREA

Order Dorylaimida
 Family Longidoridae
 Family Trichodoridae

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA

CLASS GASTROPODA

Subclass Pulmonata
 Order Basommatophora
 Superfamily Planorbacea
 Order Stylommatophora
 Subfamily Strophocheilacea
 Family Succineidae
 Superfamily Achatinacae
 Superfamily Arionacae
 Superfamily Limacacea
 Superfamily Helicacea
 Order Systellommatophora
 Superfamily Veronicellacea

Phylum Arthropoda

Class Arachnida

Order Parasitiformes
 Suborder Mesostigmata
 Superfamily Ascoidea
 Superfamily Dermanyssoidae
 Order Acariformes
 Suborder Prostigmata
 Superfamily Eriophyoidea
 Superfamily Tetranychoidae
 Superfamily Eupodoidea
 Superfamily Tydeoidea
 Superfamily Erythraenoidea
 Superfamily Trombidioidea
 Superfamily Hydryphantoidea
 Superfamily Tarsonemoidea
 Superfamily Pyemotoidea
 Suborder Astigmata
 Superfamily Hemisarcoptoidea
 Superfamily Acaroidea

Class Diplopoda

Order Polydesmida

Class Insecta

Order Collembola
 Family Sminthoridae
 Order Isoptera
 Order Thysanoptera
 Order Orthoptera
 Family Acrididae
 Family Gryllidae
 Family Gryllacrididae
 Family Gryllotalpidae
 Family Phasmatidae
 Family Ronaleidae
 Family Tettigoniidae

Family Tetrigidae
 Order Hemiptera
 Family Thaumastocoridae
 Family Aradidae
 Superfamily Piesmatoidea
 Superfamily Lygaeoidea
 Superfamily Idiostoloidea
 Superfamily Coreoidea
 Superfamily Pentatomoidea
 Superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea
 Superfamily Tingoidea
 Superfamily Miroidea
 Order Homoptera
 Order Coleoptera
 Family Anobiidae
 Family Apionidae
 Family Anthribidae
 Family Bostrichidae
 Family Brentidae
 Family Bruchidae
 Family Buprestidae
 Family Byturidae
 Family Cantharidae
 Family Carabidae
 Family Cerambycidae
 Family Chrysomelidae
 Family Coccinellidae
 Subfamily Epilachninae
 Family Curculionidae
 Family Dermestidae
 Family Elateridae
 Family Hydrophilidae
 Genus Helophorus
 Family Lyctidae
 Family Meloidea
 Family Mordellidae
 Family Platypodidae
 Family Scarabaeidae
 Subfamily Melolonthinae
 Subfamily Rutelinae
 Subfamily Cetoniinae
 Subfamily Dynastinae
 Family Scolytidae
 Family Selbytidae
 Family Tenebrionidae
 Order Lepidoptera
 Order Diptera
 Family Agromyzidae
 Family Anthomyiidae
 Family Cecidomyiidae
 Family Chloropidae
 Family Ephydriidae
 Family Lonchaeidae
 Family Muscidae
 Genus Atherigona
 Family Otitidae
 Genus Euxeta
 Family Syrphidae
 Family Tephritidae
 Family Tipulidae
 Order Hymenoptera
 Family Apidae
 Family Caphidae
 Family Chalcidae
 Family Cynipidae
 Family Eurytomidae
 Family Formicidae

Family Psilidae
 Family Siricidae
 Family Tenthredinidae
 Family Torymidae
 Family Xylocopidae

Unclassified organisms and/or organisms whose classification is unknown.

(b) *Exemptions.* (1) A limited permit for interstate movement shall not be required for genetic material from any plant pest contained in *Escherichia coli* genotype K-12 (strain K-12 and its derivatives), sterile strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or asporogenic strains of *Bacillus subtilis*, provided that all the following conditions are met:

(i) The microorganisms are shipped in a container that meets the requirements of § 340.8(b)(3);

(ii) The cloned genetic material is maintained on a nonconjugation proficient plasmid and the host does not contain other conjugation proficient plasmids or generalized transducing phages;

(iii) The cloned material does not include the complete infectious genome of a known plant pest;

(iv) The cloned genes are not carried on an expression vector if the cloned genes code for:

(A) A toxin to plants or plant products, or a toxin to organisms beneficial to plants; or

(B) Other factors directly involved in eliciting plant disease (*i.e.*, cell wall degrading enzymes); or

(C) Substances acting as, or inhibitory to, plant growth regulators.

(2) A limited permit for interstate movement is not required for genetic material from any plant pest contained in the genome of the plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The plants or plant materials are shipped in a container that meets the requirements of § 340.8(b) (1), (2), and (3);

(ii) The cloned genetic material is stably integrated into the plant genome;

(iii) The cloned material does not include the complete infectious genome of a known plant pest.

[52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 12913, Apr. 20, 1988; 55 FR 53276, Dec. 28, 1990; 58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993]

§ 340.3 Notification for the introduction of certain regulated articles.⁵

(a) *General.* Certain regulated articles may be introduced without a permit, provided that the introduction is in compliance with the requirements of this section. Any other introduction of regulated articles require a permit under § 340.4, with the exception of introductions that are conditionally exempt from permit requirements under § 340.2(b) of this part.

(b) *Regulated articles eligible for introduction under the notification procedure.* Regulated articles which meet all of the following six requirements and the performance standards set forth in paragraph (c) of this section are eligible for introduction under the notification procedure.

(1) The regulated article is any plant species that is not listed as a noxious weed in regulations at 7 CFR part 360 under the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7712), and, when being considered for release into the environment, the regulated article is not considered by the Administrator to be a weed in the area of release into the environment.

(2) The introduced genetic material is “stably integrated” in the plant genome, as defined in § 340.1.

(3) The function of the introduced genetic material is known and its expression in the regulated article does not result in plant disease.

(4) The introduced genetic material does not:

- (i) Cause the production of an infectious entity, or
- (ii) Encode substances that are known or likely to be toxic to nontarget organisms known or likely to feed or live on the plant species, or
- (iii) Encode products intended for pharmaceutical or industrial use.

⁵APHIS may issue guidelines regarding scientific procedures, practices, or protocols which it has found acceptable in making various determinations under the regulations. A person may follow an APHIS guideline or follow different procedures, practices, or protocols. When different procedures, practices, or protocols are followed, a person may, but is not required to, discuss the matter in advance with APHIS to help ensure that the procedures, practices, or protocols to be followed will be acceptable to APHIS.

(5) To ensure that the introduced genetic sequences do not pose a significant risk of the creation of any new plant virus, plant virus-derived sequences must be:

- (i) Noncoding regulatory sequences of known function, or
- (ii) Sense or antisense genetic constructs derived from viral genes from plant viruses that are prevalent and endemic in the area where the introduction will occur and that infect plants of the same host species, and that do not encode a functional noncapsid gene product responsible for cell-to-cell movement of the virus.

(6) The plant has not been modified to contain the following genetic material from animal or human pathogens:

- (i) Any nucleic acid sequence derived from an animal or human virus, or
- (ii) Coding sequences whose products are known or likely causal agents of disease in animals or humans.

(c) *Performance standards for introductions under the notification procedure.* The following performance standards must be met for any introductions under the notification procedure.

(1) If the plants or plant materials are shipped, they must be shipped in such a way that the viable plant material is unlikely to be disseminated while in transit and must be maintained at the destination facility in such a way that there is no release into the environment.

(2) When the introduction is an environmental release, the regulated article must be planted in such a way that they are not inadvertently mixed with non-regulated plant materials of any species which are not part of the environmental release.

(3) The plants and plant parts must be maintained in such a way that the identity of all material is known while it is in use, and the plant parts must be contained or devitalized when no longer in use.

(4) There must be no viable vector agent associated with the regulated article.

(5) The field trial must be conducted such that:

- (i) The regulated article will not persist in the environment, and
- (ii) No offspring can be produced that could persist in the environment.

(6) Upon termination of the field test:

(i) No viable material shall remain which is likely to volunteer in subsequent seasons, or

(ii) Volunteers shall be managed to prevent persistence in the environment.

(d) *Procedural requirements for notifying APHIS.* The following procedures shall be followed for any introductions under the notification procedure:

(1) Notification should be directed to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, Biotechnology Permits, 4700 River Road, Unit 147, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1237.

(2) The notification shall include the following:

(i) Name, title, address, telephone number, and signature of the responsible person;

(ii) Information necessary to identify the regulated article(s), including:

(A) The scientific, common, or trade names, and phenotype of regulated article,

(B) The designations for the genetic loci, the encoded proteins or functions, and donor organisms for all genes from which introduced genetic material was derived, and

(C) The method by which the recipient was transformed;

(iii) The names and locations of the origination and destination facilities for movement or the field site location for the environmental release; and the size of the introduction,

(iv) The date and, in the case of environmental release, the expected duration of the introduction (release); and

(v) A statement that certifies that introduction of the regulated article will be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(3) Notification must be submitted to APHIS:

(i) At least 10 days prior to the day of introduction, if the introduction is interstate movement.

(ii) At least 30 days prior to the day of introduction, if the introduction is an importation.

(iii) At least 30 days prior to the day of introduction, if the introduction is an environmental release.

(4) Field test reports must be submitted to APHIS within 6 months after termination of the field test. Field test reports shall include the APHIS reference number, methods of observation, resulting data, and analysis regarding all deleterious effects on plants, nontarget organisms, or the environment.

(5) The Administrator, shall be notified of any unusual occurrence within the time periods and in the manner specified in § 340.4(f)(10).

(6) Access shall be allowed for APHIS and State regulatory officials to inspect facilities and/or the field test site and any records necessary to evaluate compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) *Administrative action in response to notification.* (1) APHIS will provide copies of all notifications to appropriate State regulatory official(s) for review within 5 business days of receipt. Comments to APHIS from appropriate State regulatory officials in response to notifications for interstate movement of regulated articles will not be required by APHIS prior to acknowledgment, although States may provide their reviews to APHIS at their discretion.

(2) The Administrator, will provide acknowledgement within 10 days of receipt that the interstate movement is appropriate under notification.

(3) The Administrator, will provide acknowledgement within 30 days of receipt that the importation is appropriate under notification.

(4) APHIS will provide acknowledgement within 30 days of receipt that the environmental release is appropriate under notification. Such acknowledgement will apply to field testing for 1 year from the date of introduction, and may be renewed annually by submission of an additional notification to APHIS.

(5) A person denied permission for introduction of a regulated article under notification may apply for a permit for introduction of that regulated article without prejudice.

[58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994; 62 FR 23956, May 2, 1997; 66 FR 21058, Apr. 27, 2001; 68 FR 46436, Aug. 6, 2003]

§ 340.4 Permits for the introduction of a regulated article.⁶

(a) *Application for permit.* Two copies of a written application for a permit to introduce a regulated article, which may be obtained from APHIS, shall be submitted by the responsible person to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, Biotechnology Permits, 4700 River Road, Unit 147, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1237. If there are portions of the application deemed to contain trade secret or confidential business information (CBI), each page of the application containing such information should be marked “CBI Copy”. In addition, those portions of the application which are deemed “CBI” shall be so designated. The second copy shall have all such CBI deleted and shall be marked on each page of the application where CBI was deleted, “CBI Deleted”. If an application does not contain CBI then the first page of both copies shall be marked “No CBI”.

(b) *Permit for release into the environment.* An application for the release into the environment of a regulated article shall be submitted at least 120 days in advance of the proposed release into the environment. An initial review shall be completed by APHIS within 30 days of the receipt of the application. If the application is complete, the responsible individual shall be notified of the date of receipt of the application for purposes of advising the applicant when the 120 day review period commenced.⁷ If the application is not complete, the responsible individual will be advised what additional information must be submitted. APHIS shall commence the 120 day review period upon receipt of the additional information, assuming the additional information submitted is adequate. When it is determined that an application is complete, APHIS shall submit to the State department of agriculture of the State where the release is planned, a copy of

the initial review and a copy of the application marked, “CBI Deleted”, or “No CBI” for State notification and review. The application shall include the following information:⁸

(1) Name, title, address, telephone number, signature of the responsible person and type of permit requested (for importation, interstate movement, or release into the environment);

(2) All scientific, common, and trade names, and all designations necessary to identify the: Donor organism(s); recipient organism(s); vector or vector agent(s); constituent of each regulated article which is a product; and, regulated article;

(3) Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the persons who developed and/or supplied the regulated article;

(4) A description of the means of movement (e.g., mail, common carrier, baggage, or handcarried (and by whom));

(5) A description of the anticipated or actual expression of the altered genetic material in the regulated article and how that expression differs from the expression in the non-modified parental organism (e.g., morphological or structural characteristics, physiological activities and processes, number of copies of inserted genetic material and the physical state of this material inside the recipient organism (integrated or extrachromosomal), products and secretions, growth characteristics);

(6) A detailed description of the molecular biology of the system (e.g., donor-recipient-vector) which is or will be used to produce the regulated article;

(7) Country and locality where the donor organism, recipient organism, vector or vector agent, and regulated article were collected, developed, and produced;

⁸ Application forms are available without charge from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, Biotechnology Permits, 4700 River Road, Unit 147, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1237, or from local offices which are listed in telephone directories. A person should specify in requesting the application that the permit is for the introduction of a regulated article subject to regulation under part 340.

⁶ See footnote 5 in § 340.3.

⁷ The 120 day review period would be extended if preparation of an environmental impact statement in addition to an environmental assessment was necessary.

(8) A detailed description of the purpose for the introduction of the regulated article including a detailed description of the proposed experimental and/or production design;

(9) The quantity of the regulated article to be introduced and proposed schedule and number of introductions;

(10) A detailed description of the processes, procedures, and safeguards which have been used or will be used in the country of origin and in the United States to prevent contamination, release, and dissemination in the production of the: Donor organism; recipient organism; vector or vector agent; constituent of each regulated article which is a product; and regulated article;

(11) A detailed description of the intended destination (including final and all intermediate destinations), uses, and/or distribution of the regulated article (e.g., greenhouses, laboratory, or growth chamber location; field trial location; pilot project location; production, propagation, and manufacture location; proposed sale and distribution location);

(12) A detailed description of the proposed procedures, processes, and safeguards which will be used to prevent escape and dissemination of the regulated article at each of the intended destinations;

(13) A detailed description of any biological material (e.g., culture medium, or host material) accompanying the regulated article during movement; and

(14) A detailed description of the proposed method of final disposition of the regulated article.

(c) *Limited permits for interstate movement or importation of a regulated article.* An application for the interstate movement or importation of a regulated article shall be submitted at least 60 days in advance of the first proposed interstate movement and at least 60 days prior to each importation. An initial review shall be completed by APHIS within 15 days of the receipt of the application. If the application is complete, the responsible person shall be notified of the date of receipt of the application for purposes of advising the applicant when the 60 day review period commenced. If the application is

not complete, the responsible person will be advised what additional information must be submitted. APHIS shall commence the 60 day review period upon receipt of the additional information, assuming the additional information submitted is adequate. When it is determined that an application is complete, APHIS shall submit to the State department of agriculture of the State of destination of the regulated article a copy of the initial review and the application marked, "CBI Deleted", or "No CBI" for State notification and review.

(1) *Limited permit for interstate movement.* The responsible person may apply for a single limited permit for the interstate movement of multiple regulated articles in lieu of submitting an application for each individual interstate movement. Each limited permit issued shall be numbered and shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance. If a permit is sought for multiple interstate movements between contained facilities the responsible individual shall specify in the permit application all the regulated articles to be moved interstate; the origins and destinations of all proposed shipments; a detailed description of all the contained facilities where regulated articles will be utilized at destination; and a description of the containers that will be used to transport the regulated articles. A limited permit for interstate movement of a regulated article shall only be valid for the movement of those regulated articles moving between those locations specified in the application. If a person seeks to move regulated articles other than those specified in the application, or to a location other than those listed in the application, a supplemental application shall be submitted to APHIS. No person shall move a regulated article interstate unless the number of the limited permit appears on the outside of the shipping container. The responsible person shipping a regulated article interstate shall keep records for one year demonstrating that the regulated article arrived at its intended destination. The responsible person seeking a limited permit for interstate movement shall submit on an application form obtained from APHIS, the

data required by paragraphs (b) (1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (9), and (11) through (14) of this section.

(2) *Limited permit for importation.* The responsible person seeking a permit for the importation of a regulated article shall submit an application for a permit prior to the importation of *each* shipment of regulated articles. The responsible person importing a regulated article shall keep records for one year demonstrating that the regulated article arrived at its intended destination. The responsible person seeking a limited permit for importation shall submit on an application form obtained from APHIS data required by paragraphs (b) (1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (9), and (11) through (14) of this section.⁹

(d) *Premises inspection.* An inspector may inspect the site or facility where regulated articles are proposed, pursuant to a permit, to be released into the environment or contained after their interstate movement or importation. Failure to allow the inspection of a premises prior to the issuance of a permit or limited permit shall be grounds for the denial of the permit.

(e) *Administrative action on applications.* After receipt and review by APHIS of the application and the data submitted pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, including any additional information requested by APHIS, a permit shall be granted or denied. If a permit is denied, the applicant shall be promptly informed of the reasons why the permit was denied and given the opportunity to appeal the denial in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section. If a permit is granted, the permit will specify the applicable conditions for introduction of the regulated article under this part.

(f) *Permit conditions.* A person who is issued a permit and his/her employees or agents shall comply with the following conditions, and any supplemental conditions which shall be listed

on the permit, as deemed by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests:

(1) The regulated article shall be maintained and disposed of (when necessary) in a manner so as to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests.

(2) All packing material, shipping containers, and any other material accompanying the regulated article shall be treated or disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent the dissemination and establishment of plant pests.

(3) The regulated article shall be kept separate from other organisms, except as specifically allowed in the permit;

(4) The regulated article shall be maintained only in areas and premises specified in the permit;

(5) An inspector shall be allowed access, during regular business hours, to the place where the regulated article is located and to any records relating to the introduction of a regulated article;

(6) The regulated article shall, when possible, be kept identified with a label showing the name of the regulated article, and the date of importation;

(7) The regulated article shall be subject to the application of measures determined by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent the accidental or unauthorized release of the regulated article;

(8) The regulated article shall be subject to the application of remedial measures (including disposal) determined by the Administrator to be necessary to prevent the spread of plant pests;

(9) A person who has been issued a permit shall submit to APHIS a field test report within 6 months after the termination of the field test. A field test report shall include the APHIS reference number, methods of observation, resulting data, and analysis regarding all deleterious effects on plants, nontarget organisms, or the environment.

(10) APHIS shall be notified within the time periods and manner specified below, in the event of the following occurrences:

(i) Orally notified immediately upon discovery and notify in writing within 24 hours in the event of any accidental

⁹Renewals may receive shorter review. In the case of a renewal for a limited permit for importation that has been issued less than one year earlier, APHIS will notify the responsible person within 15 days that either: (1) The renewal permit is approved or (2) that a 60 day review period is necessary because the conditions of the original permit have changed.

or unauthorized release of the regulated article;

(ii) In writing as soon as possible but not later than within 5 working days if the regulated article or associated host organism is found to have characteristics substantially different from those listed in the application for a permit or suffers any unusual occurrence (excessive mortality or morbidity, or unanticipated effect on non-target organisms);

(11) A permittee or his/her agent and any person who seeks to import a regulated article into the United States shall:

(i) Import or offer the regulated article for entry only through any USDA plant inspection station listed in § 319.37–14 of this chapter;

(ii) Notify APHIS promptly upon arrival of any regulated article at a port of entry, of its arrival by such means as a manifest, customs entry document, commercial invoice, waybill, a broker's document, or a notice form provided for such purpose; and

(iii) Mark and identify the regulated article in accordance with § 340.5 of this part.

(g) *Withdrawal or denial of a permit.* Any permit which has been issued may be withdrawn by an inspector or the Administrator if he/she determines that the holder thereof has not complied with one or more of the conditions listed on the permit. APHIS will confirm the reasons for the withdrawal of the permit in writing within ten (10) days. Any person whose permit has been withdrawn or any person who has been denied a permit may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within ten (10) days after receiving the written notification of the withdrawal or denial. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the permit was wrongfully withdrawn or denied. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision as promptly as circumstances allow. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held to resolve such conflict. Rules of practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(h) *Courtesy permit*—(1) *Issuance.* The Administrator may issue a courtesy permit for the introduction of organisms modified through genetic engineering which are not subject to regulation under this part to facilitate movement when the movement might otherwise be impeded because of the similarity of the organism to other organisms regulated under this part.

(2) *Application.* A person seeking a courtesy permit shall submit on an application form obtained from APHIS data required by paragraphs (b) (1), (2), and (5) of this section and shall indicate such data is being submitted as a request for a courtesy permit. A person should also include a statement explaining why he or she believes the organism or product does not come within the definition of a regulated article. The application shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to the time the courtesy permit is sought.

(3) *Administrative action.* APHIS shall complete an initial review within 15 days of the date of receipt of the application. If the application is complete, the responsible individual shall be notified of the date of receipt of the application for purposes of advising the applicant when the 60 day review period commenced. If the application is not complete, the responsible individual will be advised what additional information must be submitted, and shall commence the 60 day review period upon receipt of the additional information, assuming the additional information submitted is adequate. Within 60 days from the date of receipt of a complete application, APHIS will either issue a courtesy permit or advise the responsible individual that a permit is required under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0216)

[52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987. Redesignated at 58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 17058, Mar. 31, 1993; 59 FR 67610, Dec. 30, 1994; 62 FR 23956, 23957, May 2, 1997; 68 FR 46436, Aug. 6, 2003; 72 FR 43523, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 340.5

§ 340.5 Petition to amend the list of organisms.¹⁰

(a) *General.* Any person may submit to the Administrator a petition to amend the list of organisms in § 340.2 of this part by adding or deleting any genus, species, or subspecies. A petitioner may supplement, amend, or withdraw a petition in writing without prior approval of the Administrator and without prejudice to resubmission at any time until the Administrator rules on the petition. A petition to amend the list of organisms shall be submitted in accordance with the procedures and format specified by this section.

(b) *Submission procedures and format.* A person shall submit two copies of a petition to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, PPQ, Biotechnology Permits, 4700 River Road, Unit 147, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1237. The petition should be dated, and structured as follows:

PETITION TO AMEND 7 CFR 340.2

The undersigned submits this petition under 7 CFR 340.4 to request that the Administrator [add the following genus, species, or subspecies to the list of organisms in 7 CFR 340.2] or [to remove the following genus, species, or subspecies from the list of organisms in § 340.2].

A. Statement of Grounds

(A person must present a full statement explaining the factual grounds why the genus, species, or subspecies to be added to § 340.2 of this part is a plant pest or why there is reason to believe the genus, species, or subspecies is a plant pest or why the genus, species, or subspecies sought to be removed is not a plant pest or why there is reason to believe the genus, species, or subspecies is not a plant pest. The petition should include copies of scientific literature which the petitioner is relying upon, copies of unpublished studies, or data from tests performed. *The petition should not include trade secret or confidential business information.*

A person should also include representative information known to the petitioner which would be unfavorable to a petition for listing or delisting. (If a person is not aware of any unfavorable information the petition should state, Unfavorable Information: NONE).

¹⁰ See footnote 5 in § 340.3.

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B. Certification

The undersigned certifies, that to the best knowledge and belief of the undersigned, this petition includes all information and views on which the petitioner relies, and that it includes representative data and information known to the petitioner which are unfavorable to the petition.

(Signature) _____
(Name of petitioner) _____
(Mailing address) _____
(Telephone number) _____

(c) *Administrative action on a petition.*

(1) A petition to amend the list of organisms which meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section will be filed by the APHIS, stamped with the date of filing, and assigned a docket number. The docket number shall identify the file established for all submissions relating to the petition. APHIS, will promptly notify the petitioner in writing of the filing and docket number of a petition. If a petition does not meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, the petitioner shall be sent a notice indicating how the petition is deficient.

(2) After the filing of a petition to amend the list of organisms USDA shall publish a proposal in the FEDERAL REGISTER to amend § 340.2 and solicit comments thereon from the public. An interested person may submit written comments to the APHIS on a filed petition, which shall become part of the docket file.

(3) The Administrator shall furnish a response to each petitioner within 180 days of receipt of the petition. The response will either: (i) Approve the petition in whole or in part in which case the Administrator shall concurrently take appropriate action (publication of a document in the FEDERAL REGISTER amending § 340.2 of this part; or (ii) deny the petition in whole or in part. The petitioner shall be notified in writing of the Administrator's decision. The decision shall be placed in the public docket file in the offices of APHIS, and in the form of a notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987. Redesignated at 58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 17059, Mar. 31, 1993; 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994; 62 FR 23957, May 2, 1997]

§ 340.6 Petition for determination of nonregulated status.¹¹

(a) *General.* Any person may submit to the Administrator, a petition to seek a determination that an article should not be regulated under this part. A petitioner may supplement, amend, or withdraw a petition in writing without prior approval of the Administrator, and without affecting re-submission at any time until the Administrator, rules on the petition. A petition for determination of nonregulated status shall be submitted in accordance with the procedure and format specified in this section.

(b) *Submission procedures and format.* A person shall submit two copies of a petition to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Biotechnology and Scientific Services, Biotechnology Coordination and Technical Assistance, 4700 River Road, Unit 146, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1237. The petition shall be dated and structured as follows:

PETITION FOR DETERMINATION OF
NONREGULATED STATUS

The undersigned submits this petition under 7 CFR 340.6 to request that the Administrator, make a determination that the article should not be regulated under 7 CFR part 340.

(Signature) _____

A. Statement of Grounds

A person must present a full statement explaining the factual grounds why the organism should not be regulated under 7 CFR part 340. The petitioner shall include copies of scientific literature, copies of unpublished studies, when available, and data from tests performed upon which to base a determination. The petition shall include all information set forth in paragraph (c) of 7 CFR 340.6. If there are portions of the petition deemed to contain trade secret or confidential business information (CBI), each page of the petition containing such information should be marked "CBI Copy". In addition, those portions of the petition which are deemed "CBI" shall be so designated. The second copy shall have all such CBI deleted and shall have marked on each page where the CBI was deleted: "CBI Deleted." If a petition does not contain CBI, the first page of both copies shall be marked: "No CBI."

A person shall also include information known to the petitioner which would be un-

favorable to a petition. If a person is not aware of any unfavorable information, the petition should state, "Unfavorable information: NONE."

B. Certification

The undersigned certifies, that to the best knowledge and belief of the undersigned, this petition includes all information and views on which to base a determination, and that it includes relevant data and information known to the petitioner which are unfavorable to the petition.

(Signature) _____

(Name of Petitioner) _____

(Mailing Address) _____

(Telephone Number) _____

(c) *Required data and information.* The petition shall include the following information:

(1) Description of the biology of the nonmodified recipient plant and information necessary to identify the recipient plant in the narrowest taxonomic grouping applicable.

(2) Relevant experimental data and publications.

(3) A detailed description of the differences in genotype between the regulated article and the nonmodified recipient organism. Include all scientific, common, or trade names, and all designations necessary to identify: the donor organism(s), the nature of the transformation system (vector or vector agent(s)), the inserted genetic material and its product(s), and the regulated article. Include country and locality where the donor, the recipient, and the vector organisms and the regulated articles are collected, developed, and produced.

(4) A detailed description of the phenotype of the regulated article. Describe known and potential differences from the unmodified recipient organism that would substantiate that the regulated article is unlikely to pose a greater plant pest risk than the unmodified organism from which it was derived, including but not limited to: Plant pest risk characteristics, disease and pest susceptibilities, expression of the gene product, new enzymes, or changes to plant metabolism, weediness of the regulated article, impact on the weediness of any other

¹¹ See footnote 5 in § 340.3.

plant with which it can interbreed, agricultural or cultivation practices, effects of the regulated article on non-target organisms, indirect plant pest effects on other agricultural products, transfer of genetic information to organisms with which it cannot interbreed, and any other information which the Administrator believes to be relevant to a determination. Any information known to the petitioner that indicates that a regulated article may pose a greater plant pest risk than the unmodified recipient organism shall also be included.

(5) Field test reports for all trials conducted under permit or notification procedures, involving the regulated article, that were submitted prior to submission of a petition for determination of nonregulated status or prior to submission of a request for extension of a determination of nonregulated status under paragraph (e) of this part. Field test reports shall include the APHIS reference number, methods of observation, resulting data, and analysis regarding all deleterious effects on plants, nontarget organisms, or the environment.

(d) *Administrative action on a petition.*

(1) A petition for determination of nonregulated status under this part which meets the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section will be filed by the Administrator, stamped with the date of filing, and assigned a petition number. The petition number shall identify the file established for all submissions relating to the petition. APHIS will promptly notify the petitioner in writing of the filing and the assigned petition number. If a petition does not meet the requirements specified in this section, the petitioner shall be sent a notice indicating how the petition is deficient.

(2) After the filing of a completed petition, APHIS shall publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. This notice shall specify that comments will be accepted from the public on the filed petition during a 60 day period commencing with the date of the notice. During the comment period, any interested person may submit to the Administrator, written comments, regarding the filed petition, which shall become part of the petition file.

(3) The Administrator shall, based upon available information, furnish a response to each petitioner within 180 days of receipt of a completed petition. The response will either:

- (i) Approve the petition in whole or in part; or
- (ii) deny the petition.

The petitioner shall be notified in writing of the Administrator's decision. The decision shall be placed in the public petition file in the offices of APHIS and notice of availability published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(e) *Extensions to determinations of nonregulated status.* (1) The Administrator may determine that a regulated article does not pose a potential for plant pest risk, and should therefore not be regulated under this part, based on the similarity of that organism to an antecedent organism.

(2) A person may request that APHIS extend a determination of nonregulated status to other organisms. Such a request shall include information to establish the similarity of the antecedent organism and the regulated articles in question.

(3) APHIS will announce in the FEDERAL REGISTER all preliminary decisions to extend determinations of nonregulated status 30 days before the decisions become final and effective. If additional information becomes available that APHIS believes justifies changing its decision, it will issue a revised decision.

(4) If a request to APHIS to extend a determination of nonregulated status under this part is denied, APHIS will inform the submitter of that request of the reasons for denial. The submitter may submit a modified request or a separate petition for determination of nonregulated status without prejudice.

(f) *Denial of a petition; appeal.* (1) The Administrator's written notification of denial of a petition shall briefly set forth the reason for such denial. The written notification shall be sent by certified mail. Any person whose petition has been denied may appeal the determination in writing to the Administrator within 10 days from receipt of the written notification of denial.

(2) The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies, including any new information, to show that the petition was wrongfully denied. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for the decision as promptly as circumstances allow. An informal hearing may be held by the Administrator if there is a dispute of a material fact. Rules of Practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

[58 FR 17057, Mar. 31, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994; 62 FR 23957, May 2, 1997]

§ 340.7 Marking and identity.

(a) Any regulated article to be imported other than by mail, shall, at the time of importation into the United States, plainly and correctly bear on the outer container the following information:

- (1) General nature and quantity of the contents;
- (2) Country and locality where collected, developed, manufactured, reared, cultivated or cultured;
- (3) Name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the organism;
- (4) Name, address, and telephone number of consignee;
- (5) Identifying shipper's mark and number; and
- (6) Number of written permit authorizing the importation.

(b) Any regulated article imported by mail, shall be plainly and correctly addressed and mailed to APHIS through any USDA plant inspection station listed in § 319.37–14 of this chapter and shall be accompanied by a separate sheet of paper within the package plainly and correctly bearing the name, address, and telephone number of the intended recipient, and shall plainly and correctly bear on the outer container the following information:

- (1) General nature and quantity of the contents;
- (2) Country and locality where collected, developed, manufactured, reared, cultivated, or cured;
- (3) Name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the regulated article; and

(4) Number of permit authorizing the importation;

(c) Any regulated article imported into the United States by mail or otherwise shall, at the time of importation or offer for importation into the United States, be accompanied by an invoice or packing list indicating the contents of the shipment.

[52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987. Redesignated at 58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 17059, Mar. 31, 1993; 62 FR 23958, May 2, 1997; 72 FR 43523, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 340.8 Container requirements for the movement of regulated articles.

(a) *General requirements.* A regulated article shall not be moved unless it complies with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, unless a variance has been granted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.¹²

(b) *Container requirements*—(1) *Plants and plant parts.* All plants or plant parts, except seeds, cells, and subcellular elements, shall be packed in a sealed plastic bag of at least 5 mil thickness, inside a sturdy, sealed, leak-proof, outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength.

(2) *Seeds.* All seeds shall be transported in a sealed plastic bag of at least 5 mil thickness, inside a sealed metal container, which shall be placed inside a second sealed metal container. Shock absorbing cushioning material shall be placed between the inner and outer metal containers. Each metal container shall be independently capable of protecting the seeds and preventing spillage or escape. Each set of metal containers shall then be enclosed in a sturdy outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength.

(3) *Live microorganisms and/or etiologic agents, cells, or subcellular elements.* All regulated articles which are live (non-

¹²The requirements of this section are in addition to and not in lieu of any other packing requirements such as those for the transportation of etiologic agents prescribed by the Department of Transportation in Title 49 CFR or any other agency of the Federal government.

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inactivated) microorganisms, or etiologic agents, cells, or subcellular elements shall be packed as specified below:

(i) *Volume not exceeding 50 ml.* Regulated articles not exceeding 50 ml shall be placed in a securely closed, watertight container (primary container, test tube, vial, etc.) which shall be enclosed in a second, durable watertight container (secondary container). Several primary containers may be enclosed in a single secondary container, if the total volume of all the primary containers so enclosed does not exceed 50 ml. The space at the top, bottom, and sides between the primary and secondary containers shall contain sufficient nonparticulate absorbent material (e.g., paper towel) to absorb the entire contents of the primary container(s) in case of breakage or leakage. Each set of primary and secondary containers shall then be enclosed in an outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength.

(ii) *Volume greater than 50 ml.* Regulated articles which exceed a volume of 50 ml. shall comply with requirements specified in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section. In addition, a shock absorbing material, in volume at least equal to that of the absorbent material between the primary and secondary containers, shall be placed at the top, bottom, and sides between the secondary container and the outer shipping container. Single primary containers shall not contain more than 1,000 ml. of material. However, two or more primary containers whose combined volumes do not exceed 1,000 ml. may be placed in a single, secondary container. The maximum amount of micro-organisms or etiologic agents, cells, or subcellular elements which may be enclosed within a single outer shipping container shall not exceed 4,000 ml.

(iii) *Dry ice.* If dry ice is used as a refrigerant, it shall be placed outside the secondary container(s). If dry ice is used between the secondary container and the outer shipping container, the shock absorbing material shall be placed so that the secondary container does not become loose inside the outer

shipping container as the dry ice sublimates.

(4) *Insects, mites, and related organisms.* Insects, mites, and other small arthropods shall be packed for shipment as specified in this paragraph or in paragraph (b)(3) of this section. Insects (any life stage) shall be placed in an escape-proof primary shipping container (insulated vacuum container, glass, metal, plastic, etc.) and sealed to prevent escape. Such primary container shall be placed securely within a secondary shipping container of crushproof styrofoam or other material of equivalent strength; one or more rigid ice packs may also be placed within the secondary shipping container; and sufficient packing material shall be added around the primary container to prevent movement of the primary shipping container. The secondary (styrofoam or other) container shall be placed securely within an outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of equivalent strength.

(5) *Other macroscopic organisms.* Other macroscopic organisms not covered in paragraphs (b) (1), (2), and (4) of this section which do not require continuous access to atmospheric oxygen shall be packaged as specified in paragraph (b)(3) or (b)(4) of this section. All macroscopic organisms which are not plants and which require continuous access to atmospheric oxygen shall be placed in primary shipping containers constructed of a sturdy, crush-proof frame of wood, metal, or equivalent strength material, surrounded by escape-proof mesh or netting of a strength and mesh size sufficient to prevent the escape of the smallest organism in the shipment, with edges and seams of the mesh or netting sealed to prevent escape of organisms. Each primary shipping container shall be securely placed within a larger secondary shipping container constructed of wood, metal, or equivalent strength material. The primary and secondary shipping containers shall then be placed securely within an outer shipping container constructed of corrugated fiberboard, corrugated cardboard, wood, or other material of

equivalent strength, which outer container may have air holes or spaces in the sides and/or ends of the container, provided that the outer shipping container must retain sufficient strength to prevent crushing of the primary and secondary shipping containers.

(c) *Request for a variance from container requirements.* A responsible person who believes the container requirements normally applicable to the movement of the person's regulated article(s) are inappropriate due to unique circumstances (such as the nature, volume, or life stage of the regulated article) may submit in an application for a permit, a request for a variance from the container requirements. The request for a variance under this section shall consist of a short statement describing why the normally applicable container requirements are inappropriate for the regulated article which the person proposes to move and what container requirements the person would use in lieu of the normally prescribed container requirements. USDA shall advise the responsible person in writing at the time a permit is granted on the person's request for a variance.

[52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987. Redesignated at 58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993; 62 FR 23956, May 2, 1997]

§ 340.9 Cost and charges.

The services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost.¹³ The U.S. Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with the provisions of this part, other than for the services of the inspector.

[52 FR 22908, June 16, 1987. Redesignated at 58 FR 17056, Mar. 31, 1993; 62 FR 23956, May 2, 1997]

PART 351—IMPORTATION OF PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS BY MAIL

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7711–7714, 7721, 7754, and 7755; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

¹³The Department's provisions relating to overtime charges for an inspector's services are set forth in 7 CFR part 354.

Sec.

351.1 Joint treatment generally.

351.2 Location of inspectors.

351.3 Procedure on arrival.

351.4 Records.

351.5 Return or destruction.

351.6 Packages in closed mail dispatches.

351.7 Regulations governing importation by mail of plant material for immediate export.

CROSS REFERENCE: For customs regulations governing importation of plants and plant products, see 19 CFR part 12.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

§ 351.1 Joint treatment generally.

The entry into the United States of certain plants, plant products, and soil is prohibited or restricted through various orders, quarantines, and regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) under the authority of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701–7772). To assist in enforcing the aforementioned orders, quarantines, and regulations, the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of APHIS have made provisions with the U.S. Postal and Customs Services to ensure closer inspection of prohibited or restricted imported articles.

[66 FR 21059, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 351.2 Location of inspectors.

Inspectors of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs and customs officers are stationed at the following locations:

Anchorage, Alaska, Arlington, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., Baton Rouge, La., Blaine, Wash., Boston, Mass., Brownsville, Tex., Buffalo, N.Y., Calexico, Calif., Chantilly, Va., Charleston, S.C., Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I., Chicago, Ill., Christiansted, St. Croix, V.I., Cleveland, Ohio., Corpus Christi, Tex., Dallas, Tex., Del Rio, Tex., Detroit, Mich., Douglas, Ariz., Dover, Del., Duluth, Minn., Eagle Pass, Tex., El Paso, Tex., Galveston, Tex., Hidalgo, Tex., Hilo, Hawaii, Hoboken, N.J., Honolulu, Hawaii, Houston, Tex., Jacksonville, Fla., Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., Key West, Fla., Laredo, Tex., McGuire AFB, N.J., Memphis, Tenn., Miami, Fla., Milwaukee, Wis., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., New York, N.Y., Newport News, Va., Nogales, Ariz., Norfolk, Va., Pensacola, Fla., Philadelphia, Pa., Port Arthur, Tex., Port Canaveral, Fla., Port Everglades, Fla., Portland, Oreg., Presidio, Tex.,

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Progreso, Tex., Ramey AFB, P.R., Roma, Tex., Rouses Point, N.Y., St. Paul, Minn., San Antonio, Tex., San Diego, Calif., San Francisco, Calif., San Juan, P.R., San Luis, Ariz., San Pedro, Calif., San Ysidro, Calif., Savannah, Ga., Seattle, Wash., Tampa, Fla., Toledo, Ohio, Washington, DC, West Palm Beach, Fla., Wilmington, N.C.

[28 FR 5203, May 24, 1963, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 351.3 Procedure on arrival.

All parcel post or other mail packages from foreign countries which, either from examination or external evidence, are found or are believed to contain plants or plant products, shall be dispatched for submission, or actually submitted, to the plant quarantine inspector at the most accessible location listed in § 351.2. The inspector shall pass upon the contents under the Plant Quarantine Act and Federal Plant Pest Act and with the cooperation of the customs and postal officers either

(a) Release the package from further plant quarantine examination and endorse his decision thereon; or

(b) Divert it to the Plant Quarantine Station at Washington, DC, Brownsville, Tex., Hoboken, N.J., Honolulu, Hawaii, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., Laredo, Tex., Miami, Fla., New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Calif., San Juan, P.R., San Pedro, Calif., or Seattle, Wash., for whatever disposition is deemed warranted. If so diverted, the plant quarantine inspector shall attach to the package the yellow and green special mailing tag addressed to the proper quarantine station. A package so diverted shall be accompanied by customs card Form 3511 and transmitted to the appropriate Customs office for referral to the Plant Quarantine Station. Envelopes containing customs card Form 3511 addressed to the collector of customs, New York, N.Y., shall contain a notation that the material is to be referred to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Hoboken, N.J.

[24 FR 9923, Dec. 9, 1959, as amended at 28 FR 5204, May 24, 1963, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 351.4 Records.

The customs officers at Washington, DC, Brownsville, Tex., Hoboken, N.J.,

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Honolulu, Hawaii, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., Laredo, Tex., Miami, Fla., New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Calif., San Juan, P.R., San Pedro, Calif., or Seattle, Wash., shall keep a record of such packages as may be delivered to representatives of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the return thereof shall prepare a mail entry to accompany the dutiable package and deliver it to the postmaster for delivery or onward dispatch or in appropriate cases subject the shipment to formal customs entry procedure.

[28 FR 5204, May 24, 1963]

§ 351.5 Return or destruction.

Where the plant quarantine inspector requires the entire shipment to be returned to the country of origin as a prohibited importation (in which event he shall endorse his action thereon) and delivers the shipment to the collector of customs, the collector shall in turn deliver it to the postmaster for dispatch to the country of origin. If, upon examination, the plant material is deemed dangerous to plant life, the collector of customs shall permit the plant quarantine inspector to destroy immediately both the container and its contents. In either case the plant quarantine inspector shall notify the addressee of the action taken and the reason therefor. If the objectionable plant material forms only a portion of the contents of the mail package and in the judgment of the inspector the package can safely be delivered to the addressee, after removing and destroying the objectionable material, such procedure is authorized. In the latter case the inspector shall place in the package a memorandum (Form AQI-387) informing the addressee of the action taken by the inspector and describing the matter which has been seized and destroyed and the reasons therefor.

[24 FR 9923, Dec. 9, 1959, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 351.6 Packages in closed mail dispatches.

The foregoing instructions shall be followed in the treatment of packages containing plants or plant products received in closed mail dispatches made

up for transmission directly to a post office located at a customs port at which no plant quarantine inspector is stationed. Such packages (accompanied by customs card Form 3511) shall be forwarded by the collector of customs through the postmaster to the most accessible location listed in §351.2 for appropriate treatment in the manner hereinbefore provided. This procedure shall also be followed in respect to such packages which are forwarded to unlisted post offices from the post office of original receipt, without having received plant quarantine examination. Packages discovered at post offices where no customs officer is located shall be forwarded by the postmaster under his official penalty envelope addressed to the collector of customs at the most accessible location listed for appropriate treatment as prescribed herein.

[24 FR 9923, Dec. 9, 1959, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971]

§351.7 Regulations governing importation by mail of plant material for immediate export.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

(a) Shipments of plant material may be imported by mail free of duty for immediate exportation by mail subject to the following regulations, which have been approved by the Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department:

(1) Each shipment shall be dispatched in the mails from abroad, accompanied by a yellow and green special mail tag bearing the serial number of the permit for entry for immediate exportation or immediate transportation and exportation, issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and also the postal form of customs declaration.

(2) Upon arrival, the shipment shall be detained by, or redispached to, the postmaster at Washington, DC, Brownsville, Tex., Hoboken, N.J., Honolulu, Hawaii, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., Laredo, Tex., Miami, Fla., New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Calif., San Juan, P.R., San Pedro, Calif., or Seattle, Wash., as may be appropriate, according to the address on the yellow and green tag, and there submitted to the customs officer and the Federal quar-

antine inspector. The merchandise shall under no circumstances be permitted to enter the commerce of the United States.

(3) After inspection by the customs and quarantine officers, and with their approval, the addressee, or his authorized agent, shall repack and readdress the mail parcel under customs supervision; affix to the parcel the necessary postage, and comply with other mailing requirements, after which the parcel shall be delivered to the postmaster for exportation by mail pursuant to 19 CFR 9.11(a). The contents of the original parcel may be subdivided and exported in separate parcels in like manner.

(4) It will not be necessary to issue a customs mail entry nor to require formal entry of the shipments.

(5) The mail shipments referred to shall be accorded special handling only at the points specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(6) The foregoing procedure shall not affect the movement of plant material in the international mails in transit through the United States.

[24 FR 9923, Dec. 9, 1959, as amended at 28 FR 5204, May 24, 1963]

**PART 352—PLANT QUARANTINE
SAFEGUARD REGULATIONS**

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 31 U.S.C. 9701; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, unless otherwise noted.

§ 352.1 Definitions.

(a) This part may be cited by the short title: “Safeguard Regulations.” This title shall be understood to include both the regulations and administrative instructions in this part.

(b) Words used in the singular form in this part shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa as the case may demand. For purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrative instructions. Published documents set forth in this part relating to the enforcement of this part, and issued under authority thereof by the Deputy Administrator.

Brought in for temporary stay where unloading or landing is not intended. Brought in by carrier but not intended to be unloaded or landed from such carrier. This phrase includes movement (i) departing from the United States on the same carrier directly from the point of arrival therein; and (ii) transiting a part of the United States before departure therefrom, and applies whether movement under Customs procedure is as residue cargo or follows some form of Customs entry.

Carrier; means of conveyance. Automobile, truck, animal-drawn vehicle, railway car, aircraft, ship, or other means of transportation.

Customs. The U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, or, with reference to Guam, the Customs Office of the Government of Guam.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, or any officer or employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

Foreign trade zone. A formally prescribed area containing various physical facilities located in or adjacent to ports of entry under the jurisdiction of the United States and established, operated, and maintained as a foreign

trade zone pursuant to the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998–1003; 19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), as amended, wherein foreign merchandise, as well as domestic merchandise, may be deposited for approved purposes. Movement into and from such area is subject to applicable customs, plant quarantine, and other Federal requirements.

Immediate (export, trans-shipment, or transportation and exportation). The period which, in the opinion of the inspector, is the shortest practicable interval of time between the arrival of an incoming carrier and the departure of the outgoing carrier transporting a consignment of prohibited or restricted products or articles.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator of APHIS or the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce the regulations in this part.

Intended for unloading and entry at a port other than the port of first arrival. Brought in by carrier at a port for movement to the port of entry under residue cargo procedure of Customs.

Other product or article. Any product or article of any character whatsoever (other than plants, plant products, soil, plant pests, and means of conveyance), which an inspector considers may be infested or infected by or contain a plant pest.

Owner. The owner, or his agent (including the operator of a carrier), having responsible custody of a plant, plant product, plant pest, soil, or other product or article subject to this part.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company.

Plant pest. “Plant pest” means any living stage of: Any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances, which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

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Plant Protection Act. Title IV of Public Law 106-224, 114 Stat. 438, 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772, which was enacted June 20, 2000.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Plants and plant products. Nursery stock, other plants, plant parts, roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, nuts, vegetables, and other plant products, and any product constituted, in whole or in part, of plant material which has not been so manufactured or processed as to eliminate pest risk.

Port. Any place designated by the President, Secretary of the Treasury, or Congress at which a Customs officer is assigned with authority to accept entries of merchandise, to collect duties, and to enforce the various provisions of the Customs and Navigation laws in force at that place.

Port of arrival. Any port in the United States at which a prohibited or restricted product or article arrives.

Port of entry. A port at which a specified shipment or means of conveyance is accepted for entry or admitted without entry into the United States.

Residue cargo. Shipments authorized by Customs to be transported under the Customs bond of the carrier on which the shipments arrive, without entry being filed, for direct export from the first port of arrival, or to another port for entry or for direct export at that port without entry being required.

Safeguard. A procedure for handling, maintaining, or disposing of prohibited or restricted products and articles subject to this part so as to eliminate the risk of plant pest dissemination which the prohibited or restricted products and articles may present.

Ship. Any means of transportation by water.

Soil. The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow, in most cases consisting of disintegrated rock with an admixture of organic material and soluble salts.

Stores and furnishings. Plants and plant products for use on board a carrier; e.g. as food or decorative material.

United States. The States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the territorial waters of the United States adjacent to those land areas.

Unloaded or landed for transportation and exportation. Brought in by carrier and transferred to another carrier for transportation to another port for exportation, whether or not some form of Customs entry is made.

Unloaded or landed for transshipment and exportation. Brought in by carrier and transferred to another carrier for exportation from the same port, whether or not some form of Customs entry is made.

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997; 66 FR 21059, Apr. 27, 2001; 71 FR 49325, Aug. 23, 2006]

§ 352.2 Purpose; relation to other regulations; applicability.

(a) Importations of plants, plant products, plant pests, soil, and other products and articles that may be infested or infected by or contain plant pests or noxious weeds are exempt from the prohibitions or restrictions contained in parts 319 and 330 of this chapter if they meet one of the conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this section and are moved into the United States and handled in compliance with this part. *Provided:* That these exemptions do not apply to cotton and covers imported into the United States from any country for exportation or transshipment and exportation or transportation and exportation as provided in §§319.8 through 319.8-26 of this chapter. Moreover, the applicable provisions of §§330.100 through 330.109 and 330.400 of this chapter also apply to products and articles subject to this part.

(1) They are brought in temporarily where loading and landing is not intended;

(2) They are unloaded or landed for transshipment and exportation;

(3) They are unloaded or landed for transportation and exportation; or

(4) They are intended for unloading and entry at a port other than the port of arrival.

(b) Prohibited or restricted products and articles offered for and refused

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entry into the United States under parts 319 or 330 of this chapter are subject to the applicable provisions in this part regarding their subsequent handling in this country.

(c)(1) The provisions in this part apply whether the controls over arrival, temporary stay, unloading, landing, transshipment and exportation, or transportation and exportation, or other movement or possession in the United States and Guam are maintained by entry or other procedures of the U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, or the Customs Office of the Government of Guam, respectively. Such provisions will apply to arrivals in the United States, including arrivals in a foreign trade zone in the United States to which admission is sought in accordance with the Customs regulations in 19 CFR chapter I. Prohibited or restricted products and articles that have entered the United States, been exported pursuant to this part, and returned to the United States are subject to the applicable requirements of this part upon reentry.

(2) Any restrictions and requirements under this part with respect to the arrival, temporary stay, unloading, landing, transshipment, exportation, transportation and exportation, or other movement or possession in the United States of any product or article shall apply to any person who, respectively, brings into, maintains, unloads, lands, transships, exports, transports and exports, or otherwise moves or possesses in the United States such product or article, whether he is the person who was required to have a permit for the product or article or a subsequent custodian of such product or article, and failure to comply with all applicable restrictions and requirements under this part by any such person shall be deemed to be a violation of this part.

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997; 66 FR 21059, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 352.3 Enforcement and administration.

(a) Plants, plant products, plant pests, soil, and other products and articles subject to the regulations in this part that are unloaded, landed, or otherwise brought or moved into or through the United States in violation

of this part may be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714). Any person who unloads, lands, or otherwise brings or moves into or through the United States any regulated plants, plant products, plant pests, soil, or other products or articles in violation of this part will be subject to prosecution under the applicable provisions of law.

(b) Whenever the Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs shall find that existing conditions of danger of plant pest escape or dissemination involved in the arrival, unloading, landing, or other movement, or possession in the United States of plants, plant products, plant pests, soil, or other products or articles subject to the regulations in this part, make it safe to modify by making less stringent the restrictions contained in any such regulation, he shall publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the regulations shall be made less stringent with respect thereto, whereupon such modification shall become effective; or he may, upon request in specific cases, when the public interests will permit, authorize arrival, unloading, landing, or other movement, or possession in the United States under conditions that are less stringent than those contained in the regulations in this part.

(c) The Deputy Administrator also may set forth and publish, in administrative instructions, requirements and conditions for any class of products or articles supplemental to the regulations in this part, and may promulgate interpretations of this part.

(d) The Deputy Administrator shall employ procedures to carry out the purposes of this part which will impose a minimum of impediment to foreign commerce, consistent with proper precaution against plant pest dissemination.

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 66 FR 21059, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 352.4 Documentation.

(a) *Manifest.* Immediately upon the arrival of a carrier in the United States the owner shall make available to the inspector for examination a complete

manifest or other documentation from which the inspector may determine whether there are on board any prohibited or restricted products or articles subject to this part, other than accompanied baggage and mail.

(b) *Other documentation.* Any notifications, reports, and similar documentation not specified in the regulations in this part, but necessary to carry out the purpose of the regulations, will be prescribed in administrative instructions.

(c) *Procedure after examination of documents.* After examination of the carrier cargo manifest or other documentation the inspector may notify the owner and the Customs officer that certain products or articles on board the carrier are subject to this part and may not be unloaded or landed for any purpose pending plant quarantine inspection. In such case the owner shall not unload or land such products or articles without authorization by an inspector.

§ 352.5 Permit; requirement, form and conditions.

(a) *General.* (1) Permits are required for the arrival, unloading or landing, or other movement into or through the United States of plants, plant products, plant pests, and soil subject to this part. The permit may consist of a general authorization as set out in paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this section or § 352.11, or it may be a specific permit. A specific permit may be formal or oral except as a formal permit is required by paragraph (c) or (e) of this section. The Deputy Administrator may in administrative instructions require specific or formal permits for any class of products or articles subject to this part.

(2) A formal permit may be issued in prescribed form, in letter form, or a combination thereof. A rubber stamp impression or other endorsement made by the inspector on pertinent Customs documents covering the products or articles involved may constitute the formal permit in appropriate cases.

(b) *Permit for prohibited or restricted products or articles brought in for temporary stay where unloading or landing in the United States is not intended.* No permit other than the authorization

contained in this paragraph shall be required for bringing into the United States any plants, plant products, plant pests, or soil subject to this part for temporary stay where unloading or landing in the United States is not intended, e.g., in connection with residue cargo movement under Customs procedure, or in connection with Customs entry for exportation or for transportation and exportation. This authorization also includes transshipment of products and articles under this paragraph from a carrier directly to another carrier of the same company when necessitated by an emergency or operating requirement and effected in accordance with safeguards prescribed in writing or orally by the inspector under § 352.10.

(c) *Permit for prohibited or restricted products or articles unloaded or landed for immediate transshipment and exportation, or immediate transportation and exportation.* When in the opinion of the inspector it is unnecessary to specify in a formal permit the safeguards required to prevent plant pest dissemination, plants, plant products, plant pests, or soil subject to this part may be unloaded or landed for immediate transshipment and exportation or for immediate transportation and exportation, as provided in § 352.10, with the approval of the inspector and no further permit than the authorization contained in this paragraph; otherwise a formal permit shall be required for such unloading or landing.

(d) *Permit for restricted products or articles moving as residue cargo from port of first arrival to port of entry.* Restricted plants, plant products, plant pests, or soil subject to this part arriving in the United States for movement under residue cargo procedures of Customs from a port of first arrival to another port for Customs entry into the United States may be allowed to so move without permit other than the authorization contained in this paragraph, if the inspector finds that apparently they can meet the applicable requirements of parts 319 of this chapter at the port where entry is to be made; otherwise a formal permit shall be required for such movement. Such restricted products and articles shall become subject to the applicable permit

and other requirements of parts 319 of this chapter upon arrival at the port where Customs entry is to be made and shall not be unloaded or landed unless they comply with the applicable requirements.

(e) *Formal permits required for certain prohibited or restricted products or articles brought into a foreign trade zone.* A formal permit must be obtained to bring any prohibited or restricted plants, plant products, plant pests, or soil subject to the provisions in this part, into a foreign trade zone for storage, manipulation, or other handling, except for immediate transshipment and exportation or for immediate transportation and exportation. Special conditions to safeguard such storage, manipulation, or other possession or handling may be specified in the permit, and when so specified shall be in addition to any other applicable requirements of this part or the safeguards prescribed by the inspector or otherwise under this part.

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997; 66 FR 21059, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 352.6 Application for permit and approval or denial thereof.

(a) *Plants and plant products.* Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, any person desiring to unload or land, or otherwise move into or through the United States, any plants or plant products for which a specific permit is required by § 352.5, shall in the case of prohibited plants or plant products, and should in the case of restricted plants or plant products, in advance of arrival in the United States of the plants or plant products, submit an application for a permit to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs,¹ stating such of the following information as is relevant: The name and address of the importer, the approximate quantity and kind of plants and plant products it is desired to import under this part, the country where grown, the United States port of arrival, the

United States port of export, the proposed routing from the port of arrival to the port of exportation, means of transportation to be employed (*i.e.*, mail, air mail, express, air express, freight, air freight, baggage), and the name and address of the agent representing the importer. Applications may be made on forms provided for the purpose by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, or orally, or by letter, telegram, or other means of communication furnishing all the information required by this paragraph. Applications need not be made for shipments handled under general authorizations set forth in § 352.5 (b), (c), or (d), or in § 352.11.

(b) *Plant pests.* Any person desiring to unload or land, or otherwise move into or through the United States, any plant pest for which a specific permit is required by § 352.5 shall, in advance of the arrival of the plant pests in the United States, submit an application to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs² for a permit as specified by § 330.201 of this chapter.

(c) *Soil.* Any person desiring to bring into or unload or land, or otherwise move into or through the United States, any soil for which a specific permit is required by § 352.5 shall, in advance of the arrival of the soil in the United States, submit an application for permit to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs² as specified by § 330.300(b) of this chapter.

(d) *Constructive oral application.* If a permit has not been issued in advance of arrival, application for any required permit (other than a formal permit) shall be considered to have been made orally to the inspector at the port of arrival by presentation of the shipment for entry or its listing on the manifest or other documentation, but this shall not excuse failure to make timely application as required by this section. Express application is required for a formal permit.

(e) *Approval or denial of permits.* Upon approval of the application, the permit

¹ Application for such permits should be addressed to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road, Unit 136, Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1236.

² Application for permits should be made to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

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will be issued. Any conditions necessary to eliminate danger of plant pest dissemination may be specified in the permit, or otherwise as provided in § 352.10. Permits will be denied if, in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator, it is not possible to prescribe conditions adequate to prevent danger of plant pest dissemination by the plants, plant products, plant pests, or soil involved.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983; 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 352.7 Notice of arrival.

Immediately upon arrival of any shipment of plants or plant products subject to this part and covered by a specific permit, the importer shall submit in duplicate through the U.S. Collector of Customs for the U.S. Department of Agriculture a notice of such arrival on a form provided for that purpose (PQ-368) and shall give such information as is called for by that form and, in addition, where relevant, the proposed routing to the proposed U.S. port of exit. Notice of arrival shall not be required for other products or articles subject to this part since other available documentation meets the requirement for this notice.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 352.8 Marking requirements.

Prohibited and restricted products and articles subject to this part shall be adequately marked or otherwise identified by documentation to indicate their nature.

§ 352.9 Ports.

The arrival, unloading, landing, or possession of plants, plant products, plant pests, soil, or other products or articles subject to this part shall not be allowed at points within the United States other than at the ports specified in the Customs Regulations in 19 CFR 1.1 and 19 CFR 6.13, and Agana, Guam, or such other ports as may be named in

permits or administrative instructions. Restrictions on the ports which may be used for particular types of handling of any products or articles subject to this part may be specified generally in administrative instructions or in permits in specific cases. When ports are specified in permits or otherwise, the arrival, unloading, landing, or possession of the products or articles involved at other ports will not be allowed except as the inspector may authorize changes in the ports specified.

§ 352.10 Inspection; safeguards; disposal.

(a) *Inspection and release.* Prohibited and restricted products and articles subject to this part shall be subject to inspection at the port of first arrival in accordance with § 330.105(a) of this chapter and shall not be released by Customs officers for unloading, landing, or other onward movement or entry until released by an inspector or a Customs officer on behalf of an inspector in accordance with the procedure prescribed in § 330.105(a) of this chapter. If diversion or change of Customs entry is not permitted for any movements authorized under this part, the inspector at the original port of Customs entry shall appropriately endorse Customs documents to show that fact. However, the inspector at the U.S. port of export may approve diversion or change of Customs entry to permit movement to a different foreign country, or entry into the United States, subject to all other applicable requirements under this part or part 319 or 330 of this chapter. If diversion or change of Customs entry is desired at a Customs port in the United States where there is no inspector, the owner may apply to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs³ for information as to applicable conditions. If diversion or change of Customs entry is desired at port, confirmation will be given by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to the appropriate Customs

³The Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

officers and Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs inspectors.

(b) *Safeguards.* (1) The unloading, landing, retention on board as stores and furnishings or cargo, transshipment and exportation, transportation and exportation, onward movement to the port of entry as residue cargo or under a Customs entry for immediate transportation, and other movement or possession within the United States of prohibited or restricted products and articles under this part shall be subject to such safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits and this part and any others which, in the opinion of the inspector, are necessary and are specified by him to prevent plant pest dissemination. In the case of prohibited or restricted products or articles subject to this part which are unloaded or landed for transshipment and exportation or transportation and exportation, or for onward movement to the port of entry as residue cargo or under a Customs entry for immediate transportation, this shall include necessary safeguards with respect to any movement within the port area between the point of arrival and the point of temporary storage, other handling, or point of departure, including a foreign trade zone. Prohibited and restricted products and articles subject to this part which are unloaded or landed for transshipment and exportation or transportation and exportation, or for onward movement as residue cargo or under a Customs entry for immediate transportation, shall be transshipped, or transported and exported from the United States, or moved onward immediately. This shall mean the shortest practicable interval of time commensurate with the risk of plant pest dissemination required to transfer the products or articles from one carrier to another and to move them onward or from the United States. If, in the opinion of the inspector, considerations of risk of plant pest dissemination require, such movement shall be made without regard to the noncompetitive or competitive relations of the carriers concerned, and the inspector shall promptly report to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs the circumstances when the emergency is so acute that subsequent

movement is required on a carrier of a company other than the one bringing the products or articles to the United States or on which onward movement was contemplated by the shipper or forwarding carrier. Prohibited or restricted plants, plant products, plant pests, and soil which were intended for entry into the United States under part 319 or 330 of this chapter, or for movement into or through the United States under this part, and which were refused such entry or movement before unloading or landing, or which were refused such entry or movement after unloading or landing and are immediately reloaded on the same carrier, may be retained on board pending removal from the United States or other disposal, but shall be subject to the safeguards specified under this section. Prohibited or restricted products and articles which were refused entry or movement under said parts after unloading or landing and which are not immediately reloaded in accordance with this section shall be subject to such safeguard action as the inspector deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

(2) Safeguards prescribed by an inspector under this section shall be prescribed to the owner by the inspector in writing except that the inspector may prescribe the safeguards orally when, in his opinion, the circumstances and related Customs procedures do not require written notice to the owner of the safeguards to be followed by the owner. In prescribing safeguards, the relevant requirements of parts 319 and 330 of this chapter and this part shall be considered. The safeguards prescribed shall be the minimum required to prevent plant pest dissemination. Destruction or exportation shall be required only when no less drastic measures are deemed by the inspector to be adequate to prevent plant pest dissemination. The inspector may follow administrative instructions promulgated for certain situations, or he may follow a procedure selected by him from administratively approved methods known to be effective in similar situations. In the case of aircraft that are contaminated with insect pests, only an insecticidal formulation, approved for use in aircraft, may be so applied as

an emergency measure. If the application is not effective against the insect pests or if other pests must be safeguarded against, the inspector shall report the circumstances promptly to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs and receive instructions as to safeguards that will not have a deleterious effect on the structure of the aircraft or its operating equipment. In prescribing safeguards consideration will be given to such factors as:

- (i) The nature and habits of the plant pests known to be, or likely to be, present with the plants, plant products, soil, or other products or articles.
- (ii) Nature of the plants, plant products, plant pests, soil, or other products or articles.
- (iii) Nature of containers or other packaging and adequacy thereof to prevent plant pest dissemination.
- (iv) Climatic conditions as they may have a bearing on plant pest dispersal, and refrigeration if provided.
- (v) Routing pending exportation.
- (vi) Presence of soil.
- (vii) Construction or physical condition and type of carrier.
- (viii) Facilities for treatment, or for incineration or other destruction.
- (ix) Availability of transportation facilities for immediate exportation.
- (x) Any other related factor which should be considered, such as intent to export to an adjacent or nearby country.

(c) *Disposal.* (1) If prohibited or restricted products or articles subject to this part are not safeguarded in accordance with measures prescribed under this part, or cannot be adequately safeguarded to prevent plant pest dissemination, they shall be seized, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of according to law. Whenever disposal action is to be taken by the inspector he shall notify the local Customs officer in advance.

(2) When a shipment of any products or articles subject to this part has been handled in accordance with all conditions and safeguards prescribed in this part and in the permit and by the inspector, the inspector shall inform the local Customs officer concerned of the

release of such products or articles, in appropriate manner.

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997; 66 FR 21059, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 352.11 Mail.

(a) *Transit mail.* (1) Plants, plant products, plant pests, and soil which arrive in the United States in closed dispatches by international mail or international parcel post and which are in transit through the United States to another country shall be allowed to move through the United States without further permit than the authorization contained in this section. Notice of arrival shall not be required as other documentation meets the requirement for this notice.

(2) Inspectors ordinarily will not inspect transit mail or parcel post, whether transmitted in open mail or in closed dispatches. They may do so if it comes to their attention that any such mail or parcel post contains prohibited or restricted products or articles which require safeguard action. Inspection and disposal in such cases will be made in accordance with this part and part 330 of this chapter, and in conformity with regulations and procedures of the Post Office Department for handling transit mail and parcel post.

(b) *Importation for exportation.* Plants and plant products to be imported for exportation, by mail, will be handled under permit in accordance with Part 351 of this chapter.

§ 352.12 Baggage.

Products or articles subject to this part which are contained in baggage shall be subject to the requirements of this part in the same manner as cargo.

§ 352.13 Certain conditions under which change of Customs entry or diversion is permitted.

When plants, plant products, plant pests, and soil released for exportation, transshipment and exportation, or transportation and exportation, under this part, have met all applicable permit and other requirements for importation, including inspection and treatment, as provided in part 319 or 330 of this chapter, the form of Customs

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entry may be changed and the shipment may be diverted at any time to permit delivery of the products and articles to a destination in the United States, so far as the requirements in this part are involved. The Customs officer concerned at the original port of Customs entry shall be informed by the inspector that such release has been made and that such change of entry or diversion is approved under this part by appropriate endorsement of Customs documents.

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 62 FR 65009, Dec. 10, 1997; 66 FR 21059, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 352.14 Costs.

All costs incident to the inspection, handling, safeguarding, or other disposal of prohibited or restricted products or articles under the provisions in this part shall be borne by the owner. Services of the inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty at the usual places of duty shall be furnished without cost to the person requesting the services, unless a user fee is payable under § 354.3 of this chapter.

[56 FR 14844, Apr. 12, 1991]

§ 352.15 Caution.

In applying safeguards or taking other measures prescribed under the provisions in this part, it should be understood that inexactness or carelessness may result in injury or damage. It should also be understood by the owners that emergency measures prescribed by the inspector to safeguard against plant pest dissemination may have adverse effects on certain products and articles and that they will take the calculated risk of such adverse effects of authorized measures.

§§ 352.16–352.28 [Reserved]

§ 352.29 Administrative instructions: Avocados from Mexico.

Avocados from Mexico may be moved through the United States to destinations outside the United States only in accordance with this section.

(a) *Permits.* Before moving the avocados through the United States, the owner must obtain a formal permit in accordance with § 352.6 of this part.

(b) *Ports.* The avocados may enter the United States only at the following ports: Galveston or Houston, Texas; the border ports of Nogales, Arizona, or Brownsville, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Hidalgo, or Laredo, Texas; or at other ports within that area of the United States specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(c) *Notice of arrival.* At the port of arrival, the owner must provide notification of the arrival of the avocados in accordance with § 352.7 of this part.

(d) *Inspection.* The owner must make the avocados available for examination by an inspector. The avocados may not be moved from the port of arrival until released by an inspector.

(e) *Shipping requirements.* The avocados must be moved through the United States either by air or in a refrigerated truck or refrigerated rail car or in refrigerated containers on a truck or rail car. If the avocados are moved in refrigerated containers on a truck or rail car, an inspector must seal the containers with a serially numbered seal at the port of arrival. If the avocados are removed in a refrigerated truck or refrigerated rail car, an inspector must seal the truck or rail car with a serially numbered seal at the port of arrival. If the avocados are transferred to another vehicle or container in the United States, an inspector must be present to supervise the transfer and must apply a new serially numbered seal. The avocados must be moved through the United States under Customs bond.

(f) *Shipping areas.* Avocados moved by truck or rail car may transit only that area of the United States bounded on the west and south by a line extending from El Paso, Texas, to Salt Lake City, Utah, to Portland, Oregon, and due west from Portland; and on the east and south by a line extending from Brownsville, Texas, to Galveston, Texas, to Kinder, Louisiana, to Memphis, Tennessee, to Louisville, Kentucky, and due east from Louisville. All cities on these boundary lines are included in this area. If the avocados are moved by air, the aircraft may not land outside this area. Avocados that enter the United States at Nogales, Arizona, must be moved to El Paso,

Texas, by the route specified on the formal permit.

[52 FR 27671, July 23, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 43167, Oct. 23, 1989]

§ 352.30 Untreated oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico.

The following provisions shall apply to the movement into or through the United States under this part of untreated oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico in transit to foreign countries via United States ports on the Mexican border.

(a) *Untreated fruit; general*—(1) *Permit and notice of arrival required.* The owner shall, in advance of shipment of untreated oranges, tangerines, or grapefruit from Mexico via United States ports to any foreign country, procure a formal permit as provided in § 352.6, or application for permit may be submitted to the inspector at the port in the United States through which the shipment will move. Notice of arrival of such fruit shall be submitted as required by § 352.7.

(2) *Origin: period of entry.* Such fruit may enter from any State in Mexico throughout the year, in accordance with requirements of this section and other applicable provisions in this part.

(3) *Cleaning refrigerated containers prior to return to the United States from Canada.* Refrigerated containers that have been used to transport untreated oranges, tangerines, or grapefruit from Mexico through the United States to Canada shall be carefully swept and freed from all fruit, as well as boxes and rubbish, by the carrier involved prior to reentry into the United States.

(4) *Inspection; safeguards.* (i) Each shipment under paragraph (a) of this section shall be subject to such inspections and safeguards as are required by this section and such others as may be prescribed by the inspector pursuant to § 352.10.

(ii) Untreated oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit arriving from Mexico at authorized ports in the United States for movement to a foreign country shall be loaded into refrigerated containers and preinspected by an inspector for freedom of citrus leaves before entry into the United States or be accompanied by an acceptable certificate

from an inspector as to such freedom. Refrigerated containers loaded with untreated oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit that are not free of such leaves will be denied entry into the United States.

(iii) All refrigerated containers used to transport untreated fruit from Mexico through the United States to a foreign country under this paragraph (a) shall be subject to such treatment at the port of first arrival and elsewhere as may be required by the inspector, pursuant to this part, in order to prevent plant pest dissemination.

(b) *Additional conditions for overland movement of certain untreated fruit.* Untreated oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico may move overland through the United States to a foreign country only in accordance with the following additional conditions:

(1) *Ports of entry.* Such fruit may enter only at Nogales, AZ, or Eagle Pass, El Paso, or Laredo, TX.

(2) *General transit conditions.* The following conditions apply to all shipments of untreated oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico transiting the United States for movement to a foreign country:

(i) The fruit must be packed in insect-proof boxes or crates that prevent the escape or entry of adult, larval, or pupal fruit flies.⁴

(ii) Boxes or cartons of fruit must be enclosed in sealed, refrigerated containers of the type commonly used by the maritime or commercial trucking industry. An official seal must be applied to the container at the port of entry. The seal must not be removed except by an inspector, or after the shipment has left the United States.

(iii) The temperature in the refrigerated containers in which the fruit is transported must be maintained at 60 °F or lower.

(iv) If the seal on the containers in which such fruit is shipped is found to

⁴If there is a question as to whether packaging is adequate, send a request for approval of the packaging, together with a sample of the packaging, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Center for Plant Health Science and Technology, 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 400, Raleigh, NC 27606.

have been broken, for any reason, before the container leaves the United States, or if the cooling system in the containers fails at any point during transit, an inspector at the port of entry must be contacted immediately.

(v) A transportation and exportation permit must be issued by an inspector for each shipment. This permit can be obtained from APHIS headquarters.⁵

(vi) If untreated fruit is transloaded to another container while in the United States, the transloading must be supervised by an inspector and a replacement official seal must be applied to the container to which the fruit is moved.

(vii) Shipments of such fruit must move by direct route, in Customs bond and under official seal, without diversion or change of entry en route, from the port of entry to the port of exit or to an approved port in the United States for export to another foreign country.

(viii) Shipments of such fruit may not traverse the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, or Willacy, TX. Shipments of such fruit may only traverse areas listed under each type of carrier listed below.

(3) *Truck movement.* Trucks may haul refrigerated containers of such fruit from Mexico to shipside, or to approved refrigerated storage pending lading aboard ship, in Corpus Christi, Galveston, or Houston, TX, or alongside railway carriers or aircraft at the ports named in paragraph (b)(2) of this section for movement to a foreign country. Shipments of such fruit via truck may traverse only the territory within the United States bounded on the west by a line starting at Laredo, TX, on to El Paso, TX, to Salt Lake City, UT, and then to Portland, OR, and on the east by a line drawn from Laredo, TX to Hebbronville, TX, to Corpus Christi, TX, to Galveston, TX, to Kinder, LA, to Memphis, TN, and then to Louisville, KY, and routes directly northward.

(4) *Rail movement.* Shipments must move by direct route from the port of

entry to the port of exit or to an approved North Atlantic port in the United States for export to another foreign country, as follows: The fruit may be entered at Nogales, AZ, only for direct rail routing to El Paso, TX, after which it shall traverse only the territory bounded on the west by a line drawn from Laredo, TX, to El Paso, TX, to Salt Lake City, UT, and then to Portland, OR, and on the east by a line drawn from Laredo, TX, to Hebbronville, TX, to Corpus Christi, TX, to Galveston, TX, to Kinder, LA, to Memphis, TN, and then to Louisville, KY, and routes directly northward. Such fruit may also enter the United States from Mexico at any port listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, for direct eastward rail movement, without diversion en route, for reentry into Mexico.

(5) *Air cargo movement.* Shipments of such fruit may move by direct route as air cargo, without change of entry while in the United States en route from the port of entry, to Canada. If an emergency occurs en route to the port of export that will require transshipment to another carrier, an inspector at the port of entry must be contacted immediately.

(c) *Additional conditions for movement of certain untreated fruit by water route.* Untreated oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico may move from Mexico to a foreign country by water route through the United States under this section only in accordance with the following additional conditions:

(1) *Ports of entry.* Such oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit may enter only at New York, Boston, or such other North Atlantic ports in the United States as may be named in permits, for exportation, or at Galveston, Texas, for exportation by water route.

(2) *Routing through North Atlantic ports.* Such fruit entering via North Atlantic ports in the United States shall move by direct water route to New York or Boston, or to such other North Atlantic ports as may be named in the permit only for immediate direct export by water route to any foreign country, or for immediate transportation and exportation in Customs bond by direct rail route to Canada.

⁵To obtain this permit, contact the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737.

(d) *Restriction on diversion or change of Customs entry.* Diversion or change of Customs entry shall not be permitted with movements authorized under paragraph (b) (4) or (5) or paragraph (c) of this section and the inspector at the original port of Customs entry shall appropriately endorse the Customs documents to show that fact: *Provided*, That the inspector at such port of entry may, when consistent with the purposes of this part, approve diversion or change of Customs entry to permit movement to a different foreign country or entry into the United States subject to all other applicable requirements under this part or part 319 of this chapter. If diversion or change of Customs entry is desired at a Customs port in the United States where there is no inspector, the owner may apply to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs for information as to applicable conditions. If diversion or change of entry is approved at such a port, confirmation will be given by the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to appropriate Customs officers and Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs inspectors.

(e) *Untreated fruit from certain municipalities in Mexico.* Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit in transit to foreign countries may be imported from certain municipalities in Mexico that meet the criteria of §319.56–5 for freedom from fruit flies in accordance with the applicable conditions in part 319 of this chapter.

(f) *Treated fruit.* Oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit from Mexico that have been treated in Mexico in accordance with part 305 of this chapter may be moved through the United States ports for exportation in accordance with the regulations in part 319 of this chapter.

(g) *Costs.* Costs shall be borne by the owner of the fruit as provided in §352.14. This includes all costs for preinspection and conveying of loaded trucks and supervision of transloading from trucks to approved carriers or storage in United States ports when augmented inspection service has to be

provided for such preinspection, conveying, and supervision.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0303)

[25 FR 1929, Mar. 5, 1960, as amended at 36 FR 24917, Dec. 24, 1971; 37 FR 10554, May 25, 1972; 55 FR 23066, June 6, 1990; 56 FR 13066, Mar. 29, 1991; 67 FR 46578, July 16, 2002; 71 FR 49325, Aug. 23, 2006; 72 FR 39528, July 18, 2007]

PART 353—EXPORT CERTIFICATION

Sec.

- 353.1 Definitions.
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- 353.3 Where service is offered.
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- 353.8 Accreditation of non-government facilities.
- 353.9 Standards for accreditation of non-government facilities to perform laboratory seed health testing and seed crop phytosanitary inspection.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 61 FR 15368, Apr. 8, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§353.1 Definitions.

Administrator. The Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any person authorized to act for the Administrator.

Agent. An individual who meets the eligibility requirements set forth in §353.6, and who is designated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to conduct phytosanitary field inspections of seed crops to serve as a basis for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Consignment. One shipment of plants or plant products, from one exporter, to one consignee, in one country, on one means of conveyance; or any mail shipment to one consignee.

Export certificate for processed plant products. A certificate (PPQ Form 578) issued by an inspector, describing the plant health condition of processed or manufactured plant products based on

inspection of submitted samples and/or by virtue of the processing received.

Family. An inspector or agent and his or her spouse, their parents, children, and first cousins.

Industry-issued certificate. A certificate issued by a representative of the concerned agricultural or forestry industry under the terms of a written agreement with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, giving assurance that a plant product has been handled, processed, or inspected in a manner required by a foreign government. An industry-issued certificate includes an ISPM 15 quality/treatment mark.

Inspector. An employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or a State or county plant regulatory official designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify to shippers and other interested parties, as to the phytosanitary condition of plant products inspected under the Act.

Non-government facility. A laboratory, research facility, inspection service, or other entity that is maintained, at least in part, for the purpose of providing laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services and that is not operated by the Federal Government or by the government of a State or a subdivision of a State.

Office of inspection. The office of an inspector of plants and plant products covered by this part.

Phytosanitary certificate. A certificate (PPQ Form 577) issued by an inspector, giving the phytosanitary condition of domestic plants or unprocessed or unmanufactured plant products based on inspection of the entire lot or representative samples drawn by a Federal or State employee authorized to conduct such sampling.

Phytosanitary certificate for reexport. A certificate (PPQ Form 579) issued by an inspector, giving the phytosanitary condition of foreign plants and plant products legally imported into the United States and subsequently offered for reexport. The certificate certifies that, based on the original foreign phytosanitary certificate and/or additional inspection or treatment in the United States, the plants and plant products are considered to conform to the current phytosanitary regulations

of the receiving country and have not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection during storage in the United States. Plants and plant products which transit the United States under Customs bond are not eligible to receive the phytosanitary certificate for reexport.

Plant pests. Any living stage of any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances, which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or other products of plants.

Plant products. Products derived from nursery stock, other plants, plant parts, roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, nuts, and vegetables, including manufactured or processed products.

Plants and plant products. Nursery stock, other plants, plant parts, roots, bulbs, seeds, fruits, nuts, vegetables and other plant products, including manufactured or processed products.

Reference Manual A. The *Reference Manual for Administration, Procedures, and Policies of the National Seed Health System*, published by the National Seed Health System (NSHS). Reference Manual A describes the structure, administration, procedures, policies, and working practices of the NSHS and also contains relevant documentation, forms, and references for the NSHS. Reference Manual A is incorporated by reference at §300.3 of this chapter, and is available by writing to Phytosanitary Issues Management, Operational Support, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236, and on the APHIS Web site at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pim/accreditation>.

Reference Manual B. The *Reference Manual for Seed Health Testing and Phytosanitary Field Inspection Methods*, published by the National Seed Health System (NSHS). Reference Manual B contains the detailed seed health testing, seed sampling, and inspection procedures for the NSHS. Reference Manual B is incorporated by reference at §300.4 of this chapter, and is available

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by writing to Phytosanitary Issues Management, Operational Support, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236, and on the APHIS Web site at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pim/accreditation>.

State. Any of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States.

The Act. Title IV of Public Law 106-224, 114 Stat. 438, 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772, which was enacted June 20, 2000.

[61 FR 15368, Apr. 8, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 1105, Jan. 8, 1999; 64 FR 72264, Dec. 27, 1999; 65 FR 50131, Aug. 17, 2000; 66 FR 21059, Apr. 27, 2001; 66 FR 37116, July 17, 2001; 66 FR 37400, July 18, 2001; 67 FR 8466, Feb. 25, 2002; 72 FR 35917, July 2, 2007]

§ 353.2 Purpose and administration.

The export certification program does not require certification of any exports, but does provide certification of plants and plant products as a service to exporters. After assessing the phytosanitary condition of the plants or plant products intended for export, relative to the receiving country's regulations, an inspector issues an internationally recognized phytosanitary certificate (PPQ Form 577), a phytosanitary certificate for reexport (PPQ Form 579), or an export certificate for processed plant products (PPQ Form 578) if warranted. APHIS also enters into written agreements with industry to allow the issuance of industry-issued certificates giving assurance that a plant product has been handled, processed, or inspected in a manner required by a foreign government. An industry-issued certificate includes an ISPM 15 quality/treatment mark.

[61 FR 15368, Apr. 8, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 72264, Dec. 27, 1999; 72 FR 35917, July 2, 2007]

§ 353.3 Where service is offered.

(a) Information concerning the location of inspectors who may issue certificates for plants and plant products may be obtained by contacting one of the following regional offices:

Region	States
Northeastern, Blason II, 1st Floor, 505 South Lenola Road, Moorestown, NJ 08057.	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NY, NJ, PA, MD, DE, VA, WI, MN, IL, IN, OH, MI, WV.
Southeastern, 3505 25th Avenue, Building 1, North, Gulfport, MS 39501.	FL, AL, GA, KY, MS, TN, NC, SC, PR, US VI.
Central, 3505 Boca Chica Blvd., Suite 360, Brownsville, TX 78521-4065.	TX, OK, NE, AR, KS, LA, IA, MO, ND, SD.
Western, 9580 Micron Avenue, Suite I, Sacramento, CA 95827.	HI, CA, CO, ID, MT, UT, WY, WA, OR, NV, NM, AZ, AK.

(b) Inspectors who may issue phytosanitary certificates for terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR part 17 or 23 are available only at a port designated for export in 50 CFR part 24, or at a nondesignated port if allowed by the U.S. Department of the Interior pursuant to section 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1538). The following locations are designated in 50 CFR part 24 as ports for export of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR part 17 or 23:

(1) Any terrestrial plant listed in 50 CFR part 17 or 23:

Nogales, AZ
Los Angeles, CA
San Diego, CA
San Francisco, CA
Miami, FL
Orlando, FL
Honolulu, HI
New Orleans, LA
Hoboken, NJ (Port of New York)
Jamaica, NY
San Juan, PR
Brownsville, TX
El Paso, TX
Houston, TX
Laredo, TX
Seattle, WA

(2) Any plant of the family Orchidaceae (orchids) listed in 50 CFR part 17 or 23:

Hilo, HI
Chicago, IL

(3) Roots of American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) listed in 50 CFR 23.23:

Atlanta, GA
Chicago, IL
Baltimore, MD
St. Louis, MO
Milwaukee, WI

(4) Any plant listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and offered for exportation to Canada:

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Detroit, MI
Buffalo, NY
Rouses Point, NY
Blaine, WA

(5) Any logs and lumber from trees listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23:

Mobile, AL
Savannah, GA
Baltimore, MD
Gulfport, MS
Wilmington and Morehead City, NC
Portland, OR
Philadelphia, PA
Charleston, SC
Norfolk, VA
Vancouver, WA

(6) Plants of the species *Dionaea muscipula* (Venus flytrap):

Wilmington, NC

§ 353.4 Products covered.

Plants and plant products when offered for export or re-export.

§ 353.5 Application for certification.

(a) To request the services of an inspector, a written application (PPQ Form 572) shall be made as far in advance as possible, and shall be filed in the office of inspection at the port of certification.

(b) Each application shall be deemed filed when delivered to the proper office of inspection. When an application is filed, a record showing the date and time of filing shall be made in such office.

(c) Only one application for any consignment shall be accepted, and only one certificate for any consignment shall be issued.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0052)

[61 FR 15368, Apr. 8, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 72264, Dec. 27, 1999; 72 FR 35917, July 2, 2007]

§ 353.6 Inspection.

Inspections shall be performed by agents, by inspectors, or by employees of a State plant protection agency who are authorized by the agency to perform field inspections in accordance with this part and who have successfully completed training in accordance with paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section. Employees of a State plant protection agency who are not agents may

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perform field inspections only under the supervision of an inspector.

(a) *Agent.* (1) Agents may conduct phytosanitary field inspections of seed crops in cooperation with and on behalf of those State plant regulatory agencies electing to use agents and maintaining a Memorandum of Understanding with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in accordance with the regulations. The Memorandum of Understanding must state that agents shall be used in accordance with the regulations in this part. Agents are not authorized to issue Federal phytosanitary certificates, but are only authorized to conduct the field inspections of seed crops required as a basis for determining phytosanitary condition prior to the issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for the crops.

(2) To be eligible for designation as an agent, an individual must:

(i) Have the ability to recognize, in the crops he or she is responsible for inspecting, plant pests, including symptoms and/or signs of disease-causing organisms, of concern to importing countries.

(ii) Have a bachelor's degree in the biological sciences, and a minimum of 1 year's experience in identifying plant pests endemic to crops of commercial importance within the cooperating State, or a combination of higher education in the biological sciences and experience in identifying such plant pests, as follows:

0 years education and 5 years experience;
1 year education and 4 years experience;
2 years education and 3 years experience;
3 years education and 2 years experience; or
4 years education and 1 year experience.

The years of education and experience do not have to be acquired consecutively.

(iii) Successfully complete annual training provided by the State plant regulatory agency. The required training must include instruction in inspection procedures, identification of plant pests of quarantine importance to importing countries, methods of collection and submission of specimens (organisms and/or plants or plant parts) for identification, and preparation and submission of inspection report forms approved by the State plant regulatory agency.

(iv) Have access to Federal or State laboratories for the positive identification of plants pests detected.

(3) No agents shall inspect any plants or plant products in which they or a member of their family are directly or indirectly financially interested.

(b) *Inspector.* (1) An employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or a State or county regulatory official designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify to shippers and other interested parties, as to the phytosanitary condition of plants and plant products inspected under the Act.

(2) To be eligible for designation as an inspector, a State or county plant regulatory official must:

(i) Have a bachelor's degree in the biological sciences, and a minimum of 1 year's experience in Federal, State or county plant regulatory activities, or a combination of higher education in the biological sciences and experience in State plant regulatory activities, as follows:

0 years education and 5 years experience;
1 year education and 4 years experience;
2 years education and 3 years experience;
3 years education and 2 years experience; or
4 years education and 1 year experience.

The years of education and experience do not have to be acquired consecutively.

(ii) Successfully complete, as indicated by receipt of a passing grade, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service training course on phytosanitary certification.

(3) No inspectors shall inspect any plants or plant products in which they or a member of their family are directly or indirectly financially interested.

(c) *Applicant responsibility.* (1) When the services of an agent or an inspector are requested, the applicant shall make the plant or plant product accessible for inspection and identification and so place the plant or plant product to permit physical inspection of the lot for plant pests.

(2) The applicant must furnish all labor involved in the inspection, including the moving, opening, and closing of containers.

(3) Certificates may be refused for failure to comply with any of the foregoing provisions.

§ 353.7 Certificates.

(a) *Phytosanitary certificate (PPQ Form 577).* (1) For each consignment of domestic plants or unprocessed plant products for which certification is requested, the inspector shall sign and issue a separate certificate based on the findings of the inspection.

(2) The original certificate shall immediately upon its issuance be delivered or mailed to the applicant or a person designated by the applicant.

(3) One copy of each certificate shall be filed in the office of inspection at the port of certification, and one forwarded to the Administrator.

(4) The Administrator may authorize inspectors to issue certificates on the basis of inspections made by cooperating Federal, State, and county agencies. The Administrator may also authorize inspectors to issue a certificate on the basis of a laboratory test or an inspection performed by a non-government facility accredited in accordance with § 353.8.

(5) Inspectors may issue new certificates on the basis of inspections for previous certifications when the previously issued certificates can be canceled before they have been accepted by the phytopathological authorities of the country of destination involved.

(b) *Export certificate for processed plant products (PPQ Form 578).* (1) For each consignment of processed plant products for which certification is requested, the inspector shall sign and issue a certificate based on the inspector's findings after inspecting submitted samples and/or by virtue of processing received.

(2) The original certificate shall immediately upon its issuance be delivered or mailed to the applicant or a person designated by the applicant.

(3) One copy of each certificate shall be filed in the office of inspection at the port of certification.

(4) The Administrator may authorize inspectors to issue certificates on the basis of inspections made by cooperating Federal, State, and county agencies. The Administrator may also authorize inspectors to issue a certificate on the basis of a laboratory test or an inspection performed by a non-government facility accredited in accordance with § 353.8.

(5) Inspectors may issue new certificates on the basis of inspections/processing used for previous certifications.

(c) *Phytosanitary certificate for reexport (PPQ Form 579)*. (1) For each consignment of foreign origin plants or unprocessed plant products for which certification is requested, the inspector shall sign and issue a certificate based on the original foreign phytosanitary certificate and/or additional inspection or treatment in the United States after determining that the consignment conforms to the current phytosanitary regulations of the receiving country and has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection during storage in the United States.

(2) The original certificate shall immediately upon its issuance be delivered or mailed to the applicant or a person designated by the applicant.

(3) One copy of each certificate shall be filed in the office of inspection at the port of certification, and one forwarded to the Administrator.

(4) The Administrator may authorize inspectors to issue certificates on the basis of inspections made by cooperating Federal, State, and county agencies. The Administrator may also authorize inspectors to issue a certificate on the basis of a laboratory test or an inspection performed by a non-government facility accredited in accordance with § 353.8.

(5) Inspectors may issue new certificates on the basis of inspections for previous certifications when the previously issued certificates can be canceled before they have been accepted by the phytopathological authorities of the country of destination involved.

(d) *Industry-issued certificate*. A certificate issued under the terms of a written agreement between the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and an agricultural or forestry company or association giving assurance that a plant product has been handled, processed, or inspected in a manner required by a foreign government. An industry-issued certificate includes an ISPM 15 quality/treatment mark. The certificate may be issued by the individual who signs the agreement or his/her delegate.

(1) *Contents of written agreement*. In each written agreement, APHIS shall

agree to cooperate and coordinate with the signatory agricultural or forestry company or association to facilitate the issuance of industry-issued certificates and to monitor activities under the agreement, and the concerned agricultural or forestry company or association agrees to comply with the requirements of the agreement. Each agreement shall specify the articles subject to the agreement and any measures necessary to prevent the introduction and dissemination into specified foreign countries of specified injurious plant pests. These measures could include such treatments as refrigeration, heat treatment, kiln drying, etc., and must include all necessary preshipment inspections and subsequent sign-offs and product labeling as identified by Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), APHIS, based on the import requirements of the foreign country.

(2) *Termination of agreement*. An agreement may be terminated by any signatory to the agreement by giving written notice of termination to the other party. The effective date of the termination will be 15 days after the date of actual receipt of the written notice. Any agreement may be immediately withdrawn by the Administrator if he or she determines that articles covered by the agreement were moved in violation of any requirement of this chapter or any provision of the agreement. If the withdrawal is oral, the decision to withdraw the agreement and the reasons for the withdrawal of the agreement shall be confirmed in writing as promptly as circumstances permit. Withdrawal of an agreement may be appealed in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receipt of the written notification of the withdrawal. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the appellant relies to show that the agreement was wrongfully withdrawn. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for granting or denying the appeal as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact and the person from whom the agreement is withdrawn requests a hearing, a hearing shall be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of

practice concerning the hearing shall be adopted by the Administrator. No written agreement will be signed with an individual or a company representative of the concerned agricultural or forestry company or association who has had a written agreement withdrawn during the 12 months following such withdrawal, unless the withdrawn agreement was reinstated upon appeal.

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[61 FR 15368, Apr. 8, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 1105, Jan. 8, 1999; 64 FR 72265, Dec. 27, 1999; 66 FR 37116, July 17, 2001; 72 FR 35917, July 2, 2007]

§ 353.8 Accreditation of non-government facilities.

(a) The Administrator may accredit a non-government facility to perform specific laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services if the Administrator determines that the non-government facility meets the criteria of paragraph (b) of this section.¹

(1) A non-government facility's compliance with the criteria of paragraph (b) of this section shall be determined through an assessment of the facility and its fitness to conduct the laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which it seeks to be accredited. If, after evaluating the results of the assessment, the Administrator determines that the facility meets the accreditation criteria, the facility's application for accreditation will be approved.

(2) The Administrator may deny accreditation to, or withdraw the accreditation of, any non-government facility to conduct laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services upon a determination that the facility does not meet the criteria for accreditation or maintenance of accreditation under paragraph (b) of this section and has failed to take the remedial action recommended to correct identified deficiencies.

¹A list of accredited non-government facilities may be obtained by writing to Phytosanitary Issues Management, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road, Unit 140, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236.

(i) In the case of a denial, the operator of the facility will be informed of the reasons for the denial and may appeal the decision in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after receiving notification of the denial. The appeal must include all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the facility was wrongfully denied accreditation. The Administrator will grant or deny the appeal in writing as promptly as circumstances permit, stating the reason for his or her decision. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing will be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

(ii) In the case of withdrawal, before such action is taken, the operator of the facility will be informed of the reasons for the proposed withdrawal. The operator of the facility may appeal the proposed withdrawal in writing to the Administrator within 10 days after being informed of the reasons for the proposed withdrawal. The appeal must include all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the reasons for the proposed withdrawal are incorrect or do not support the withdrawal of the accreditation of the facility. The Administrator will grant or deny the appeal in writing as promptly as circumstances permit, stating the reason for his or her decision. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing will be held to resolve the conflict. Rules of practice concerning the hearing will be adopted by the Administrator. However, withdrawal shall become effective pending final determination in the proceeding when the Administrator determines that such action is necessary to protect the public health, interest, or safety. Such withdrawal will be effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier, to the operator of the facility. In the event of oral notification, written confirmation will be given as promptly as circumstances allow. This withdrawal will continue in effect pending the completion of the proceeding, and any judicial review thereof, unless otherwise ordered by the Administrator.

(3) The Administrator will withdraw the accreditation of a non-government

facility if the operator of the facility informs APHIS in writing that the facility wishes to terminate its accredited status.

(4) A non-government facility whose accreditation has been denied or withdrawn may reapply for accreditation using the application procedures in paragraph (b) of this section. If the facility's accreditation was denied or withdrawn under the provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the facility operator must include with the application written documentation specifying what actions have been taken to correct the conditions that led to the denial or withdrawal of accreditation.

(5) All information gathered during the course of a non-government facility's assessment and during the term of its accreditation will be treated by APHIS with the appropriate level of confidentiality, as set forth in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's administrative regulations in §1.11 of this title.

(b) *Criteria for accreditation of non-government facilities.* (1) Specific standards for accreditation in a particular area of laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection are set forth in this part and may be obtained by writing to APHIS. If specific standards for accreditation in a particular area of laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection have not been promulgated by APHIS, and the Administrator determines that accreditation in that area is practical, APHIS will develop appropriate standards applicable to accreditation in the area for which the non-government facility is seeking accreditation and publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in the FEDERAL REGISTER to inform the public and other interested persons of the opportunity to comment on and participate in the development of those standards.

(2) The operator of a non-government facility seeking accreditation to conduct laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection shall submit an application to the Administrator. The application must be completed and signed by the operator of the facility or his or her authorized representative and must contain the following:

(i) Legal name and full address of the facility;

(ii) Name, address, and telephone and fax number of the operator of the facility or his or her authorized representative;

(iii) A description of the facility, including its physical plant, primary function, scope of operation, and, if applicable, its relationship to a larger corporate entity; and

(iv) A description of the specific laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which the facility is seeking accreditation.

(3) Upon receipt of the application, APHIS will review the application to identify the scope of the assessment that will be required to adequately review the facility's fitness to conduct the laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which it is seeking accreditation. Before the assessment of the facility begins, the applicant's representative must agree, in writing, to fulfill the accreditation procedure, especially to receive the assessment team, to supply any information needed for the evaluation of the facility, and to enter into a trust fund agreement as provided by paragraph (c) of this section to pay the fees charged to the applicant facility regardless of the result of the assessment and to pay the charges of subsequent maintenance of the accreditation of the facility. Once the agreement has been signed, APHIS will assemble an assessment team and commence the assessment as soon as circumstances permit. The assessment team will measure the facility's fitness to conduct the laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which it is seeking accreditation against the specific standards identified by the Administrator for those services by reviewing the facility in the following areas:

(i) *Physical plant.* The facility's physical plant (e.g., laboratory space, office space, greenhouses, vehicles, etc.) must meet the criteria identified in the accreditation standards as necessary to properly conduct the laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which it seeks accreditation.

(ii) *Equipment.* The facility's personnel must possess or have unrestricted access to the equipment (e.g., microscopes, computers, scales, triers,

etc.) identified in the accreditation standards as necessary to properly conduct the laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which it seeks accreditation. The calibration and monitoring of that equipment must be documented and conform to prescribed standards.

(iii) *Methods of testing or inspection.* The facility must have a quality manual or equivalent documentation that describes the system in place at the facility for the conduct of the laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which the facility seeks accreditation. The manual must be available to, and in use by, the facility personnel who perform the services. The methods and procedures followed by the facility to conduct the laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which it seeks accreditation must be commensurate with those identified in the accreditation standards and must be consistent with or equivalent to recognized international standards for such testing or inspection.

(iv) *Personnel.* The management and facility personnel accountable for the laboratory testing or phytosanitary inspection services for which the facility is seeking accreditation must be identified and must possess the training, education, or experience identified in the accreditation standards as necessary to properly conduct the testing or inspection services for which the facility seeks accreditation, and that training, education, or experience must be documented.

(4) To retain accreditation, the facility must agree to:

(i) Observe the specific standards applicable to its area of accreditation;

(ii) Be assessed and evaluated on a periodic basis by means of proficiency testing or check samples;

(iii) Demonstrate on request that it is able to perform the tests or inspection services representative of those for which it is accredited;

(iv) Resolve all identified deficiencies;

(v) Notify APHIS as soon as possible, but no more than 10 days following its occurrence, of any change in key management personnel or facility staff accountable for the laboratory testing or

phytosanitary inspection services for which the facility is accredited; and

(vi) Report to APHIS as soon as possible, but no more than 10 days following its occurrence, any change involving the location, ownership, physical plant, equipment, or other conditions that existed at the facility at the time accreditation was granted.

(c) *Fees and trust fund agreement.* The fees charged by APHIS in connection with the initial accreditation of a non-government facility and the maintenance of that accreditation shall be adequate to recover the costs incurred by the government in the course of APHIS' accreditation activities. To cover those costs, the operator of the facility seeking accreditation must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS under which the operator of the facility will pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in the pre-accreditation assessment process and the maintenance of the facility's accreditation. Those costs shall include administrative expenses incurred in those activities, such as laboratory fees for evaluating check test results, 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 APHIS in performing those activities. The operator of the facility must deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the costs, as estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the operator of the facility must deposit another certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before APHIS' services will be completed. After a final audit at the conclusion of the pre-accreditation assessment, any overpayment of funds will be returned to the operator of the facility or held on account until needed for future activities related to the maintenance of the facility's accreditation.

Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0130)

[64 FR 1105, Jan. 8, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 37400, July 18, 2001]

§ 353.9 Standards for accreditation of non-government facilities to perform laboratory seed health testing and seed crop phytosanitary inspection.

(a) *Application for accreditation, certification of accreditation, and monitoring of accredited facilities.* A facility may apply to be accredited to perform laboratory seed health testing or seed crop phytosanitary inspection, or to renew such accreditation, by submitting an application in accordance with § 353.8(b)(2) of this part. If there are portions of the application deemed to contain trade secret or confidential business information (CBI), each page of the application containing such information should be marked “CBI Copy.” The application must be accompanied by a copy of the facility’s quality manual and a nonrefundable application fee of \$1,000. The applicant must make additional deposits to cover the costs of gaining and maintaining accreditation into a trust fund established in accordance with § 353.8(c) of this part upon request by the Administrator.

(1) Upon determining that a facility is eligible for accreditation, the Administrator will issue the facility a certificate of accreditation. Accreditation will be for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance of the certificate of accreditation and may be renewed by submitting a new application and application fee in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) The Administrator may deny or withdraw accreditation in accordance with § 353.8(a)(2) of this part. A facility may appeal denial of accreditation in accordance with § 353.8(a)(2)(i) of this part, and may appeal withdrawal of accreditation in accordance with § 353.8(a)(2)(ii) of this part.

(3) A facility that has been denied accreditation or had its accreditation withdrawn may not reapply within 60 days of the date the facility was notified in writing that accreditation was denied or withdrawn.

(4) After a facility is accredited, the facility must allow APHIS access to the facility and all of its equipment and records for the purpose of conducting unannounced audits to determine the facility’s continuing eligi-

bility for accreditation. Such audits will occur at least once a year and may be performed more frequently at the discretion of the Administrator.

(b) *Standards for accreditation.* A facility that, in accordance with § 353.8(b)(2) of this part, applies to be accredited to perform laboratory seed health testing or seed crop phytosanitary inspection will be evaluated for accreditation against these standards:

(1) *Physical plant.* The facility’s physical plant (e.g., laboratory space, office space, greenhouses, vehicles, etc.) must:

(i) Have laboratory and office spaces enclosed by walls and locking doors to prevent unauthorized access;

(ii) Conform to all State and local zoning and other ordinances; and

(iii) Provide a work area that is dedicated to laboratory functions and has sufficient space to conduct the required tests and store the materials and samples required for the tests in a manner that prevents contamination by other samples in the laboratory and from other sources.

(2) The facility must have access to all equipment required to conduct the laboratory testing or seed crop phytosanitary inspections for which it is accredited. Specific test methodologies, materials, and the calibration and monitoring of the equipment must conform to Reference Manual B, which is incorporated by reference at § 300.4 of this chapter. The general requirements for each test category are as follows:

(i) *Seed crop phytosanitary inspections.* Seed crop phytosanitary inspection may also include related activities such as collection of seed samples for later laboratory testing, visual inspection of seed just prior to export, and inspection of greenhouses or growth chambers where plants are grown for seed production, as well as visual inspection of seed crops. In the field, inspectors must use accurate field maps, hand lenses, and secure containers for the collection, storage, and transportation of samples. Inspectors must have direct access to a laboratory that is fully equipped to carry out any necessary diagnostic tests needed for field samples.

(ii) *Direct visual examination.* Visual examination of seed requires a stereo

microscope. Visual examination of tissue requires a compound light microscope. Visual examination of loosely attached or accompanying material requires a centrifuge and shaker.

(iii) *Incubation.* Required equipment includes incubation chambers, laminar flow hoods, media preparation equipment, scales, pH meters, distilled and sterile water, gas burners, an autoclave, and the appropriate media for the specified tests.

(iv) *Grow-out tests.* Grow-out tests require a greenhouse, growth chamber, or an outdoor quarantine location, and access to a laboratory that is fully equipped to carry out any required diagnostic tests.

(v) *Serological tests.* These tests require grinding, extraction, and sample purification equipment; fluorescent microscopes; plate readers; spectrophotometers; and the appropriate assay materials; or the appropriate equipment to use field ready test kits.

(vi) *DNA probes.* To conduct these tests, a laboratory must be equipped with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) equipment, including thermal cyclers, electrophoresis and gel blotting equipment, and the reagents and DNA polymerases necessary to conduct the PCR.

(3) *Methods of testing and inspection.* The facility must conduct its laboratory seed health testing and seed crop phytosanitary inspection procedures in accordance with Reference Manual B. The facility must have a quality manual documenting its quality system for laboratory seed health testing and seed crop phytosanitary inspection procedures. The quality system must follow the general guidelines described in ANSI/ASQC Q9001-1994, *American National Standard: Quality Systems-Model for Quality Assurance in Design, Development, Production, Installation and Servicing*. Acceptable models for quality systems for accredited facilities are also described in detail in Reference Manual A, which is incorporated by reference at §300.3 of this chapter. The personnel who perform the testing and inspection services must comply with the quality manual, and management must enforce this compliance. The facility must maintain documented pro-

cedures for identification, collection, indexing, access, filing, storage, maintenance, and disposition of quality system records. The facility must maintain quality system records to demonstrate conformance to the quality manual and the effective operation of the quality system.

(4) *Personnel.* There must be a selection procedure and a training system to ensure technical competence of all staff members. The education, technical knowledge, and experience required to perform assigned test and inspection functions must be documented and clearly defined. In addition:

(i) Evaluation of plant or tissue samples must be undertaken by a plant pathologist or by laboratory technicians under the supervision of a plant pathologist, who may provide such supervision either on-site, or from a remote location. Where personnel are required to be trained at a facility to evaluate the particular types of plants or tissue samples handled by the facility, the training program must be evaluated by APHIS and determined to be effective.

(ii) All staff must have access to and be familiar with the reference materials, guides, and manuals required for the routine performance of the tests and inspections they conduct.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0130)

[66 FR 37400, July 18, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 8466, Feb. 25, 2002]

PART 354—OVERTIME SERVICES RELATING TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS; AND USER FEES

Sec.

354.1 Overtime work at border ports, sea ports, and airports.

354.2 Administrative instructions prescribing commuted traveltime.

354.3 User fees for certain international services.

354.4 User fees for certain domestic services.

354.5 Penalties for nonpayment or late payment of user fees.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772, 7781-7786, and 8301-8317; 21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a; 49 U.S.C. 80503; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

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§ 354.1 Overtime work at border ports, sea ports, and airports.

(a)(1) Any person, firm, or corporation having ownership, custody, or control of plants, plant products, animals, animal byproducts, or other commodities or articles subject to inspection, laboratory testing, certification, or quarantine under this chapter and subchapter D of chapter I, title 9 CFR, who requires the services of an employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service on a Sunday or holiday, or at any other time outside the regular tour of duty of that employee, shall sufficiently in advance of the period of Sunday, holiday, or overtime service request the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector in charge to furnish the service during the overtime or Sunday or holiday period, and shall pay the Government at the rate listed in the following table, except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section:

OVERTIME FOR INSPECTION, LABORATORY TESTING, CERTIFICATION, OR QUARANTINE OF PLANT, PLANT PRODUCTS, ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS OR OTHER REGULATED COMMODITIES

Outside the employee's normal tour of duty	Overtime rates (per hour)		
	Oct. 1, 2003– Sept. 30, 2004	Oct. 1, 2004– Sept. 30, 2005	Beginning Oct. 1, 2005
Monday through Saturday and holidays	\$48.00	\$49.00	\$51.00
Sundays	63.00	65.00	67.00

(i) For any services performed on a Sunday or holiday, or at any time after 5 p.m. or before 8 a.m. on a weekday, in connection with the arrivals in or departure from the United States of a private aircraft or vessel, the total amount payable shall not exceed \$25 for all inspection services performed by the Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Public Health Service, and the Department of Agriculture;

(ii) Owners and operators of aircraft will be provided service without reimbursement during regularly established hours of service on a Sunday or holiday; and

(iii) The overtime rate to be charged owners or operators of aircraft at airports of entry or other places of inspection as a consequence of the operation of the aircraft, for work performed outside of the regularly established hours of service is listed in the following table:

OVERTIME FOR COMMERCIAL AIRLINE INSPECTION SERVICES ¹

Outside the employee's normal tour of duty	Overtime rates (per hour)		
	Oct. 1, 2003– Sept. 30, 2004	Oct. 1, 2004– Sept. 30, 2005	Beginning Oct. 1, 2005
Monday through Saturday and holidays	\$39.00	\$40.00	\$41.00
Sundays	51.00	53.00	55.00

¹ These charges exclude administrative overhead costs.

(2) A minimum charge of 2 hours shall be made for any Sunday or holiday or unscheduled overtime duty performed by an employee on a day when no work was scheduled for him or her, or which is performed by an employee on his or her regular workday beginning either at least 1 hour before his or her scheduled tour of duty or which is not in direct continuation of the employee's regular tour of duty. In addition,

each such period of Sunday or holiday or unscheduled overtime work to which the 2-hour minimum charge provision applies may include a commuted traveltime period (CTT) the amount of which shall be prescribed in administrative instructions to be issued by the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for the areas in which the Sunday or holiday or overtime work is performed

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and such period shall be established as nearly as may be practicable to cover the time necessarily spent in reporting to and returning from the place at which the employee performs such Sunday or holiday or overtime duty. With respect to places of duty within the metropolitan area of the employee's headquarters, such CTT period shall not exceed 3 hours. It shall be administratively determined from time to time which days constitute holidays. The circumstances under which such CTT periods shall be charged and the percentage applicable in each circumstance are as reflected in the following table:

	Actual time ¹ charge—no minimum	2-hour guarantee charge	Com-muted ² travelttime (CTT) charge
CHARGES FOR INSPECTION WITHIN METROPOLITAN AREA OF EMPLOYEE'S HEADQUARTERS			
Work beginning before daily tour begins:			
8 to 59 minutes	Yes	No	None.
60 to 119 minutes.	.....	Yes	½ CTT.
120 minutes or more.	.....	Yes	Full CTT.
Work beginning after daily tour ends:			
Direct continuation.	Yes	No	None.
Break-in-service of:			
2-29 minutes	.....	Yes	None.
30-60 minutes.	.....	Yes	½ CTT.
61 minutes or more.	.....	Yes	Full CTT.
CHARGES FOR INSPECTION SERVICES PERFORMED OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA OF EMPLOYEE'S HEADQUARTERS			
Work beginning before daily tour begins:			
8 to 59 minutes	Yes	No	½ CTT.
60 minutes or more.	.....	Yes	Full CTT.
Work beginning after daily tour ends:			
Direct continuations.	Yes	No	½ CTT.
2-59 minutes	No	Yes	½ CTT.
60 minutes or more.	No	Yes	Full CTT.

	Actual time ¹ charge—no minimum	2-hour guarantee charge	Com-muted ² travelttime (CTT) charge
CHARGES FOR CALL OUT INSPECTION SERVICE ON HOLIDAY OR NONWORKDAY			
Work beginning at any time.	No	Yes	Full CTT.

¹ Actual time charged when work is contiguous with the daily tour will be in quarter hour multiples, with service time of 8 minutes or more rounded up to the next quarter hour and any time of less than 8 minutes will be disregarded.

² The full CTT allowance will be the amount of commuted travelttime prescribed for the place at which the inspections are performed. See § 354.2. One-half CTT is ½ of the full CTT period.

(b) The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector in charge of honoring a request to furnish inspection, laboratory testing, quarantine or certification service, shall assign employees to such Sunday or holiday or overtime duty with due regard to the work program and availability of employees for duty.

(c) As used in this section—

(1) The term *private aircraft* means any civilian aircraft not being used to transport persons or property for compensation or hire, and

(2) The term *private vessel* means any civilian vessel not being used (i) to transport persons or property for compensation or hire, or (ii) in fishing operations or in processing of fish or fish products.

(d)(1) Any principal, or any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity acting as an agent or broker by requesting Sunday, holiday, or overtime services of an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector on behalf of any other person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity (principal), and who has not previously requested such service from an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector, must pay the inspector before service is provided.

(2) Since the payment must be collected before service can be provided, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector will estimate the amount to be paid. Any difference between the inspector's estimate and the actual amount owed to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will be resolved as soon as reasonably possible following the delivery of service, with the Animal and Plant Health

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Inspection Service either returning the difference to the agent, broker, or principal, or billing the agent, broker, or principal for the difference.

(3) The prepayment must be in some guaranteed form, such as money order, certified check, or cash. Prepayment in guaranteed form will continue until the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service determines that the agent, broker, or principal has established an acceptable credit history.

(4) For security reasons, cash payments will be accepted only from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and only at a location designated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector.

(e)(1) Any principal, or any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity requesting Sunday, holiday, or overtime services of an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector, and who has a debt to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service more than 60 days delinquent, must pay the inspector before service is provided.

(2) Since the payment must be collected before service can be provided, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector will estimate the amount to be paid. Any difference between the inspector's estimate and the actual amount owed to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will be resolved as soon as reasonably possible following the delivery of service, with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service either returning the difference to the agent, broker, or prin-

cipal, or billing the agent, broker, or principal for the difference.

(3) The prepayment must be in some guaranteed form, such as money order, certified check, or cash. Prepayment in guaranteed form will continue until the debtor pays the delinquent debt.

(4) For security reasons, cash payments will be accepted only from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and only at a location designated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service inspector.

(f) Reimbursable Sunday, holiday, or overtime services will be denied to any principal, or any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity who has a debt to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service more than 90 days delinquent. Services will be denied until the delinquent debt is paid.

[49 FR 1173, Jan. 10, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 12186, Mar. 29, 1984; 49 FR 19441, May 8, 1984; 52 FR 16822, May 6, 1987; 53 FR 52975, Dec. 30, 1988; 54 FR 13506, Apr. 4, 1989; 55 FR 3198, Jan. 31, 1990; 55 FR 41059, Oct. 9, 1990; 56 FR 1082, Jan. 11, 1991; 58 FR 32434, June 10, 1993; 67 FR 48523, July 25, 2002; 68 FR 51882, Aug. 29, 2003]

§ 354.2 Administrative instructions prescribing commuted traveltime.

Each period of overtime and holiday duty, as defined in § 354.1 shall, in addition, include a commuted traveltime period for the respective ports, stations, and areas in which employees are located. The prescribed commuted traveltime periods are set forth below:

COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Alabama:			
Birmingham (including Birmingham Municipal Airport)	Alabaster .....	.....	2
Birmingham (including Birmingham Municipal Airport)	Pelham .....	.....	2
Chickasaw	Mobile .....	.....	2
Huntsville .....	.....	1	.....
Mobile .....	.....	2	.....
Montgomery .....	.....	1	.....
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Alaska:			
Anchorage .....	.....	1	.....
Seward	Anchorage .....	.....	6
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Arizona:			
Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson	Nogales .....	.....	4
Douglas .....	.....	1	.....
Douglas	Nogales		6
Fort Huachuca Army Base, Sierra Vista	Douglas or Nogales		3

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COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Fort Huachuca Army Base, Sierra Vista	Tucson .....	.....	4
Nogales .....	.....	2	.....
Phoenix .....	.....	2	.....
Phoenix	Nogales .....	.....	6
Phoenix	Tucson .....	.....	5
San Luis .....	.....	2	.....
Sasabe	Nogales .....	.....	4
Tucson .....	.....	1	.....
Tucson	Nogales .....	.....	3
Yuma International airport .....	.....	1	.....
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Arkansas:			
Dardanelle	Conway .....	.....	3
Dardanelle	Little Rock .....	.....	3
Eaker AFB	Blytheville .....	.....	1
Fort Smith	Conway .....	.....	5
Fort Smith	Little Rock .....	.....	6
Helena	Blytheville .....	.....	5
Helena	Little Rock .....	.....	5
Little Rock .....	.....	1	.....
Little Rock	Conway .....	.....	2
Little Rock AFB .....	.....	2	.....
Little Rock AFB	Conway .....	.....	2
Osceola	Blytheville .....	.....	2
Pine Bluff	Conway .....	.....	4
Pine Bluff	Little Rock	2	.....
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
West Memphis	Blytheville .....	.....	3
Bahamas:			
Nassau .....	.....	1	.....
Freeport .....	.....	1	.....
Bermuda:			
Ferry Reach .....	.....	1	.....
California:			
Andrade	Calexico .....	.....	2
Antioch	San Francisco .....	.....	4
Bakersfield	Shafter	1	.....
Beale AFB	Sacramento .....	.....	4
Burbank	Los Angeles .....	.....	3
Calexico .....	.....	1	.....
Camp Pendleton, USMC, Oceanside	San Diego .....	.....	3
Castle AFB	Merced .....	.....	1
Edwards AFB	Ontario .....	.....	4
El Segundo	Los Angeles .....	.....	2
El Toro MCAS	Los Angeles .....	.....	3
Fairfield	Stockton .....	.....	4
Fresno	Shafter .....	.....	5
Fresno	Stockton .....	.....	5
Hanford	Shafter .....	.....	5
Lemoore	Shafter .....	.....	5
George AFB	Los Angeles .....	.....	4
Hamilton AFB, Novato	Travis AFB .....	.....	3
Los Angeles (including San Pedro, Los Angeles Harbor, Los Angeles International Airport, Long Beach Harbor, and Long Beach Municipal Airport) .....	.....	2	.....
March AFB	Los Angeles .....	.....	4
March AFB	Ontario .....	.....	3
Martinez	San Francisco .....	.....	3
Mather Field AFB	Travis AFB .....	.....	3
Mather Airfield	Sacramento	3	.....
Mather AFB	Stockton .....	.....	3
McClellan AFB	Sacramento	3	.....
McClellan AFB	Stockton .....	.....	4
McClellan AFB	Travis AFB .....	.....	3
Merced/Atwater (Old Castle AFB)	Stockton .....	.....	3
Moffett Field NAS, Sunnyside	San Francisco .....	.....	3
Moffett Field NAS, Sunnyside	San Jose	2	.....
Monterey	San Jose .....	.....	5
Monterey	San Francisco .....	.....	6

COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Moss Beach Landing	San Jose .....	.....	4
Norton AFB	Los Angeles .....	.....	4
Ontario	Los Angeles .....	.....	3
Palm Springs International Airport	Ontario .....	.....	4
Pittsburg	San Francisco .....	.....	4
Port Chicago	San Francisco .....	.....	3
Port Hueneme	Port Hueneme	1	.....
Port Hueneme	San Pedro .....	.....	4
Redwood City	San Francisco .....	.....	2
Richmond	San Francisco .....	.....	3
Rodeo	San Francisco .....	.....	3
Sacramento .....	.....	1	.....
Sacramento	San Francisco .....	.....	5
Sacramento	San Jose .....	.....	6
Sacramento	Stockton .....	.....	3
Sacramento	Travis AFB .....	.....	2
Sacramento International Airport	Sacramento	3	.....
Sacramento Metropolitan Airport	Stockton .....	.....	4
Sacramento Metropolitan Airport	Travis AFB .....	.....	3
Sacramento Seaport	Sacramento	2	.....
San Bernardino International Airport (Old Norton AFB)	Ontario .....	.....	2
San Diego (including Mexican border at San Ysidro; Brown, Gillespie, and Lindbergh Fields, Imperial Beach; North Island, Miramar and Naval and Civilian Maritime within the San Diego Unified Port District).	.....	2	.....
San Diego	Los Angeles .....	.....	6
San Francisco (including Alameda, Oakland, San Fran- cisco International Airport, and Oakland International Airport).	.....	2	.....
San Francisco	San Jose .....	.....	4
San Jose .....	.....	2	.....
San Jose	Sacramento .....	.....	5
San Jose	San Francisco .....	.....	4
San Jose	Stockton .....	.....	5
San Luis Obispo Seaport	Port Hueneme .....	.....	5
Santa Barbara Airport	Port Hueneme .....	.....	2
Seal Beach	Los Angeles .....	.....	2
Southern California International Airport (Old George AFB).	Ontario .....	.....	3
Stockton .....	.....	1	.....
Stockton	Sacramento .....	.....	3
Stockton	San Jose .....	.....	4½
Tecate	San Ysidro .....	.....	3
Travis AFB .....	.....	1	.....
Travis AFB	San Francisco .....	.....	4
Vallejo	San Francisco .....	.....	2
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Canada:			
Vancouver, BC (including Richmond)	Blaine .....	.....	4
Colorado:			
Denver (including Stapleton International Airport) .....	.....	2	.....
Ent AFB (Peterson Field)	Denver .....	.....	5
Stapleton International Airport	Ft. Collins .....	.....	4
Connecticut:			
Bridgeport	Groton .....	.....	4
Bridgeport	Wallingford .....	.....	2
Bridgeport	Warwick, RI .....	.....	6
Bridgeport	Windsor Locks .....	.....	4
Groton (including New London)	Wallingford .....	.....	4
Groton (including New London)	Warwick, RI .....	.....	4
Groton (including New London)	Windsor Locks .....	.....	4
Groton (including New London) .....	.....	2	.....
New Haven	Groton .....	.....	3
New Haven	Wallingford, CT .....	.....	1
New Haven	Warwick, RI .....	.....	6
New Haven	Windsor Locks .....	.....	3
Windsor Locks (including Bradley Field) .....	.....	1	.....
Windsor Locks (including Bradley Field)	Boston, MA		6
Windsor Locks (including Bradley Field)	Groton		4

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COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Windsor Locks (including Bradley Field)	Hadley, MA .....	.....	2
Windsor Locks (including Bradley Field)	Wallingford .....	.....	3
Windsor Locks (including Bradley Field)	Warwick, RI .....	.....	6
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Delaware:			
Dover .....	.....	1	.....
Dover	Wilmington .....	.....	3½
Wilmington (including NCCA, Delaware City, and Claymont) .....	.....	2	.....
Wilmington (including NCCA, Delaware City, and Claymont)	Dover .....	.....	3
Wilmington	Philadelphia, PA .....	.....	3
Wilmington	Baltimore, MD .....	.....	5
Wilmington	Bridgeton .....	.....	3
Wilmington	Trenton .....	.....	3
District of Columbia:			
Washington, DC Metropolitan area (including Arlington and Alexandria, VA; Andrews AFB, MD; and Washington Navy Yard)	Andrews AFB, MD	2	.....
Washington, DC Metropolitan area (including Arlington and Alexandria, VA; Andrews AFB, MD; and Washington Navy Yard)	Baltimore, MD	2	.....
Washington, DC Metropolitan area (including Arlington and Alexandria, VA; Andrews AFB, MD; and Washington Navy Yard)	Beltsville, MD	2	.....
Washington, DC Metropolitan area (including Arlington and Alexandria, VA; Andrews AFB, MD; and Washington Navy Yard)	Dulles International Airport, VA	2½	.....
Florida:			
Apalachicola	Panama City .....	.....	3
Apalachicola	Pensacola .....	.....	6
Boca Grande	Tampa .....	.....	5
Eglin AFB	Panama City .....	.....	3
Eglin AFB	Pensacola .....	.....	3
Fort Lauderdale .....	.....	2	.....
Fort Meyers	Tampa .....	.....	5
Fort Myers	Fort Myers	2	.....
Fort Myers	Palmetto .....	.....	5
Fort Pierce .....	.....	1	.....
Fort Pierce	West Palm Beach .....	.....	3
Jacksonville .....	.....	2	.....
Key West .....	.....	1	.....
Marathon	Key West .....	.....	2
Miami .....	.....	2	.....
Orlando .....	.....	2	.....
Orlando	Port Canaveral .....	.....	3
Orlando	Ocoee .....	.....	2
Panama City .....	.....	1	.....
Panama City	Mobile, AL	7	.....
Panama City	Pensacola .....	.....	5
Patrick AFB .....	.....	1	.....
Pensacola .....	.....	1	.....
Pensacola	Mobile, AL .....	.....	3
Pensacola	Panama City .....	.....	5
Pompano Beach	Fort Lauderdale .....	.....	3
Port Canaveral .....	.....	1	.....
Port Everglades .....	.....	2	.....
Port St. Joe	Panama City .....	.....	2
Port St. Joe	Pensacola .....	.....	6
St. Petersburg/Clearwater	Tampa	2	.....
Tampa .....	.....	2	.....
West Palm Beach .....	.....	1	.....
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Georgia:			
Atlanta .....	.....	2	.....
Brunswick .....	.....	2	.....
Brunswick	Savannah .....	.....	4
Columbus	Atlanta .....	.....	4
Marietta	Atlanta .....	.....	2

COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
St. Mary's	Brunswick .....	.....	3
St. Mary's	Jacksonville, FL .....	.....	3
Savannah .....	.....	2	.....
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Hawaii:			
Barbers Point NAS	Honolulu .....	.....	2
Barking Sands NAS	Lihue .....	.....	3
Hakalau	Hilo .....	.....	2
Hilo .....	.....	1	.....
Honolulu .....	.....	2	.....
Kaanapali, Lahaina, Maui	Kahului, Maui .....	.....	2
Kaanapali, Lahaina (Maui)	Honolulu .....	.....	6
Kahului, Maui .....	.....	1	.....
Kahului, Maui	Honolulu .....	.....	4
Kailua, Kona	Hilo .....	.....	5
Kailua, Kona	Keahole	1	.....
Kalapana	Hilo .....	.....	2
Kaneohe MCAS	Honolulu .....	.....	2
Kapaa	Lihue .....	.....	2
Kapahi	Lihue .....	.....	2
Keaau	Hilo .....	.....	1
Keahole .....	.....	1	.....
Keauhou	Honolulu .....	.....	5
Keauhou	Keahole .....	.....	2
Kurtistown	Hilo .....	.....	2
Lihue Airport	Lihue	1	.....
Lihue, Kauai .....	.....	1	.....
Lihue, Kauai	Honolulu .....	.....	5
Mahaiula	Keahole .....	.....	2
Mt. View	Hilo .....	.....	2
Napili-Kapalua	Maui .....	.....	3
Nawiliwili	Lihue	1	.....
Pepeekeo	Hilo .....	.....	2
Poipu	Lihue .....	.....	3
Port Allen	Lihue .....	.....	3
Princeville	Lihue .....	.....	3
South Kohala	Hilo .....	.....	4
Umauma	Hilo .....	.....	2
Wahiawa, Oahu	Honolulu .....	.....	2
Wailea-Makena	Maui .....	.....	2
West Loch, Pearl Harbor	Honolulu .....	.....	2
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Idaho:			
Mountain Home AFB	Caldwell .....	.....	3
Mountain Home AFB	Twin Falls .....	.....	4
Illinois:			
Chicago .....	.....	3	.....
Undesignated ports .....	.....	3	.....
Indiana:			
Burns Harbor (including Gary)	Frankfort .....	.....	5
Evansville	Franklin .....	.....	6
Gary	Hanna .....	.....	2
Indianapolis	Frankfort .....	.....	3
Indianapolis	Franklin .....	.....	2
Indianapolis .....	.....	1	.....
Mount Vernon	Franklin .....	.....	6
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Iowa:			
Davenport	Des Moines .....	.....	6
Des Moines .....	.....	1	.....
Soiux City	Des Moines .....	.....	6
Undesignated ports	Des Moines .....	.....	6
Kansas:			
Johnson County Industrial	Kansas City, MO .....	.....	2
Topeka	Kansas City, MO		3
Topeka	Wichita		6
Wichita		1½	
Kentucky:			
Covington	Lexington		4

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COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Fort Campbell	Brentwood, TN .....	.....	4
Fort Campbell	Jackson, TN .....	.....	5
Greater Cincinnati Airport	Erlanger, KY	2	.....
Greater Cincinnati Airport	Louisville, KY	1	.....
Greater Cincinnati Airport	Louisville, KY .....	.....	4
Louisville	Erlanger .....	.....	4
Louisville	Lexington .....	.....	4
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Louisiana:			
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	Baton Rouge .....	.....	6
Barksdale AFB, Shreveport	Monroe .....	.....	4
Barksdale AFB	Shreveport .....	.....	1½
Baton Rouge (including Port Allen) .....	.....	2	.....
Buras	New Orleans .....	.....	4
Burnside	Baton Rouge .....	.....	3
Cameron	Lake Charles .....	.....	3
Carlyss	Lake Charles .....	.....	2
Clifton Ridge	Lake Charles .....	.....	2
Convent	Baton Rouge .....	.....	3
Donaldsonville	Baton Rouge .....	.....	3
England Air Park	Baton Rouge .....	.....	5
England Air Park	Shreveport .....	.....	5
England Air Park	Monroe .....	.....	4
Fouchon	New Orleans .....	.....	5
Geismar	Baton Rouge .....	.....	2
Hackberry	Lake Charles .....	.....	2
Lake Charles	Baton Rouge .....	.....	5
Lake Charles	Port Arthur, TX .....	.....	3
Lake Charles .....	.....	1	.....
Morgan City	New Orleans .....	.....	4
New Orleans .....	.....	2	.....
Ostrica	New Orleans .....	.....	4
Plaquemine	Baton Rouge .....	.....	2
Port of Tallulah	Baton Rouge .....	.....	6
Port of Tallulah	West Monroe .....	.....	3
St. Gabriel	Baton Rouge .....	.....	2
St. James	Baton Rouge .....	.....	3
Uncle Sam	Baton Rouge .....	.....	3
Venice	New Orleans .....	.....	4
Points on the Mississippi River above the St. Charles-Jefferson Parish boundary to and including Gramercy, LA: any point below Chalmette, LA, on the east bank; and Belle Chasse, LA, and points to and including Port Sulphur on the west bank.	New Orleans .....	.....	3
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Maine:			
Bangor .....	.....	1	.....
Bangor	Augusta .....	.....	3
Bath	Portland .....	.....	2
Brunswick NAS	Portland .....	.....	2
Brunswick NAS	Augusta .....	.....	2
Bucksport	Bangor .....	.....	2
Cousins Island	Portland .....	.....	1
Eastport	Bangor .....	.....	6
Harpwell	Portland .....	.....	2
Kittery	Portland .....	.....	3
Portland .....	.....	1	.....
Portland	Augusta .....	.....	3
Portland	Manchester, NH .....	.....	6
Searsport	Augusta .....	.....	4
Searsport	Bangor .....	.....	3
Wiscasset	Portland .....	.....	3
Winterport	Bangor .....	.....	2
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Maryland:			
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Baltimore .....	.....	3
Andrews AFB .....	.....	2	.....
Andrews AFB	Baltimore .....	.....	3½
Andrews AFB	Beltville	2	.....

COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Andrews AFB	Dulles International Airport, VA	2½	.....
Annapolis	Baltimore .....	.....	3
Baltimore .....	.....	3	.....
Baltimore	Andrews AFB .....	.....	3½
Cambridge	Baltimore .....	.....	4
Cambridge	Dover, DE .....	.....	4
Piney Point	Baltimore .....	.....	5
Piney Point	Beltsville .....	.....	4
Salisbury	Dover, DE .....	.....	3
Salisbury	Baltimore .....	.....	4
Undesignated ports	Dover, DE, or Dulles International Air- port, VA. ....	.....	3
(For other points in Maryland, see DC listing)			
Massachusetts:			
Boston .....	.....	3	.....
Boston	New Bedford .....	.....	5
Fall River	Boston .....	.....	5
Fall River	New Bedford .....	.....	2
Fall River	Warwick, RI .....	.....	3
Gloucester	Boston .....	.....	4
New Bedford .....	.....	1	.....
New Bedford	Boston .....	.....	5
New Bedford	Warwick, RI .....	.....	3
Otis ANG/CGNS	Boston .....	.....	6
Otis ANG/CGNS	New Bedford .....	.....	3
Otis ANG/CGNS	Warwick, RI .....	.....	5
Plymouth	Warwick, RI .....	.....	3
Provincetown	Warwick, RI .....	.....	6
Sandwich	Boston .....	.....	6
Sandwich	New Bedford .....	.....	3
Sandwich	Warwick, RI .....	.....	4
Somerset	Boston .....	.....	4
Somerset	New Bedford .....	.....	2
Westover AFB	Boston .....	.....	6
Westover AFB	Hadley .....	.....	1½
Westover AFB	Windsor Locks, CT .....	.....	2
Woods Hole	Boston .....	.....	6
Woods Hole	New Bedford .....	.....	3
Woods Hole	Warwick, RI .....	.....	5
Undesignated ports	Boston, New Bedford, MA and Warwick, RI. ....	.....	3
Undesignated ports	Windsor Locks, CT .....	.....	3
Mexico:			
Camargo	Roma, TX	1	.....
Ciudad Acuna	Del Rio, TX	1	.....
Ciudad Acuna	Eagle Pass, TX .....	.....	3
Ciudad Acuna	Laredo, TX .....	.....	6
Ciudad Acuna	Pleasanton, TX .....	.....	6
Ciudad Juarez	El Paso, TX	1	.....
Matamoros	Brownsville, TX	1	.....
Mier	Roma, TX	1	.....
Nuevo Cd. Guerrero	Roma, TX	1	.....
Nuevo Laredo	Del Rio, TX .....	.....	4
Nuevo Laredo	Eagle Pass, TX .....	.....	5
Nuevo Laredo	Laredo, TX	1	.....
Nuevo Laredo	Pharr, TX .....	.....	6
Nuevo Laredo	Pleasanton, TX .....	.....	5
Nuevo Progreso	Progreso, TX	1	.....
Ojinaga	El Paso, TX .....	.....	6
Ojinaga	Presidio	1	.....
Piedras Negras	Eagle Pass, TX	1	.....
Piedras Negras	Laredo, TX .....	.....	5
Piedras Negras	Pharr, TX .....	.....	10
Piedras Negros	Pleasanton, TX .....	.....	5
Reynosa Eagle	Pass, TX .....	.....	12
Reynosa	Hidalgo, TX	1	
Reynosa	Laredo, TX		5
Reynosa	Mission, TX		1
Reynosa	Pharr, TX		1

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COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
San Jeronimo	Presidio, TX .....	.....	6
San Jeronimo	Santa Theresa, NM .....	.....	1
Michigan:			
Battle Creek	Grand Rapids .....	.....	3
Bay City	Mt. Pleasant .....	.....	3
Detroit (including Detroit Metropolitan Airport, and Willow Run Airport)	Romulus/Detroit	3	
Kent County Airport	Grand Rapids	1	
Muskegon	Grand Rapids .....	.....	2
Pontiac	Romulus .....	.....	4
Saginaw	Mt. Pleasant .....	.....	3
Selfridge AFB	Port Huron .....	.....	3
Minnesota:			
Duluth .....	.....	2	
Duluth	Minneapolis .....	.....	6
Minneapolis-St. Paul .....	.....	2	
Mississippi:			
Greenville	Jackson .....	.....	5
Gulfport .....	.....	1	
Jackson .....	.....	1	
Keesler AFB	Gulfport .....	.....	1
Natchez	Brookhaven .....	.....	4
Pascagoula	Gulfport .....	.....	2
Pascagoula	Mobile, AL .....	.....	3
Port Bienville	Gulfport .....	.....	2
Vicksburg	Jackson .....	.....	3
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Missouri:			
Kansas City .....	.....	1	
Kansas City	St. Charles .....	.....	6
Kansas City International Airport .....	.....	1	
Kansas City International Airport	St. Louis .....	.....	6
Richards-Gebaur AFB	Kansas City	2	
Rosecrans AFB	Kansas City .....	.....	3
St. Louis and St. Louis International Airport	St. Louis	2	
Whiteman, AFB	Kansas City .....	.....	4
Montana:			
Butte International Airport	Billings .....	.....	6
Great Falls International Airport	Great Falls	1	
Nebraska:			
Omaha (including Offutt AFB)	Lincoln .....	.....	3
Nevada:			
Las Vegas .....	.....	1	
Reno .....	.....	1	
New Hampshire:			
Keene Airport, Keene	Groton .....	.....	6
Lebanon	Manchester .....	.....	5
Manchester .....	.....	2	
Newington	Manchester .....	.....	4
Newington	Portland, ME .....	.....	3
Pease AFB	Manchester .....	.....	4
Pease AFB	Portland, ME .....	.....	3
Portsmouth	Manchester .....	.....	4
Portsmouth	Portland, ME .....	.....	3
Undesignated ports	Manchester .....	.....	3
New Jersey:			
Atlantic City	McGuire AFB .....	.....	3
Atlantic City	Mullica Hill .....	.....	2½
Burlington	Trenton .....	.....	1
Coast Guard Station, Cape May	Mullica Hill .....	.....	4
Deepwater	Mullica Hill .....	.....	2
Hammononton	Mullica Hill .....	.....	2
Hammononton	Trenton .....	.....	3
Lakehurst NAS	McGuire AFB .....	.....	2
Leonardo	McGuire AFB .....	.....	4
Leonardo	Trenton .....	.....	4
McGuire AFB	Mullica Hill .....	.....	3
McGuire AFB	Trenton .....	.....	2
McGuire AFB, Wrightstown .....	.....	2	

COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Paulsboro	Mullica Hill .....	.....	1½
Paulsboro	Philadelphia, PA .....	.....	3
Salem	McGuire AFB .....	.....	3
Salem	Trenton .....	.....	3
Trenton .....	.....	2	.....
New Mexico:			
Albuquerque .....	.....	1	.....
Columbus	Deming .....	.....	1½
Columbus	El Paso, TX .....	.....	6
Columbus	Las Cruces .....	.....	4
Holloman AFB, Alamogordo	El Paso, TX .....	.....	4
Santa Teresa	El Paso, TX .....	.....	1½
Santa Teresa	Las Cruces .....	.....	1½
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
New York:			
Alexandria Bay	Oneida .....	.....	5
Buffalo .....	.....	2	.....
Chateaugay (including Churubusco and Cannon Corners)	Rouses Point .....	.....	3
Corning	Avoca	2	.....
Corning	Big Flats	1	.....
Farmingdale	Westhampton Beach	3	.....
Islip	Westhampton Beach	2	.....
Jamaica, Long Island .....	.....	2	.....
Lewiston	Buffalo .....	.....	2
Massena	Rouses Point .....	.....	5
New York:			
Niagara Falls	Buffalo .....	.....	2
Ogendsburg	Rouses Point .....	.....	6
Oswego	Buffalo .....	.....	6
Oswego	Canandaigua	4	.....
Oswego	Oneida	3	.....
Plattsburgh	Rouses Point .....	.....	3
Rochester	Avoca	3	.....
Rochester	Buffalo .....	.....	4
Rochester	Canandaigua	2	.....
Roosevelt town	Rouses Point .....	.....	5
Rouses Point (including Champlain)	Rouses Point	2	.....
Syracuse .....	.....	1	.....
Syracuse	Buffalo .....	.....	6
Syracuse	Canandaigua	3	.....
Syracuse	Oneida	2	.....
Watertown	Oneida .....	.....	4
Westhampton ANG	Westhampton	1	.....
Undesignated ports	Buffalo or Rouses Point .....	.....	3
North Carolina:			
Camp Lejeune	Morehead City .....	.....	2
Camp Lejeune	Wilmington .....	.....	3
Charlotte .....	.....	2	.....
Charlotte	Burlington .....	.....	5
Charlotte	Greensboro .....	.....	4
Charlotte International Airport	Laurinburg .....	.....	5
Cherry Point	Goldsboro .....	.....	4
Cherry Point	Morehead City .....	.....	2
Elizabeth City .....	.....	1	.....
Fort Bragg	Fayetteville	2	.....
Greensboro .....	.....	1½	.....
Greensboro	Charlotte .....	.....	4
Greensboro	Fayetteville .....	.....	4½
Greensboro	Laurinburg .....	.....	6
Morehead City .....	.....	1	.....
Morehead City	Clinton .....	.....	4
Morehead City	Goldsboro .....	.....	4
New River MCAS	Morehead City .....	.....	3
Pope AFB	Clinton .....	.....	2½
Pope AFB	Fayetteville	1½	.....
Pope AFB	Goldsboro		4
Raleigh	Clinton		4
Raleigh	Fayetteville		4
Raleigh	Goldsboro		4

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COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Raleigh	Raleigh	2	.....
Seymour-Johnson AFB	Goldsboro	1	.....
Sunny Point Army Terminal, Southport	Wilmington .....	.....	2
Wilmington .....	.....	1	.....
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Ohio:			
Akron	Cleveland .....	.....	2
Ashtabula	Cleveland .....	.....	3
Cincinnati	Columbus .....	.....	6
Cincinnati	Dayton .....	.....	3
Cincinnati	Toledo .....	.....	6
Cincinnati	Washington Court House .....	.....	3
Cleveland .....	.....	2	.....
Cleveland	Toledo .....	.....	5
Columbus .....	.....	2	.....
Columbus	Cleveland .....	.....	6
Columbus	Dayton .....	.....	4
Columbus	Toledo .....	.....	6
Columbus	Washington Court House .....	.....	3
Dayton .....	.....	2	.....
Dayton	Columbus .....	.....	4
Dayton	Toledo .....	.....	6
Dayton	Washington Court House .....	.....	3
Fairport Harbor	Cleveland .....	.....	2
Greater Cincinnati Airport (Boone County, KY)	Erlanger, KY	2	.....
Lorraine	Cleveland .....	.....	2
Lunken Airport	Erlanger, KY .....	.....	1
Rickenbacker AFB	Cleveland .....	.....	6
Rickenbacker AFB	Washington Court House .....	.....	3
Toledo .....	.....	2	.....
Toledo	Cleveland .....	.....	5
Toledo	Romulus, MI .....	.....	4
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Oklahoma:			
Altus AFB	Oklahoma City .....	.....	6
Altus AFB	Elk City .....	.....	3
Oklahoma City	Tulsa .....	.....	6
Port of Muskogee	Tulsa .....	.....	2
Port Arrow	Tulsa .....	.....	1
Port of Catoosa	Tulsa .....	.....	1
Port of Rogers Terminal	Tulsa .....	.....	1
Port of Verdigris	Tulsa .....	.....	1
Tulsa .....	.....	1	.....
Tulsa International Airport	Oklahoma City .....	.....	6
Tulsa International Airport	Tulsa	1	.....
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City .....	.....	1	.....
Will Rogers World Airport, Oklahoma City .....	.....	1	.....
Undesignated ports	Oklahoma City .....	.....	3
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Oregon:			
Astoria	Portland .....	.....	5
Portland .....	.....	2	.....
The Dalles	Ellensburg, WA .....	.....	6
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Pennsylvania:			
Allentown-Bethlehem Easton Airport	Carlisle .....	.....	5
Allentown-Bethlehem	Dallas .....	.....	5
Chester	Philadelphia .....	.....	3
Chester	Wilmington, DE .....	.....	1
Easton Airport	Gap .....	.....	5
Erie	Buffalo, NY, or Cleveland, OH .....	.....	4
Erie	Meadville .....	.....	3
Erie	Mercer .....	.....	4
Erie	Pittsburgh .....	.....	6
Greater Pittsburgh International Airport	Cleveland, OH .....	.....	6
Greater Pittsburgh International Airport	Meadville .....	.....	5
Greater Pittsburgh International Airport	Mercer .....	.....	4
Greater Pittsburgh International Airport	Pittsburgh	3	.....
Harrisburg International Airport	Carlisle .....	.....	2

COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Harrisburg International Airport	Dallas .....	.....	6
Harrisburg International Airport	Gap .....	.....	4
Harrisburg International Airport	Philadelphia .....	.....	5
Harrisburg International Airport	Williamsport .....	.....	6
Lehigh Valley International Airport, Allentown	Gap .....	.....	4
Lehigh Valley International Airport, Allentown	Sweet Valley .....	.....	4
Marcus Hook	Philadelphia .....	.....	3
Marcus Hook	Wilmington, DE .....	.....	1
Philadelphia .....	.....	3	
Philadelphia	Bridgeton .....	.....	3
Philadelphia	McGuire Air Force Base .....	.....	3
Philadelphia	Trenton .....	.....	3
Philadelphia	Wilmington, DE .....	.....	3
Tullytown	Philadelphia .....	.....	3
Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport	Dallas .....	.....	2
Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport	Williamsport .....	.....	6
Willow Grove NAS	Philadelphia .....	.....	3
Undesignated ports	Dallas or Gap .....	.....	3
Puerto Rico:			
Aguadilla	Mayaguez .....	.....	2
Aguirre	Ponce .....	.....	3
Arecibo	San Juan .....	.....	3
Borinquen Field	Mayaguez .....	.....	2
Fajardo	Roosevelt Road .....	.....	1
Fajardo	San Juan .....	.....	3
Guanica	Mayaguez .....	.....	2
Guanica	Ponce .....	.....	2
Guayama	Ponce .....	.....	3
Guayanilla	Ponce .....	.....	2
Humacao and Yabucoa	San Juan .....	.....	4
Mayaguez (including points from Ramey to Cabo Rojo) ..	San Juan .....	.....	5
Mayaguez and El Mani Airport .....	.....	1	
Ponce (including all subports in the Ponce customs district).	San Juan .....	.....	4
Ponce and Mercedita Airport .....	.....	1	
Roosevelt Roads .....	.....	1	
San Juan .....	.....	2	
Tallaboa (Penuelas)	Ponce .....	.....	2
Yabucoa	Roosevelt Roads .....	.....	3
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Rhode Island:			
Davisville NSD	Boston, MA .....	.....	4
Davisville NSD	Warwick .....	.....	2
Melville	Warwick .....	.....	3
Newport	Boston, MA .....	.....	5
Newport	Warwick .....	.....	4
Portsmouth	Warwick .....	.....	3
Providence	Boston, MA .....	.....	4
Providence	Warwick .....	.....	2
Quonset Point	Boston, MA .....	.....	4
Quonset Point	Warwick .....	.....	2
Saunderstown	Warwick .....	.....	3
Tiverton	Warwick .....	.....	3
Warwick .....	.....	2	
Warwick	Groton, CT .....	.....	4
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
South Carolina:			
Beaufort-Port Royal	Charleston .....	.....	4
Beaufort-Port Royal	Savannah .....	.....	3
Beaufort-Port Royal	Yemassee .....	.....	3
Charleston .....	.....	2	
Columbia	Charleston .....	.....	4
Columbia .....	.....	1	
Georgetown	Charleston .....	.....	3
Greenville-Spartanburg .....	.....	1	
McEntire NG Air Base	Columbia .....	.....	2
McEntire NG Air Base, Eastover	Charleston		4
Myrtle Beach AFB	Charleston		4
Myrtle Beach AFB	Conway		1

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COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Shaw AFB	Columbia and Florence .....	.....	2
Shaw AFB, Sumter	Charleston .....	.....	4
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
South Dakota:			
Ellsworth AFB	Pierre .....	.....	6
Tennessee:			
Knoxville .....	.....	1	
Memphis .....	.....	2	
Memphis	Jackson .....	.....	4
Memphis International Airport	Batesville, MS .....	.....	2½
Millington	Jackson .....	.....	4
Millington	Memphis .....	.....	2
Nashville .....	.....	2	
Nashville	Jackson .....	.....	6
Undesignated ports .....	.....	.....	3
Texas:			
Aransas Pass	Corpus Christi .....	.....	2½
Barbour's Cut	Houston	2	
Bayport	Houston	2	
Baytown	Houston	2	
Beaumont	Port Arthur .....	.....	2
Beaumont	Lake Charles .....	.....	3
Brownsville .....	.....	1	
Brownsville	Pharr .....	.....	3
Carswell Field, Fort Worth	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport ....	.....	3
Columbia	Laredo .....	.....	2
Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi	2	
Corpus Christi NAS	Corpus Christi .....	.....	2
Dallas .....	.....	1	
Dallas (including Love Field)	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport ....	.....	1
Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport .....	.....	1	
Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport	Decatur .....	.....	2
Del Rio .....	.....	1	
Del Rio	Eagle Pass .....	.....	3
Donna	Hidalgo .....	.....	2
Dyess AFB	Abilene	1	
Eagle Pass .....	.....	1	
El Paso .....	.....	1	
Fabens	El Paso .....	.....	2
Falcon Heights	Roma .....	.....	1½
Freeport	Galveston or Houston .....	.....	3
Fort Hood	College Station .....	.....	5
Fort Hood	Waco .....	.....	3
Galveston .....	.....	1	
Galveston	Houston .....	.....	4
Gregory	Corpus Christi .....	.....	2
Houston (including Houston Intercontinental Airport)	Bellville .....	.....	4
Houston (including Houston Intercontinental Airport)	Bryan .....	.....	4
Houston (including Houston Intercontinental Airport)	Georgetown .....	.....	8
Houston (including Houston Intercontinental Airport)	Pleasanton .....	.....	8
Ingleside and Harbor Island (Port Aransas)	Corpus Christi .....	.....	3
Harlingen .....	.....	1	
Harlingen	McAllen .....	.....	2
Hidalgo	Brownsville .....	.....	3
Houston (Including Houston Intercontinental Airport) .....	.....	2	
Kelly AFB	San Antonio .....	.....	2
La Feria	Hidalgo .....	.....	2
Laredo .....	.....	1	
Laughlin AFB	Del Rio .....	.....	1
Meacham Field	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport ....	.....	2
Mercedes	Hidalgo .....	.....	2
Orange	Port Arthur .....	.....	2
Pharr (Includes Hidalgo and McAllen International Airport .....	.....	1½	
Point Comfort .....	.....	1	
Point Comfort	Victoria .....	.....	2
Port Arthur .....	.....	1	
Port Arthur	Lake Charles, LA .....	.....	3
Port Isabel	Brownsville .....	.....	2
Presidio .....	.....	1	

COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Progreso	Brownsville or Hidalgo	1	2
Progreso	Harlingen		1½
Progreso	San Antonio		2
Randolph AFB	College Station		5
Robert Grey Army Airfield	San Antonio		6
Robert Grey Army Airfield	Waco		3
Robert Grey Army Airfield	Corpus Christi		3
Rockport	Brownsville		5
Roma	Laredo		4
Roma		1	
Roma (Includes Rio Grande City)	Pharr		3
Roma	Port Arthur		1
Sabine Pass		1	
San Antonio	Galveston		1
Texas City	Hidalgo		2
Weslaco			3
Undesignated ports			
Utah:			
Salt Lake City International Airport		2	
Hill Air Force Base, Ogden	Salt Lake City		4
Vermont:			
Alburg	Berlin		5
Alburg	Rouses Point, NY	1	
Alburg	St. Albans		2
Battleboro	Berlin		5
Battleboro	St. Albans		6
Burlington	Montpelier		3
Burlington	St. Albans	1	
Derby Line	Berlin		5
Derby Line	St. Albans		5
Highgate Springs	Berlin		4
Highgate Springs	St. Albans		2
Montpelier		1	
Richford	Berlin		5
Richford	St. Albans		3
St. Albans (including Highgate Springs and Morses Line)	Rouses Point, NY		3
Undesignated ports	Montpelier		3
Undesignated ports	Rouses Point, NY		3
Undesignated ports	St. Albans		3
Virgin Islands:			
Alexander Hamilton Airport, St. Croix		1	
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas		1	
Christiansted, St. Croix		1	
Cruz Bay, St. John, USVI	St. Thomas, USVI		3
Frederiksted, St. Croix		1	
Undesignated ports			3
Virginia:			
Alexandria or Arlington	Andrews AFB, MD	2	
Alexandria or Arlington	Dulles International Airport	2½	
Alexandria or Arlington	Beltsville, MD	2	
Dulles International Airport		2	
Dulles International Airport	Baltimore, MD		3
Dulles International Airport	Beltsville, MD	2½	
Dulles International Airport	Fredericksburg		3
Hopewell	Norfolk		5
Norfolk Metropolitan Area (including Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Portsmouth and Virginia Beach)		2	
Quantico MCAS	Dulles International Airport		3
Quantico MCAS	Fredericksburg	1½	
Richmond	Norfolk		5
Undesignated ports			3
(For other points in Virginia, see District of Columbia listing)			
Washington:			
Aberdeen	Seattle, maritime port		4
Anacortes	Blaine		3
Ault Field	Blaine		4
Bangor NSO	Seattle, maritime port		4
Bellingham	Blaine		2

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COMMUTED TRAVELTIME ALLOWANCES—Continued

[In hours]

Location covered	Served from—	Metropolitan area	
		Within	Outside
Blaine	Ellensburg	1	6
Brewster	Spokane		6
Brewster	Wenatchee		4
Cherry Point	Blaine		1
Edmonds	Seattle, maritime port		2
Ellensburg		1	
Everett	Seattle, maritime port		3
Ferndale	Blaine		2
Fort Lewis	Tacoma		2
Grays Harbor	Seattle, maritime port		6
Grays Harbor	Tacoma		4
Hood River	Ellensburg		6
Lynden	Blaine		2
McChord AFB	Seattle, maritime port		3
McChord AFB	Tacoma		2
Moses Lake	Ellensburg		3
Moses Lake	Wenatchee		3
Olympia	Seattle, maritime port		3
Olympia	Tacoma		2
Oroville		1	
Paine Field	Seattle, maritime port		3
Pasco	Ellensburg		5
Pasco	Spokane		6
Pasco	Wenatchee		6
Point Wells	Seattle, maritime port		2
Port Angeles	Seattle, maritime port		6
Port Angeles	Tacoma		6
Port Townsend	Seattle, maritime port		4
Sawyer	Ellensburg		3
Sawyer	Wenatchee		5
SEA TAC Airport		2	
Seattle, maritime port		2	
Sumas	Blaine		2
Tacoma		2	
Wenatchee		1	
Wenatchee	Ellensburg		4
Wenatchee	Spokane		6
Yakima		1	
Yakima	Ellensburg		3
Yakima	Wenatchee		6
West Virginia:			
Kanawha Airport	Charleston	1	
Kanawha Airport	Clarksburg		6
Wisconsin:			
Green Bay	Milwaukee		4
Kenosha	Milwaukee		2
Madison	Milwaukee		4
Milwaukee		1	
Milwaukee	Madison		4½
Milwaukee	O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, IL		5
Racine	Milwaukee		2
Superior	Duluth, MN	1	
Undesignated ports	Duluth, MN or Milwaukee		3
Wyoming:			
Cheyenne		1	
Temporary detail:			
Any inspection point to which an employee may be temporarily detailed.		1	

[49 FR 32332, Aug. 14, 1984]

Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 354.2, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the

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7 CFR Ch. III (1–1–10 Edition)

§ 354.3 User fees for certain international services.

(a) *Definitions.* Whenever in this section the following terms are used, unless the context otherwise requires, they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

APHIS. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Arrival. Arrival at a port of entry in the customs territory of the United States, or at any place served by a port of entry as specified in 19 CFR 101.3.

Calendar year. The period from January 1 to December 31, inclusive, of any particular year.

Certificate. Any certificate issued by or on behalf of APHIS describing the condition of a shipment of plants or plant products for export, including but not limited to Phytosanitary Certificate (PPQ Form 577), Export Certificate for Processed Plant Products (PPQ Form 578), and Phytosanitary Certificate for Reexport (PPQ Form 579).

Commercial aircraft. Any aircraft used to transport persons or property for compensation or hire.

Commercial purpose. The intention of receiving compensation, or making a gain or profit.

Commercial railroad car. A railroad car used or capable of being used for transporting property for compensation or hire.

Commercial shipment. A shipment for gain or profit.

Commercial truck. A self-propelled vehicle, designed and used for transporting property for compensation or hire. Empty trucks and truck cabs without trailers fitting this description are included.

Commercial vessel. Any watercraft or other contrivance used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water to transport property for compensation or hire, with the exception of any aircraft or ferry.

Customs. The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Customs territory of the United States. The 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Designated State or county inspector. A State or county plant regulatory offi-

cial designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify to shippers and other interested parties as to the phytosanitary condition of plant products inspected under the Plant Protection Act.

Person. An individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other public or private entity, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof.

(b) *Fee for inspection of commercial vessels of 100 net tons or more.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the master, licensed deck officer, or purser of any commercial vessel which is subject to inspection under part 330 of this chapter or 9 CFR chapter I, subchapter D, and which is either required to make entry at the customs house under 19 CFR 4.3 or is a United States-flag vessel proceeding coastwise under 19 CFR 4.85, shall, upon arrival, proceed to Customs and pay an agricultural quarantine and inspection (AQI) user fee. The AQI user fee for each arrival, not to exceed 15 payments in a calendar year (*i.e.*, no additional fee will be charged for a 16th or subsequent arrival in a calendar year), is shown in the following table. The AQI user fee shall be collected at each port of arrival.

Effective dates	Amount
January 1, 2005, through September 30, 2005	\$486.00
October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006	488.00
October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007	490.00
October 1, 2007, through September 30, 2008	492.00
October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009	494.00
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	496.00

(2) The following categories of commercial vessels are exempt from paying an AQI user fee:

(i) Foreign passenger vessels making at least three trips a week from a port in the United States to the high seas (including “cruises to nowhere”) and returning to the same port in the United States, not having touched any foreign port or place, or taken on any stores;

(ii) Any vessel which, at the time of arrival, is being used solely as a tugboat;

(iii) Vessels used exclusively in the governmental service of the United States or a foreign government, including any agency or political subdivision

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of the United States or a foreign government, so long as the vessel is not carrying persons or merchandise for commercial purposes;

(iv) Vessels arriving in distress or to take on bunkers, sea stores, or ship's stores; and

(v) Tugboats towing vessels on the Great Lakes.

(c) *Fee for inspection of commercial trucks.* (1) The driver or other person in charge of a commercial truck that is entering the customs territory of the United States and that is subject to inspection under part 330 of this chapter or under 9CFR, chapter I, subchapter D, must, upon arrival, proceed to Customs and pay an AQI user fee for each arrival, as shown in the following table:

Effective dates	Amount
January 1, 2005, through September 30, 2005	\$5.00
October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006	5.25
October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007	5.25
October 1, 2007, through September 30, 2008	5.25
October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009	5.25
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	5.25

(2) [Reserved]

(3) Prepayment.

(i) The owner or operator of a commercial truck, *if* entering the customs territory of the United States *and* applying for a prepaid Customs permit for a calendar year, must apply for a prepaid AQI permit for the same calendar year. Applicants must apply to Customs for prepaid AQI permits.¹ The following information must be provided, together with payment of an amount 20 times the AQI user fee for each arrival:

(A) Vehicle make, model, and model year.

(B) Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).

(C) License numbers issued by State, Province, or country.

(D) Owner's name and address.

(ii) No credit toward the prepaid AQI permit will be given for user fees paid for individual arrivals.

(d) *Fee for inspection of commercial railroad cars.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, an AQI user fee will be charged for each loaded commercial railroad car which is sub-

ject to inspection under part 330 of this chapter or under 9 CFR chapter I, subchapter D, upon each arrival. The railroad company receiving a commercial railroad car in interchange at a port of entry or, barring interchange, the railroad company moving a commercial railroad car in line haul service into the customs territory of the United States, is responsible for paying the AQI user fee. The AQI user fee for each arrival of a loaded railroad car is shown in the following table. If the AQI user fee is prepaid for all arrivals of a commercial railroad car during a calendar year, the AQI user fee is an amount 20 times the AQI user fee for each arrival.

Effective dates	Amount
January 1, 2005, through September 30, 2005	\$7.50
October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006	7.50
October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007	7.75
October 1, 2007, through September 30, 2008	7.75
October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009	7.75
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	7.75

(2) The following categories of commercial railroad cars are exempt from paying an AQI user fee:

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) Any commercial railroad car that is part of a train whose journey originates and terminates in the United States, if—

(A) The commercial railroad car is part of the train when the train departs the United States; and

(B) No passengers board or disembark from the commercial railroad car, and no cargo is loaded or unloaded from the commercial railroad car, while the train is within any country other than the United States; and

(iii) Locomotives and cabooses.

(3) Prepayment.

(i) Railroad companies may, at their option, prepay the AQI user fee for each commercial railroad car for a calendar year. This payment must be remitted in accordance with paragraph (d)(5) of this section.

(ii) No credit toward the calendar year AQI user fee will be given for AQI user fees paid for individual arrivals.

(4) Statement procedures. The Association of American Railroads (AAR), and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK), shall file monthly statements with the U.S.

¹ Applicants should refer to Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR part 24) for specific instructions.

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Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, within 60 days after the end of each calendar month. Each statement shall indicate:

(i) The number of loaded commercial railroad cars entering the customs territory of the United States during the relevant period;

(ii) The number of those commercial railroad cars pulled by each railroad company; and

(iii) The total monthly AQI user fee due from each railroad company.

(5) Remittance procedures. Individual railroad companies shall remit the AQI user fees calculated by AAR, and AMTRAK shall remit the AQI user fees it has calculated, within 60 days after the end of each calendar month in which commercial railroad cars entered the customs territory of the United States. AQI user fees, together with monthly statements, must be remitted to the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000.

(6) Compliance. AAR, AMTRAK, and each railroad company responsible for making AQI user fee payments must allow APHIS personnel to verify the accuracy of AQI user fees collected and remitted and otherwise determine compliance with 21 U.S.C. 136a and this paragraph. The AAR, AMTRAK, and each railroad company responsible for making AQI user fee payments must advise the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, of the name, address, and telephone number of a responsible officer who is authorized to verify AQI user fee calculations, collections, and remittances, as well as any changes in the identifying information submitted.

(e) *Fee for inspection of commercial aircraft.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, an AQI user fee will be charged for each commercial aircraft which is arriving, or which has arrived and is proceeding from one United States airport to another under a Bureau of Customs and Border Protection "Permit to Proceed," as specified in 19 CFR 122.81 through 122.85, or an "Agricultural Clearance or Safe-

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guard Order" (PPQ Form 250), used pursuant to § 330.400 of this chapter and 9 CFR 94.5, and which is subject to inspection under part 330 of this chapter or 9 CFR chapter I, subchapter D. Each carrier is responsible for paying the AQI user fee. The AQI user fee for each arrival is shown in the following table:

Effective dates	Amount
January 1, 2005, through September 30, 2005	\$70.00
October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006	70.25
October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007	70.50
October 1, 2007, through September 30, 2008	70.50
October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009	70.75
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	70.75

(2) The following categories of commercial aircraft are exempt from paying an AQI user fee:

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) Any aircraft used exclusively in the governmental services of the United States or a foreign government, including any Agency or political subdivision of the United States or a foreign government, as long as the aircraft is not carrying persons or merchandise for commercial purposes;

(iii) Any aircraft making an emergency or forced landing when the original destination of the aircraft was a foreign port;

(iv) Any passenger aircraft with 64 or fewer seats, which is not carrying the following cargo: Fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, plants, unprocessed plant products, cotton or covers, sugarcane, or fresh or processed meats; and which does not offer meal service other than beverages and prepackaged snacks that do not contain meats derived from ruminants, swine, or poultry or fresh fruits and fresh vegetables. Aircraft exempt from the user fee under this paragraph would still be subject to the garbage handling requirements found in § 330.400 of this chapter and 9 CFR 94.5;

(v) Any aircraft moving from the United States Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico; and

(vi) Any aircraft making an intransit stop at a port of entry, during which the aircraft does not proceed through any portion of the Federal clearance process, such as inspection or clearance by APHIS or the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, no cargo is removed from or placed on the aircraft, no passengers get on or off the aircraft,

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no crew members get on or off the aircraft, no food is placed on the aircraft, and no garbage is removed from the aircraft.

(3) Remittance and statement procedures. (i) Each carrier must remit the appropriate fees to the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, for receipt no later than 31 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which the aircraft arrivals occurred. Late payments will be subject to interest, penalty, and handling charges as provided in the Debt Collection Act of 1982, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 3717).

(ii) The remitter must mail with the remittance a written statement to the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000. The statement must include the following information:

(A) Name and address of the person remitting payment;

(B) Taxpayer identification number of the person remitting payment;

(C) Calendar quarter covered by the payment;

(D) Ports of entry at which inspections occurred;

(E) Number of arrivals at each port; and

(F) Amount remitted.

(iii) Remittances must be made by check or money order, payable in United States dollars, through a United States bank, to "The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service."

(4) Compliance. Each carrier subject to this section must allow APHIS personnel to verify the accuracy of the AQI user fees remitted and to otherwise determine compliance with 21 U.S.C. 136a and this paragraph. Each carrier must advise the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, of the name, address, and telephone number of a responsible officer who is authorized to verify AQI user fee calculations and remittances, as well as any changes in the identifying information submitted.

(5) Limitations on charges. (i) Airlines will not be charged reimbursable overtime for inspection of aircraft if the aircraft is subject to the AQI user fee for arriving aircraft as prescribed by this section.

(ii) Airlines will not be charged reimbursable overtime for inspection of cargo from an aircraft if:

(A) The aircraft is subject to the AQI user fee for arriving aircraft as prescribed by this section; and

(B) The cargo is inspected between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday; or

(C) The cargo is inspected concurrently with the aircraft.

(f) *Fee for inspection of international passengers.* (1) Except as specified in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, each passenger aboard a commercial aircraft who is subject to inspection under part 330 of this chapter or 9 CFR, chapter I, subchapter D, upon arrival from a place outside of the customs territory of the United States, must pay an AQI user fee. The AQI user fee for each arrival is shown in the following table:

Effective dates ¹	Amount
January 1, 2005, through September 30, 2005	\$4.95
October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2006	5.00
October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007	5.00
October 1, 2007, through September 30, 2008	5.00
October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009	5.00
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	5.00

¹Persons who issue international airline tickets or travel documents are responsible for collecting the AQI international airline passenger user fee from ticket purchasers. Issuers must collect the fee applicable at the time tickets are sold. In the event that ticket sellers do not collect the AQI user fee when tickets are sold, the air carrier must collect the user fee from the passenger upon departure. Carriers must collect the fee applicable at the time of departure from the traveler.

(2) The following categories of passengers are exempt from paying an AQI user fee:

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) Crew members who are on duty on a commercial aircraft;

(iii) Airline employees, including "deadheading" crew members, who are traveling on official airline business;

(iv) Diplomats, except for United States diplomats, who can show that their names appear on the accreditation listing maintained by the United States Department of State. In lieu of the accreditation listing, an individual diplomat may present appropriate proof of diplomatic status to include possession of a diplomatic passport or

visa, or diplomatic identification card issued by a foreign government;

(v) Passengers departing and returning to the United States without having touched a foreign port or place;

(vi) Passengers arriving on any commercial aircraft used exclusively in the governmental service of the United States or a foreign government, including any agency or political subdivision of the United States or a foreign government, so long as the aircraft is not carrying persons or merchandise for commercial purposes. Passengers on commercial aircraft under contract to the United States Department of Defense (DOD) are exempted if they have been precleared abroad under the joint DOD/APHIS Military Inspection Program;

(vii) Passengers arriving on an aircraft due to an emergency or forced landing when the original destination of the aircraft was a foreign port;

(viii) Passengers transiting the United States and not subject to inspection; and

(ix) Passengers moving from the United States Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico.

(3) AQI user fees shall be collected under the following circumstances:

(i) When through tickets or travel documents are issued indicating travel to the customs territory of the United States that originates in any foreign country; and

(ii) When passengers arrive in the customs territory of the United States in transit from a foreign country and are inspected by APHIS or Customs.

(4) *Collection of fees.* (i) Any person who issues tickets or travel documents on or after May 13, 1991, is responsible for collecting the AQI user fee from all passengers transported into the customs territory of the United States to whom the AQI user fee applies.

(A) Tickets or travel documents must be marked by the person who collects the AQI user fee to indicate that the required AQI user fee has been collected from the passenger.

(B) If the AQI user fee applies to a passenger departing from the United States and if the passenger's tickets or travel documents were issued on or after May 13, 1991, but do not reflect collection of the AQI user fee at the

time of issuance, then the carrier transporting the passenger from the United States must collect the AQI user fee upon departure.

(C) AQI user fees collected from international passengers pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section shall be held in trust for the United States by the person collecting such fees, by any person holding such fees, or by the person who is ultimately responsible for remittance of such fees to APHIS. AQI user fees collected from international passengers shall be accounted for separately and shall be regarded as trust funds held by the person possessing such fees as agents, for the beneficial interest of the United States. All such user fees held by any person shall be property in which the person holds only a possessory interest and not an equitable interest. As compensation for collecting, handling, and remitting the AQI user fees for international passengers, the person holding such user fees shall be entitled to any interest or other investment return earned on the user fees between the time of collection and the time the user fees are due to be remitted to APHIS under this section. Nothing in this section shall affect APHIS' right to collect interest for late remittance.

(5) *Remittance and statement procedures.* (i) The carrier whose ticket stock or travel document reflects collection of the AQI user fee must remit the fee to the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000. The travel agent, United States-based tour wholesaler, or other entity, which issues its own non-carrier related ticket or travel document to a passenger who is subject to an AQI user fee under this part, must remit the fee to APHIS, unless by contract the carrier will remit the fee.

(ii) AQI user fees must be remitted to the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, for receipt no later than 31 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which the AQI user fees were collected. Late payments will be subject to interest, penalty, and handling charges as provided in the Debt Collection Act of 1982, as amended by the

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Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 3717). Refunds by a remitter of AQI user fees collected in conjunction with unused tickets or travel documents shall be netted against the next subsequent remittance.

(iii) The remitter must mail with the remittance a written statement to the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000. The statement must include the following information:

(A) Name and address of the person remitting payment;

(B) Taxpayer identification number of the person remitting payment;

(C) Calendar quarter covered by the payment; and

(D) Amount collected and remitted.

(iv) Remittances must be made by check or money order, payable in United States dollars, through a United States bank, to "The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service."

(6) Carriers contracting with United States-based tour wholesalers are responsible for notifying the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, of all flights contracted, the number of spaces contracted for, and the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the United States-based tour wholesaler, within 31 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which such a flight occurred; *except that*, carriers are not required to make notification if tickets, marked to show collection of the AQI user fee, are issued for the individual contracted spaces.

(7) *Compliance.* Each carrier, travel agent, United States-based tour wholesaler, or other entity subject to this section must allow APHIS personnel to verify the accuracy of the AQI user fees collected and remitted and to otherwise determine compliance with 21 U.S.C. 136a and this paragraph. Each carrier, travel agent, United States-based tour wholesaler, or other entity must advise the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979044, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000, of the name, address, and telephone number of a responsible officer who is authorized to

verify AQI user fee calculations, collections, and remittances, as well as any changes in the identifying information submitted.

(8) *Limitation on charges.* Airlines will not be charged reimbursable overtime for passenger inspection services required for any aircraft on which a passenger arrived who has paid the airline passenger AQI user fee for that flight.

(g) *Fees for export certification of plants and plant products.*

(1) For each certificate issued by APHIS personnel, the recipient must pay the applicable AQI user fee at the time and place the certificate is issued.

(2) When the work necessary for the issuance of a certificate is performed by APHIS personnel on a Sunday or holiday, or at any other time outside the regular tour of duty of the APHIS personnel issuing the certificate, in addition to the applicable user fee, the recipient must pay the applicable overtime rate in accordance with § 354.1.

(3)(i) Each exporter who receives a certificate issued on behalf of APHIS by a designated State or county inspector must pay an administrative user fee, as shown in the following table. The administrative fee can be remitted by the exporter directly to APHIS through the Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking System (PCIT), provided that the exporter has a PCIT account and submits the application for the export certificate through the PCIT. If the PCIT is not used, the State or county issuing the certificate is responsible for collecting the fee and remitting it monthly to the U.S. Bank, United States Department of Agriculture, APHIS, AQI, P.O. Box 979043, St. Louis, MO 63197-9000.

Effective dates	Amount per shipment	
	PCIT used	PCIT not used
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	\$3	\$6
October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011	6	12
Beginning October 1, 2011	6	12

(ii) The AQI user fees for an export or reexport certificate for a commercial shipment are shown in the following table.

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Effective dates	Amount per shipment
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	\$77
October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011	104
Beginning October 1, 2011	106

(iii) The AQI user fees for an export or reexport certificate for a low-value commercial shipment are shown in the following table. A commercial shipment is a low-value commercial shipment if the items being shipped are identical to those identified on the certificate; the shipment is accompanied by an invoice which states that the items being shipped are worth less than \$1,250; and the shipper requests that the user fee charged be based on the low value of the shipment.

Effective dates	Amount per shipment
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	\$42
October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011	60
Beginning October 1, 2011	61

(iv) The AQI user fees for an export or reexport certificate for a non-commercial shipment are shown in the following table.

Effective dates	Amount per shipment
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	\$42
October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011	60
Beginning October 1, 2011	61

(v) The AQI user fees for replacing any certificate are shown in the following table.

Effective dates	Amount per certificate
October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010	\$11
October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011	15
Beginning October 1, 2011	15

(4) If a designated State inspector issues a certificate, the State where the certificate is issued may charge for inspection services provided in that State.

(5) Any State which wishes to charge a fee for services it provides to issue certificates must establish fees in accordance with one of the following guidelines:

(i) *Calculation of a “cost-per-certificate” fee.* The State must:

(A) Estimate the annual number of certificates to be issued;

(B) Determine the total cost of issuing certificates by adding together delivery,² support,³ and administrative⁴ costs; and

(C) Divide the cost of issuing certificates by the estimated number of certificates to be issued to obtain a “raw” fee. The State may round the “raw” fee up to the nearest quarter, if necessary for ease of calculation, collection, or billing; or

(ii) *Calculation of a “cost-per-hour” fee.* The State must:

(A) Estimate the annual number of hours taken to issue certificates by adding together delivery,² support,³ and administrative⁴ hours;

(B) Determine the total cost of issuing certificates by adding together delivery, support, and administrative costs; and

(C) Divide the cost of issuing certificates by the estimated number of hours taken to issue certificates to obtain a “cost-per-hour” fee. The State may round the “cost-per-hour” fee up to the nearest quarter, if necessary for ease of calculation, collection, or billing.

(h)[Reserved]

(i) *Payment methods.* For payment of any of the AQI user fees required in paragraph (g) of this section, we will

²Delivery costs are costs such as employee salary and benefits, transportation, per diem, travel, purchase of specialized equipment, and user fee costs associated with maintaining field offices. Delivery hours are similar hours taken by inspectors, including travel time, inspection time, and time taken to complete paperwork.

³Support costs are costs at supervisory levels which are similar to delivery costs, and user fee costs such as training, automated data processing, public affairs, enforcement, legal services, communications, postage, budget and accounting services, and payroll, purchasing, billing, and collecting services. Support hours are similar hours taken at supervisory levels, as well as hours taken in training, automated data processing, enforcement, legal services, communication, budgeting and accounting, payroll purchasing, billing, and collecting.

⁴Administrative costs are costs incurred as a direct result of collecting and monitoring Federal phytosanitary certificates. Administrative hours are hours taken as a direct result of collecting and monitoring Federal phytosanitary certificates.

accept personal checks for amounts less than \$100, and checks drawn on commercial accounts, cashier's checks, certified checks, traveler's checks, and money orders for any amount. All payments must be for the exact amount due.

(j) The person for whom the service is provided and the person requesting the service are jointly and severally liable for payment of user fees for any import or entry services listed below, of \$56 per hour, or \$14 per quarter hour, with a minimum fee of \$14 for each employee required to perform the following services. If the services must be conducted on a Sunday or holiday or at any other time outside the normal tour of duty of the employee, then the premium user fee rate as listed below applies, as well as the 2-hour minimum charge and a commuted traveltime period required by § 354.1(a)(2). If the services requested are performed on a Sunday, the hourly user fee rate will be \$74, or \$18.50 per quarter hour, with a \$18.50 minimum. If the services requested are performed on a day other than Sunday outside the normal tour of duty of the employee providing the service, the hourly user fee rate will be \$65, or \$16.25 per quarter hour, with a \$16.25 minimum:

(1) Conducting inspections, on vessels or in storage areas, of solid wood packing material or cargo when a shipment arrives without a certificate or exporter statement required under § 319.40-5(g) or § 319.40-5(h) of this chapter, or with an incomplete certificate or exporter statement; and

(2) Supervising the separation of cargo from solid wood packing material denied entry under this subpart and the destruction or reexportation of the solid wood packing material. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 1651-0019, 0579-0094, or 0579-0052).

[69 FR 71679, Dec. 9, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 50328, Aug. 25, 2006; 72 FR 70765, Dec. 13, 2007; 74 FR 32399, July 8, 2009]

§ 354.4 User fees for certain domestic services.

(a) *Individual agreements for inspection services at ports of entry.* (1) Operators and owners of vessels or aircraft, or their agents, may enter into agree-

ments with APHIS to receive, at points of entry in the United States inspection services in addition to the regular or on-call services available in connection with such vessels or aircraft.

(2) Agreements may be made to cover the following types of services;

(i) Opening and operating a new inspection station at a port of entry; and

(ii) Providing one-time or occasional inspection services at a location where APHIS does not normally provide such services.

(3) Owners and operators of vessels or aircraft, or their agents, must contact the Regional Director, USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine,⁵ for the State where they want APHIS to provide services, to make an agreement.

(4) All agreements must include the following:

(i) Name, mailing address, and telephone number of the operator or owner of the vessel or aircraft, or, if applicable, the operator's or owner's agent;

(ii) Explanation of inspection services to be provided;

(iii) Date(s) and time(s) inspection services will be provided;

(iv) Location (street address, port of entry, berth, dock, gate, etc.) and if applicable, identity (identification number, name, etc.) of vessel or aircraft or other thing to be inspected;

(v) An estimate of the actual cost, as calculated by APHIS, to provide the described inspection services for 6 months;

(vi) A statement that APHIS agrees to provide the described inspection services;

(vii) A statement that the owner or operator of the vessel or aircraft, or if appropriate, his or her agent, agrees to pay, at the time the agreement is entered into, a user fee equal to the estimated cost of providing the described inspection services for 6 months;

(viii) A statement that APHIS will credit an amount equal to all user fees

⁵A list of the Regional Directors, USDA, APHIS, Plant Protection and Quarantine and the States for which they are responsible, may be obtained from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Operational Support—Director's Office, 4700 River Road, Unit 131, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

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received for services provided at the location to the owner or operator's account, until the total amount of user fees credited to the account is equal to the amount of money paid into the account by the owner or operator of the vessel or aircraft, or if appropriate, his or her agent, at the time the agreement was entered into; and

(ix) A statement that the owner or operator of the vessel or aircraft, or if appropriate, his or her agent, agrees to maintain a balance in the user fee payment account equal to the cost of providing the services described for 6 months, as calculated monthly by APHIS.

(5) APHIS will enter into an agreement only if qualified personnel can be made available to provide the services to be provided.

(6) An agreement can be terminated by either party on 30 days written notice.

(7) If, at the time an agreement is terminated, any unobligated funds remain in the user fee account, APHIS will return them to the owner or operator, or his or her agent.

[57 FR 770, Jan. 9, 1992, as amended at 57 FR 14475, Apr. 21, 1992; 58 FR 38269, July 16, 1993; 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 354.5 Penalties for nonpayment or late payment of user fees.

(a) If a person requesting a service for which an APHIS user fee is payable, is delinquent in paying any APHIS user fee due under either title 7 or title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, or is delinquent in paying the interest on any delinquent APHIS user fee, then APHIS will not provide the service requested.

(b) If APHIS is in the process of providing a service for which an APHIS user fee is due, and the user has not paid the fee within the time required, or if the payment offered by the user is insufficient or not in compliance with the regulations in this part, then APHIS will take the following action:

(1) If an APHIS user fee is due for a certificate or a certificate for reexport, APHIS will not issue the certificate.

(2) If an APHIS user fee is past due by more than 30 days, APHIS will impose a late payment penalty and inter-

est charges in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3717.

[57 FR 771, Jan. 9, 1992]

PART 355—ENDANGERED SPECIES REGULATIONS CONCERNING TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

Subpart—Purpose and Definitions

Sec.

355.1 Purpose.

355.2 Definitions.

Subpart—Permission to Engage in Business

355.10 Permission to engage in business concerning nonlisted terrestrial plants.

355.11 General permits.

Subpart—Inspections and Related Provisions

355.20 Marking and notification requirements for plants imported, exported, or reexported by means other than mail.

355.21 Marking and mailing requirements for plants imported, exported, or reexported by mail.

355.22 Validation of documentation.

355.23 Recordkeeping, access, and reports.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1532, 1538, and 1540; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 49 FR 42912, Oct. 25, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart—Purpose and Definitions

§ 355.1 Purpose.

Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the Secretary is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Convention that pertain to the importation, exportation, or re-exportation of terrestrial plants.¹ The regulations in this part are for the purpose of implementing this authority. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior that correlate with the

¹Under section 11 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1540), it is unlawful for any person to knowingly violate any provision of the Act, any permit or certificate issued under the Act, or any regulation promulgated under the Act. Section 11 of the Act also provides for criminal, civil, and administrative penalties for any such violation.

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regulations in this part are contained in 50 CFR chapter I.²

[66 FR 21060, Apr. 27, 2001]

§ 355.2 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this part shall be construed as the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this part, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Act. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Convention. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, TIAS 8249, 27 U.S.T. 1087, signed on March 3, 1973, and the Appendices thereto.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for Plant Protection and Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of the Department to whom authority to act in his or her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Engage in business as an importer, exporter, or reexporter of terrestrial plants. To import, export, or reexport terrestrial plants for the purpose of selling, bartering, collecting, or otherwise exchanging or acquiring the plants as a livelihood or enterprise engaged in for gain or profit. This term shall not include persons engaged in business merely as carriers or customhouse brokers.

Export (exported, exporting, exportation). To carry, send, take, transport or otherwise remove, or to attempt to carry, send, take, transport or otherwise remove from any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Import (imported, importing, importation). To land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into, any place sub-

ject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such landing, bringing, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the customs laws of the United States.

Inspector. Any employee of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or other person, authorized by the Deputy Administrator in accordance with law to enforce the provisions of the Act and Convention, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Person. Any individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity; or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any State or political subdivision thereof or of any foreign government.

Plant. Any member of the plant kingdom, including seeds, roots and other parts thereof.

Plant Protection and Quarantine. The organizational unit within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, delegated responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Act and Convention, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Protected plant permit. PPQ Form 622, "Protected Plant Permit to Engage in the Business of Importing, Exporting, or Reexporting Terrestrial Plants Regulated by 50 CFR 17.12 and 23.23."

Reexport (reexported, reexportation). To export following importation.

Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture, or any other officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture to whom authority to act in his or her stead has been or may hereafter be delegated.

Terrestrial plants. Any plants (including epiphytic plants), except marine plants.

Validation. An original stamp, signature, and date of inspection placed upon documentation required by 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 by an inspector at the port where the terrestrial plants are to be imported, exported or reexported.

United States. Any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands,

²Plant Protection and Quarantine also administers programs under the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, as amended (16 U.S.C. 3371 through 3378), 7 U.S.C. 2814, and the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701-7772), which authorize additional prohibitions and restrictions on the importation of plants subject to this part (see other parts of 7 CFR chapter III for regulations containing prohibitions and restrictions under these authorities).

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Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

[49 FR 42912, Oct. 25, 1984, as amended at 70 FR 57995, Oct. 5, 2005]

Subpart—Permission to Engage in Business

§ 355.10 Permission to engage in business concerning nonlisted terrestrial plants.

The Secretary hereby grants permission for any person engaged in business as an importer, exporter, or reexporter of terrestrial plants, other than terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23, to engage in such business without a protected plant permit issued under § 355.11.

[49 FR 42912, Oct. 25, 1984, as amended at 70 FR 57995, Oct. 5, 2005]

§ 355.11 Protected plant permits.

(a) On or after March 26, 1985 no person shall engage in business as an importer, exporter, or reexporter of any terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 unless such person has obtained a protected plant permit for engaging in such business from Plant Protection and Quarantine.

(b) An application for a protected plant permit shall be submitted to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Permit Services, 4700 River Road Unit 133, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236. The completed application shall include the following information:³

(1) Date of application;

(2) Applicant's name, mailing address, and telephone number;

(3) If the applicant is an individual, the business affiliation, if any, having to do with the importation, exportation, or reexportation of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23;

(4) If the applicant is in the name of a business or if the applicant is affili-

ated with a business which imports, exports, or reexports terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23, the form of the business, e.g., corporation, firm, partnership; and the name and address of each partner, officer, director, holder, and owner of 10 percent or more of the voting stock, and employee in a managerial or executive capacity;

(5) The address of all applicants' business locations, including but not limited to locations of nurseries, growing fields, propagating beds, holding beds and similar facilities where activities relating to terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 would be conducted;

(6) A brief and complete description of the nature of the applicant's business as it relates to engaging in business as an importer, exporter, or reexporter of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23;

(7) Any address where books or records concerning the importation, exportation, or reexportation of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 would be kept;

(8) Name, address, and telephone number of the person authorized to make records or plant inventories available for examination by inspectors or other duly authorized representatives of the Secretary; and

(9) Certification by signature of the applicant (must be a partner or officer if the applicant is a business) after the following language: "I hereby certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief."

(c) Each application for a protected plant permit must be accompanied by a check or money order for \$70 made payable to Plant Protection and Quarantine. The fee shall not be refunded if the application is denied or abandoned.

(d) After receipt and review of the application by Plant Protection and Quarantine, a protected plant permit for the importation, exportation, and reexportation of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 shall be issued if the applicant has submitted an application containing all information requested in paragraph (b) of this section, if the applicant has paid the fee in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, and if a protected plant

³Application forms are available on the Internet (<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits>), by calling (877) 770-5990, or by writing to the address in this paragraph. Application forms may also be obtained from local offices at any of the ports designated in 50 CFR part 24. Telephone numbers and addresses of local offices are listed in telephone directories.

permit of the applicant or anyone responsibly connected with the business of the applicant has not been and is not denied, suspended or revoked pursuant to paragraph (i) of this section.

(e) The applicant shall be notified in writing by Plant Protection and Quarantine of the approval or denial of any request for a protected plant permit. If a protected plant permit is denied, the notification shall state the reasons therefor. If a protected plant permit is denied, the applicant may request a hearing pursuant to paragraph (i)(1) of this section and may submit to Plant Protection and Quarantine, in writing, reasons why the permit should not have been denied. Such submissions of the applicant shall not be considered a new application if submitted within 60 days following the receipt of notification of the denial by the applicant.

(f) Upon receipt of an incomplete or improperly executed application, the applicant shall be notified by Plant Protection and Quarantine of the deficiency of the application. If the applicant fails to supply the deficient information or otherwise fails to correct the deficiency within 60 days following the receipt of the notification by the applicant, the application shall be considered abandoned.

(g) Upon receipt of an application filed with an insufficient fee, or without a fee, the application and any fee submitted will be returned to the applicant.

(h) A protected plant permit shall be valid for 2 years from the date of issuance unless suspended or revoked pursuant to paragraph (i) of this section. A new application must be submitted for the renewal of the protected plant permit. A protected plant permit shall not be transferred, tampered with, amended or otherwise altered in any manner or form by any person.

(i)(1) Any application for a protected plant permit may be denied and any protected plant permit which has been issued may be suspended or revoked for a time specified by the Deputy Administrator for any of the reasons provided in paragraph (i)(2) of this section. Before such action is taken, the applicant or permittee will be informed of the reasons for the proposed action, and upon request, shall be afforded an op-

portunity for a hearing with respect to the merits or validity of such action, in accordance with rules of practice which shall be adopted for the proceeding. However, such denial, suspension or revocation may become effective pending final determination in the proceeding, if the permittee has been convicted or a criminal violation of the Act, or of any regulation, permit, or certificate issued under the Act. Such denial, suspension or revocation shall be effective upon oral or written notification, whichever is earlier, to the permittee. In the event of oral notification of the denial, suspension or revocation, written confirmation shall be given to the permittee as promptly as circumstances allow. This denial, suspension or revocation shall continue in effect pending the completion of the proceeding and any judicial review thereof, unless otherwise ordered by the Deputy Administrator.

(2) An application for a protected plant permit may be denied and any protected plant permit which has been issued may be suspended or revoked if:

(i) Any requirement of this subpart is not complied with, or

(ii) The applicant, permittee, or a person responsibly connected with the business of the applicant or permittee has been criminally convicted or had a civil penalty imposed for a violation of the Act or of any regulation, permit, or certificate issued under the Act, or

(iii) The applicant, permittee, or a person responsibly connected with the business of the applicant or permittee has been convicted of any crime involving fraud, bribery, extortion, or any other crime involving a lack of integrity needed for the conduct of operations concerning the importation, exportation, or reexportation of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be responsibly connected with the business of the applicant or permittee if the person is a partner, officer, director, holder, or

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owner of 10 percent or more or its voting stock, or an employee in a managerial or executive capacity.

(Information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0076)

[49 FR 42912, Oct. 25, 1984, as amended at 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994; 66 FR 21060, Apr. 27, 2001; 70 FR 57995, Oct. 5, 2005]

Subpart—Inspections and Related Provisions

§ 355.20 Marketing and notification requirements for plants imported, exported, or reexported by means other than mail.⁴

(a) Any terrestrial plant which is to be imported, exported, or reexported by means other than mail and which may be imported, exported, or reexported under 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 only if accompanied by documentation, shall at the time of importation, exportation, or reexportation plainly and correctly bear on the outer container or on a tag, invoice, packing list, or other document accompanying the plant, the following information:

(1) Genus and species, and quantity of each (if a hybrid, genus of each parent, and quantity of each hybrid),

(2) Country and locality where collected from the wild or where produced from cultivated stock,

(3) Name and address (in the United States if exported or reexported) of shipper, owner or person shipping or forwarding the plants,

(4) Name and address (in the United States if imported) of consignee,

(5) Identifying shipper's mark and number, and

⁴Certain terrestrial plants listed in Appendices I, II, or III of the Convention or determined by the U.S. Department of the Interior to be endangered or threatened or similar in appearance to endangered or threatened species are required to be accompanied by documentation at the time of importation, exportation, or reexportation (see 50 CFR chapter I). Plants are allowed to be imported, exported or reexported only at ports authorized for such purposes by the U.S. Department of the Interior, or, under certain circumstances as determined by the U.S. Department of the Interior, at nondesignated ports, pursuant to section 9(f) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1538(f)). (see 50 CFR part 24 for a list of designated ports.)

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(6) Serial number and type (e.g., permit, certificate) of document issued for the importation, exportation, or reexportation of the plant.

(b) Promptly upon arrival at a port of import (listed in 50 CFR part 24, or, if allowed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, at a nondesignated port) of any terrestrial plant which is imported by means other than mail and which may be imported under 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 only if accompanied by documentation, the importer shall notify Plant Protection and Quarantine of the arrival and of the genus and species of the plant by such means as a manifest, Customs entry document, commercial invoice, waybill, broker's document, or notice form provided for that purpose.

(c) Prior to the exportation or reexportation of any terrestrial plant which is to be exported or reexported by other than mail and which may be exported or reexported under 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 only if accompanied by documentation, the exporter or reexporter shall notify Plant Protection and Quarantine of the intended exportation or reexportation and of the genus and species of the plant by such means as a manifest, commercial invoice, waybill, broker's document, or notice form provided for that purpose.

(Information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Budget and Management under control number 0579-0076)

[49 FR 42912, Oct. 25, 1984, as amended at 70 FR 57995, Oct. 5, 2005]

§ 355.21 Marking and mailing requirements for plants imported, exported, or reexported by mail.⁵

(a) Any terrestrial plant which is to be imported by mail and which may be imported under 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 only if accompanied by documentation, shall be mailed to Plant Protection and Quarantine (at a port authorized for such purpose by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 50 CFR part 24 pursuant to section 9(f) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1538 (f))); and shall be accompanied by a separate sheet of paper within the package plainly and correctly bearing the name, address, and telephone number of the intended recipient in the United States; and shall plainly and correctly bear on the outer container the following information:

(1) Genus and species, and quantity of each (if a hybrid, genus of each parent, and quantity of each hybrid),

(2) Country and locality where collected from the wild or where produced from cultivated stock,

(3) Name and address of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the plants, and

(4) Serial number and type (e.g. permit, certificate) of document issued for the importation of the plant.

(b) Any terrestrial plant which is to be exported or reexported by mail and which may be exported or reexported under 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 only if accompanied by documentation, shall be mailed to Plant Protection and Quarantine (at a port authorized for such purpose by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 50 CFR part 24 pursuant to section 9(f) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1538(f))); shall be wrapped in double wrapping, with an unsealed inner wrapping addressed to the foreign recipient and bearing sufficient postage for mailing to the foreign destination; shall be accompanied by a separate sheet of paper within the package plainly and correctly bearing the following information:

(1) Genus and species, and quantity of each (if a hybrid, genus of each parent, and quantity of each hybrid),

(2) Country and locality where collected from the wild or where produced from cultivated stock,

(3) Name and address in the United States of shipper, owner, or person shipping or forwarding the plants, and

(4) Serial number and type (e.g. permit, certificate) of document issued for the exportation or reexportation of the plant.

(Information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Budget and Management under control number 0579-0076)

§ 355.22 Validation of documentation.

(a) Documentation for any mailed or nonmailed terrestrial plant which is required to have documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 at the time of importation, must be validated by an inspector prior to movement of such plant from the Customs inspection area at the port of entry. The original documentation must be surrendered to the inspector at the time of validation.

(b) Documentation for any mailed or nonmailed terrestrial plant which is listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which is required to have documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 at the time of exportation or reexportation, must be validated at the port of export or reexport by an inspector prior to the exportation or reexportation of such plant.⁵ The original and one copy of the documentation must be submitted for validation, and the copy must be surrendered to the inspector at the time of validation.

(c) Documentation for a plant shall be validated under this section upon endorsement of the documentation by an inspector when he or she determines that the plant was apparently eligible for importation, exportation, or re-exportation in accordance with the

⁵It is the policy of the Department of Agriculture to allow, if inspectors are available, terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 which are intended for export to be inspected at the premises where such plants are grown. However, the documentation required for the export of such plants by 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 shall only be validated at the port of export and only when such plants are presented at the port for export together with the documents required by 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 and a certified statement by the inspector who inspected the plants that the plants are apparently eligible for exportation in accordance with the provisions of this part and provisions of 50 CFR chapter I relating to the Act and Convention. Plants which have been previously inspected must be exported through a designated port (unless allowed by the United States Department of the Interior to be exported through a nondesignated port) in order to comply with section 9(f) of the Act [16 U.S.C. 1538(f)]. Plants which are inspected at the premises of origin must be available at the port of export for monitoring inspections and for other inspections deemed need for enforcement purposes, but, unless so inspected, will not need to be unpacked, inspected and repacked at the port. Information concerning the availability of inspectors to conduct inspections at the premise of origin may be obtained by calling local offices of Plant Protection and Quarantine, which are listed in telephone directories, or by writing the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Operational Support—Director's Office, 4700 River Road, Unit 131, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1236.

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provisions of this part and the provisions of 50 CFR chapter I relating to the Act and Convention.

(d) To obtain validation of documentation, the importer, exporter, or reexporter, or agent thereof, shall make available to an inspector:

(1) All shipping documents (including bills of lading, waybills, packing lists, and invoices);

(2) All documents required by the Act and Convention; and

(3) The plant being imported, exported, or reexported.

(Information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Budget and Management under control number 0579-0076)

[49 FR 42912, Oct. 25, 1984, as amended at 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994; 70 FR 57995, Oct. 5, 2005]

§ 355.23 Recordkeeping, access, and reports.

(a) Any person engaged in business as an importer, exporter, or reexporter of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 shall keep such records as will fully and correctly disclose each importation, exportation, or reexportation of terrestrial plants made by such person and the subsequent disposition made by such person of the plants. Such records shall include shipping documents for each shipment of plants imported, exported, or reexported; a description of the form of the plants (such as whole live plants, cuttings, seeds, or other specific parts or derivatives of plants); the scientific and common names of the plants; the country or place of origin of the plants; the date and place of importation, exportation, or reexportation of the plants; the number (weight if the plants cannot be quantified by number) and specific location of plants; the date and means of subsequent disposition of the plants, whether by sale, barter, consignment, loan, delivery, destruction, or other means; and names and addresses of persons to whom the plants were disposed, if applicable.

(b) Every record required to be kept under this section shall be kept for a period of 5 years after the occurrence of the transactions to which the records relate, and for such further time as the Deputy Administrator may require by written notice to the person

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required to keep such records under this part for purposes of any investigation, litigation, or other proceeding under the Act or this part.

(c) Any person engaged in business as an importer, exporter, or reexporter of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR part 17 or part 23 shall, upon presentation of credentials by an inspector or duly authorized representatives of the Secretary; during ordinary business hours of the person given notice, afford such inspector access to the person's place of business, the opportunity to examine the person's inventory of plants and the records required to be kept under paragraph (a) of this section, and the opportunity to copy such records. The use of a room, table, or other facilities (other than reproduction equipment) necessary for examination and copying of records and for such examination of inventory shall be afforded such inspector.

(d) Any person engaged in business as an importer, exporter, or reexporter of terrestrial plants listed in 50 CFR part 17 or part 23, upon written request by the Deputy Administrator, shall submit within 60 days of such request, a report concerning any of the information required to be maintained under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(Information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Budget and Management under control number 0579-0076)

PART 356—FORFEITURE PROCEDURES

Sec.

356.1 Property subject to forfeiture procedures.

356.2 Appraisement.

356.3 Property valued at greater than \$10,000; notice of seizure and civil action to obtain forfeiture.

356.4 Property valued at \$10,000 or less; notice of seizure and administrative action to obtain forfeiture.

356.5 Bonded release.

356.6 Storage of property.

356.7 Petition for remission or mitigation of forfeiture.

356.8 Return procedure.

356.9 Filing of documents.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1540(f), 16 U.S.C. 3374); 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, 371.3.

SOURCE: 49 FR 42916, Oct. 25, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 356.1 Property subject to forfeiture procedures.

This part sets forth procedures relating to the forfeiture of any plant, equipment, means of conveyance or other property¹ seized under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) or the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*),² in possession (actual or constructive) of the United States Department of Agriculture, and subject to forfeiture under these Acts because of activities pertaining to the importation, exportation, or reexportation of terrestrial plants.

[49 FR 46336, Nov. 26, 1984]

§ 356.2 Appraisalment.

Promptly following the seizure or other receipt of property specified in § 356.1, the Deputy Administrator shall determine the retail value of such property in the same quantity or quantities as seized. If the property may lawfully be sold in the United States, the value thereof shall be determined

¹Under section 11(e)(4) of the Endangered Species Act ("Act"; 16 U.S.C. 1540(e)(4)) any such equipment and means of conveyance would be subject to forfeiture upon conviction of a criminal violation pursuant to section 11(b)(1) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1540(b)(1)); however, such a plant may be subject to forfeiture regardless of whether a criminal conviction is obtained.

²Under section 5(a)(2) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3374(a)(2)) USDA has authority to initiate forfeiture proceedings against all vessels, vehicles, aircraft, and other equipment used to aid in the importation or exportation of plants in a criminal violation of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 for which a felony conviction has been obtained if (a) the owner of such vessel, vehicle, aircraft, or equipment was at the time of the alleged illegal act a consenting part or privy thereto or in the exercise of due care should have known that such vessel, vehicle, aircraft, or equipment would be used in a criminal violation of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, and (b) the violation involved the sale or purchase of, the offer of sale or purchase of, or the intent to sell or purchase plants. However, under section 5(a)(1) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3374(a)(1)) plants seized for violations of the Amendments are subject to forfeiture regardless of whether a civil penalty assessment or criminal conviction is obtained.

by ascertaining the price at which the property or similar property in the ordinary course of trade is freely offered for sale at the time of appraisalment, and at a principal market as close as possible to the place of appraisalment. If the property may not lawfully be sold in the United States, the value thereof shall be determined by other reasonable means.

§ 356.3 Property valued at greater than \$10,000; notice of seizure and civil action to obtain forfeiture.

Promptly following the seizures or other receipt of any property specified in § 356.1 and determined under § 356.2 to have a value greater than \$10,000, the Deputy Administrator shall mail a notice of seizure by registered or certified mail to the current or last known or reasonable ascertainable address, return receipt requested, to persons known or reasonably ascertained to be the owner or agent of the seized property and to any other person having an interest in the property. Such notice shall describe the seized property, shall state the time, date, place, and reason for the seizure, that there is a right to petition for remission or mitigation of forfeiture pursuant to § 356.7, and shall state that action shall be taken in accordance with this part. Promptly following the seizure of such property, the Secretary shall also submit a report concerning such property to the U.S. Attorney for the district in which the seizure was made for institution of forfeiture proceedings in the U.S. District Court. The report shall provide a statement of all the relevant facts and circumstances of the case, including the names of the witnesses, and a citation to the laws believed to have been violated and on which reliance may be had for forfeiture.

§ 356.4 Property valued at \$10,000 or less; notice of seizure administrative action to obtain forfeiture.

(a) *When authorized.* The Secretary shall take measures to obtain forfeiture in accordance with this section of any property specified in § 356.1 and determined under § 356.2 to have a value of \$10,000 or less.

(b) *Waiver of forfeiture procedures by owner of seized property.* A person

claiming to be an owner or to have an interest in any property specified in § 356.1 with a value of \$10,000 or less may waive any rights to any procedures relating to forfeiture under this subpart by signing a statement providing for waiver of such rights.

(1) The Deputy Administrator shall publish a copy of the notice of seizure and proposed forfeiture as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, by posting for 21 days in a conspicuous place accessible to the public at the Plant Protection and Quarantine Enforcement office nearest the place of seizure. The time and date of posting shall be indicated on the notice.

(2) Upon the execution of such statement and following publication of the notice for 21 days as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, any interest in such property by such owner shall become forfeited under the Act without further action under this subpart, and the Deputy Administrator shall not be required to send such owner any notices or declarations otherwise required by this subpart.

(c) *Procedure absent waiver of forfeiture procedures by owner.* (1) Notice of seizure and proposed forfeiture. Promptly following seizure of property, the Deputy Administrator shall issue a notice of seizure and proposed forfeiture. The notice shall be in substantially the same form as a complaint for forfeiture filed in the U.S. District Court. The notice shall describe the seized property, including any identification numbers, such as the license, registration, motor, and serial numbers for a motor vehicle. The notice shall state the time, date, and place of seizure; the reason for seizure; and shall specify the value of the property as determined under § 356.2. The notice shall contain specific reference to the provisions of the Act, permit, certificate, or regulations allegedly violated and under which the property is subject to forfeiture. The notice shall state that any person desiring to claim the property must file a claim and a bond in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section, and shall state that if a proper claim and bond are not received by the specified office within the time prescribed by such paragraph, the property will be declared forfeited to the

United States and disposed of according to law. The notice shall also advise interested persons of their right to file a petition for remission or mitigation of forfeiture in accordance with § 356.7.

(i) Promptly following the seizure, The Deputy Administrator shall mail a copy of the notice by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to persons known or reasonably ascertained to be the owner or agent of the seized property, and to any other person having an interest in the property, if such owner or agent or other person and their address is known or reasonably ascertainable.

(ii) *Publication.* Promptly following the seizure, the Deputy Administrator shall publish a copy of the notice by posting for 21 days in a conspicuous place accessible to the public at the Plant Protection and Quarantine enforcement office nearest the place of seizure. The time and date of posting shall be indicated on the notice.

(2) *Filing a claim and bond.* Upon issuance of the notice of proposed forfeiture, any person claiming ownership of or other interest in the seized property may file with the office specified in the notice a claim to the property and a bond in the amount of \$250, with sureties to be approved by the Deputy Administrator, conditioned that in case of condemnation of the articles so claimed, the obligor shall pay all the costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation. Any claim and bond must be received in such office within 20 days after posting of the notice of proposed forfeiture, and shall state claimant's interest in the property. The Deputy Administrator may extend the 20 day period with an appropriate statement on the posted notice of proposed forfeiture, if necessary, to allow a person deemed to have an interest in the property at least 10 days to file such a claim and bond after receipt of a notice of proposed forfeiture. The bond shall be on a U.S. Customs Form 4615 or on a similar form provided by Plant Protection and Quarantine. There shall be endorsed on the bond a list or schedule in substantially the following form which shall be signed by the claimant in the presence of the witnesses to the bond, and attested by the witnesses:

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA

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List or schedule containing a description of seized articles, claim for which is covered by the bond:

The foregoing list is correct.

Claimant

Attest:

The claim and bond referred to in the paragraph shall not entitle the claimant or any other person to possession of the property.

(3) *Transmittal to U.S. Attorney.* As soon as practicable after timely receipt by the specified office of a proper claim and bond in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the Secretary shall transmit such claim, bond (with a duplicate list and description of the articles seized), and a report as described in § 356.3 to the U.S. Attorney for the district in which seizure was made for forfeiture proceedings in the U.S. District Court.

(d) *Summary forfeiture.* If a proper claim and bond are not received by the specified office within the time periods as specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the property shall be forfeited and the Deputy Administrator shall prepare a declaration of forfeiture. The declaration of forfeiture shall be in writing, and the Deputy Administrator shall send such declaration by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to each person whose whereabouts and prior interests in the seized property are known or reasonably ascertainable. The declaration shall be in substantially the same form as a default judgment of forfeiture entered in U.S. District Court. The declaration shall describe the property and state the time, date, place, and reason for its seizure. The declaration shall identify the notice of proposed forfeiture, describing the dates and manner of publication of the notice and any efforts made to serve the notice personally or by mail. The declaration shall state that in response to the notice a proper claim and bond were not timely received by the proper office from any claimant, and that, therefore, all potential claimants are deemed to admit the truth of the allegations of the notice. The declaration shall conclude

with an order of condemnation and forfeiture of the property to the United States for disposition according to law.

(Information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Budget and Management under control number 0579-0076)

§ 356.5 Bonded release.

(a) The Deputy Administrator may accept a bond or other security, in the amount of the value of the property as determined under § 356.3, in place of any property specified in § 356.1 and release the property to the owner or agent of the property, if such action would not frustrate the purposes of the Act and Convention. As an example, this section does not allow the release of terrestrial plants that are without documentation required under 50 CFR chapter I.

(b) Any request for the return of property based on the acceptance of a bond or other security shall be submitted in writing to the Deputy Administrator. The request shall include evidence to establish that the person making the request is the sole owner of the property referred to in the request or is the agent of the sole owner of such property. A response in writing, granting or denying the request, and the reasons therefor, shall be sent to the person making the request.

§ 356.6 Storage of property.

Following the seizure or other receipt of any property specified in § 356.1 and valued at \$10,000 or less, the property shall remain in the custody of the Deputy Administrator pending disposition. Pending such disposition, the property shall be stored in such place, as, in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator, is most convenient and appropriate with due regard to the expense involved, whether or not the place of storage is within the judicial district in which the property was seized.

§ 356.7 Petition for remission or mitigation of forfeiture.

(a) Any person who has an interest in any property specified in § 356.1 and valued at \$10,000 or less, or any person who has incurred or is alleged to have

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incurred a forfeiture of any such property, may file with the Deputy Administrator a petition for remission or mitigation of forfeiture while the property is in the custody of the Deputy Administrator.

(b) A petition filed with the Deputy Administrator need not be in any particular form, but must contain the following:

(1) A description of the property;

(2) The time, date, and place of seizure;

(3) Evidence of the petitioner's interest in the property such as contracts, bills of sale, invoices, security interests, certificates of title; and

(4) A statement of all facts and circumstances relied upon by the petitioners to justify remission or mitigation of the forfeiture.

(c) The petition shall be signed by the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at law. If the petitioner is a business, the petition must be signed by a partner, officer, or petitioner's attorney at law.

(d) Upon receiving the petition, the Deputy Administrator shall decide whether or not to grant relief. In making a decision, the Deputy Administrator shall consider the information submitted by the petitioner, as well as any other available information relating to the matter, and may require that testimony be taken concerning the petition.

(e) If the Deputy Administrator finds that the forfeiture was incurred without willful negligence or without any intention on the part of the petitioner to violate the law or finds the existence of such mitigating circumstances as to justify remission or mitigation of the forfeiture or alleged forfeiture, the Deputy Administrator may remit or mitigate the same upon terms and conditions as he deems reasonable and just. However, remission or mitigation will not be made if such action would frustrate the purposes of the Act or Convention. As an example, this section does not allow remission or mitigation with respect to terrestrial plants that are without documentation required under 50 CFR chapter I.

(f) The Deputy Administrator shall notify the petitioner in writing concerning whether the petition was

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granted or denied, and shall state the reasons therefor. If the petition is denied fully or in part, the petitioner may then file a supplemental petition, but no supplemental petition shall be considered unless it is received within 60 days from the date of the Deputy Administrator's notification concerning the original petition. The Deputy Administrator shall notify the petitioner in writing concerning the action taken in response to the supplemental petition, and shall state the reasons therefor.

(Information collection requirements were approved by the Office of Budget and Management under control number 0579–0076)

§ 356.8 Return procedure.

If, at the conclusion of proceedings, seized property is to be returned to the person determined to be the owner or agent thereof, the Deputy Administrator shall issue a letter or other document to the person determined to be owner or agent thereof authorizing its return. This letter shall be delivered personally or sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall identify the person determined to be the owner or agent, the seized property, and if appropriate, the bailee of the seized property. It shall also provide that upon presentation of the letter or other document and proper identification, and the signing of a receipt provided by Plant Protection and Quarantine, the seized property is authorized to be released.

§ 356.9 Filing of documents.

(a) Any document required by this subpart to be filed or served within a certain period of time, will be considered filed or served as of the time of receipt by the party with or upon whom filing or service is required.

(b) Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays shall be included in computing the time allowed for the filing or serving of any document or paper; except that when such time expires on a Saturday, Sunday or federal holiday, such period shall be extended to include the next following business day.

PART 360—NOXIOUS WEED REGULATIONS

Sec.

360.100 Definitions.

360.200 Designation of noxious weeds.

360.300 General prohibitions and restrictions on the movement of noxious weeds; permits.

360.400 Preemption of State and local laws.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

§ 360.100 Definitions.

(a) As used in this part, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may require.

(b) As used in this part, the terms as defined in section 3 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2802) shall apply with equal force and effect. In addition and except as may be provided otherwise in this part the following words shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Department. The U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department, or any other officer or employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department.

[41 FR 49988, Nov. 12, 1976]

§ 360.200 Designation of noxious weeds.

As authorized under section 412 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7712), the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that the following plants¹

¹One or more of the common names of weeds are given in parentheses after most scientific names to help identify the weeds represented by such scientific names; however, a scientific name is intended to include all weeds within the genus or species represented by the scientific name, regardless of whether the common name or names are as

or plant products fall within the definition of “noxious weed” as defined in section 403 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 7702(10)). Accordingly, the dissemination in the United States of the following plants or plant products may reasonably be expected to have the effects specified in section 403 of the Act:

(a) *Aquatic and wetland weeds:*

Azolla pinnata R. Brown (mosquito fern, water velvet)
Caulerpa taxifolia (Mediterranean clone)
Eichornia azurea (Swartz) Kunth (anchored waterhyacinth, rooted waterhyacinth)
Hydrilla verticillata (Linnaeus f.) Royle (hydrilla)
Hygrophila polysperma T. Anderson (Miramar weed)
Ipomoea aquatica Forsskal (water-spinach, swamp morning-glory)
Lagarosiphon major (Ridley) Moss
Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume (ambulia)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) Blake (broad-leaf paper bark tree).
Monochoria hastata (Linnaeus) Solms-Laubach
Monochoria vaginalis (Burman f.) C. Presl
Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.
Sagittaria sagittifolia Linnaeus (arrowhead)
Salvinia auriculata Aublet (giant salvinia)
Salvinia biloba Raddi (giant salvinia)
Salvinia herzogii de la Sota (giant salvinia)
Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell (giant salvinia)
Solanum tampicense Dunal (wetland nightshade)
Sparganium erectum Linnaeus (exotic bur-reed)

(b) *Parasitic weeds:*

Aeginetia spp.
Alectra spp.
Cuscuta spp. (dodders), other than following species:
Cuscuta americana Linnaeus
Cuscuta applanata Engelmänn
Cuscuta approximata Babington
Cuscuta attenuata Waterfall
Cuscuta boldinghii Urban
Cuscuta brachycalyx (Yuncker) Yuncker
Cuscuta californica Hooker & Arnott
Cuscuta campestris Yuncker
Cuscuta cassytoides Nees ex Engelmänn
Cuscuta ceanothii Behr
Cuscuta cephalanthii Engelmänn
Cuscuta compacta Jussieu
Cuscuta corylii Engelmänn
Cuscuta cuspidata Engelmänn
Cuscuta decipiens Yuncker
Cuscuta dentatasquamata Yuncker
Cuscuta denticulata Engelmänn

comprehensive in scope as the scientific name.

- Cuscuta epilinum* Weihe
Cuscuta epithymum (Linnaeus) Linnaeus
Cuscuta erosa Yuncker
Cuscuta europaea Linnaeus
Cuscuta exalta Engelmänn
Cuscuta fasciculata Yuncker
Cuscuta glabrior (Engelmänn) Yuncker
Cuscuta globulosa Benthām
Cuscuta glomerata Choisy
Cuscuta gronovii Willdenow
Cuscuta harperi Small
Cuscuta howelliana Rubtsoff
Cuscuta indecora Choisy
Cuscuta jepsonii Yuncker
Cuscuta leptantha Engelmänn
Cuscuta mitriformis Engelmänn
Cuscuta nevadensis I. M. Johnston
Cuscuta obtusiflora Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Cuscuta occidentalis Millspaugh ex Mill & Nuttall
Cuscuta odontolepis Engelmänn
Cuscuta pentagona Engelmänn
Cuscuta planiflora Tenore
Cuscuta plattensis A. Nelson
Cuscuta polygonorum Engelmänn
Cuscuta rostrata Shuttleworth ex Engelmänn
Cuscuta runyonii Yuncker
Cuscuta salina Engelmänn
Cuscuta sandwichiana Choisy
Cuscuta squamata Engelmänn
Cuscuta suaveolens Seringe
Cuscuta suksdorfii Yuncker
Cuscuta tuberculata Brandegee
Cuscuta umbellata Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Cuscuta umbrosa Beyrich ex Hooker
Cuscuta vetchii Brandegee
Cuscuta warneri Yuncker
Orobanch spp. (broomrapes), other than the following species:
Orobanch *bulbosa* (Gray) G. Beck
Orobanch *californica* Schlechtendal & Chamisso
Orobanch *cooperi* (Gray) Heller
Orobanch *corymbosa* (Rydberg) Ferris
Orobanch *dugesii* (S. Watson) Munz
Orobanch *fasciculata* Nuttall
Orobanch *ludoviciana* Nuttall
Orobanch *multicaulis* Brandegee
Orobanch *parishii* (Jepson) Heckard
Orobanch *pinorum* Geyer ex Hooker
Orobanch *uniflora* Linnaeus
Orobanch *valida* Jepson
Orobanch *vallicola* (Jepson) Heckard
Striga spp. (witchweeds)
(c) *Terrestrial weeds*:
Ageratina adenophora (Sprengel) King & Robinson (crofton weed)
Alternanthera sessilis (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex de Candolle (sessile joyweed)
Asphodelus fistulosus Linnaeus (onionweed)
Avena sterilis Linnaeus (including *Avena ludoviciana* Durieu) (animated oat, wild oat)
Carthamus oxyacantha M. Bieberstein (wild safflower)
Chrysopogon aciculatus (Retzius) Trinius (pilipiliula)
Commelina benghalensis Linnaeus (Benghal dayflower)
Crupina vulgaris Cassini (common crupina)
Digitaria scalarum (Schweinfurth) Chiovenda (African couchgrass, fingergrass)
Digitaria velutina (Forsskal) Palisot de Beauvois (velvet fingergrass, annual conchgrass)
Drymaria arenarioides Humboldt & Bonpland ex Roemer & Schultes (lightning weed)
Emex australis Steinheil (three-cornered jack)
Emex spinosa (Linnaeus) Campdera (devil's thorn)
Galega officinalis Linnaeus (goatsrue)
Heracleum mantegazzianum Sommier & Levier (giant hogweed)
Homeria spp.
Imperata brasiliensis Trinius (Brazilian satintail)
Imperata cylindrica (Linnaeus) Raeuschel (cogongrass)
Ischaemum rugosum Salisbury (murainograss)
Leptochloa chinensis (Linnaeus) Nees (Asian sprangletop)
Lycium ferocissimum Miers (African boxthorn)
Lygodium flexuosum (Linnaeus) Swartz (maidenhair creeper)
Lygodium microphyllum (Cavanilles) R. Brown (Old World climbing fern)
Melastoma malabathricum Linnaeus
Mikania cordata (Burman f.) B. L. Robinson (mile-a-minute)
Mikania micrantha Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Mimosa invisa Martius (giant sensitive plant)
Mimosa pigra Linnaeus var. *pigra* (catclaw mimosa)
Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Hackel ex Arechavaleta (serrated tussock)
Opuntia aurantiaca Lindley (jointed prickly pear)
Oryza longistaminata A. Chevalier & Roehrich (red rice)
Oryza punctata Kotschy ex Steudel (red rice)
Oryza rufipogon Griffith (red rice)
Paspalum scrobiculatum Linnaeus (Kodo-millet)
Pennisetum clandestinum Hochstetter ex Chiovenda (kikuyugrass)
Pennisetum macrourum Trinius (African feathergrass)
Pennisetum pedicellatum Trinius (kyasumagrass)
Pennisetum polystachion (Linnaeus) Schultes (missiongrass, thin napiergrass)
Prosopis alpataco R. A. Philippi
Prosopis argentina Burkart
Prosopis articulata S. Watson
Prosopis burkartii Munoz
Prosopis caldenia Burkart
Prosopis calingastana Burkart
Prosopis campestris Griseback
Prosopis castellanosi Burkart

Prosopis denudans Benth
Prosopis elata (Burkart) Burkart
Prosopis farcta (Solander ex Russell) Macbride
Prosopis ferox Grisebach
Prosopis fiebrigii Harms
Prosopis hassleri Harms
Prosopis humilis Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott
Prosopis kuntzei Harms
Prosopis pallida (Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow) Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Prosopis palmeri S. Watson
Prosopis reptans Benth var. *reptans*
Prosopis rojasiana Burkart
Prosopis Ruizlealii Burkart
Prosopis ruscifolia Grisebach
Prosopis sericantha Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott
Prosopis strombulifera (Lamarck) Benth
Prosopis torquata (Cavanilles ex Lagasca y Segura) de Candolle
Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Lour.) W. Clayton
Rubus fruticosus Linnaeus (complex) (wild blackberry)
Rubus moluccanus Linnaeus (wild raspberry)
Saccharum spontaneum Linnaeus (wild sugarcane)
Salsola vermiculata Linnaeus (wormleaf salsola)
Senecio inaequidens DC. (South African ragwort)
Senecio madagascariensis Poir. (Madagascar ragwort)
Setaria pallide-fusca (Schumacher) Stapf & Hubbard (cattail grass)
Solanum torvum Swartz (turkeyberry)
Solanum viarum Dunal (tropical soda apple)
Spermacoce alata (Aublet) de Candolle
Tridax procumbens Linnaeus (coat buttons)
Urochloa panicoides Beauvois (liverseed grass)

[48 FR 20039, May 4, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 25223, June 20, 1984; 57 FR 8838, Mar. 13, 1992; 60 FR 35832, July 12, 1995; 64 FR 12883, Mar. 16, 1999; 65 FR 33743, May 25, 2000; 66 FR 21060, Apr. 27, 2001; 71 FR 35381, June 20, 2006; 74 FR 53400, Oct. 19, 2009]

§ 360.300 General prohibitions and restrictions on the movement of noxious weeds; permits.

(a) No person may move a Federal noxious weed into or through the United States, or interstate, unless:

(1) He or she obtains a permit for such movement in accordance with paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section; and

(2) The movement is consistent with the specific conditions contained in the permit.

(b) The Deputy Administrator will issue a written permit for the movement of a noxious weed into or through

the United States, or interstate, if application is made for such movement and if the Deputy Administrator determines that such movement, under conditions specified in the permit, would not involve a danger of dissemination of the noxious weed in the United States, or interstate; otherwise such a permit will not be issued.

(c) All such permits issued shall contain in written form in the permit any conditions (other than those conditions specified in this part) under which the permit is to be granted, e.g. conditions with respect to shipment, storage, and destruction.

(d) If the permit is denied, the applicant shall be furnished the reasons therefor.

(e) The Deputy Administrator may revoke any outstanding permit issued under this section, and may deny future permit applications, if the Deputy Administrator determines that the issuee has failed to comply with any provision of the Act or this section, including conditions of any permit issued. Upon request, any permit holder will be afforded an opportunity for a hearing with respect to the merits or validity of any such revocation involving his or her permit.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0054)

[41 FR 49988, Nov. 12, 1976, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983; 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994; 64 FR 41009, July 29, 1999]

§ 360.400 Preemption of State and local laws.

(a) Under section 436 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7756), a State or political subdivision of a State may not regulate in foreign commerce any noxious weed in order to control it, eradicate it, or prevent its dissemination. A State or political subdivision of a State also may not impose prohibitions or restrictions upon the movement in interstate commerce of noxious weeds if the Secretary has issued a regulation or order to prevent the dissemination of the noxious weed within the United States. The only exceptions to this are:

(1) If the prohibitions or restrictions issued by the State or political subdivision of a State are consistent with and

do not exceed the regulations or orders issued by the Secretary; or

(2) If the State or political subdivision of a State demonstrates to the Secretary and the Secretary finds that there is a special need for additional prohibitions or restrictions based on sound scientific data or a thorough risk assessment.

(b) Therefore, in accordance with section 436 of the Plant Protection Act, the regulations in this part preempt all State and local laws and regulations that are inconsistent with or exceed the regulations in this part unless a special need request has been granted in accordance with the regulations in §§301.1 through 301.13 of this chapter.

[74 FR 53400, Oct. 19, 2009]

PART 361—IMPORTATION OF SEED AND SCREENINGS UNDER THE FEDERAL SEED ACT

Sec.

361.1 Definitions.

361.2 Preemption of State and local laws; general restrictions on the importation of seed and screenings.

361.3 Declarations and labeling.

361.4 Inspection at the port of first arrival.

361.5 Sampling of seeds.

361.6 Noxious weed seeds.

361.7 Special provisions for Canadian-origin seed and screenings.

361.8 Cleaning of imported seed and processing of certain Canadian-origin screenings.

361.9 Recordkeeping.

361.10 Costs and charges.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1581–1610; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 62 FR 48460, Sept. 16, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§361.1 Definitions.

Terms used in the singular form in this part shall be construed as the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. The following terms, when used in this part, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other individual to whom the Administrator delegates authority to act in his or her stead.

Agricultural seed. The following kinds and varieties of grass, forage, and field

crop seed that are used for seeding purposes in the United States:

Agrotricum—x *Agrotriticum* Ciferri and Giacom.

Alfalfa—*Medicago sativa* L.

Alfilaria—*Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her.

Alyceclover—*Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC.

Bahiagrass—*Paspalum notatum* Fluegge

Barley—*Hordeum vulgare* L.

Barrelclover—*Medicago truncatula* Gaertn.

Bean, adzuki—*Vigna angularis* (Willd.) Ohwi and Ohashi

Bean, field—*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.

Bean, mung—*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek

Beet, field—*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *vulgaris*

Beet, sugar—*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *vulgaris*

Beggarweed, Florida—*Desmodium tortuosum* (Sw.) DC.

Bentgrass, colonial—*Agrostis capillaris* L.

Bentgrass, creeping—*Agrostis stolonifera* L. var. *palustris* (Huds.) Farw.

Bentgrass, velvet—*Agrostis canina* L.

Bermudagrass—*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. var. *dactylon*

Bermudagrass, giant—*Cynodon dactylon* (L.)

Pers. var. *aridus* Harlan and de Wet

Bluegrass, annual—*Poa annua* L.

Bluegrass, bulbous—*Poa bulbosa* L.

Bluegrass, Canada—*Poa compressa* L.

Bluegrass, glaucantha—*Poa glauca* Vahl

Bluegrass, Kentucky—*Poa pratensis* L.

Bluegrass, Nevada—*Poa secunda* J.S. Presl

Bluegrass, rough—*Poa trivialis* L.

Bluegrass, Texas—*Poa arachnifera* Torr.

Bluegrass, wood—*Poa nemoralis* L.

Bluejoint—*Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michx.) P. Beauv.

Bluestem, big—*Andropogon gerardii* Vitm. var. *gerardii*

Bluestem, little—*Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash

Bluestem, sand—*Andropogon hallii* Hack.

Bluestem, yellow—*Bothriochloa ischaemum* (L.) Keng

Bottlebrush-squirreltail—*Elymus elymoides* (Raf.) Swezey

Brome, field—*Bromus arvensis* L.

Brome, meadow—*Bromus biebersteinii* Roem. and Schult.

Brome, mountain—*Bromus marginatus* Steud.

Brome, smooth—*Bromus inermis* Leyss.

Broomcorn—*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench

Buckwheat—*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench

Buffalograss—*Buchloe dactyloides* (Nutt.) Engelm.

Buffelgrass—*Cenchrus ciliaris* L.

Burclover, California—*Medicago polymorpha* L.

Burclover, spotted—*Medicago arabica* (L.) Huds.

Burnet, little—*Sanguisorba minor* Scop.

Buttonclover—*Medicago orbicularis* (L.) Bartal.

Canarygrass—*Phalaris canariensis* L.

Canarygrass, reed—*Phalaris arundinacea* L.

- Carpetgrass—*Axonopus fissifolius* (Raddi) Kuhlms.
 Castorbean—*Ricinus communis* L.
 Chess, soft—*Bromus hordeaceus* L.
 Chickpea—*Cicer arietinum* L.
 Clover, alsike—*Trifolium hybridum* L.
 Clover, arrowleaf—*Trifolium vesiculosum* Savi
 Clover, berseem—*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.
 Clover, cluster—*Trifolium glomeratum* L.
 Clover, crimson—*Trifolium incarnatum* L.
 Clover, Kenya—*Trifolium semipilosum* Fresen.
 Clover, ladino—*Trifolium repens* L.
 Clover, lappa—*Trifolium lappaceum* L.
 Clover, large hop—*Trifolium campestre* Schreb.
 Clover, Persian—*Trifolium resupinatum* L.
 Clover, red or
 Red clover, mammoth—*Trifolium pratense* L.
 Red clover, medium—*Trifolium pratense* L.
 Clover, rose—*Trifolium hirtum* All.
 Clover, small hop or suckling—*Trifolium dubium* Sibth.
 Clover, strawberry—*Trifolium fragiferum* L.
 Clover, sub or subterranean—*Trifolium subterraneum* L.
 Clover, white—*Trifolium repens* L. (also see Clover, ladino)
 Clover—(also see Alyceclover, Burclover, Buttonclover, Sourclover, Sweetclover)
 Corn, field—*Zea mays* L.
 Corn, pop—*Zea mays* L.
 Cotton—*Gossypium* spp.
 Cowpea—*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp. subsp. *unguiculata*
 Crambe—*Crambe abyssinica* R.E. Fries
 Crested dogtail—*Cynosurus cristatus* L.
 Crotalaria, lance—*Crotalaria lanceolata* E. Mey.
 Crotalaria, showy—*Crotalaria spectabilis* Roth
 Crotalaria, slenderleaf—*Crotalaria brevidens* Benth. var. *intermedia* (Kotschy) Polh.
 Crotalaria, striped or smooth—*Crotalaria pallida* Ait.
 Crotalaria, sunn—*Crotalaria juncea* L.
 Crownvetch—*Coronilla varia* L.
 Dallisgrass—*Paspalum dilatatum* Poir.
 Dichondra—*Dichondra repens* Forst. and Forst. f.
 Dropseed, sand—*Sporobolus cryptandrus* (Torr.) A. Gray
 Emmer—*Triticum dicoccon* Schrank
 Fescue, chewings—*Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *commutata* Gaud.
 Fescue, hair—*Festuca tenuifolia* Sibth.
 Fescue, hard—*Festuca brevifolia* Tracey
 Fescue, meadow—*Festuca pratensis* Huds.
 Fescue, red—*Festuca rubra* L. subsp. *rubra*
 Fescue, sheep—*Festuca ovina* L. var. *ovina*
 Fescue, tall—*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.
 Flax—*Linum usitatissimum* L.
 Galletagrass—*Hilaria jamesii* (Torr.) Benth.
 Grama, blue—*Bouteloua gracilis* (Kunth) Steud.
 Grama, side-oats—*Bouteloua curtipendula* (Michx.) Torr.
 Guar—*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub.
 Guineagrass—*Panicum maximum* Jacq. var. *maximum*
 Hardinggrass—*Phalaris stenoptera* Hack.
 Hemp—*Cannabis sativa* L.
 Indiangrass, yellow—*Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash
 Indigo, hairy—*Indigofera hirsuta* L.
 Japanese lawnglass—*Zoysia japonica* Steud.
 Johnsongrass—*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.
 Kenaf—*Hibiscus cannabinus* L.
 Kochia, forage—*Kochia prostrata* (L.) Schrad.
 Kudzu—*Pueraria montana* (Lour.) Merr. var. *lobata* (Willd.) Maesen and S. Almeida
 Lentil—*Lens culinaris* Medik.
 Lespedeza, Korean—*Kummerowia stipulacea* (Maxim.) Makino
 Lespedeza, sericea or Chinese—*Lespedeza cuneata* (Dum.-Cours.) G. Don
 Lespedeza, Siberian—*Lespedeza juncea* (L. f.) Pers.
 Lespedeza, striate—*Kummerowia striata* (Thunb.) Schindler
 Lovegrass, sand—*Eragrostis trichodes* (Nutt.) Wood
 Lovegrass, weeping—*Eragrostis curvula* (Schrad.) Nees
 Lupine, blue—*Lupinus angustifolius* L.
 Lupine, white—*Lupinus albus* L.
 Lupine, yellow—*Lupinus luteus* L.
 Manilagrass—*Zoysia matrella* (L.) Merr.
 Meadow foxtail—*Alopecurus pratensis* L.
 Medic, black—*Medicago lupulina* L.
 Milkvetch or cicer milkvetch—*Astragalus cicer* L.
 Millet, browntop—*Brachiaria ramosa* (L.) Stapf
 Millet, foxtail—*Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv.
 Millet, Japanese—*Echinochloa frumentacea* Link
 Millet, pearl—*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.
 Millet, proso—*Panicum miliaceum* L.
 Molassesgrass—*Melinis minutiflora* Beauv.
 Mustard, black—*Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch
 Mustard, India—*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czernj. and Coss.
 Mustard, white—*Sinapis alba* L.
 Napiergrass—*Pennisetum purpureum* Schumacher
 Needlegrass, green—*Stipa viridula* Trin.
 Oat—*Avena byzantina* C. Koch, *A. sativa* L., *A. nuda* L.
 Oatgrass, tall—*Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) J.S. Presl and K.B. Presl
 Orchardgrass—*Dactylis glomerata* L.
 Panicgrass, blue—*Panicum antidotale* Retz.
 Panicgrass, green—*Panicum maximum* Jacq. var. *trichoglume* Robyns
 Pea, field—*Pisum sativum* L.
 Peanut—*Arachis hypogaea* L.
 Poa trivialis—(see Bluegrass, rough)
 Rape, annual—*Brassica napus* L. var. *annua* Koch
 Rape, bird—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *rapa*
 Rape, turnip—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *silvestris* (Lam.) Janchen

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Rape, winter—*Brassica napus* L. var. *biennis* (Schubl. and Mart.) Reichb.
 Redtop—*Agrostis gigantea* Roth
 Rescuegrass—*Bromus catharticus* Vahl
 Rhodesgrass—*Chloris gayana* Kunth
 Rice—*Oryza sativa* L.
 Ricegrass, Indian—*Oryzopsis hymenoides* (Roem. and Schult.) Ricker
 Roughpea—*Lathyrus hirsutus* L.
 Rye—*Secale cereale* L.
 Rye, mountain—*Secale strictum* (K.B. Presl) K.B. Presl subsp. *strictum*
 Ryegrass, annual or Italian—*Lolium multiflorum* Lam.
 Ryegrass, intermediate—*Lolium×hybridum* Hausskn.
 Ryegrass, perennial—*Lolium perenne* L.
 Ryegrass, Wimmera—*Lolium rigidum* Gaud.
 Safflower—*Carthamus tinctorius* L.
 Sagewort, Louisiana—*Artemisia ludoviciana* Nutt.
 Sainfoin—*Onobrychis viciifolia* Scop.
 Saltbush, fourwing—*Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nutt.
 Sesame—*Sesamum indicum* L.
 Sesbania—*Sesbania exaltata* (Raf.) A.W. Hill
 Smilo—*Piptatherum miliaceum* (L.) Coss.
 Sorghum—*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench
 Sorghum alnum—*Sorghum×almum* L. Parodi
 Sorghum-sudangrass—*Sorghum×drummondii* (Steud.) Millsp. and Chase
 Sorgrass—*Rhizomatous* derivatives of a johnsongrass×sorghum cross or a johnsongrass×sudangrass cross
 Southernpea—(See Cowpea)
 Sourclover—*Melilotus indicus* (L.) All.
 Soybean—*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.
 Spelt—*Triticum spelta* L.
 Sudangrass—*Sorghum×drummondii* (Steud.) Millsp. and Chase
 Sunflower—*Helianthus annuus* L.
 Sweetclover, white—*Melilotus albus* Medik.
 Sweetclover, yellow—*Melilotus officinalis* Lam.
 Sweet vernalgrass—*Anthoxanthum odoratum* L.
 Sweetvetch, northern—*Hedysarum boreale* Nutt.
 Switchgrass—*Panicum virgatum* L.
 Timothy—*Phleum pratense* L.
 Timothy, turf—*Phleum bertolonii* DC.
 Tobacco—*Nicotiana tabacum* L.
 Trefoil, big—*Lotus uliginosus* Schk.
 Trefoil, birdsfoot—*Lotus corniculatus* L.
 Triticale—x *Triticosecale* Wittm. (SecalexTriticum)
 Vaseygrass—*Paspalum urvillei* Steud.
 Veldtgrass—*Ehrharta calycina* J.E. Smith
 Velvetbean—*Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC. var. *utilis* (Wight) Burck
 Velvetgrass—*Holcus lanatus* L.
 Vetch, common—*Vicia sativa* L. subsp. *sativa*
 Vetch, hairy—*Vicia villosa* Roth subsp. *villosa*
 Vetch, Hungarian—*Vicia pannonica* Crantz
 Vetch, monantha—*Vicia articulata* Hornem.
 Vetch, narrowleaf or blackpod—*Vicia sativa* L. subsp. *nigra* (L.) Ehrh.

Vetch, purple—*Vicia benghalensis* L.
 Vetch, woollypod or winter—*Vicia villosa* Roth subsp. *varia* (Host) Corb.
 Wheat, common—*Triticum aestivum* L.
 Wheat, club—*Triticum compactum* Host
 Wheat, durum—*Triticum durum* Desf.
 Wheat, Polish—*Triticum polonicum* L.
 Wheat, poulard—*Triticum turgidum* L.
 Wheat×Agrotricum—*Triticum×Agrotriticum*
 Wheatgrass, beardless—*Pseudoroegneria spicata* (Pursh) A. Love
 Wheatgrass, crested or fairway crested—*Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Gaertn.
 Wheatgrass, crested or standard crested—*Agropyron desertorum* (Link) Schult.
 Wheatgrass, intermediate—*Elytrigia intermedia* (Host) Nevski subsp. *intermedia*
 Wheatgrass, pubescent—*Elytrigia intermedia* (Host) Nevski subsp. *intermedia*
 Wheatgrass, Siberian—*Agropyron fragile* (Roth) Candargy subsp. *sibiricum* (Willd.) Meld.
 Wheatgrass, slender—*Elymus trachycaulus* (Link) Shinn.
 Wheatgrass, streambank—*Elymus lanceolatus* (Scribn. and J.G. Smith) Gould subsp. *lanceolatus*
 Wheatgrass, tall—*Elytrigia elongata* (Host) Nevski
 Wheatgrass, western—*Pascopyrum smithii* (Rydb.) A. Love
 Wildrye, basin—*Leymus cinereus* (Scribn. and Merr.) A. Love
 Wildrye, Canada—*Elymus canadensis* L.
 Wildrye, Russian—*Psathyrostachys juncea* (Fisch.) Nevski
 Zoysia japonica—(see Japanese lawngrass)
 Zoysia matrella—(see Manilagrass)

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APHIS inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or any other individual authorized by the Administrator to enforce this part.

Coated Seed. Any seed unit covered with any substance that changes the size, shape, or weight of the original seed. Seeds coated with ingredients such as, but not limited to, rhizobia, dyes, and pesticides are excluded.

Declaration. A written statement of a grower, shipper, processor, dealer, or importer giving for any lot of seed the kind, variety, type, origin, or the use for which the seed is intended.

Hybrid. When applied to kinds or varieties of seed means the first generation seed of a cross produced by controlling the pollination and by combining two or more inbred lines; one inbred or a single cross with an open-pollinated variety; or two selected clones, seed lines, varieties, or species. "Controlling the pollination" means to use a method of hybridization that will produce pure seed that is at least 75 percent hybrid seed. Hybrid designations shall be treated as variety names.

Import/importation. To bring into the territorial limits of the United States.

Kind. One or more related species or subspecies that singly or collectively is known by one common name, e.g., soybean, flax, or carrot.

Lot of seed. A definite quantity of seed identified by a lot number, every portion or bag of which is uniform, within permitted tolerances, for the factors that appear in the labeling.

Mixture. Seeds consisting of more than one kind or variety, each present in excess of 5 percent of the whole.

Official seed laboratory. An official laboratory member of the Association of Official Seed Analysts.

Pelleted seed. Any seed unit covered with a substance that changes the size, shape, or weight of the original seed in order to improve the plantability or singulation of the seed.

Person. Any individual, partnership, corporation, company, society, association, receiver, trustee, or other legal entity or organized group.

Port of first arrival. The land area (such as a seaport, airport, or land border station) where a person, or a land, water, or air vehicle, first arrives after entering the territorial limits of the United States, and where inspection of articles is carried out by APHIS inspectors.

Registered seed technologist. A registered member of the Society of Commercial Seed Technologists.

Screenings. Chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and any other materials removed in any way from any seeds in any kind of cleaning or processing and which contains less than 25 percent of live agricultural or vegetable seeds.

State. Any State, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the

Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

United States. All of the States.

Variety. A subdivision of a kind which is characterized by growth, plant, fruit, seed, or other characteristics by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind.

Vegetable seed. The seed of the following kinds and varieties that are or may be grown in gardens or on truck farms and are or may be generally known and sold under the name of vegetable seed:

Artichoke—*Cynara cardunculus* L. subsp. *cardunculus*
 Asparagus—*Asparagus officinalis* Baker
 Asparagusbean or yard-long bean—*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp. subsp. *sesquipedalis* (L.) Verdc.
 Bean, garden—*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.
 Bean, lima—*Phaseolus lunatus* L.
 Bean, runner or scarlet runner—*Phaseolus coccineus* L.
 Beet—*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *vulgaris*
 Broadbean—*Vicia faba* L.
 Broccoli—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis* L.
 Brussels sprouts—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *gemmifera* DC.
 Burdock, great—*Arctium lappa* L.
 Cabbage—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *capitata* L.
 Cabbage, Chinese—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *pekinensis* (Lour.) Hanelt
 Cabbage, troncchuda—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *costata* DC.
 Cantaloupe—(see Melon)
 Cardoon—*Cynara cardunculus* L. subsp. *cardunculus*
 Carrot—*Daucus carota* L. subsp. *sativus* (Hoffm.) Arcang.
 Cauliflower—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis* L.
 Celeriac—*Apium graveolens* L. var. *rapaceum* (Mill.) Gaud.
 Celery—*Apium graveolens* L. var. *dulce* (Mill.) Pers.
 Chard, Swiss—*Beta vulgaris* L. subsp. *cicla* (L.) Koch
 Chicory—*Cichorium intybus* L.
 Chives—*Allium schoenoprasum* L.
 Citron—*Citrus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai var. *citroides* (Bailey) Mansf.
 Collards—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *acephala* DC.
 Corn, sweet—*Zea mays* L.
 Cornsalad—*Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterrade
 Cowpea—*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp. subsp. *unguiculata*
 Cress, garden—*Lepidium sativum* L.
 Cress, upland—*Barbarea verna* (Mill.) Asch.
 Cress, water—*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek

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Cucumber—*Cucumis sativus* L.
Dandelion—*Taraxacum officinale* Wigg.
Dill—*Anethum graveolens* L.
Eggplant—*Solanum melongena* L.
Endive—*Cichorium endivia* L.
Gherkin, West India—*Cucumis anguria* L.
Kale—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *acephala* DC.
Kale, Chinese—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *alboglabra* (Bailey) Musil
Kale, Siberian—*Brassica napus* L. var. *pabularia* (DC.) Reichb.
Kohlrabi—*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *gongylodes* L.
Leek—*Allium porrum* L.
Lettuce—*Lactuca sativa* L.
Melon—*Cucumis melo* L.
Muskmelon—(see Melon).
Mustard, India—*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czernj. and Coss.
Mustard, spinach—*Brassica perviridis* (Bailey) Bailey
Okra—*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench
Onion—*Allium cepa* L.
Onion, Welsh—*Allium fistulosum* L.
Pak-choi—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *chinensis* (L.) Hanelt
Parsley—*Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) A.W. Hill
Parsnip—*Pastinaca sativa* L.
Pea—*Pisum sativum* L.
Pepper—*Capsicum* spp.
Pe-tsai—(see Chinese cabbage).
Pumpkin—*Cucurbita pepo* L., *C. moschata* (Duchesne) Poiret, and *C. maxima* Duchesne
Radish—*Raphanus sativus* L.
Rhubarb—*Rheum rhubarbarum* L.
Rutabaga—*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* (L.) Reichb.
Sage—*Salvia officinalis* L.
Salsify—*Tragopogon porrifolius* L.
Savory, summer—*Satureja hortensis* L.
Sorrel—*Rumex acetosa* L.
Southernpea—(see Cowpea).
Soybean—*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.
Spinach—*Spinacia oleracea* L.
Spinach, New Zealand—*Tetragonia tetragonioides* (Pall.) Ktze.
Squash—*Cucurbita pepo* L., *C. moschata* (Duchesne) Poiret, and *C. maxima* Duchesne
Tomato—*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.
Tomato, husk—*Physalis pubescens* L.
Turnip—*Brassica rapa* L. subsp. *rapa*
Watermelon—*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai var. *lanatus*

§ 361.2 Preemption of State and local laws; general restrictions on the importation of seed and screenings.

(a) The regulations in this part preempt State and local laws regarding seed and screenings imported into the United States while the seed and screenings are in foreign commerce. Seed and screenings imported for immediate distribution and sale to the consuming public remain in foreign

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commerce until sold to the ultimate consumer. The question of when foreign commerce ceases in other cases must be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(b) No person shall import any agricultural seed, vegetable seed, or screenings into the United States unless the importation is in compliance with this part.

(c) Any agricultural seed, vegetable seed, or screenings imported into the United States not in compliance with this part shall be subject to exportation, destruction, disposal, or any remedial measures that the Administrator determines are necessary to prevent the dissemination into the United States of noxious weeds.

(d) Except as provided in § 361.7(b), coated or pelleted seed may enter the United States only if each lot of seed is accompanied by an officially drawn and sealed sample of seed drawn from the lot before the seed was coated or pelleted. The sample must be drawn in a manner consistent with that described in § 361.5 of this part.

(e) Except as provided in §§ 361.4(a)(3) and 361.7(c), screenings of all agricultural seed and vegetable seed are prohibited entry into the United States.

[62 FR 48460, Sept. 16, 1997, as amended at 74 FR 53400, Oct. 19, 2009]

§ 361.3 Declarations and labeling.

(a) All lots of agricultural seed, vegetable seed, and screenings imported into the United States must be accompanied by a declaration from the importer of the seed or screenings. The declaration must state the kind, variety, and origin of each lot of seed or screenings and the use for which the seed or screenings are being imported.

(b) Each container of agricultural seed and vegetable seed imported into the United States for seeding (planting) purposes must be labeled to indicate the identification code or designation for the lot of seed; the name of each kind or kind and variety of agricultural seed or the name of each kind and variety of vegetable seed present in the lot in excess of 5 percent of the whole; and the designation “hybrid” when the lot contains hybrid seed. Kind and variety names used on the

label shall conform to the kind and variety names used in the definitions of “agricultural seed” and “vegetable seed” in § 361.1. If any seed in the lot has been treated, each container must be further labeled, in type no smaller than 8 point, as follows:

(1) The label must indicate that the seed has been treated and provide the name of the substance or process used to treat the seed. Substance names used on the label shall be the commonly accepted coined, chemical (generic), or abbreviated chemical name.

(i) Commonly accepted coined names are commonly recognized as names of particular substances, e.g., thiram, captan, lindane, and dichlone.

(ii) Examples of commonly accepted chemical (generic) names are blue-stone, calcium carbonate, cuprous oxide, zinc hydroxide, hexachlorobenzene, and ethyl mercury acetate. The terms “mercury” or “mercurial” may be used in labeling all types of mercurials.

(iii) Examples of commonly accepted abbreviated chemical names are BHC (1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane) and DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane).

(2) If the seed has been treated with a mercurial or similarly toxic substance harmful to humans and vertebrate animals, the label must include a representation of a skull and crossbones and a statement indicating that the seed has been treated with poison. The skull and crossbones must be at least twice the size of the type used for the information provided on the label, and the poison warning statement must be written in red letters on a background of distinctly contrasting color. Mercurials and similarly toxic substances include the following:

Aldrin, technical	
Demeton	
Dieldrin	
p-Dimethylaminobenzenediazo sulfonate	sodium
Endrin	
Ethion	
Heptachlor	
Mercurials, all types	
Parathion	
Phorate	
Toxaphene	

O-O-Diethyl-O-(isopropyl-4-methyl-6-pyrimidyl) thiophosphate	
O,O-Diethyl-S-2-(ethylthio) phosphorodithioate	ethyl

(3) If the seed has been treated with a substance other than one classified as a mercurial or similarly toxic substance under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and the amount remaining with the seed is harmful to humans or other vertebrate animals, the label must indicate that the seed is not to be used for food, feed, or oil purposes. Any amount of any substance used to treat the seed that remains with the seed will be considered harmful when the seed is in containers of more than 4 ounces, except that the following substances will not be deemed harmful when present at a rate less than the number of parts per million (p/m) indicated:

Allethrin—2 p/m
Malathion—8 p/m
Methoxychlor—2 p/m
Piperonyl butoxide—20 p/m (8 p/m on oat and sorghum)
Pyrethrins—3 p/m (1 p/m on oat and sorghum)

(c) In the case of seed in bulk, the information required under paragraph (b) of this section shall appear in the invoice or other records accompanying and pertaining to such seed. If the seed is in containers and in quantities of 20,000 pounds or more, regardless of the number of lots included, the information required on each container under paragraph (b) of this section need not be shown on each container if each container has stenciled upon it or bears a label containing a lot designation and the invoice or other records accompanying and pertaining to such seed bear the various statements required for the respective seeds.

(d) Each container of agricultural seed and vegetable seed imported into the United States for cleaning need not be labeled to show the information required under paragraph (b) of this section if:

(1) The seed is in bulk;

(2) The seed is in containers and in quantities of 20,000 pounds or more, regardless of the number of lots involved, and the invoice or other records accompanying and pertaining to the seed show that the seed is for cleaning; or

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(3) The seed is in containers and in quantities of less than 20,000 pounds, and each container carries a label that bears the words “Seed for cleaning.”

§ 361.4 Inspection at the port of first arrival.

(a) All agricultural seed, vegetable seed, and screenings imported into the United States shall be made available for examination by an APHIS inspector at the port of first arrival and shall remain at the port of first arrival until released by an APHIS inspector. Lots of agricultural seed, vegetable seed, or screenings may enter the United States without meeting the sampling requirements of paragraph (b) of this section if the lot is:

(1) Seed that is not being imported for seeding (planting) purposes and the declaration required by § 361.3(a) states the purpose for which the seed is being imported;

(2) Seed that is being shipped in bond through the United States;

(3) Screenings from seeds of wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, field corn, sorghum, broomcorn, flax, millet, proso, soybeans, cowpeas, field peas, or field beans that are not being imported for seeding (planting) purposes and the declaration accompanying the screenings as required under § 361.2(a) indicates that the screenings are being imported for processing or manufacturing purposes;

(4) Seed that is being imported for sowing for experimental or breeding purposes, is not for sale, is limited in quantity to the amount indicated in column 3 of table 1 of § 361.5, and is accompanied by a declaration stating the purpose for which it is being imported (seed imported for increase purposes only will not be considered as being imported for experimental or breeding purposes); or

(5) Seed that was grown in the United States, exported, and is now returning to the United States, provided that the person importing the seed into the United States furnishes APHIS with the following documentation:

(i) Export documents indicating the quantity of seed and number of containers, the date of exportation from the United States, the distinguishing marks on the containers at the time of

exportation, and the name and address of the United States exporter;

(ii) A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not admitted into the commerce of that country; and

(iii) A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not commingled with other seed after being exported to that country.

(b) Except as provided in §§ 361.5(a)(2) and 361.7, samples will be taken from all agricultural seed and vegetable seed imported into the United States for seeding (planting) purposes prior to being released into the commerce of the United States.

(1) Samples of seed will be taken from each lot of seed in accordance with § 361.5 to determine whether any seeds of noxious weeds listed in § 361.6(a) are present. If seeds of noxious weeds are present at a level higher than the tolerances set forth in § 361.6(b), the lot of seed will be deemed to be adulterated and will be rejected for entry into the United States for seeding (planting) purposes. Once deemed adulterated, the lot of seed must be:

(i) Exported from the United States;

(ii) Destroyed under the monitoring of an APHIS inspector;

(iii) Cleaned under APHIS monitoring at a seed-cleaning facility that is operated in accordance with § 361.8(a); or

(iv) If the lot of seed is adulterated with the seeds of a noxious weed listed in § 361.6(a)(2), the seed may be allowed entry into the United States for feeding or manufacturing purposes, provided the importer withdraws the original declaration and files a new declaration stating that the seed is being imported for feeding or manufacturing purposes and that no part of the seed will be used for seeding (planting) purposes.

(2) Seed deemed adulterated may not be mixed with any other seed unless the Administrator determines that two or more lots of seed deemed adulterated are of substantially the same quality and origin. In such cases, the

Administrator may allow the adulterated lots of seed to be mixed for cleaning as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section.

(3) If the labeling of a lot of seed is false or misleading in any respect, the seed will be rejected for entry into the United States. A falsely labeled lot of seed must be:

- (i) Exported from the United States;
- (ii) Destroyed under the monitoring of an APHIS inspector; or
- (iii) The seed may be allowed entry into the United States if the labeling is corrected under the monitoring of an APHIS inspector to accurately reflect the character of the lot of seed.

§ 361.5 Sampling of seeds.

(a) *Sample sizes.* As provided in § 361.4(b), samples of seed will be taken from each lot of seed being imported for seeding (planting) purposes to determine whether any seeds of noxious weeds listed in § 361.6(a) are present. The samples shall be drawn in the manner described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. Unused portions of samples of rare or expensive seeds will be returned by APHIS upon request of the importer.

(1) A minimum sample of not less than 1 quart shall be drawn from each lot of agricultural seed; a minimum sample of not less than 1 pint shall be drawn from each lot of vegetable seed, except that a sample of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint will be sufficient for a vegetable seed importation of 5 pounds or less. The minimum sample shall be divided repeatedly until a working sample of proper weight has been obtained. If a mechanical divider cannot be used or is not available, the sample shall be thoroughly mixed, then placed in a pile; the pile shall be divided repeatedly into halves until a working sample of the proper weight remains. The weights of the working samples for noxious weed

examination for each lot of seed are shown in column 1 of table 1 of this section. If the lot of seed is a mixture, the following methods shall be used to determine the weight of the working sample:

(i) If the lot of seed is a mixture consisting of one predominant kind of seed or a group of kinds of similar size, the weight of the working sample shall be the weight shown in column 1 of table 1 of this section for the kind or group of kinds that comprises more than 50 percent of the sample.

(ii) If the lot of seed is a mixture consisting of two or more kinds or groups of kinds of different sizes, none of which comprises over 50 percent of the sample, the weight of the working sample shall be the weighted average (to the nearest half gram) of the weight shown in column 1 of table 1 of this section for each of the kinds that comprise the sample, as determined by the following method:

(A) Multiply the percentage of each component of the mixture (rounded off to the nearest whole number) by the sample sizes shown in column 1 of table 1 of this section;

(B) Add all these products;

(C) Total the percentages of all components of the mixtures; and

(D) Divide the sum in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of this section by the total in paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of this section.

(2) It is not ordinarily practical to sample and test small lots of seed offered for entry. The maximum sizes of lots of each kind of seed not ordinarily sampled are shown in column 2 of table 1 of this section.

(3) The maximum sizes of lots of each kind of seed allowed entry without sampling for sowing for experimental or breeding purposes as provided in § 361.4(a)(4) are shown in column 3 of table 1 of this section.

TABLE 1

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed examination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not ordinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot permitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling (pounds) (3)
VEGETABLE SEED:			

TABLE 1—Continued

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed ex- amination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not or- dinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot per- mitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling (pounds) (3)
Artichoke	500	25	50
Asparagus	500	25	50
Asparagusbean	500	25	50
Bean		25	200
Garden	500	100	500
Lima	500	25	200
Runner	500	25	200
Beet	300	25	50
Broadbean	500	25	200
Broccoli	50	5	10
Brussels sprouts	50	5	10
Burdock, great	150	10	50
Cabbage	50	5	10
Cabbage, Chinese	50	5	10
Cabbage, tronchuda	100	5	10
Cantaloupe (see Melon).			
Cardoon	500	25	50
Carrot	50	5	10
Cauliflower	50	5	10
Celeriac	25	5	10
Celery	25	5	10
Chard, Swiss	300	25	50
Chicory	50	5	10
Chives	50	5	10
Citron	500	25	50
Collards	50	5	10
Corn, sweet	500	25	200
Cornsalad	50	5	10
Cowpea	500	25	200
Cress, garden	50	5	10
Cress, upland	35	5	10
Cress, water	25	5	10
Cucumber	500	25	50
Dandelion	35	5	10
Dill	50	5	10
Eggplant	50	5	10
Endive	50	5	10
Gherkin, West India	160	25	50
Kale	50	5	10
Kale, Chinese	50	5	10
Kale, Siberian	80	5	10
Kohlrabi	50	5	10
Leek	50	5	10
Lettuce	50	5	10
Melon	500	25	50
Mustard, India	50	25	100
Mustard, spinach	50	5	10
Okra	500	25	50
Onion	50	5	10
Onion, Welsh	50	5	10
Pak-choi	50	5	10
Parsley	50	5	10
Parsnip	50	5	10
Pea	500	25	200
Pepper	150	5	10
Pumpkin	500	25	50
Radish	300	25	50
Rhubarb	300	5	10
Rutabaga	50	5	10
Sage	150	25	50
Salsify	300	25	50
Savory, summer	35	5	10
Sorrel	35	5	10
Soybean	500	25	200
Spinach	150	25	50

TABLE 1—Continued

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed ex- amination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not or- dinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot per- mitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling (pounds) (3)
Spinach, New Zealand	500	25	50
Squash	500	25	50
Tomato	50	5	10
Tomato, husk	35	5	10
Turnip	50	5	10
Watermelon	500	25	50
AGRICULTURAL SEED:			
Agrotricum	500	100	500
Alfalfa	50	25	100
Alfilaria	50	25	100
Alyceclover	50	25	100
Bahiagrass	50	25	100
Barrelclover	100	25	100
Barley	500	100	500
Bean, adzuki	500	100	500
Bean, field	500	100	500
Bean, mung	500	100	500
Bean (see Velvetbean).			
Beet, field	500	100	500
Beet, sugar	500	100	1,000
Beggarweed	50	25	100
Bentgrass, colonial	2.5	25	100
Bentgrass, creeping	2.5	25	100
Bentgrass, velvet	2.5	25	100
Bermudagrass	10	25	100
Bermudagrass, giant	10	25	100
Bluegrass, annual	10	25	100
Bluegrass, bulbous	40	25	100
Bluegrass, Canada	5	25	100
Bluegrass, glaucantha	10	25	100
Bluegrass, Kentucky	10	25	100
Bluegrass, Nevada	10	25	100
Bluegrass, rough	5	25	100
Bluegrass, Texas	10	25	100
Bluegrass, wood	5	25	100
Bluejoint	5	25	100
Bluestem, big	70	25	100
Bluestem, little	50	25	100
Bluestem, sand	100	25	100
Bluestem, yellow	10	25	100
Bottlebrush-squirreltail	90	25	100
Brome, field	50	25	100
Brome, meadow	130	25	100
Brome, mountain	200	25	100
Brome, smooth	70	25	100
Broomcorn	400	100	500
Buckwheat	500	100	500
Buffalograss:			
(Burs)	200	25	100
(Caryopses)	30	25	100
Buffelgrass:			
(Fascicles)	66	25	100
(Caryopses)	20	25	100
Burclover, California:			
(In bur)	500	100	500
(Out of bur)	70	25	100
Burclover, spotted:			
(In bur)	500	100	500
(Out of bur)	50	25	100
Burnet, little	250	25	100
Buttonclover	70	25	100
Canarygrass	200	25	100
Canarygrass, reed	20	25	100
Carpetgrass	10	25	100
Castorbean	500	100	500
Chess, soft	50	25	100

TABLE 1—Continued

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed ex- amination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not or- dinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot per- mitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling (pounds) (3)
Chickpea	500	100	500
Clover, alsike	20	25	100
Clover, arrowleaf	40	25	100
Clover, berseem	50	25	100
Clover, cluster	10	25	100
Clover, crimson	100	25	100
Clover, Kenya	20	25	100
Clover, Ladino	20	25	100
Clover, Lappa	20	25	100
Clover, large hop	10	25	100
Clover, Persian	20	25	100
Clover, red	50	25	100
Clover, rose	70	25	100
Clover, small hop (suckling)	20	25	100
Clover, strawberry	50	25	100
Clover, sub (subterranean)	250	25	100
Clover, white	20	25	100
Corn, field	500	100	1,000
Corn, pop	500	100	1,000
Cotton	500	100	500
Cowpea	500	100	500
Crambe	250	25	100
Crested dogtail	20	25	100
Crotalaria, lance	70	25	100
Crotalaria, showy	250	25	100
Crotalaria, slenderleaf	100	25	100
Crotalaria, striped	100	25	100
Crotalaria, Sunn	500	25	100
Crownvetch	100	25	100
Dallisgrass	40	25	100
Dichondra	50	25	100
Dropseed, sand	2.5	25	100
Emmer	500	100	500
Fescue, Chewings	30	25	100
Fescue, hair	10	25	100
Fescue, hard	20	25	100
Fescue, meadow	50	25	100
Fescue, red	30	25	100
Fescue, sheep	20	25	100
Fescue, tall	50	25	100
Flax	150	25	100
Galletagrass:			
(Other than caryopses)	100	25	100
(Caryopses)	50	25	100
Grama, blue	20	25	100
Grama, side-oats:			
(Other than caryopses)	60	25	100
(Caryopses)	20	25	100
Guar	500	25	100
Guineagrass	20	25	100
Hardinggrass	30	25	100
Hemp	500	100	500
Indiangrass, yellow	70	25	100
Indigo, hairy	70	25	100
Japanese lawnglass	20	25	100
Johnsongrass	100	25	100
Kenaf	500	100	500
Kochia, forage	20	25	100
Kudzu	250	25	100
Lentil	500	25	100
Lespedeza, Korean	50	25	100
Lespedeza, sericea or Chinese	30	25	100
Lespedeza, Siberian	30	25	100
Lespedeza, striate	50	25	100
Lovegrass, sand	10	25	100
Lovegrass, weeping	10	25	100

TABLE 1—Continued

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed ex- amination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not or- dinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot per- mitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling (pounds) (3)
Lupine, blue	500	100	500
Lupine, white	500	100	500
Lupine, yellow	500	100	500
Manilagrass	20	25	100
Meadow foxtail	30	25	100
Medick, black	50	25	100
Milkvetch	90	25	100
Millet, browntop	80	25	100
Millet, foxtail	50	25	100
Millet, Japanese	90	25	100
Millet, pearl	150	25	100
Millet, proso	150	25	100
Molassesgrass	5	25	100
Mustard, black	20	25	100
Mustard, India	50	25	100
Mustard, white	150	25	100
Napiergrass	50	25	100
Needlegrass, green	70	25	100
Oat	500	100	500
Oatgrass, tall	60	25	100
Orchardgrass	30	25	100
Panicgrass, blue	20	25	100
Panicgrass, green	20	25	100
Pea, field	500	100	500
Peanut	500	100	500
Poa trivialis (see bluegrass, rough)			
Rape, annual	70	25	100
Rape, bird	70	25	100
Rape, turnip	50	25	100
Rape, winter	100	25	100
Redtop	2.5	25	100
Rescuegrass	200	25	100
Rhodesgrass	10	25	100
Rice	500	100	500
Ricegrass, Indian	70	25	100
Roughpea	500	100	500
Rye	500	100	500
Rye, mountain	280	25	100
Ryegrass, annual	50	25	100
Ryegrass, intermediate	80	25	100
Ryegrass, perennial	50	25	100
Ryegrass, Wimmera	50	25	100
Safflower	500	100	500
Sagewort, Louisiana	5	25	100
Sainfoin	500	100	500
Saltbush, fourwing	150	25	100
Seasame	70	25	100
Sesbania	250	25	100
Smilo	20	25	100
Sorghum	500	100	1,000
Sorghum almum	150	25	100
Sorghum-sudangrass hybrid	500	100	1,000
Sorghum	150	25	100
Sourclover	50	25	100
Soybean	500	100	500
Spelt	500	100	500
Sudangrass	250	25	100
Sunflower	500	100	500
Sweetclover, white	50	25	100
Sweetclover, yellow	50	25	100
Sweet vernalgrass	20	25	100
Sweetvetch, northern	190	25	100
Switchgrass	40	25	100
Timothy	10	25	100
Timothy, turf	10	25	100
Tobacco	5	1	1

TABLE 1—Continued

Name of seed	Working weight for noxious weed ex- amination (grams) (1)	Maximum weight of seed lot not or- dinarily sampled (pounds) (2)	Maximum weight of seed lot per- mitted entry for experimental or breeding purposes without sampling (pounds) (3)
Trefoil, big	20	25	100
Trefoil, birdsfoot	30	25	100
Triticale	500	100	500
Vaseygrass	30	25	100
Veldtgrass	40	25	100
Velvetbean	500	100	500
Velvetgrass	10	25	100
Vetch, common	500	100	500
Vetch, hairy	500	100	500
Vetch, Hungarian	500	100	500
Vetch, Monantha	500	100	500
Vetch, narrowleaf	500	100	500
Vetch, purple	500	100	500
Vetch, woolypod	500	100	500
Wheat, common	500	100	500
Wheat, club	500	100	500
Wheat, durum	500	100	500
Wheat, Polish	500	100	500
Wheat, poulard	500	100	500
Wheat×Agrotricum	500	100	500
Wheatgrass, beardless	80	25	100
Wheatgrass, fairway crested	40	25	100
Wheatgrass, standard crested	50	25	100
Wheatgrass, intermediate	150	25	100
Wheatgrass, pubescent	150	25	100
Wheatgrass, Siberian	50	25	100
Wheatgrass, slender	70	25	100
Wheatgrass, streambank	50	25	100
Wheatgrass, tall	150	25	100
Wheatgrass, western	100	25	100
Wildrye, basin	80	25	100
Wild-rye, Canada	110	25	100
Wild-rye, Russian	60	25	100
Zoysia Japonica (see Japanese lawngrass)			
Zoysia matrella (see Manilagrass)			

(b) *Method of sampling.* (1) When an importation consists of more than one lot, each lot shall be sampled separately.

(2) For lots of six or fewer bags, each bag shall be sampled. A total of at least five trierfuls shall be taken from the lot.

(3) For lots of more than six bags, five bags plus at least 10 percent of the number of bags in the lot shall be sampled. (Round off numbers with decimals to the nearest whole number, raising 0.5 to the next whole number.) Regardless of the lot size, it is not necessary to sample more than 30 bags.

(4) When the lot of seed to be sampled is comprised of seed in small containers that cannot practically be sampled as described in paragraph (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this section, entire unopened

containers may be taken in sufficient number to supply a sample that meets the minimum size requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(c) *Drawing samples.* Samples will not be drawn unless each container is labeled to show the lot designation and the name of the kind and variety of each agricultural seed, or kind and variety of each vegetable seed, appearing on the invoice and other entry papers, and a declaration has been filed by the importer as required under § 361.2(a). In order to secure a representative sample, an APHIS inspector will draw equal portions from evenly distributed parts of the quantity of seed to be sampled; the APHIS inspector, therefore, must be given access to all parts of that quantity.

(1) For free-flowing seed in bags or in bulk, a probe or trier shall be used. For small free-flowing seed in bags, a probe or trier long enough to sample all portions of the bag shall be used. When drawing more than one trierful of seed from a bag, a different path through the seed shall be used when drawing each sample.

(2) For non-free-flowing seed in bags or bulk that may be difficult to sample with a probe or trier, samples shall be obtained by thrusting one's hand into the seed and withdrawing representative portions. The hand shall be inserted in an open position with the fingers held closely together while the hand is being inserted and the portion withdrawn. When more than one handful is taken from a bag, the handfuls shall be taken from well-separated points.

(3) When more than one sample is drawn from a single lot, the samples may be combined into a composite sample unless it appears that the quantity of seed represented as a lot is not of uniform quality, in which case the separate samples shall be forwarded together, but without being combined into a composite sample.

(d) In most cases, samples will be drawn and examined by an APHIS inspector at the port of first arrival. The APHIS inspector may release a shipment if no contaminants are found and the labeling is sufficient. If contaminants are found or the labeling of the seed is insufficient, the APHIS inspector may forward the sample to the USDA Seed Examination Facility (SEF), Beltsville, MD, for analysis, testing, or examination. APHIS will notify the owner or consignee of the seed that samples have been drawn and forwarded to the SEF and that the shipment must be held intact pending a decision by APHIS as to whether the seed is within the noxious weed seed tolerances of § 361.6 and is accurately labeled. If the decision pending is with regard to the noxious weed seed content of the seed and the seed has been determined to be accurately labeled, the seed may be released for delivery to the owner or consignee under the following conditions:

(1) The owner or consignee executes with Customs either a Customs single-

entry bond or a Customs term bond, as appropriate, in such amount as is prescribed by applicable Customs regulations;

(2) The bond must contain a condition for the redelivery of the seed or any part thereof upon demand of the Port Director of Customs at any time;

(3) Until the seed is approved for entry upon completion of APHIS' examination, the seed must be kept intact and not tampered with in any way, or removed from the containers except under the monitoring of an APHIS inspector; and

(4) The owner or consignee must keep APHIS informed as to the location of the seed until it is finally entered into the commerce of the United States.

§ 361.6 Noxious weed seeds.

(a) Seeds of the plants listed in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section shall be considered noxious weed seeds.

(1) Seeds with no tolerances applicable to their introduction:

Aeginetia spp.
Ageratina adenophora (Sprengel) King & Robinson
Alectra spp.
Alternanthera sessilis (L.) R. Brown ex de Candolle
Asphodelus fistulosus L.
Avena sterilis L. (including *Avena ludoviciana* Durieu)
Azolla pinnata R. Brown
Carthamus oxyacantha M. Bieberstein
Caulerpa taxifolia (Mediterranean clone)
Chrysopogon aciculatus (Retzius) Trinius
Commelina benghalensis L.
Crupina vulgaris Cassini
Cuscuta spp.
Digitaria abyssinica (=D. *scalarum*)
Digitaria velutina (Forsskal) Palisot de Beauvois
Drymaria arenarioides Humboldt & Bonpland ex Roemer & Schultes
Eichhornia azurea (Swartz) Kunth
Emex australis Steinheil
Emex spinosa (L.) Campdera
Galega officinalis L.
Heracleum mantegazzianum Sommier & Levier
Homeria spp.
Hydrilla verticillata (Linnaeus f.) Royle
Hygrophila polysperma T. Anderson
Imperata brasiliensis Trinius
Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeuschel
Ipomoea aquatica Forsskal
Ischaemum rugosum Salisbury
Lagarosiphon major (Ridley) Moss
Leptochloa chinensis (L.) Nees
Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume
Lycium ferocissimum Miers

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Lygodium flexuosum (Linnaeus) Swartz (maidenhair creeper)
Lygodium microphyllum (Cavanilles) R. Brown (Old World climbing fern)
Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) Blake
Melastoma malabathricum L.
Mikania cordata (Burman f.) B. L. Robinson
Mikania micrantha Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Mimosa invisa Martius
Mimosa pigra L. var. *pigra*
Monochoria hastata (L.) Solms-Laubach
Monochoria vaginalis (Burman f.) C. Presl
Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Hackel ex Arechavaleta
Opuntia aurantiaca Lindley
Orobanche spp.
Oryza longistaminata A. Chevalier & Roehrich
Oryza punctata Kotschy ex Steudel
Oryza rufipogon Griffith
Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.
Paspalum scrobiculatum L.
Pennisetum clandestinum Hochstetter ex Chiovenda
Pennisetum macrourum Trinius
Pennisetum pedicellatum Trinius
Pennisetum polystachion (L.) Schultes
Prosopis alapataco R. A. Philippi
Prosopis argentina Burkart
Prosopis articulata S. Watson
Prosopis burkartii Munoz
Prosopis caldenia Burkart
Prosopis calingastana Burkart
Prosopis campestris Grisebach
Prosopis castellanosi Burkart
Prosopis denudans Benthams
Prosopis elata (Burkart) Burkart
Prosopis farcta (Solander ex Russell) Macbride
Prosopis ferox Grisebach
Prosopis fiebrigii Harms
Prosopis hassleri Harms
Prosopis humilis Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott
Prosopis kuntzei Harms
Prosopis pallida (Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow) Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth
Prosopis palmeri S. Watson
Prosopis reptans Benthams var. *reptans*
Prosopis rojasiana Burkart
Prosopis ruizlealii Burkart
Prosopis ruscifolia Grisebach
Prosopis sericantha Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott
Prosopis strombulifera (Lamarck) Benthams
Prosopis torquata (Cavanilles ex Lagasca y Segura) de Candolle
Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Lour.) W. Clayton
Rubus fruticosus L. (complex)
Rubus moluccanus L.
Saccharum spontaneum L.
Sagittaria sagittifolia L.
Salsola vermiculata L.
Salvinia auriculata Aublet
Salvinia biloba Raddi
Salvinia herzogii de la Sota
Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell
Senecio inaequidens DC.

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Senecio madagascariensis Poir.
Setaria pallide-fusca (Schumacher) Stapf & Hubbard
Solanum tampicense Dunal (wetland nightshade)
Solanum torvum Swartz
Solanum viarum Dunal
Sparganium erectum L.
Spermacoce alata (Aublet) de Candolle
Striga spp.
Tridax procumbens L.
Urochloa panicoides Beauvois

(2) Seeds with tolerances applicable to their introduction:

Acroptilon repens (L.) DC. (= *Centaurea repens* L.) (= *Centaurea picris*)
Cardaria draba (L.) Desv.
Cardaria pubescens (C. A. Mey.) Jarmol.
Convolvulus arvensis L.
Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.
Elytrigia repens (L.) Desv. (= *Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv.)
Euphorbia esula L.
Sonchus arvensis L.
Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.

(b) The tolerance applicable to the prohibition of the noxious weed seeds listed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be two seeds in the minimum amount required to be examined as shown in column 1 of table 1 of § 361.5. If fewer than two seeds are found in an initial examination, the shipment from which the sample was drawn may be entered. If two seeds are found in an initial examination, a second sample must be examined. If two or fewer seeds are found in the second examination, the shipment from which the samples were drawn may be entered. If three or more seeds are found in the second examination, the shipment from which the samples were drawn may not be entered. If three or more seeds are found in an initial examination, the shipment from which the sample was drawn may not be entered.

(c) Any seed of any noxious weed that can be determined by visual inspection (including the use of transmitted light or dissection) to be within one of the following categories shall be considered inert matter and not counted as a weed seed:

(1) Damaged seed (other than grasses) with over one half of the embryo missing;

(2) Grass florets and caryopses classed as inert;

(i) Glumes and empty florets of weedy grasses;

(ii) Damaged caryopses, including free caryopses, with over one-half the root-shoot axis missing (the scutellum excluded);

(iii) Immature free caryopses devoid of embryo or endosperm;

(iv) Free caryopses of quackgrass (*Elytrigia repens*) that are 2 mm or less in length; or

(v) Immature florets of quackgrass (*Elytrigia repens*) in which the caryopses are less than one-third the length of the palea. The caryopsis is measured from the base of the rachilla.

(3) Seeds of legumes (*Fabaceae*) with the seed coats entirely removed.

(4) Immature seed units, devoid of both embryo and endosperm, such as occur in (but not limited to) the following plant families: buckwheat (*Polygonaceae*), morning glory (*Convolvulaceae*), nightshade (*Solanaceae*), and sunflower (*Asteraceae*).

(5) Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) seeds devoid of embryos and seeds that are ashy gray to creamy white in color are inert matter. Dodder seeds should be sectioned when necessary to determine if an embryo is present, as when the seeds have a normal color but are slightly swollen, dimpled, or have minute holes.

[62 FR 48460, Sept. 16, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 12884, Mar. 16, 1999; 65 FR 33743, May 25, 2000; 71 FR 35381, June 20, 2006; 74 FR 53400, Oct. 19, 2009]

§ 361.7 Special provisions for Canadian-origin seed and screenings.

(a) In addition to meeting the declaration and labeling requirements of § 361.2 and all other applicable provisions of this part, all Canadian-origin agricultural seed and Canadian-origin vegetable seed imported into the United States from Canada for seeding (planting) purposes or cleaning must be accompanied by a certificate of analysis issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or by a private seed laboratory accredited by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Samples of seed shall be drawn using sampling methods comparable to those detailed in § 361.5 of this part. The seed analyst who examines the seed at the laboratory must be accredited to analyze the kind of seed covered by the certificate.

(1) If the seed is being imported for seeding (planting) purposes, the certificate of analysis must verify that the seed meets the noxious weed seed tolerances of § 361.6. Such seed will not be subject to the sampling requirements of § 361.3(b).

(2) If the seed is being imported for cleaning, the certificate of analysis must name the kinds of noxious weed seeds that are to be removed from the lot of seed. Seed being imported for cleaning must be consigned to a facility operated in accordance with § 361.8(a).

(b) Coated or pelleted agricultural seed and coated or pelleted vegetable seed of Canadian origin may be imported into the United States if the seed was analyzed prior to being coated or pelleted and is accompanied by a certificate of analysis issued in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Screenings otherwise prohibited under this part may be imported from Canada if the screenings are imported for processing or manufacture and are consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement as provided by § 361.8(b).

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0124)

§ 361.8 Cleaning of imported seed and processing of certain Canadian-origin screenings.

(a) Imported seed that is found to contain noxious weed seeds at a level higher than the tolerances set forth in § 361.6(b) may be cleaned under the monitoring of an APHIS inspector. The cleaning will be at the expense of the owner or consignee.

(1) At the location where the seed is being cleaned, the identity of the seed must be maintained at all times to the satisfaction of the Administrator. The refuse from the cleaning must be placed in containers and securely sealed and identified. Upon completion of the cleaning, a representative sample of the seed will be analyzed by a registered seed technologist, an official seed laboratory, or by APHIS; if the seed is found to be within the noxious weed tolerances set forth in § 361.6(b), the seed may be allowed entry into the United States;

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(2) The refuse from the cleaning must be destroyed under the monitoring of an APHIS inspector at the expense of the owner or consignee of the seed.

(3) Any person engaged in the business of cleaning imported seed may enter into a compliance agreement under paragraph (c) of this section to facilitate the cleaning of seed imported into the United States under this part.

(b) Any person engaged in the business of processing screenings who wishes to process screenings imported from Canada under § 361.7(c) that are otherwise prohibited under this part must enter into a compliance agreement under paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) A compliance agreement for the cleaning of imported seed or processing of otherwise prohibited screenings from Canada shall be a written agreement¹ between a person engaged in such a business, the State in which the business operates, and APHIS, wherein the person agrees to comply with the provisions of this part and any conditions imposed pursuant thereto. Any compliance agreement may be canceled orally or in writing by the APHIS inspector who is monitoring its enforcement whenever the inspector finds that the person who entered into the compliance agreement has failed to comply with the provisions of this part or any conditions imposed pursuant thereto. If the cancellation is oral, the decision and the reasons for the decision shall be confirmed in writing, as promptly as circumstances permit. Any person whose compliance agreement has been canceled may appeal the decision to the Administrator, in writing, within 10 days after receiving written notification of the cancellation. The appeal shall state all of the facts and reasons upon which the person relies to show that the compliance agreement was wrongfully canceled. The Administrator shall grant or deny the appeal, in writing, stating the reasons for such decision, as promptly as circumstances permit. If there is a conflict as to any material fact, a hearing shall be held

to resolve such conflict. Rules of practice concerning such a hearing will be adopted by the Administrator.

§ 361.9 Recordkeeping.

(a) Each person importing agricultural seed or vegetable seed under this part must maintain a complete record, including copies of the declaration and labeling required under this part and a sample of seed, for each lot of seed imported. Except for the seed sample, which may be discarded 1 year after the entire lot represented by the sample has been disposed of by the person who imported the seed, the records must be maintained for 3 years following the importation.

(b) Each sample of vegetable seed and each sample of agricultural seed must be at least equal in weight to the sample size prescribed for noxious weed seed examination in table 1 of § 361.5.

(c) An APHIS inspector shall, during normal business hours, be allowed to inspect and copy the records.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579–0124)

§ 361.10 Costs and charges.

Unless a user fee is payable under § 354.3 of this chapter, the services of an APHIS inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty will be furnished without cost. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's provisions relating to overtime charges for an APHIS inspector's services are set forth in part 354 of this chapter. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will not be responsible for any costs or charges incident to inspections or compliance with this part, other than for the services of the APHIS inspector during regularly assigned hours of duty and at the usual places of duty. All expenses incurred by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (including travel, per diem or subsistence, and salaries of officers or employees of the Department) in connection with the monitoring of cleaning, labeling, other reconditioning, or destruction of seed, screenings, or refuse under this part shall be reimbursed by the owner or consignee of the seed or screenings.

¹Compliance Agreement forms are available without charge from Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 136, Riverdale, MD 20737–1236, and from local offices of the Plant Protection and Quarantine. (Local offices are listed in telephone directories).

PART 370—FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Sec.

- 370.1 Scope and purpose.
- 370.2 Published materials.
- 370.3 Index.
- 370.4 Facilities for inspection and copying.
- 370.5 Requests for records.
- 370.6 Appeals.
- 370.7 Agency response to requests.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552.

SOURCE: 40 FR 43223, Sept. 19, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 370.1 Scope and purpose.

These regulations are issued pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552), and in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Agriculture regulations in part 1, subpart A of this title. The availability of records of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and the procedures by which the public may obtain such information, shall be governed by the Department regulations as implemented by the regulations in this part. It is the policy of APHIS to be an open agency and to promptly make available for public inspection any records or information which are required to be released under the Act. Material which is exempt from disclosure will also be promptly made available when the Agency in its discretion determines that release of such material is in the public interest.

§ 370.2 Published materials.

Rules and regulations of APHIS relating to its regulatory responsibilities are continuously published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and codified in this chapter III, title 7, and in 9 CFR chapter I. APHIS issues publications explaining animal and plant health programs and the laws and regulations, including quarantines, under which the programs are conducted. These publications are, for the most part available free from the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, USDA, Washington, DC 20250; or, in some cases from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, at established rates.

[44 FR 53490, Sept. 14, 1979]

§ 370.3 Index.

Pursuant to the regulations in § 1.4(b) of this title, APHIS will maintain and make available for public inspection and copying a current index providing identifying information regarding the materials required to be published or made available under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(a)(2)). Notice is hereby given that publication of this index is unnecessary and impracticable, since the material is voluminous and does not change often enough to justify the expense of publication.

§ 370.4 Facilities for inspection and copying.

Facilities for public inspection and copying of the index and materials required to be made available under 5 U.S.C. 552(c)(2) will be provided by APHIS, on business days between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Requests for this information should be made to the FOIA Coordinator at the following address:

Freedom of Information Act Coordinator,
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service,
Legislative and Public Affairs, Freedom of Information, 4700 River Road, Unit 50, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1231.

Copies of such material may be obtained in person or by mail. Applicable fees for copies will be charged in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Office of Operations and Finance, USDA, pursuant to § 2.75 of this title. See § 1.10 and appendix A—Fee Schedule in part 1, subtitle A of this title.

[44 FR 53490, Sept. 14, 1979, as amended at 51 FR 30836, Aug. 29, 1986; 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 370.5 Requests for records.

(a) Requests for APHIS records or information other than material published or made available under the preceding sections, shall be made in writing in accordance with 7 CFR 1.3(a) and submitted to the APHIS Freedom of Information Act Coordinator at the following address:

Freedom of Information Act Coordinator,
(FOIA Request), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Legislative and Public Affairs, Freedom of Information, 4700 River Road, Unit 50, Riverdale, Maryland 20737-1231.

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The request shall identify each record with reasonable specificity as prescribed in §1.3(b) of this title. The APHIS FOIA Coordinator is hereby delegated authority to make determinations with respect to such requests in accordance with 7 CFR.

(b) The FOIA Coordinator or his designee is authorized to receive requests and to exercise the authority under §1.4(c) of this title to:

(1) Make determinations to grant or deny requests,

(2) Extend the administrative deadline,

(3) Make discretionary releases of exempt records, and

(4) Make determinations regarding charges pursuant to the fee schedule.

(c) In exercising his authority under §1.4(c) of this title to grant and deny requests, the Coordinator will comply with subsection (b) of the Freedom of Information Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 552(b)), which requires that any reasonably segregable portion of a document shall be provided to a person requesting such document after deletion of any portions which are exempt under the Act. Therefore, unless the disclosable and non-disclosable portions are so inextricably linked that it is not reasonably possible to separate them, the document will be released with the non-disclosable portions deleted, except that the Coordinator may exercise discretion as limited by §1.11 of this title, to release the entire document, or to make only a minimum number of deletions, e.g., the names of individuals.

[40 FR 43223, Sept. 19, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 53490, Sept. 14, 1979; 51 FR 30837, Aug. 29, 1986; 59 FR 67611, Dec. 30, 1994]

§ 370.6 Appeals.

If the request for information made under §370.5 is denied in whole or in part, the requester may file an appeal pursuant to §1.3(e) of this title. The appeal should be in writing and should be addressed as follows:

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (FOIA Appeal), Room 313-E, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

[44 FR 53490, Sept. 14, 1979]

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§ 370.7 Agency response to requests.

(a) The response to requests for information and to appeals shall be made in accordance with the Department regulations in §1.5 of this title and the regulations in this part.

(b) Requests for records and information which have customarily been directed to field stations and agency headquarters may continue to be directed to those locations, notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations. If the information is not available at the location at which the request is made, or the official receiving the request is in doubt as to whether the information should be released, the official shall (1) promptly forward the request to the FOIA Coordinator, or (2) inform the requester of the procedures established in these regulations by which the request may be sent directly to the FOIA Coordinator. The date of receipt of the request by the Coordinator shall be the determining date for purposes of the time limitations under the Freedom of Information Act and the regulations.

PART 371—ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS, AND DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

Sec.

371.1 General Statement.

371.2 The Office of the Administrator.

371.3 Plant Protection and Quarantine.

371.4 Veterinary Services.

371.5 Marketing and Regulatory Programs
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371.6 Wildlife Services.

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371.8 International Services.

371.9 Policy and Program Development.

371.10 Legislative and Public Affairs.

371.11 Delegations of authority.

371.12 Concurrent authority and responsibility to the Administrator.

371.13 Reservation of authority.

371.14 Availability of information and records.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 65 FR 1299, Jan. 10, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 371.1 General statement.

(a) *The creation of APHIS.* The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) was created by the Secretary

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of Agriculture on April 2, 1972 (37 FR 6327, March 28, 1972).

(b) *Central offices.* APHIS is headquartered in Washington, DC, and Riverdale, MD. The APHIS Management Team at these locations consists of the following:

Administrator
Associate Administrator
Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)
Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services (VS)
Deputy Administrator, Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services (MRPBS)
Deputy Administrator, Wildlife Services (WS)
Deputy Administrator, Animal Care (AC)
Deputy Administrator, International Services (IS)
Director, Policy and Program Development (PPD)
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA)

(c) *Field organization.* AC, MRPBS, PPQ, VS, and WS all have field offices located throughout the United States. IS has field offices located throughout the world. A list of APHIS' field offices with addresses and telephone numbers is in the blue pages of local telephone books.

§ 371.2 The Office of the Administrator.

(a) *The Administrator.* (1) The Administrator of APHIS formulates, directs, and supervises the execution of APHIS policies, programs, and activities.

(2) The Administrator is authorized to take any action authorized by law and deemed necessary to carry out APHIS functions. Delegations of authority by the Administrator and provisions for redelegations of authority are stated in § 371.11.

(b) *The Associate Administrator.* The Associate Administrator of APHIS shares responsibility with the Administrator for general direction and supervision of APHIS programs and activities. The Associate Administrator may act for the Administrator.

§ 371.3 Plant protection and quarantine.

(a) *General statement.* Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) protects and safeguards the Nation's plant re-

sources through programs and activities to prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests and diseases.

(b) *Deputy Administrator of PPQ.* The Deputy Administrator of PPQ is responsible for:

(1) Participating with the Administrator of APHIS and other officials in the planning and formulation of policies, programs, procedures, and activities of APHIS.

(2) Providing direction and coordination for PPQ programs and activities. The authorities for PPQ programs include:

(i) The Terminal Inspection Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 166);

(ii) The Honeybee Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 281 through 286);

(iii) Sections 1 and 15 of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, (7 U.S.C. 2801 note and 7 U.S.C. 2814);

(iv) The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544);

(v) Executive Order 13112;

(vi) The responsibilities of the United States under the International Plant Protection Convention;

(vii) Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, as amended (16 U.S.C. 3371 through 3378);

(viii) Title III (and Title IV to the extent that it relates to activities under Title III) of the Federal Seed Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1581 through 1610);

(ix) Authority to prescribe and collect fees under The Act of August 31, 1951, as amended (31 U.S.C. 9701), and sections 2508 and 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, as amended (21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a);

(x) Plant Protection Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 7701-7786).

(xi) Authority to collect reimbursement for overtime paid to employees for inspection or quarantine services (7 U.S.C. 2260).

(xii) Title V of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 2279e and 2279f).

(xiii) title II, Subtitle B, of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8401 note and 8401).

(3) Developing of regulations (including quarantines) regarding noxious weeds and plant pests and diseases.

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(4) Cooperating with and providing technical assistance to State and local governments, farmer's associations, and individuals with regard to plant pest control. Cooperating with and providing technical assistance to foreign governments with regard to plant pests and diseases.

(5) Assisting in the development of sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

(6) Regulating the field release into the environment, interstate movement, and importation of genetically modified organisms.

(7) Serving as a member of the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO). NAPPO is composed of plant protection officials and industry cooperators from Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

(8) Administering plant and animal pest and disease exclusion policies, procedures, and regulations at international ports of entry (land, sea, and air) relative to all plants and plant and animal products and associated materials (excluding live animals).

(9) Providing laboratory support, diagnostic services, methods development, and research activities in support of PPQ programs.

[65 FR 1299, Jan. 10, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 49471, Aug. 14, 2000; 66 FR 21060, Apr. 27, 2001; 68 FR 27449, May 20, 2003; 70 FR 55706, Sept. 23, 2005]

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 70 FR 57994, Oct. 5, 2005, § 371.3, paragraph (b)(2)(x) was amended by removing the citation "7 U.S.C. 7701–7772" and adding the citation "7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786" in its place. However, there is no citation "7 U.S.C. 7701–7772" in this paragraph.

§ 371.4 Veterinary Services.

(a) *General statement.* Veterinary Services (VS) protects and safeguards the Nation's livestock and poultry through programs and activities to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and disease of livestock and poultry. VS also provides leadership and coordinates activities pertaining to veterinary biologics.

(b) *Deputy Administrator of VS.* The Deputy Administrator of VS is responsible for:

(1) Participating with the Administrator of APHIS and other officials in the planning and formulation of poli-

cies, programs, procedures, and activities of APHIS.

(2) Providing direction and coordination for the activities of the Center for Veterinary Biologics.

(3) Providing direction and coordination for VS programs and activities.

The authorities for VS programs include:

(i) Section 18 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, as amended, as it pertains to the issuance of certificates of condition of live animals intended and offered for export (21 U.S.C. 618).

(ii) 28 Hour Law, as amended (49 U.S.C. 80502);

(iii) Act of August 26, 1983, as amended (46 U.S.C. 3901 through 3902);

(iv) Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States;

(v) Virus-Serum-Toxin Act (21 U.S.C. 151 through 159);

(vi) Sections 203 and 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, with respect to voluntary inspection and certification of animal products; inspection, testing, treatment, and certification of animals; and a program to investigate and develop solutions to the problems resulting from the use of sulfonamides in swine (7 U.S.C. 1622 and 1624);

(vii) Section 101(d) of the Organic Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U.S.C. 430);

(viii) The Swine Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 3801 through 3813);

(ix) Conducting diagnostic and related activities necessary to prevent, detect, control, or eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases (21 U.S.C. 113a);

(x) Authority to prescribe and collect fees under the Act of August 31, 1951, as amended (31 U.S.C. 9701), and sections 2508 and 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, as amended (21 U.S.C. 136 and 136a); and

(xi) Transportation of horses to slaughter under sections 901–905 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 1901 note).

(xii) Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301–8317).

(xiii) Section 10504 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8318).

(xiv) The responsibilities of the United States related to activities of the Office International des Epizooties.

(xv) Title II, Subtitles B and C, of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8401 note, 8401, 8411).

(4) Directing and coordinating animal health information systems and maintaining a Federal-State program operation capable of responding to exotic livestock and poultry disease outbreaks.

(5) Cooperating with and providing technical assistance to State and local governments, farmer's associations and similar organizations, and individuals with regard to VS programs and activities. Cooperating with and providing technical assistance to foreign governments with regard to pests and diseases of livestock and poultry.

(6) Providing laboratory support, diagnostic services, methods development, and research activities in support of VS programs.

[65 FR 1299, Jan. 10, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 27449, May 20, 2003; 70 FR 55706, Sept. 23, 2005]

§ 371.5 Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services.

(a) *General statement.* Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services (MRPBS) plans and provides for the agency's human, financial, and physical resources.

(b) *Deputy Administrator of MRPBS.* The Deputy Administrator of MRPBS is responsible for:

(1) Assisting the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, and the Administrators of APHIS, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and the Grain Inspection and Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA), and other APHIS, AMS, and GIPSA officials in the planning and formulation of MRP policies, programs, and activities. Providing human resource, certain financial, and management services for AMS, APHIS, and GIPSA.

(2) Planning, formulating and coordinating policies, and directing management support functions for APHIS and designated functions for other MRP agencies, including finance, personnel, and management services.

(3) Conducting administrative reviews and inspections in APHIS to assess the implementation of policies and

procedures and to assess the accomplishments of program objectives.

(4) Evaluating and issuing administrative directives.

(5) Serving as APHIS' liaison official with the General Accounting Office and the Office of the Inspector General.

(6) Preparing cooperative agreements, memoranda of understanding, agreements between APHIS and other agencies, and agreements that require the signature of more than one Deputy Administrator or Director.

(7) Directing and coordinating investigations related to APHIS program laws and regulations and coordinating enforcement of program laws and regulations with the Office of the General Counsel.

(8) Supporting and enforcing APHIS program activities, which include:

(i) Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, §§ 371.3(b)(2)(i) through (xiv);

(ii) Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, §§ 371.4(b)(3)(i) through (xx);

(iii) The Animal Welfare Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2131 through 2159); and

(iv) The Virus-Serum Toxin Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 159).

(9) Formulating and recommending employee development and training policies.

(10) Developing, delivering, and administering organizational development, training, recruitment, and employee development programs for MRP agencies.

(11) Providing computer support and related services for APHIS.

§ 371.6 Wildlife Services.

(a) *General statement.* Wildlife Services (WS) manages problems caused by wildlife.

(b) *Deputy Administrator of WS.* The Deputy Administrator of WS is responsible for:

(1) Participating with the Administrator of APHIS and other officials in the planning and formulation of policies, programs, procedures, and activities of APHIS.

(2) Providing direction and coordination for programs authorized by the Act of March 2, 1931 (7 U.S.C. 426 and 426b, as amended) and the Act of December 22, 1987 (7 U.S.C. 426c).

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(3) Assisting Federal, State, local, and foreign agencies and individuals with regard to wildlife damage and control.

(4) Conducting research to develop wildlife damage management methods.

[65 FR 1299, Jan. 10, 2000, as amended at 69 FR 76379, Dec. 21, 2004]

§ 371.7 Animal Care.

(a) *General statement.* Animal Care (AC) establishes acceptable standards of humane care and treatment for regulated animals and monitors and achieves compliance through inspections, enforcement, education, and cooperative efforts under the Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Acts.

(b) *Deputy Administrator of AC.* The Deputy Administrator of AC is responsible for:

(1) Participating with the Administrator of APHIS and other officials in the planning and formulation of policies, programs, and activities of APHIS.

(2) Directing activities to ensure compliance with and enforcement of animal welfare and horse protection laws and regulations. These laws are:

(i) The Animal Welfare Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2131 through 2159); and

(ii) The Horse Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1821 through 1831).

(3) Providing recommendations for policy and program changes and promulgating requirements, procedures, and guidelines for the conduct of field activities relating to AC programs.

§ 371.8 International Services.

(a) *General statement.* International Services (IS) protects U.S. agriculture and enhances agricultural trade with foreign countries.

(b) *Deputy Administrator of IS.* The Deputy Administrator of IS is responsible for:

(1) Participating with the Administrator of APHIS and other officials in the planning and formulation of international policies, programs, and activities of APHIS.

(2) Maintaining and administering the foreign service personnel system for employees of APHIS in accordance with section 202(a)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3922), E.O.

12363, dated May 21, 1982, and the provisions of § 2.51(a)(1) of this title.

(3) Developing and maintaining systems for monitoring and reporting the presence and movement of plant and animal diseases and pests in foreign countries.

(4) Developing and maintaining cooperative relationships and programs with other Federal agencies, foreign governments, industry, and international organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with regard to APHIS activities in foreign countries.

(5) Developing and maintaining systems for observing the effects of plant and animal diseases in foreign countries and evaluating their effect on the agriculture industry.

(6) Developing and directing programs to enhance the trade in U.S. plants, animals, and their products in compliance with established international sanitary and phytosanitary standards.

(7) Providing recommendations for policy and program changes, and promulgating requirements, procedures, and guidelines for the conduct of field activities relating to IS programs.

§ 371.9 Policy and Program Development.

(a) *General statement.* Policy and Program Development (PPD) provides analytical support for agency decisions and plans.

(b) *Director of PPD.* The Director of PPD is responsible for:

(1) Participating with the Administrator of APHIS and other officials in the planning and formulation of APHIS policies, programs, and activities.

(2) Providing planning and evaluations; regulations development; and policy, risk, and economic analysis for APHIS programs.

(3) Analyzing the environmental effects of APHIS programs to ensure their compliance with environmental laws and regulations and providing support for pesticide registration and drug approval.

(4) Coordinating registration of chemicals and other substances used in APHIS control and eradication programs.

§ 371.10 Legislative and Public Affairs.

(a) *General statement.* Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA) is the communications arm of APHIS.

(b) *Director of LPA.* The Director of LPA is responsible for:

(1) Advising and assisting the Administrator and other officials on matters relating to agency legislative and media affairs.

(2) Preparing legislative proposals for APHIS programs and responsibilities. Assisting in compiling support material for agency witnesses for congressional hearings. Preparing legislative reports.

(3) Establishing and maintaining liaison with Members of Congress, various congressional committees and subcommittees, and their staffs on matters pertaining to APHIS.

(4) Planning and conducting an information program to promote interest in and increase the public knowledge of APHIS programs and activities.

(5) Drafting and administering policy guidelines on press contacts, photography, audiovisual activities, graphic design, radio-TV, and policy/editorial/graphics clearances for publications. Planning and conducting a program to explain APHIS policies in written form to Members of Congress, State and industry leaders, officials of foreign governments, and private citizens.

(6) Preparing replies to written inquiries and establishing and maintaining a system for the control of written inquiries referred by the Office of the Secretary or sent directly to the agency.

(7) Assisting in the preparation of position papers regarding APHIS programs.

(8) Assisting in the preparation of directives, procedural manuals, articles for publication, and agency correspondence. Coordinating APHIS activities within the scope of the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act.

§ 371.11 Delegations of authority.

(a) *Associate Administrator.* The Associate Administrator is delegated the authority to perform the duties and to exercise the functions and powers that are now, or that may become, vested in the Administrator, including the power of redelegation except where prohib-

ited, and including authority reserved to the Administrator in § 371.14 of this part. The Associate Administrator is also authorized to act for the Administrator in the absence of the Administrator.

(b) *Deputy Administrators and Directors.* The Deputy Administrators of Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), Veterinary Services (VS), Wildlife Services (WS), Marketing and Regulatory Programs Business Services (MRPBS), Animal Care (AC), and International Services (IS); the Directors of Policy and Program Development (PPD) and Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA); and the officers they designate to act for them, with prior specific approval of the Administrator, are delegated the authority, severally, to perform duties and to exercise the functions and powers that are now, or that may become vested in the Administrator (including the power of redelegation, except where prohibited) except authority that is reserved to the Administrator. Each Deputy Administrator or Director shall be responsible for the programs and activities in APHIS assigned to that Deputy Administrator or Director.

§ 371.12 Concurrent authority and responsibility to the Administrator.

(a) *Delegations that preclude the Administrator or each Deputy Administrator or Director from exercising powers or functions.* No delegation or authorization in this part shall preclude the Administrator or each Deputy Administrator or Director from exercising any of the powers or functions or from performing any of the duties conferred upon each, respectively. Any delegation or authorization is subject, at all times, to withdrawal or amendment by the Administrator, and in their respective fields, by each Deputy Administrator or Director. The officers to whom authority is delegated in this part shall:

(1) Maintain close working relationships with the officers to whom they report.

(2) Keep them advised with respect to major problems and developments.

(3) Discuss with them proposed actions involving major policy questions or other important considerations or

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questions, including matters involving relationships with other Federal agencies, other agencies of the Department, other divisions, staffs, or offices of the agency, or other governmental, private organizations, or groups.

(b) *Prior authorizations and delegations.* All prior delegations and redelegations of authority relating to any function, program, or activity covered by the statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority, shall remain in effect except as they are inconsistent with this part or are amended or revoked. Nothing in this part shall affect the validity of any action taken previously under prior delegations or redelegations of authority or assignments of functions.

§ 371.13 Reservation of authority.

The following are reserved to the Administrator, or to the individual designated to act for the Administrator:

(a) The initiation, change, or discontinuance of major program activities.

(b) The issuance of regulations pursuant to law.

(c) The transfer of functions between Deputy Administrators and Directors.

(d) The transfer of funds between Deputy Administrators and Directors.

(e) The transfer of funds between work projects within each Deputy Administrator's or Director's area, except those not exceeding 10 percent of base funds or \$50,000 in either work project, whichever is less.

(f) The approval of any change in the formal organization, including a section, its equivalent, or higher level.

(g) The making of recommendations to the Department concerning establishment, consolidation, change in location, or abolishment of any regional, State, area, and other field headquarters, and any region or other program area that involves two or more States, or that crosses State lines.

(h) Authority to establish, consolidate, change a location, abolish any field office, or change program area boundaries not included in paragraph (g) of this section.

(i) Approval of all appointments, promotions, and reassignments at the GS-14 level and above.

(j) Authorization for foreign travel and for attendance at foreign and international meetings, including those held in the United States.

(k) Approval of all appointments, promotions, and reassignments of employees to foreign countries.

(l) Approval of program budgets.

(m) Authority to determine the circumstances under which commuted traveltime allowances may be paid to employees performing inspections and necessary auxiliary services after normal working hours or on holidays, when these services come within the scope of the Act of August 28, 1950 (7 U.S.C. 2260).

§ 371.14 Availability of information and records.

Any person desiring information or to comment on the programs and functions of the agency should address correspondence to the appropriate Deputy Administrator or Director, APHIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. The availability of information and records of the agency is governed by the rules and regulations in part 370 of this chapter.

PART 372—NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

Sec.

372.1 Purpose.

372.2 Designation of responsible APHIS official.

372.3 Information and assistance.

372.4 Definitions.

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372.6 Early planning for applicants and non-APHIS entities.

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372.9 Processing and use of environmental documents.

372.10 Supplementing environmental impact statements.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*; 40 CFR parts 1500–1508; 7 CFR parts 1b, 2.22, 2.80, and 371.9.

SOURCE: 60 FR 6002, Feb. 1, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 372.1 Purpose.

These procedures implement section 102(2) of the National Environmental

Policy Act by assuring early and adequate consideration of environmental factors in Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service planning and decision-making and by promoting the effective, efficient integration of all relevant environmental requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act. The goal of timely, relevant environmental analysis will be secured principally by adhering to the National Environmental Policy Act implementing regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), especially provisions pertaining to timing (§1502.5), integration (§1502.25), and scope of analysis (§1508.25).

§ 372.2 Designation of responsible APHIS official.

The Administrator of APHIS, or an agency official to whom the Administrator may formally delegate the task, is responsible for overall review of APHIS' NEPA compliance.

§ 372.3 Information and assistance.

Information, including the status of studies, and the availability of reference materials, as well as the informal interpretations of APHIS' NEPA procedures and other forms of assistance, will be made available upon request to Environmental Analysis and Documentation, Biotechnology, Biology, and Environmental Protection, APHIS, USDA, P.O. Drawer 810, Riverdale MD 20738, (301) 436-8565 (Hyattsville) or (301) 734-8565 (Riverdale).

§ 372.4 Definitions.

The terminology set forth in the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 1508 is incorporated herein. In addition, the following terms, as used in these procedures, are defined as follows:

APHIS. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Decisionmaker. The agency official responsible for executing findings of no significant impact in the environmental assessment process and the record of decision in the environmental impact statement process.

Department. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Environmental unit. Environmental Analysis and Documentation, the analytical unit in Biotechnology, Biology, and Environmental Protection responsible for coordinating APHIS' compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and other environmental laws and regulations.

§ 372.5 Classification of actions.

(a) *Actions normally requiring environmental impact statements.* This class of policymakings and rulemakings seeks to establish programmatic approaches to animal and plant health issues. Actions in this class typically involve the agency, an entire program, or a substantial program component and are characterized by their broad scope (often global or nationwide) and potential effect (impacting a wide range of environmental quality values or indicators, whether or not affected individuals or systems may be completely identified at the time). Ordinarily, new or untried methodologies, strategies, or techniques to deal with pervasive threats to animal and plant health are the subjects of this class of actions. Alternative means of dealing with those threats usually have not been well developed. Actions in this class include:

(1) Formulation of contingent response strategies to combat future widespread outbreaks of animal and plant diseases; and

(2) Adoption of strategic or other long-range plans that purport to adopt for future program application a preferred course of action.

(b) *Actions normally requiring environmental assessments but not necessarily environmental impact statements.* This class of APHIS actions may involve the agency as a whole or an entire program, but generally is related to a more discrete program component and is characterized by its limited scope (particular sites, species, or activities) and potential effect (impacting relatively few environmental values or systems). Individuals and systems that may be affected can be identified. Methodologies, strategies, and techniques employed to deal with the issues at hand are seldom new or untested. Alternative means of dealing with

those issues are well established. Mitigation measures are generally available and have been successfully employed. Actions in this class include:

(1) Policymakings and rulemakings that seek to remedy specific animal and plant health risks or that may affect opportunities on the part of the public to influence agency environmental planning and decisionmaking. Examples of this category of actions include:

(i) Development of program plans that seek to adopt strategies, methods, and techniques as the means of dealing with particular animal and plant health risks that may arise in the future;

(ii) Implementation of program plans at the site-specific, action level, except for actions that are categorically excluded, as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) Planning, design, construction, or acquisition of new facilities, or proposals for modifications to existing facilities.

(3) Disposition of waste and other hazardous or toxic materials at laboratories and other APHIS facilities, except for actions that are categorically excluded, as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) Approvals and issuance of permits for proposals involving genetically engineered or nonindigenous species, except for actions that are categorically excluded, as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(5) Research or testing that:

(i) Will be conducted outside of a laboratory or other containment area (field trials, for example); or

(ii) Reaches a stage of development (e.g., formulation of premarketing strategies) that forecasts an irretrievable commitment to the resulting products or technology.

(c) *Categorically excluded actions.* This class of APHIS actions shares many of the same characteristics—particularly in terms of the extent of program involvement, as well as the scope, effect of, and the availability of alternatives to proposed actions—as the class of actions that normally requires environmental assessments but not necessarily environmental impact statements. The major difference is that the means

through which adverse environmental impacts may be avoided or minimized have actually been built right into the actions themselves. The efficacy of this approach generally has been established through testing and/or monitoring. The Department of Agriculture has also promulgated a listing of categorical exclusions that are applicable to all agencies within the department unless their procedures provide otherwise. Those categorical exclusions, codified at 7 CFR 1b.3(a), are entirely appropriate for APHIS. Other actions in this class include:

(1) *Routine measures.* (i) Routine measures, such as identifications, inspections, surveys, sampling that does not cause physical alteration of the environment, testing, seizures, quarantines, removals, sanitizing, inoculations, control, and monitoring employed by agency programs to pursue their missions and functions. Such measures may include the use—according to any label instructions or other lawful requirements and consistent with standard, published program practices and precautions—of chemicals, pesticides, or other potentially hazardous or harmful substances, materials, and target-specific devices or remedies, provided that such use meets all of the following criteria (insofar as they may pertain to a particular action):

(A) The use is localized or contained in areas where humans are not likely to be exposed, and is limited in terms of quantity, i.e., individualized dosages and remedies;

(B) The use will not cause contaminants to enter water bodies, including wetlands;

(C) The use does not adversely affect any federally protected species or critical habitat; and

(D) The use does not cause bioaccumulation.

(ii) Examples of routine measures include:

(A) Inoculation or treatment of discrete herds of livestock or wildlife undertaken in contained areas (such as a barn or corral, a zoo, an exhibition, or an aviary);

(B) Pesticide treatments applied to infested plants at a nursery; and

(C) Isolated (for example, along a highway) weed control efforts.

(2) *Research and development activities.*

(i) Activities that are carried out in laboratories, facilities, or other areas designed to eliminate the potential for harmful environmental effects—internal or external—and to provide for lawful waste disposal.

(ii) Examples of this category of actions include:

(A) The development and/or production (including formulation, repackaging, movement, and distribution) of previously approved and/or licensed program materials, devices, reagents, and biologics;

(B) Research, testing, and development of animal repellents; and

(C) Development and production of sterile insects.

(3) *Licensing and permitting.* (i) Issuance of a license, permit, or authorization to ship for field testing previously unlicensed veterinary biological products;

(ii) Permitting, or acknowledgment of notifications for, confined field releases of genetically engineered organisms and products; and

(iii) Permitting of:

(A) Importation of nonindigenous species into containment facilities,

(B) Interstate movement of nonindigenous species between containment facilities, or

(C) Releases into a State's environment of pure cultures of organisms that are either native or are established introductions.

(4) *Rehabilitation of facilities.* Rehabilitation of existing laboratories and other APHIS facilities, functional replacement of parts and equipment, and minor additions to such existing APHIS facilities.

(d) *Exceptions for categorically excluded actions.* Whenever the decision-maker determines that a categorically excluded action may have the potential to affect "significantly" the quality of the "human environment," as those terms are defined at 40 CFR 1508.27 and 1508.14, respectively, an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement will be prepared. For example:

(1) When any routine measure, the incremental impact of which, when added

to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (regardless of what agency or person undertakes such actions), has the potential for significant environmental impact;

(2) When a previously licensed or approved biologic has been subsequently shown to be unsafe, or will be used at substantially higher dosage levels or for substantially different applications or circumstances than in the use for which the product was previously approved;

(3) When a previously unlicensed veterinary biological product to be shipped for field testing contains live microorganisms or will not be used exclusively for *in vitro* diagnostic testing; or

(4) When a confined field release of genetically engineered organisms or products involves new species or organisms or novel modifications that raise new issues.

[60 FR 6002, Feb. 1, 1995; 60 FR 13212, Mar. 10, 1995]

§ 372.6 Early planning for applicants and non-APHIS entities.

Each prospective applicant who anticipates the need for approval of proposed activities classified as normally requiring environmental documentation is encouraged to contact, at the earliest opportunity, APHIS' program staff.

[60 FR 6002, Feb. 1, 1995; 60 FR 13212, Mar. 10, 1995]

§ 372.7 Consultation.

Prospective applicants are encouraged to contact APHIS program officials to determine what types of environmental analyses or documentation, if any, need to be prepared. NEPA documents will incorporate, to the fullest extent possible, surveys and studies required by other environmental statutes, such as the Endangered Species Act.

[60 FR 6002, Feb. 1, 1995; 60 FR 13212, Mar. 10, 1995]

§ 372.8 Major planning and decision points and public involvement.

(a) *Major planning and decision points.* The NEPA process will be fully coordinated with APHIS planning in

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cooperation with program personnel. Specific decision points or milestones will be identified and communicated to the public and others in a notice of intent and in the context of the public scoping process.

(b) *Public involvement.* There will be an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in the environmental impact statement process.

(1) A notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as soon as it is determined that a proposed major Federal action has the potential to affect significantly the quality of the human environment. The notice may include a preliminary scope of environmental study. All public and other involvement in APHIS' environmental impact statement process, including the scoping process, commenting on draft documents, and participation in the preparation of any supplemental documents, will be pursuant to CEQ's implementing regulations.

(2) Opportunities for public involvement in the environmental assessment process will be announced in the same fashion as the availability of environmental assessments and findings of no significant impact.

(3) Notification of the availability of environmental assessments and findings of no significant impact for proposed activities will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, unless it is determined that the effects of the action are primarily of regional or local concern. Where the effects of the action are primarily of regional or local concern, notice will normally be provided through publication in a local or area newspaper of general circulation and/or the procedures implementing Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs."

(4) All environmental documents, comments received, and any underlying documents, including inter-agency correspondence where such correspondence transmits comments of Federal agencies on the environmental impact of proposals for which documents were prepared (except for privileged or confidential information (50 FR 38561)), will be made available to

the public upon request. Materials to be made available will be provided without charge, to the extent practicable, or at a fee not more than the actual cost of reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including CEQ.

§ 372.9 Processing and use of environmental documents.

(a) Environmental assessments will be forwarded immediately upon completion to the decisionmaker for a determination of whether the proposed action may have significant effects on the quality of the human environment, and for the execution, as appropriate, of a finding of no significant impact or a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(1) The availability of environmental assessments will be announced by publishing a notice consistent with the notification provisions of § 372.8.

(2) Comments, if any, will be transmitted, together with any analyses and recommendations, to the APHIS decisionmaker who may then take appropriate action.

(3) Changes to environmental assessments and findings of no significant impact that are prompted by comments, new information, or any other source, will normally be announced in the same manner as the notice of availability (except that all commenters will be mailed copies of changes directly) prior to implementing the proposed action or any alternative.

(b) Environmental impact statements will be processed from inception (publication of the notice of intent) to completion (publication of a final environmental impact statement or a supplement) according to the Council on Environmental Quality implementing regulations.

(c) For rulemaking or adjudicatory proceedings, relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses will be a part of the administrative record.

(d) For all APHIS activity that is subject to the NEPA process, relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses will accompany proposals through the review process.

(e) The APHIS decisionmaker will consider the alternatives discussed in

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environmental documents in reaching a determination on the merits of proposed actions.

(f) APHIS will implement mitigation and other conditions established in environmental documentation and committed to as part of the decision-making process.

§ 372.10 Supplementing environmental impact statements.

Once a decision to supplement an environmental impact statement is made, a notice of intent will be published. The administrative record will thereafter be open. The supplemental document will then be processed in the same fashion (exclusive of scoping) as a draft and a final statement (unless alternative procedures are approved by CEQ) and will become part of the administrative record.

PART 380—RULES OF PRACTICE GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS UNDER CERTAIN ACTS

Subpart A—General

Sec.

380.1 Scope and applicability of rules of practice.

Subpart B—Supplemental Rules of Practice

380.10 Stipulations.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701–7772 and 7781–7786; 16 U.S.C. 1540(a), 3373(a) and (b); 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

Subpart A—General

§ 380.1 Scope and applicability of rules of practice.

(a) The Uniform Rules of Practice for the Department of Agriculture promulgated in subpart H of part 1, subtitle A, title 7 CFR are the Rules of Practice applicable to adjudicatory administrative proceedings under the following statutory provisions:

(1) The Plant Protection Act, section 424 (7 U.S.C. 7734),

(2) Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1973, as amended, section 11(a), 16 U.S.C. 1540(a), and

(3) Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, as amended, section 4(a) and (b), (16 U.S.C. 3373 (a) and (b)).

(b) In addition, the Supplemental Rules of Practice set forth in subpart B of this part are applicable to such proceedings.

[66 FR 21061, Apr. 27, 2001]

Subpart B—Supplemental Rules of Practice

§ 380.10 Stipulations.

(a) At any time prior to the issuance of a complaint seeking a civil penalty under any of the Acts listed in § 380.1, the Administrator, in his discretion, may enter into a stipulation with any person in which:

(1) The Administrator or the Administrator's delegate gives notice of an apparent violation of the applicable Act, or the regulations issued thereunder, by such person and affords such person an opportunity for a hearing regarding the matter as provided by such Act;

(2) Such person expressly waives hearing and agrees to pay a specified penalty within a designated time; and

(3) The Administrator agrees to accept the specified penalty in settlement of the particular matter involved if the penalty is paid within the designated time.

(b) If the specified penalty is not paid within the time designated in such a stipulation, the amount of the stipulated penalty shall not be relevant in any respect to the penalty which may be assessed after issuance of a complaint.

[48 FR 33468, July 22, 1983]

PARTS 381–399 [RESERVED]

FINDING AIDS

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