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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 inspector[6] 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.

§ 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

[6] *See* footnote 4.

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

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 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:

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Niagara County. (1) That area of Niagara County in the Towns of Burt, Newfane, and Wilson bordered on the north by Lake Ontario; bordered on the west by Maple Road; then south on Maple Road to Wilson-Burt Road; then east on Wilson-Burt Road to Beebe Road; then south on Beebe Road to Ide Road; then east on Ide Road to Route 78 (Lockport-Olcott Road); then north on Route 78 (Lockport-Olcott Road) to the Lake Ontario shoreline.

(2) That area of Niagara County in the Town of Lewiston bordered on the west by Porter Center Road starting at its intersection with Route 104 (Ridge Road); then north-northeast on Porter Center Road to Langdon Road; then east on Langdon Road to Dickersonville Road; then north on Dickersonville Road to Schoolhouse Road; then east on Schoolhouse Road to Ransomville Road; then south on Ransomville Road to Route 104 (Ridge Road); then northeast on Route 104 (Ridge Road) to Simmons Road; then south on Simmons Road to Albright Road; then east on Albright Road to Townline Road; then south on Townline Road to Lower Mountain Road; then west on Lower Mountain Road to Meyers Hill Road; then south on Meyers Hill Road to Upper Mountain Road; then west on Upper Mountain Road to Indian Hill Road; then northeast on Indian Hill Road to Route 104 (Ridge Road); then east on Route 104 (Ridge Road) to Porter Center Road.

(3) That area of Niagara County bordered on the north by Lake Ontario and on the east by Keg Creek; then south on Keg Creek to Route 18 (Lake Road); then east on Route 18 (Lake Road) to Hess Road; then south on Hess Road to Drake Settlement Road; then west on Drake Settlement Road to Transit Road; then north on Transit Road to Route 18 (Lake Road); then west on Route 18 (Lake Road) to Lockport Olcott Road; then north on Lockport Olcott Road to the Lake Ontario shoreline.

Orleans County. That area of Orleans County in the Towns of Ridgeway and Gaines bordered on the north by Route 104 (Ridge Road) at its intersection with Eagle Harbor Waterport Road; then south on Eagle Harbor Waterport Road to Eagle Habor Knowlesville Road; then west on Eagle Harbor Knowlesville Road to Presbyterian Road; then southwest on Presbyterian Road to Longbridge Road; then south on Longbridge Road to State Route 31; then west on State Route 31 to Wood Road; then south on Wood Road to West County House Road; then west on West County House Road to Maple Ridge Road; then west on Maple Ridge Road to Culvert Road; then north on Culvert Road to Telegraph Road; then west on Telegraph Road to Beales Road; then north on Beales Road to Portage Road; then east on Portage Road to Culvert Rd; then north on Culvert Road to Route 104 (Ridge Road).

Wayne County. (1) That area of Wayne County in the Town of Sodus bordered on the north by Lake Road at its intersection with Redman Road; then east on Lake Road to Maple Avenue; then south on Maple Avenue to Middle Road; then west on Middle Road to Rotterdam Road; then south on Rotterdam Road to State Route 104; then west on State Route 104 to Pratt Road; then south on Pratt Road to Ridge Road; then west on Ridge Road to Richardson Road; then south on Richardson Road to Tripp Road; then south on Tripp Road to Podger Road; then west on Podger Road to East Townline Road; then north on East Townline Road to Everdyke Road; then west on Everdyke Road to Russell Road; then south on Russell Road to Pearsall Road; then west on Pearsall Road to State Route 21; then north on State Route 21 to State Route 104; then east on State Route 104 to East Townline Road; then north on East Townline Road to Van Lare Road; then east on Van Lare Road to Redman Road; then north on Redman Road to Lake Road.

(2) That area of Wayne County in the Towns of Ontario and Williamson bordered on the north by Shepard Road at its intersection with Fisher Road; then east on Shepard Road to Salmon Creek Road; then southwest on Salmon Creek Road to Kenyon Road; then west on Kenyon Road to Furnace Road; then north on Furnace Road to Putnam Road; then east on Putnam Road to Fisher Road; then north on Fisher Road to Shepard Road.

(3) That area of Wayne County in the Town of Sodus bordered on the northeast by the Sodus Bay shoreline at Ridge Road; then west on Ridge Road to Boyd Road; then north on Boyd Road to Sergeant Road; then north on Sergeant Road to Morley Road; then east on Morley Road to State Route 14; then south on State Route 14 to Sill Road;

then northeast on Sill Road and continuing to the shoreline of Sodus Bay.

[65 FR 35264, June 2, 2000, as amended at 75 FR 81089, Dec. 27, 2010]

§ 301.74–4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

The interstate movement of any regulated article from a quarantined area[2] 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 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

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

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
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

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
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*) × (*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*) × (*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