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(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 person 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 (*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 part 305 of this chapter 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 part 305 of this chapter 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 part 305 of this chapter 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 part 305 of this chapter 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 citrus 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 part 305 of this chapter upon leaving the grove or premises. All personnel who enter the grove or premises to provide these services must be treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter 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 at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 301.75–5 Commercial citrus-producing areas.

(a) The following are designated as commercial citrus-producing areas:

American Samoa	Guam
Arizona	Hawaii
California	Louisiana
Florida	Northern Mariana Islands
Puerto Rico	Texas
	Virgin Islands of the United States

(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 part 305 of this chapter 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 part 305 of this chapter 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 part 305 of this chapter 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; 75 FR 4240, Jan. 26, 2010]

§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 part 305 of this chapter.

(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, as amended at 75 FR 4240, Jan. 26, 2010]

§ 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 part 305 of this chapter.

(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, as amended at 75 FR 4240, Jan. 26, 2010]

§ 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 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 [Reserved]

§ 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 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

(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.
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—Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Psyllid

SOURCE: 75 FR 34332, June 17, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

§ 301.76 Restrictions on the interstate movement of regulated articles.

No person may move interstate from any quarantined area any articles regulated for citrus greening and Asian citrus psyllid, except in accordance with this subpart.[1]≤

§ 301.76–1 Definitions.

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

Asian citrus psyllid. The insect known as Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama) in any stage of development.

Certificate. A document, stamp, or other means of identification approved by APHIS and issued by an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement when he or she finds that, because of certain conditions, a regulated article can be moved safely from an area quarantined for Asian citrus psyllid and/or citrus greening without spreading the psyllid or the disease.

Citrus greening. A plant disease caused by several strains of the uncultured, phloem-limited bacterial pathogen "*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus".

Commercial citrus grove. A solid-set planting of trees maintained for the primary purpose of producing citrus fruit for commercial sale.

Compliance agreement. A written agreement between APHIS and a person engaged in the business of growing, maintaining, processing, handling, packing, or moving regulated articles for interstate movement, in which the person agrees to comply with this subpart. For the purposes of this subpart, a memorandum of understanding is considered a compliance agreement.

EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Established population. Presence of Asian citrus psyllid within an area that the Administrator determines is likely to persist for the foreseeable future.

Inspector. An individual 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 issued by an inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement to allow the interstate movement of regulated articles to a specified destination, for specified handling, processing, or utilization.

Moved (move, movement). Shipped, offered for shipment, received for transportation, transported, carried (whether on one's person or by any other means of conveyance), or allowed to be moved, shipped, transported, or carried. For the purposes of this subpart, movements include any type of shipment, including mail and Internet commerce.

Nursery. Any commercial location where nursery stock is grown, propagated, stored, maintained, or sold, or any location from which nursery stock is distributed.

Nursery stock. Any plants or plant parts, excluding fruit, intended to be planted, to remain planted, or to be replanted. Nursery stock includes, but is

[1] In order to enforce this section, 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 host articles as provided in sections 414, 421, and 434 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714, 7731, and 7754).