AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

§ 301.50–10 Treatments and management method.

(a) Regulated articles may be treated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter to neutralize the pine shoot beetle.

(b) *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; 75 FR 4240, Jan. 26, 2010]

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), Cercidiphyllum (katsura), 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 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; 75 FR 34322, June 17, 2010]

§ 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. The portion of 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 the Wachusett Reservoir in an easterly, northerly, and then westerly direction until it intersects the West Boylston Town boundary; then along the West Boylston Town boundary until it intersects Interstate 190 at River Road; then south along Interstate 190 to Malden Street; then west on Malden Street to Bullard Street in Holden; then west on Bullard Street to Wachusett Street; then northwest on Wachusett Street to Union Street; then southwest on Union Street until it becomes Highland Street; then southwest on Highland Street to Main Street; then southeast on Main Street to Bailey Road; then south on Bailey Road to Chapin Road; then south on Chapin Road to its end; then continuing in a southeasterly direction 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 at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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 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 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 inspector[1] 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.

(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.

[1] Inspectors 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.

[2] An inspector may hold, seize, quarantine, treat, apply other remedial measures to, destory, 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).

(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 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.

[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 agreement[3] 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 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 inspector[4] 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

[3] Compliance 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.

[4] See footnote 1 to § 301.51–5.

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.

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; 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 at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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.

[1] The 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.