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assigned to the exporting establishment under the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's seed export program, and the lot number in addition to all other information required to be present by § 361.3 of this chapter.

(iii) Include other shipping documents as required with each shipment:

(A) Shipments of agricultural and vegetable seeds, as listed in the Federal Seed Act, must be accompanied by a document certifying that the relevant provisions of the Federal Seed Act regulations in part 361 of this chapter have been followed, as agreed upon by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and APHIS;

(B) Shipments of other seeds must be accompanied by a document certifying that the seeds have been inspected, as agreed upon by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and APHIS.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579–0285 and 0579–0279)

[57 FR 43148, Sept. 18, 1992, as amended at 67 FR 8465, Feb. 25, 2002; 68 FR 50045, Aug. 20, 2003; 70 FR 33324, June 7, 2005; 71 FR 19101, Apr. 13, 2006; 72 FR 30467, June 1, 2007; 72 FR 43518, Aug. 6, 2007]

§ 319.37–5 Special foreign inspection and certification requirements.

(a) Any restricted article (except seeds; unrooted cuttings; articles collected from the wild; and articles solely for food, analytical, or manufacturing purposes) from a country listed below, shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such article was grown on land which has been sampled and microscopically inspected by the plant protection service of the country in which grown within 12 months preceding issuance of the certificate and found free from potato cyst nematodes, *Globodera rostochiensis* (Woll.) Behrens and *G. pallida* (Stone) Behrens:

Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Azores, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada (only that portion comprising Newfoundland and that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road), Channel Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Crete, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark (including Faeroe Islands), Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guernsey, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Spain (including Canary Islands), Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela.

(b)(1) Any of the following restricted articles (except seeds) at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which contains an additional declaration that the article was grown in a nursery in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, or The Netherlands and that the article was found by the plant protection service of the country in which the article was grown to be free of the following injurious plant diseases listed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section: For *Chaenomeles* spp. (flowering quince) and *Cydonia* spp. (quince), diseases (i), (ii), (iv), (xviii), (xix), (xx), and (xxi); for *Malus* spp. (apple, crabapple), diseases (i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (vii), (xxii), and (xxiii); for *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, plum, prune), diseases (i), (ix) through (xvii), and (xxii); and for *Pyrus* spp. (pear), diseases (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (xviii), (xix), (xx), (xxi) and (xxii); and for *Vitis* spp. (grape) from Canada, diseases (xiv) through (xvii) and (xxiv) through (xliii). The determination by the plant protection service that the article is free of these diseases will be based on visual examination and indexing of the parent stock of the article and inspection of the nursery where the restricted article is grown to determine that the nursery is free of the specified diseases. An accurate additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate of inspection by the plant protection service that a disease does not occur in the country in which the article was grown may be used in lieu of visual examination and indexing of the parent stock

for that disease and inspection of the nursery.

(2) Species of Prunus not immune to plum pox virus (species other than *P. avium, P. cerasus, P. effusa, P. laurocerasus, P. mahaleb, P. padus, P. sargentii, P. serotina, P. serrula, P. serrulata, P. subhirtella, P. yedoensis, and P. virginiana*) and grown in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, or The Netherlands shall be certified only from the government operated nurseries (research stations) where the certified plants were grown and the original parent stock is indexed for the appropriate national fruit tree certification program.

(3) List of diseases.

(i) *Monilinia fructigena* (Aderh. & Ruhl.) Honey (Brown rot of fruit).

(ii) *Guignardia piricola* (Nose) Yamomoto (Leaf, branch, and fruit disease).

(iii) Apple proliferation agent.

(iv) Pear blister canker virus.

(v) Pear bud drop virus.

(vi) *Diaporthe mali* Bres. (Leaf, branch & fruit fungus).

(vii) Apple green crinkle virus.

(viii) Apple chat fruit virus.

(ix) Plum pox (=Sharka) virus.

(x) Cherry leaf roll virus.

(xi) Cherry rusty mottle (European) agent.

(xii) Apricot chlorotic leaf roll agent.

(xiii) Plum bark split virus.

(xiv) Arabis mosaic virus and its strains.

(xv) Raspberry ringspot virus and its strains.

(xvi) Tomato blackring virus and its strains.

(xvii) Strawberry latent ringspot virus and its strains.

(xviii) Quince sooty ringspot agent.

(xix) Quince yellow blotch agent.

(xx) Quince stunt agent.

(xxi) *Gymnosporangium asiaticum* Miyabe ex. Yamada (Rust).

(xxii)*Valsa mali* Miyabe and Yamada ex. Miura (Branch canker fungus).

(xxiii) Apple ringspot virus.

(xxiv) The following nematode transmitted viruses of the polyhedral type: Artichoke Italian latent virus, Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus, Grapevine fanleaf virus and its strains, and Hungarian chrome mosaic virus.

(xxv) Grapevine asteroid mosaic agent.

(xxvi) Grapevine Bratislava mosaic virus.

(xxvii) Grapevine chasselas latent agent.

(xxviii) Grapevine corky bark "Legno riccio" agent.

(xxix) Grapevine leaf roll agent.

(xxx) Grapevine little leaf agent.

(xxxi) Grapevine stem pitting agent.

(xxxii) Grapevine vein mosaic agent.

(xxxiii) Grapevine vein necrosis agent.

(xxxiv) Flavescence-doree agent.

(xxxv) Black wood agent (bois-noir).

(xxxvi) Grapevine infectious necrosis bacterium.

(xxxvii) Grapevine yellows disease bacterium.

(xxxviii) *Xanthomonas ampelina* Panagopoulas.

(xxxix) *Peyronellaea glomerata* Ciferri.

(xl) *Pseudopeziza tracheiphila* Muller-Thur-gau.

(xli) *Rhacodiella vitis* Sterenberg.

(xlii) *Rosellinia necatrix* Prill.

(xliii) *Septoria melanosa* (Vialla and Ravav) Elenk.

(c) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Chrysanthemum* spp. (chrysanthemum, includes *Dendranthema* spp.), *Leucanthemella serotina*, or *Nipponanthemum nipponicum*, from any foreign place except Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Canary Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Republic of South Africa, Russia, San Marino, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom); and all countries, territories, and possessions of countries located in part or entirely between 90° and 180° East longitude shall, at the time of arrival at the port

of first arrival in United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection. The phytosanitary certificate of inspection must contain a declaration that such article was grown in a greenhouse nursery and found by the plant protection service of the country in which grown to be free from white rust of chrysanthemum (caused by the rust fungus Puccinia horiana P. Henn.) based on visual examination of the parent stock, the articles for importation, and the greenhouse nursery in which the articles for importation and the parent stock were grown, once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to importation.

(d) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Dianthus* spp. (carnation, sweet-william) from Great Britain shall be grown under postentry quarantine conditions specified in §319.37–7(c) unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate of inspection accompanying such article contains an accurate additional declaration that such article was grown in a greenhouse nursery in Great Britain and found by the plant protection service of Great Britain to be free from injurious plant diseases caused by *Phialophora cinerescens* (Wr.) van Beyma (=*Verticillium cinerescens* Wr.), carnation etched ring virus, carnation "streak" virus, and carnation "fleck" virus, based on visual examination of the parent stock, of the articles for importation, and of the greenhouse nursery in which the articles for importation and the parent stock are grown, once a month for 4 consecutive months immediately prior to importation, and based on indexing of the parent stock.

(e) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Rubus* spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry) from Canada, shall be grown under postentry quarantine conditions specified in §319.37–7 unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate of inspection accompanying such article contains an accurate additional declaration that such article was found by the plant protection service of Canada to be free of *Rubus* stunt agent based on visual examination and indexing of the parent stock.[6]

(f) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Rubus* spp. (cloudberry, blackberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, raspberry) from Europe at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such article was found by the plant protection service of the country of origin to be free of *Rubus* stunt agent based on visual examination and indexing of the parent stock.

(g) Any seed of *Cocos nucifera* (coconut) at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection which shall contain an accurate additional declaration that such seed was found by the plant protection service of Costa Rica or of Jamacia to be of Malayan dwarf variety or Maypan variety (=F_1 hybrid, Malayan Dwarf×Panama Tall) (which are resistant to lethal yellowing disease) based on visual examination of the parent stock.

(h) Any restricted article of *Fragaria* spp. (strawberry) from Israel is prohibited as specified in §319.37–2(a) unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the article of *Fragaria* spp. contains an additional declaration that stipulates that the parent stock was found free of red stele disease pathogen as well as any other damaging strawberry pathogens, based on visual inspection and indexing.

(i) Any restricted article of *Syringa* spp. (lilac) from the Netherlands is prohibited as specified in §319.37–2(a) unless, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the article of *Syringa* spp. (lilac) contains a declaration that stipulates that the parent stock was found free of plant diseases by inspection and indexing and that the *Syringa* spp. (lilac) to be imported were propagated either by rooting cuttings from indexed

[6] Such testing is done under a Raspberry Plant Certification Program of Canada.

parent plants or by grafting indexed parent plant material on seedling rootstocks, and were grown in:

(1) Fumigated soil (fumigated by applying 400 to 870 pounds of methyl bromide per acre and covering the soil with a tarpaulin for 7 days) in a field at least 3 meters from the nearest nonindexed *Syringa* spp. (lilac), or

(2) Soil that has been sampled and microscopically inspected by the plant protection service of the Netherlands within 12 months preceding issuance of the phytosanitary certificate and that has been found free of the plant parasitic nematodes capable of transmitting European nepoviruses, including, but not limited to, the Arabis mosaic nepovirus.

(j)(1) Seeds of *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune, but not species in the subgenus *Cerasus*) from Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, or Great Britain shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing accurate additional declarations that:

(i) The seeds are from parent stock grown in a nursery in Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, or Great Britain that is free of plum pox (Sharka) virus; and

(ii) The seeds have been found by the plant protection service of the country in which grown to be free of plum pox (Sharka) virus based on the testing of parent stock by visual examination and indexing.

(2) Seeds of *Prunus* spp. (almond, apricot, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune, but not species in the subgenus *Cerasus*), from all countries except those in Europe, Cyprus, Syria, and Turkey shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing an accurate additional declaration that plum pox (Sharka) virus does not occur in the country in which the seeds were grown.

(k) Any restricted article of *Feijoa* (feijoa, pineapple guava) from New Zealand shall undergo postentry quarantine in accordance with §319.37–7 unless the article, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing an accurate additional declaration that New Zealand is free of *Monilinia fructigena*.

(l) Any restricted article of *Gladiolus*, *Watsonia* or *Crocosmia* spp. from Luxembourg or Spain shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing accurate additional declarations that:

(1) The plants were grown in a disease free environment in a greenhouse;

(2) The plants were subjected to 12 hours of continuous misting per day with water at 15–20 degrees Celsius on 2 consecutive days; and

(3) The plants were inspected by a plant quarantine official of the country where grown 20 days after the completion of the misting and were found free of gladiolus rust.

(m) Any restricted article of *Acer palmatum* or *Acer japonicum* from the Netherlands is prohibited unless the article is accompanied, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection, containing an accurate additional declaration that the article is of a nonvariegated variety of *A. palmatum* or *A. japonicum*.

(n) Any restricted article of *Howea* spp. (sentry palm) from Australia or New Zealand, is prohibited as specified in §319.37–2(a) unless at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the article of *Howea* spp. contains both a declaration of origin and a declaration stipulating that the *Howea* is free of the lethal yellowing pathogen and the cadang-cadang pathogen, as well as any other damaging palm pathogens, based on visual inspection.

(o) Any *Solanum tuberosum* true seed imported from Chile shall, at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States, be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection issued in Chile by the Servicio Agricola y Ganadero (SAG), containing additional declarations that:

(1) The *Solanum* spp. true seed was produced by *Solanum* plants that were

propagated from plantlets from the United States;

(2) The *Solanum* plants that produced the *Solanum tuberosum* true seed were grown in the Tenth (X) Region of Chile (that area of the country between 39° and 44° South latitude); and

(3) *Solanum tuberosum* tubers, plants, and true seed from each field in which the *Solanum* plants that produced the *Solanum tuberosum* true seed were grown have been sampled by SAG once per growing season at a rate to detect 1 percent contamination with a 99 percent confidence level (500 tubers/500 plants/500 true seeds per 1 hectare/2.5 acres), and that the samples have been analyzed by SAG using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test or nucleic acid spot hybridization (NASH) non-reagent test, with negative results, for Andean Potato Latent Virus, Arracacha Virus B, Potato Virus T, the Andean Potato Calico Strain of Tobacco Ringspot Virus, and Potato Yellowing Virus.

(p) In addition to meeting the requirements of this subpart, any trees with roots and any shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, unless greenhouse-grown throughout the year, that are imported from Canada will be subject to the inspection and certification requirements for gypsy moth in § 319.77–4 of this part.

(q) Any artificially dwarfed plant imported into the United States, except for plants that are less than 2 years old, must have been grown and handled in accordance with the requirements of this paragraph and must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of inspection that was issued by the government of the country where the plants were grown.

(1) Any growing media, including soil, must be removed from the artificially dwarfed plants prior to shipment to the United States unless the plants are to be imported in accordance with § 319.37–8.

(2) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown in accordance with the following requirements and the phytosanitary certificate required by this paragraph must contain declarations that those requirements have been met:

(i) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown for at least 2 years in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a nursery registered with the government of the country where the plants were grown;

(ii) The greenhouse or screenhouse in which the artificially dwarfed plants are grown must have screening with openings of not more than 1.6 mm on all vents and openings, and all entryways must be equipped with automatic closing doors;

(iii) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown in pots containing only sterile growing media during the 2-year period when they are grown in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a registered nursery;

(iv) The artificially dwarfed plants must be grown on benches at least 50 cm above the ground during the 2-year period when they are grown in a greenhouse or screenhouse in a registered nursery; and

(v) The plants and the greenhouse or screenhouse and nursery where they are grown must be inspected for any evidence of pests and found free of pests of quarantine significance to the United States at least once every 12 months by the plant protection service of the country where the plants are grown.

(r) Any restricted article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. presented for importation into the United States may not be imported unless it meets the requirements of this paragraph (r). Seeds are not subject to the requirements of this paragraph (r).

(1) Any restricted article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. imported from Canada under the provisions of the greenhouse-grown restricted plant program as described in § 319.37–4(c) must be presented for importation at the port of first arrival in the United States with a certificate of inspection in the form of a label in accordance with § 319.37–4(c)(1)(iv).

(2) (i) For any article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. that does not meet the requirements of paragraph (r)(1) of this section and is from a country where *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur, the phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by § 319.37–4 must contain an additional declaration that states

"*Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country or area of origin"; *Provided*, that this additional declaration is not required on the phytosanitary certificate of inspection accompanying articles of *Solanum* spp. from Canada that do not meet the requirements of paragraph (r)(1) of this section.

(ii) For any article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. that does not meet the requirements of paragraph (r)(1) of this section and is from an area that has been established as free of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 in accordance with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication No. 4, "Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Areas," which is incorporated by reference at §300.5 of this chapter, the phytosanitary certificate required by §319.37–4 must contain an additional declaration that states "This article is from an area that has been established as free of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2."

(3) Any article of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. that is from a country or area where *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is known to occur must meet the following requirements:

(i) The national plant protection organization of the country in which the articles are produced (the NPPO) must have entered into a bilateral workplan with APHIS. This bilateral workplan must set out conditions for monitoring the production of articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp., for enforcement of the requirements of this paragraph (r)(3), and for the establishment of a trust fund as provided for in paragraph (r)(3)(xv) of this section.

(ii) The production site where the articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp. intended for export to the United States are produced must be registered with and certified by both APHIS and the NPPO. As part of the certification process, production sites must be initially approved and thereafter visited at least once a year by APHIS and the NPPO to verify compliance with the requirements of this paragraph (r)(3).

(iii) The production site must conduct ongoing testing for *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. Only articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp. from a group of articles that has been tested according to an APHIS-approved testing protocol with negative results for the presence of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 may be used in production and export. Records of the testing must be kept for two growing seasons and made available to representatives of APHIS and of the NPPO. All testing procedures must be approved by APHIS.

(iv) Each greenhouse on the production site must be constructed in a manner that ensures that runoff water from areas surrounding the greenhouses cannot enter the greenhouses. The greenhouses must be surrounded by a 1-meter buffer that is sloped so that water drains away from the greenhouses.

(v) Dicotyledonous weeds must be controlled both within each greenhouse on the production site and around it. The greenhouses on the production site and the 1-meter buffer surrounding them must be free of dicotyledonous weeds.

(vi) All equipment that comes in contact with articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. within the production site must be adequately sanitized so that *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 cannot be transmitted between plants or enter from outside the production site via the equipment.

(vii) Production site personnel must adequately sanitize their clothing and shoes and wash their hands before entering the production site to prevent the entry of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 into the production site.

(viii) Growing media for articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp. must be free of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. Growing media and containers for articles of *Pelargonium* spp. and *Solanum* spp. must not come in contact with growing media that could transmit *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 and must be grown in an APHIS-approved growing medium.

(ix) Water used in maintenance of the plants at the production site must be free of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. The production site must either derive the water from an APHIS-approved source or treat the water with an APHIS-approved treatment before use.

(x) Growing media at the production site must not come in direct contact

with any water source, such as an emitter or a hose end. If a drip irrigation system is used, backflow devices must be installed to prevent any *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 that may be present from spreading to the rest of the production site through the irrigation system. Ebb and flow irrigation may not be used.

(xi) Production site personnel must be educated regarding the various pathways through which *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 can be introduced into a production site and must be trained to recognize symptoms of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 infection in articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. in the production site.

(xii) Articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. produced for export within an approved production site must be handled and packed in a manner adequate to prevent the introduction of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. The articles must be labeled with information indicating the production site from which the articles originated.

(xiii) If *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 is found in the production site or in consignments from the production site, the production site will be ineligible to export articles of *Pelargonium* spp. or *Solanum* spp. to the United States. A production site may be reinstated if a reinspection reveals that the production site is free of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 and all problems in the production site have been addressed and corrected to the satisfaction of APHIS.

(xiv) The phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by §319.37–4 that accompanies these articles must contain an additional declaration that states "These articles have been produced in accordance with the requirements in 7 CFR 319.37–5(r)(3)."

(xv) The government of the country in which the articles are produced must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before each growing season. The government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative is required to pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in overseeing the execution of paragraph (r)(3) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting the services enumerated in paragraph (r)(3) of this section and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by the inspectors in performing these services. The government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative is required to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the costs estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the services will be completed. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the government of the country in which the articles are produced or its designated representative or held on account until needed.

(s) Any restricted article (except seeds) of *Pinus* spp. from Canada may be imported into the United States only if it meets the following requirements, as well as all other applicable requirements of this subpart, to prevent the introduction of pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*):

(1) *From noninfested Canadian Provinces to all areas of the United States.* Restricted articles that originated in and were moved only through Canadian Provinces that are not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), may be imported into any area of the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the restricted articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin;

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the restricted articles or, if applicable, on

the outer covering, packaging, or container; and

(iii) If the restricted articles are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50–3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the restricted articles are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle.

(2) *From infested or partially infested Canadian Provinces to U.S. infested areas.* Restricted articles that originated in or were moved through a Canadian Province that is considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for and will be moved only through areas in the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50–3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin; and

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the restricted articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(3) *From infested or partially infested Canadian Provinces to or through U.S. noninfested areas.* Restricted articles that originated in or were moved through a Canadian Province that is considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*), as determined by the CFIA, and are destined for or will be moved through an area in the United States that is not quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50–3 of this chapter, may be imported into the United States only if:

(i) The accompanying phytosanitary certificate of inspection specifies the Canadian Province where the restricted articles originated and, if applicable, the Province or Provinces they were moved through, if different from the Province of origin. The treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate of inspection must indicate that the restricted articles have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) in accordance with the applicable provisions of part 305 of this chapter; or alternatively, in lieu of methyl bromide treatment, the phytosanitary certificate of inspection must contain one of the following additional declarations:

(A) "These restricted articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)"; or

(B) "These restricted articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA"; or

(C) "These restricted articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)"; or

(D) "Based on inspection, the restricted articles are no greater than 36 inches high with a bole diameter at soil level of 1 inch or less."

(ii) The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the restricted articles is plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

(iii) If the restricted articles are to be moved through an area of the United States quarantined for pine shoot beetle, as provided in §301.50–3 of this chapter, en route to an area or areas in the United States not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10 °C (50 °F) or higher, the restricted articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

(t) For any *Vaccinium* spp. plants from Canada, the phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by § 319.37–4 must contain an additional declaration that such article was produced in an approved certification program and found by the national plant protection organization of Canada to be free of the BC–1 and BC–2 strains of blueberry scorch carlavirus.

(u) *Special foreign inspection and certification requirements for Pelargonium spp. plants from the Canary Islands.* *Pelargonium* spp. plants from the Canary Islands may only be imported into the United States in accordance with the requirements of this section, to prevent the plant pests *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, and *Syngrapha circumflexa* (syn. *Cornutiplusia circumflexa*) from entering the United States.

(1) *Phytosanitary certificate.* The phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by § 319.37–4 that accompanies *Pelargonium* spp. plants from the Canary Islands must contain additional declarations that the plants were produced in an approved Spanish (Canary Island) production site, that the production site is operated by a grower participating in the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain, and that the plants were grown under conditions specified by APHIS as described in this paragraph § 319.37–5(u) to prevent infestation with *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Chrysodeixis chalcites*, and *Syngrapha circumflexa* (syn. *Cornutiplusia circumflexa*).

(2) *Grower registration and agreement.* Persons in the Canary Islands who produce *Pelargonium* spp. plants for export to the United States must:

(i) Be registered and approved by the national plant protection organization of Spain; and

(ii) Enter into an agreement with the national plant protection organization of Spain whereby the producer agrees to participate in and follow the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain.

(3) *Growing requirements.* Growers in the Canary Islands who produce *Pelargonium* spp. plants for export to the United States must meet the following requirements for inclusion in the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain:

(i) *Pelargonium* spp. plants destined for export to the United States must be produced in a production site devoted solely to production of such plants.

(ii) The production sites in which such plants are produced must be registered with the national plant protection organization of Spain. Such production sites must employ safeguards agreed on by APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Spain, including, but not limited to, prescribed mesh screen size (if the production site is a screenhouse) and automatically closing doors, to ensure the exclusion of *H. armigera*.

(iii) Each production site in which plants destined for export to the United States are grown must have at least one blacklight trap for 1 year following any of the following events:

(A) The construction of the production site;

(B) The entry of the production site into the approved plants export program;

(C) The replacement of the covering of the production site; or

(D) The detection and repair of a break or tear in the plastic or screening in the production site.

(4) *Inspections.* Inspections undertaken in the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain will include, but may not be limited to, the following:

(i) The national plant protection organization of Spain will inspect the plants and the production site during the growing season and during packing.

(ii) Packing materials and shipping containers for the plants must be inspected and approved by APHIS to ensure that they do not introduce pests of concern to the plants.

(iii) Either APHIS or the national plant protection organization of Spain will inspect the production site of the plants to ensure that they meet standards of sanitation agreed upon by APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Spain.

(iv) Inspectors from both APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Spain will have access to the production site as necessary to ensure that growers are employing the proper safeguards against infestation of *H. armigera*, *C. chalcites*, and *S. circumflexa* and that those safeguards are correctly implemented.

(v) The national plant protection organization of Spain will provide APHIS with access to the list of registered and approved growers at least annually.

(5) *Ineligibility for participation.* (i) Growers will be ineligible for participation in the export program for *Pelargonium* spp. plants established by the national plant protection organization of Spain and their production sites will lose approved status if:

(A) Live *Syngrapha circumflexa* (syn. *Cornutiplusia circumflexa*), or any other moth of the family Noctuidae, are found in a production site;

(B) Live *Syngrapha circumflexa* (syn. *Cornutiplusia circumflexa*), or any other moth of the family *Noctuidae*, are found in a shipment of plants; or

(C) Growers violate the requirements set out in this section and by the export program established by the national plant protection organization of Spain.

(ii) A grower may be reinstated, and the grower's production sites may regain approved status, by requesting reapproval and submitting a detailed report describing the corrective actions taken by the grower. Reapproval will only be granted upon concurrence from the national plant protection organization of Spain and APHIS.

(6) *Termination.* APHIS may terminate the entire program if there are repeated violations of procedural or biological requirements.

(7) *Trust fund.* The government of Spain must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before each growing season. The government of Spain or its designated representative is required to pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in overseeing the execution of paragraph (u) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting the services enumerated in paragraph (u) of this section and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by the inspectors in performing these services. The government of Spain or its designated representative is required to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the costs estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the government of Spain or its designated representative to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the services will be completed. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the government of Spain or its designated representative or held on account until needed.

(v) *Special foreign inspection and certification requirements for plants from Israel.* Plants from Israel, except bulbs, dormant perennials, and seeds, may only be imported into the United States in accordance with the regulations in this section, to prevent *Spodoptera littoralis* and other quarantine pests found in Israel from entering the United States.

(1) *Phytosanitary certificate.* The phytosanitary certificate of inspection required by §319.37–4 that accompanies plants from Israel at the time of arrival at the port of first arrival in the United States must contain additional declarations that the plants were produced in an approved Israeli production site, that the production site is operated by a grower participating in the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel, and that the plants were grown under conditions specified by APHIS as described in this paragraph §319.37–5(v) to prevent infestation or contamination with *Spodoptera littoralis* or other quarantine pests.

(2) *Grower registration and agreement.* Persons in Israel who produce plants for export to the United States must:

(i) Be registered and approved by the national plant protection organization of Israel; and

(ii) Enter into an agreement with the national plant protection organization of Israel whereby the producer agrees to participate in and follow the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel.

(3) *Growing requirements.* Growers in Israel who produce plants for export to the United States must meet the following requirements for inclusion in the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel:

(i) Plants destined for export to the United States must come from a production site devoted solely to production of such plants.

(ii) The production sites in which such plants are produced must be registered with the national plant protection organization of Israel. These production sites must employ safeguards agreed on by APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Israel to prevent the entry of *S. littoralis,* including, but not limited to, insect-proof screening over openings and double or airlock-type doors. Any rips or tears in the insect-proof screening must be repaired immediately.

(iii) Each production site in which plants destined for export to the United States are grown must have at least one blacklight trap for 1 year following any of the following events:

(A) The construction of the production site;

(B) The entry of the production site into the approved plants export program;

(C) The replacement of the covering of the production site; or

(D) The detection and repair of a break or tear in the plastic or screening in the production site.

(4) *Inspections.* Inspections undertaken in the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel will include, but may not be limited to, the following:

(i) The national plant protection organization of Israel will inspect the plants and the production site weekly to ensure that no quarantine pests are present.

(ii) Plants must be inspected to ensure that they are free of quarantine pests before being allowed into the screened area of the production site.

(iii) The national plant protection organization of Israel will inspect the plants to ensure that no quarantine pests are present prior to export.

(iv) Packing materials and shipping containers for the plants must be inspected and approved by APHIS to ensure that they do not introduce pests of concern to the plants.

(v) Either APHIS or the national plant protection organization of Israel will inspect the production site of the plants to ensure that they meet standards of sanitation approved by APHIS.

(vi) Inspectors from both APHIS and the national plant protection organization of Israel will have access to the production site as necessary to ensure that growers are employing the safeguards and procedures prescribed by the program and that those safeguards and procedures are correctly implemented.

(vii) The national plant protection organization of Israel will provide APHIS with access to the list of registered and approved growers at least annually.

(5) *Ineligibility for participation.* (i) Growers will be ineligible for participation in the export program for plants established by the national plant protection organization of Israel and their production sites will lose approved status if:

(A) Live *Spodoptera littoralis* are found in a production site;

(B) Live *Spodoptera littoralis* are found at port inspection two times during the shipping season in shipments from the same grower; or

(C) Growers violate the requirements set out in this section and by the export program established by the national plant protection organization of Israel.

(ii) A grower may be reinstated, and the grower's production sites may regain approved status, by requesting reapproval and submitting a detailed report describing the corrective actions taken by the grower. Reapproval will only be granted upon concurrence from the national plant protection organization of Israel and APHIS.

(6) *Termination.* APHIS may terminate the entire program if there are repeated violations of procedural or biological requirements.

(7) *Trust fund.* The government of Israel must enter into a trust fund agreement with APHIS before each growing season. The government of Israel or its designated representative is required to pay in advance all estimated costs that APHIS expects to incur through its involvement in overseeing the execution of paragraph (v) of this section. These costs will include administrative expenses incurred in conducting the services enumerated in paragraph (v) of this section and all salaries (including overtime and the Federal share of employee benefits), travel expenses (including per diem expenses), and other incidental expenses incurred by the inspectors in performing these services. The government of Israel or its designated representative is required to deposit a certified or cashier's check with APHIS for the amount of the costs estimated by APHIS. If the deposit is not sufficient to meet all costs incurred by APHIS, the agreement further requires the government of Israel or its designated representative to deposit with APHIS a certified or cashier's check for the amount of the remaining costs, as determined by APHIS, before the services will be completed. After a final audit at the conclusion of each shipping season, any overpayment of funds would be returned to the government of Israel or its designated representative or held on account until needed.

(w) Seed of the genera *Aeglopsis*, *Atalantia*, *Balsamocitrus*, *Bergera*, *Calodendrum*, *Citrofortunella*, *xCitroncirus*, *Citrus*, *Clausena*, *Fortunella*, *Limonia*, *Microcitrus*, *Murraya*, *Poncirus*, *Severinia*, *Swinglea*, *Toddalia*, *Triphasia*, and *Vepris* from Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Réunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe is prohibited importation into the United States. Except for those countries listed in paragraph (x) of this section, seed of these genera from all other countries may be imported into the United States only if the phytosanitary certificate required by §319.37-4 contains an additional declaration that neither citrus greening nor citrus variegated chlorosis is known to occur in the country where the seed was produced.

(x) Seed of the genus *Citrus* from Costa Rica and Paraguay is prohibited importation into the United States. Seed of the genera *Aeglopsis*, *Balsamocitrus*, *Bergera*, *Calodendrum*, *Citrofortunella*, *xCitroncirus*, *Clausena*, *Fortunella*, *Limonia*, *Microcitrus*, *Murraya*, *Poncirus*, *Severinia*, *Swinglea*, *Toddalia*, *Triphasia*, and *Vepris* from Costa Rica and Paraguay may be imported into the United States only if the phytosanitary certificate required by §319.37-4 contains an additional declaration that citrus greening is not known to occur in the country where the seed was produced.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579–0049, 0579–0176, 0579–0221, 0579–0246, 0579–0257, and 0579–0279)

[45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §319.37–5, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov

§319.37–6 Specific treatment and other requirements.

(a) The following seeds and bulbs may be imported into the United States from designated countries and localities only if they have been treated for the specified pests in accordance with part 305 of this chapter. Seeds and bulbs treated prior to importation outside the United States must be treated in accordance with §319.37–13(c). An inspector may require treatment within the United States of articles that have been treated prior to importation outside the United States if such treatment is determined to be necessary: