animal and plant health inspection service, USDA § 301.86–2 Regulated articles. The following are regulated articles: (a) Pale cyst nematodes. (b) The following pale cyst nematode host crops: Eggplant (Solanum melongena L.) Pepper (Capsicum spp.) Potato (Solanum tuberosum L.) Tomatillo (Physalis philadelphica) Tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum L.) (c) Root crops. (d) Garden and dry beans (Phaseolus spp.) and peas (Pisum spp.). (e) All nursery stock. (f) Soil, compost, humus, muck, peat, and manure, and products on or in which soil is commonly found, including grass sod and plant litter. (g) Hay, straw, and fodder. (h) Any equipment or conveyance used in an infested or associated field that can carry soil if moved out of the field. (i) Any other product, article, or means of conveyance not listed in paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section that an inspector determines presents a risk of spreading the pale cyst nematode, after the inspector provides written notification to the person in possession of the product, article, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of this subpart. (72 FR 51984, Sept. 12, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 19381, Apr. 29, 2009) § 301.86–3 Quarantined areas. (a) Designation of quarantined areas. In accordance with the criteria listed in paragraph (c) of this section, the Administrator will designate as a quarantined area each field that has been found to be infested with pale cyst nematode, each field that has been found to be associated with an infested field, and any area that the Administrator considers necessary to quarantine because of its inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested or associated fields. The Administrator will publish the description of the quarantined area on the Plant Protection and Quarantine Web site, http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/potato/pcn.shtml. The description of the quarantined area will include the date the description was last updated and a description of the changes that have been made to the quarantined area. The description of the quarantined area may also be obtained by request from any local office of PPQ; local offices are listed in telephone directories. After a change is made to the quarantined area, we will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER informing the public that the change has occurred and describing the change to the quarantined area. (b) Designation of an area less than an entire State as a quarantined area. Less than an entire State will be designated as a quarantined area only if the Administrator determines that: (1) The State has adopted and is enforcing restrictions on the intrastate movement of the regulated articles that are equivalent to those imposed by this subpart on the interstate movement of regulated articles; and (2) The designation of less than the entire State as a quarantined area will prevent the interstate spread of the pale cyst nematode. (c) Criteria for designation of fields as infested fields and associated fields. (1) Infested fields. The Administrator will designate a field as an infested field when a pale cyst nematode is found in the field. (ii) The field shares a border with an infested field; or (iii) The field came into contact with a regulated article listed in § 301.86–2 from an infested field within the last 10 years; or (iii) Within the last 10 years, the field shared ownership, tenancy, seed, drainage or runoff, farm machinery, or other elements of shared cultural practices with an infested field that could allow spread of the pale cyst nematode, as determined by the Administrator. (d) Removal of fields from quarantine— (1) Infested fields. An infested field will be removed from quarantine when a
§ 301.86–4 Conditions governing the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas.

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

1. With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached in accordance with §§301.86–5 and 301.86–8;

2. Without a certificate or limited permit if:

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

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

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

   (B) The regulated article is moved through the quarantined area without stopping (except for refueling and for traffic conditions such as traffic lights and stop signs); and

   (C) The regulated article is not unpacked or unloaded in the quarantined area; and

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

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

§ 301.86–5 Issuance and cancellation of certificates and limited permits.

(a) Certificates. An inspector or person operating under a compliance agreement may issue a certificate for the interstate movement of a regulated article if the inspector determines that the regulated article satisfies the general requirements for a certificate in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and any requirements that may apply to the regulated article under paragraphs (a)(2) through (a)(7) of this section.

1. Certification requirements for all regulated articles. The regulated article must be moved in compliance with any additional emergency conditions the Administrator may impose under section 414 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7714) to prevent the spread of the pale cyst nematode. In addition,