NONTRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS REGULATORY GUIDE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
U.S. Agency for International Development

Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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Nontraditional Agricultural Exports Regulatory Guide for Latin America and the Caribbean

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Disclaimer

The *Nontraditional Agricultural Exports Regulatory Guide for Latin America and the Caribbean* is ***not*** a regulatory document. It is intended to provide basic background information on the roles, regulations, and interactions of the U.S. Government agencies involved in or controlling nontraditional agricultural exports.

It is beyond the scope of this guide to serve as the sole source of information on which to base agricultural production and marketing decisions, or financial commitments. It is also beyond the scope of this guide to serve as a definitive source of information for legal or business transactions or disputes.

Users should consult the information sources that are listed throughout this guide for up-to-date information.

Regulatory information provided by U.S. Government agencies is subject to periodic change. Such information includes—

- Pesticide tolerances/residues.
- Geographic distribution of exotic pests and quarantine status.
- Enterability of agricultural commodities.
- Marketing orders and crop imports.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Listed below are acronyms or abbreviations for names of agencies and laws mentioned in this guide. These acronyms are defined where they are first used in each section.

The Spanish-language edition of this guide also contains this list of acronyms and their English counterparts. The English counterparts are translated into Spanish. *To avoid confusion and misunderstanding, the English acronym is NOT converted to a Spanish acronym based on its translation from English to Spanish.*

ACS	Automated Commercial System (USCS)
AID	U.S. Agency for International Development (an abbreviation used when referring to the agency in the United States)
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA
AQI	agricultural quarantine inspection (program within APHIS)
ARS	Agricultural Research Service, USDA
BBEP	Biotechnology, Biologic, and Environmental Protection, APHIS, USDA
CATIE	International Research and Training Center
CE	consumption entry
CFR	U.S. Code of Federal Regulations
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DA	Deputy Administrator (International Services, APHIS)
DE	direct export
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DRES	Dietary Risk Evaluation System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA
FD&C Act	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FDA	Food and Drug Administration, PHS, HHS

FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FMIA	Federal Meat Inspection Act

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

FNWA	Federal Noxious Weed Act
FPLA	Fair Packaging and Labeling Act
FPPA	Federal Plant Pest Act
FS	Forest Service, USDA
FSA	Federal Seed Act
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA
FTZ	foreign trade zone
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service, DOI
GSP	Generalized Systems of Preferences
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
IE	immediate export
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention of 1951
IS	International Services, APHIS, USDA
IT	intermediate transport entry
KH	khapra beetle
LA/CBDC	Latin America/Caribbean Business Development Center
LAC	Latin American and Caribbean; Latin America and the Caribbean
LACTECH-II	Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Technical Services Project
NAPPO	North American Plant Protection Organization
NAS	National Academy of Sciences
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NTAE	nontraditional agricultural export
OASIS	Operational and Administrative System for Import Support (FDA)
OICD	Office of International Cooperation and Development, USDA
OMA	Office of Management Authority, FWS
PACA	Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act
PAG	Preclearance Advisory Group
PC	phytosanitary certificate (prepared according to the model certificate of the International Plant Protection Convention of 1951 and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and issued by an authorized PQS officer of the exporting country)

PHS	Public Health Service
POE	U.S. Ports of Entry (authorized by APHIS)
PPIA	Poultry Products Inspection Act

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

PPQ	Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, USDA
PQA	Plant Quarantine Act
PQS	Plant Quarantine Service of an exporting country; often referred to in Spanish as "Sanidad Vegetal" or "Cuarentena"
RC	residual cargo
TACM	Customs transit air cargo mainfest
T&E	transportation and exportation
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TST	Trade Support Team, APHIS, USDA
U.S.	The United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands (Trusteeship agreement with the United Nations)
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development (an abbreviation used when referring to agency missions overseas)
USCS	U.S. Customs Service
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	U.S. Government
VS	Veterinary Services, APHIS, USDA
VVND	velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease

Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Countries Covered by This Guide

Caribbean

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
Cayman Islands
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
(Bonaire–Curaçao)
St. Christopher
(St. Kitts–Nevis)
St. Eustatius
St. Lucia
St. Martin
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands

Central America

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Panama

Mexico

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

Section 1
Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of this guide are to—

- Present general U.S. Government (USG) regulatory and specific procedural information about Nontraditional Agricultural Exports (NTAEs) from Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries, emphasizing U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) programs and phytosanitary issues.

- List information sources for the various Government programs.

- Provide other information enabling exporters to produce and export NTAEs that will be accepted in a timely fashion.

1.2 Scope

This guide concentrates on the impact of USG regulations on the importation of NTAEs. NTAEs may include not only live plants or plant parts (such as rooted plants, vegetative propagations, fruits, stems, cut flowers, or seeds), but also processed nonliving portions of plants (for example, baskets, dried flowers, manufactured products, dried logs and lumber, or processed foods). It is not the item itself that determines whether it is considered nontraditional, but rather whether the country has traditionally exported this item commercially in the past. Thus, a given item may be traditional for one country that has developed a commercial trade in the item but nontraditional for another country that is just starting to develop a trade in the same item.

Although all relevant regulatory agencies are discussed, this guide emphasizes USDA/APHIS plant quarantine or phytosanitary procedures. The emphasis on plant quarantine is important to importers and exporters because APHIS regulations determine whether a permit can be issued to a U.S. resident for the importation of a named commodity from a named country.

1.2.1 Users

This guide is intended for—

- LAC exporters, trade groups, and business enterprises.
- LAC Ministry of Agriculture and/or Commerce personnel.
- Officers of the Plant Quarantine Service of LAC countries.
- Government officials or representatives in the United States promoting NTAEs from the LAC region.

The information in this guide may also be useful for importers, brokers, and business enterprises in the United States.

1.2.2 Application

The guide is meant to serve as a source of information, contacts, or references about the interaction of USG regulations with NTAEs from LAC countries. Participants in the export-import process will find this guide useful as a source of information about—

- General planning of agricultural and business enterprises.
- USG regulatory programs and activities that interact with these enterprises.
- The economic and biological justifications for regulations.
- General and specific procedures.
- Contacts in LAC countries and in the United States, where more specific and current information can be obtained.
- Improving the health status of plants that are sources of NTAEs or plant products.
- Improving the quality of NTAEs.

- Increasing the probability that a shipment of NTAEs, particularly perishable ones, from LAC countries will not only be admissible, but will also move in an orderly and timely manner.

Users are advised to become familiar with the list of acronyms on pages x–xii and the disclaimer at the beginning of the guide.

1.2.3 Topics

The guide is divided into four sections and nine appendices.

- Section 1 presents an introduction to the guide, covering the objectives and scope.

- Section 2 explains how to use the guide.

- Section 3 discusses USG agency roles, regulations, or policies in relation to NTAEs and lists contacts for more information.

- Section 4 covers NTAEs in general, guidelines for exporters, and phytosanitary issues. The section emphasizes APHIS phytosanitary (plant quarantine or health) issues and offers suggestions that may facilitate an orderly and timely flow of NTAEs. This section also provides details or comments about the procedures required by USG agencies, focusing on the information needs of exporters from LAC countries and others interested in promoting such exports.

- Appendices contain details, data, or information related to the needs of exporters and other persons interested in facilitating an orderly and timely flow of NTAEs from the LAC region.

Section 2
How To Use This Guide

2.1 Topics Covered

The *Nontraditional Agricultural Exports Regulatory Guide for Latin America and the Caribbean* provides a basic background on the roles, regulations, and relationships of the U.S. Government (USG) agencies involved in or controlling nontraditional agricultural exports (NTAEs). This guide includes a brief discussion of each agency, clear guidelines for meeting each agency's export/import requirements, and a list of contacts for more information.

The guide focuses on the programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) because of its direct involvement in regulating NTAEs. Commodities covered in the USDA/APHIS section (see Section 4) include—

- Plants and plant parts for vegetative propagation.
- Seeds for plant propagation.
- Logs and lumber.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Unprocessed seeds for consumption.
- Cut flowers and greenery.
- Miscellaneous and processed products.

Topics covered in Section 4 include but are not limited to U.S. Ports of Entry (POEs) staffed by APHIS personnel, the preclearance program, quarantine treatment of commodities, approved and prohibited packing materials, transit and reexport of shipments, and APHIS import permits.

2.2 Using the NTAE Regulatory Guide

The user should review the guide to become familiar with all of its sections. It is especially important for the user to understand the responsibilities of each USG agency involved with imports at U.S. POEs. The table of contents lists where to find specific agency information.

For additional information and updates, the user should consult the contacts provided for each USG agency.

The way to proceed through this guide depends on the product(s) the user wants to export to the United States. In general, users will find answers to the following questions:

1. **Is your product admissible?** Products have been categorized, and each type of commodity is covered in Section 4. Refer to the section in the guide covering the product. If it is a fresh fruit or vegetable, look in Appendix A by country. Only fresh fruits and vegetables listed on the countries admissible list are permitted entry.

2. **Are there any special conditions of entry for your product?** Some products must undergo a quarantine treatment as a condition of entry. These treatments are indicated on the admissible list in Appendix A. Certain propagative materials require post-entry quarantine. Information of this nature is always included on the import permit. Exporters should obtain copies of the import permit from the importer, or they can contact the APHIS permit unit or area representative.

3. **Is your product listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) or as a parasitic plant or noxious weed?** Before selecting any plant or plant product for export, make sure that it is not listed as a protected plant, noxious weed, or parasitic plant (see Appendix B). There are specific requirements for exporting this type of material.

4. **Is the POE you plan to move the cargo through listed as capable of handling your product?** Check the list of approved APHIS POEs to be sure that they are staffed to handle your needs. Not all POEs have plant inspection facilities)most ports staffed by APHIS can handle commercial shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables, whereas others are specifically designated to handle ESA or CITES material.

5. **Is there a USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) order or agreement established for your product?** Only a handful of commodities are under U.S. market orders or agreements. A number of products, however, do have market standards. These standards can be obtained from USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS); a contact source is provided in Section 3.9.1. The section also presents a detailed description of USDA/AMS, and the exporter should be aware of any orders, standards, or agreements.

6. **Are there import duties on your product?** Most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean receive specialized trade preference status. Exporters should check with the U.S. Customs Service (USCS) to find out whether there are any applicable import duties.

7. **Will your product require pesticide residue testing?** Only food or animal feed is routinely sampled by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for pesticide residues. Only U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved pesticides should be used on crops for export to the United States. The International Research and Training Center (CATIE) in Costa Rica can provide producers with a current list of EPA-approved pesticides.

8. **If problems arise who do you contact?** When an export problem occurs, the first step is to identify the agency responsible for regulating/detaining the product. Contacts for each agency are provided in Section 3 of this guide.

Note to users: The term "pests" (or "exotic pests") as used throughout this manual stands for insects, weeds, pathogens, bacteria, fungi, rodents, and the like.

2.3 USG Agencies Encountered at POEs and Their Roles

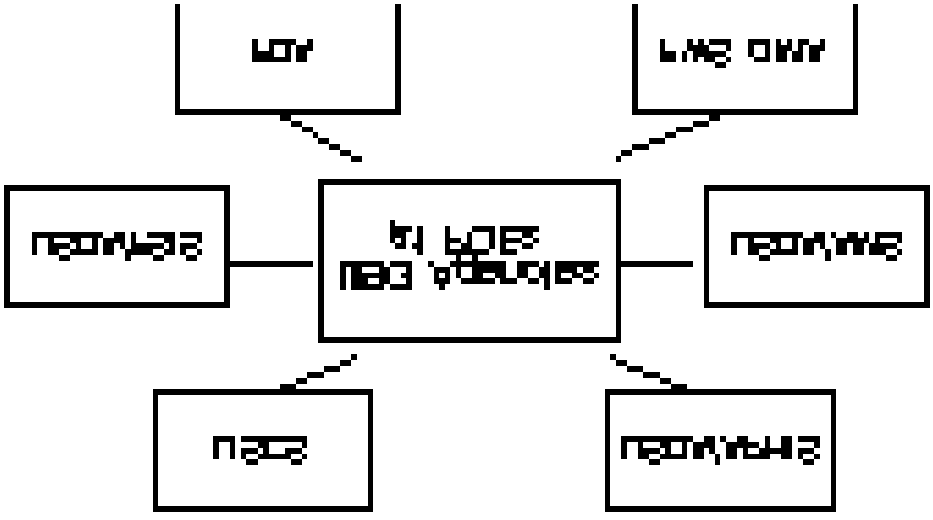
U.S. POEs are staffed by personnel from several regulatory agencies that may inspect samples of any imported commodity. The first agency to review the product is the U.S. Customs Service (USCS). In many cases, USCS (commonly known as Customs) will enforce other agencies' mandates when these agencies are not present. An imported product is under the jurisdiction of Customs until it is released. If the imported product is a fresh commodity, it is forwarded for inspection to APHIS, which draws a random sample of the cargo to determine if it is free of harmful pests and diseases. FDA may also sample a fresh commodity for pesticide residues to ensure they are within EPA-specified tolerance levels.

All meat and poultry imports must come from a USDA-approved facility in the country of origin. The USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) reviews cargo containing meat and poultry. APHIS, however, regulates animal products/by-products. If the imported product is plant material protected under ESA or CITES, it is regulated by APHIS, in collaboration with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

2.4 Two Examples of How To Use the NTAE Regulatory Guide

Example 1. A producer of carambola in Grenada wants to know if he can export his product to the United States. The producer (user of this guide) must first establish which agency regulates the product. All fresh produce is inspected by APHIS. Section 4 of this guide reviews product admissibility, and Section 4.5.4 provides information on fresh fruits and vegetables. Section 4.5.4.3, Regulations and Restrictions, directs the user to Appendix A (Latin American and Caribbean Fruits and Vegetables Approved for U.S. Entry), which shows that Grenada can ship carambola to all POEs in the United States. The user should also note that any fresh fruit or vegetable may be sampled by FDA for pesticide residues. At the present time, no AMS standards exist for carambola.

Example 2. A grower of ornamental plants wants to export giant pitcher plants for propagation to the United States. The grower (user of this guide) must first establish which agency regulates the product. APHIS is responsible for regulating plants for propagation. Plants and plant parts for vegetative propagation are covered in Section 4.5.1. Section 4.5.1.3, Regulations and Restrictions, directs the user to Section 3.7 and to Appendix B for a list of CITES and ESA material. Appendix B, page B-28, lists the giant pitcher (*Nepenthes rajah*), including its seed, as a CITES I plant. Section 3.7 states that CITES I plants cannot be imported unless artificially propagated. Section 3.7.2. directs the user to FWS and APHIS to obtain the proper permits. The importer is responsible for obtaining the U.S. permits, while the exporter must obtain permission from his/her government to export CITES material, such as giant pitcher plants.



Roles of USG Regulatory Agencies Involving NTAEs (Fresh Commodities)

USCS—Collects applicable tariffs, maintains statistics on imports, and prevents the smuggling of illegal goods.

APHIS—Regulates the import of fresh commodities such as plants, plant products, animals, and animal products to prevent the entry of exotic pests and diseases.

FDA—Applies EPA laws for pesticide residue tolerances in food and animal feed imports; regulates both fresh and processed products for contaminants, proper labeling, and the like.

AMS—Applies any market order, provides grades and standards for fresh produce, and reports on the volume of commodity imports.

FSIS—Regulates imports of red meat and poultry, and certifies foreign meat-packing facilities for export to the United States.

FWS/OMA—Regulates all material protected under ESA and CITES. OMA issues import permits for ESA/CITES materials and works in collaboration with APHIS. APHIS controls the import of all endangered plant species.

Section 3
U.S. Government Agencies Controlling Agricultural Imports (General Summary)

3.1 Introduction

This section reviews the key U.S. Government (USG) agencies with whom an importer may have to interact, and explains their roles, import regulations, and procedures. Agency contact addresses and phone numbers are listed at the end of each subsection.

Key USG agencies include—

- Department of the Treasury
  - U.S. Customs Service (USCS or Customs)
- Department of Commerce (DOC)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
  - Public Health Service (PHS)
    - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Department of the Interior (DOI)
  - Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
  - Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
  - Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)
  - Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)
  - Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

Forest Service (FS)

Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD)

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

- Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)
- Veterinary Services (VS)
- International Services (IS)
- Trade Support Team (TST)
- Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection (BBEP)

Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

3.2 U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service (USCS)

3.2.1 Roles

The authority of the United States to collect customs on imported goods and articles was established by Congress in 1789. In 1927, the Bureau of Customs was established under the Department of the Treasury, and in 1973, the Bureau name was changed to U.S. Customs Service (USCS).

USCS collects the revenue from imports and enforces customs and related laws. USCS also administers the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended by the Trade Agreement Act of 1979, and enforces the customs laws and regulations of other Federal agencies at U.S. Ports of Entry (POEs).

3.2.2 Regulations

Among the enforcement activities of USCS are the following:

- Assessing and collecting customs duties, excise taxes, penalties, and fees on imported items.
- Marking requirements for imported merchandise.
- Interdicting and seizing contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs.
- Processing persons, carriers, cargo, and mail in and out of the United States.
- Administering certain navigation laws.

- Detecting and apprehending persons engaged in fraudulent practices designed to circumvent customs and related laws; copyright, patent, and trademark provisions; or quotas.

USCS is the principal USG enforcement agency at border locations. Over the years, the USCS mission has been expanded to assist more than 40 Government agencies in administering and enforcing approximately 400 provisions of law. These provisions relate to auto safety and emission control standards; radiation and radioactive material standards; counterfeit money; flammable fabric restrictions; food, drug, and hazardous substance provisions; and animal and plant quarantine requirements.

USCS is organized into 7 regions, 44 districts or area offices, and approximately 240 POEs. In addition, USCS has several foreign field offices. Foreign offices in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region are located in Hermosillo, Monterrey, and Mexico City, Mexico; and Panama City, Panama.

The Tariff Act of 1930 (as amended, Section 1592, Volume 19, CFR) generally provides that any person who by fraud, negligence, or gross negligence, enters, introduces, or attempts to introduce merchandise into the commerce of U.S. markets by means of false written or oral statement, document, or act, or by any omission which is material, will be subject to a monetary penalty. The merchandise may be seized, in certain circumstances, to ensure payment of the penalty and forfeited if the penalty is not paid.

Under the Trade Agreement Act of 1979, the Generalized Systems of Preferences (GSP) provide duty-free status for goods from developing, independent, and dependent countries and territories to encourage their economic growth. The Trade Agreement Act became effective on January 1, 1979, but lapsed as of July 4, 1993. The Act is currently pending reinstatement by Congress.

3.2.3 Relation to Nontraditional Agricultural Exports (NTAEs)

NTAEs and other goods imported into the United States are subject to duty or duty-free status according to classification of the applicable items under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. One section of this law—the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System—provides a uniform method of describing and tracking commodities in international trade. The System simplifies trading terms used for tariffs, import and export statistics, and transport documentation. Most of the world's industrialized nations adopted the Harmonized System in 1988. The United States began participation on January 1, 1989.

For a successful and timely flow of NTAEs from any LAC country, importers in the United States must have the full cooperation of exporters, who must follow established procedures.

Customs officers may enforce, or assist in the enforcement of, the regulations of other Federal agencies in protecting the economy; environment; and human, plant, and animal health and life. Importation of certain types of agricultural products may be prohibited or restricted to (1) protect the economy (AMS, see Section 3.9.1); (2) safeguard human health and well-being (FDA, see Section 3.5; FSIS, see Section 3.9.2); and (3) protect domestic plant and animal life (APHIS, see Section 3.9.6; FWS, see Section 3.7). For example, regulations may prohibit or limit entry to and from certain ports; restrict routing, storage, or use; or require treatment, labeling, or processing as a condition of customs clearance to enter the United States.

Shipments found not to be in compliance with the laws and regulations are subject to detention. Imported articles must be brought into compliance, destroyed, or reexported.

Some of the Customs forms or documents that relate to NTAEs arriving at POEs from LAC countries are discussed in Section 4.12. These forms concern importation, transit movement, and reexport.

3.2.4 Guidelines for Exporters

Before planning a business enterprise, exporters in LAC countries should be aware of the process for releasing goods from USCS at a POE. Customs will examine goods to determine—

- The value of the goods for assessing customs and their dutiable status.
- Whether it is necessary to mark the goods with the name of the country of origin and whether they are marked in the required manner, or require special marking or labeling.
- Whether the shipment also contains prohibited or restricted articles.
- Whether the goods are correctly invoiced, or are in excess of or short of the amount indicated on the invoice.

3.2.4.1 Commercial Invoices

A commercial invoice, signed by the exporter or an agent, is acceptable if it is prepared (1) according to Section 141.86 of the Customs regulations, and (2) in the customary manner for a commercial transaction involving goods of the kind covered by the invoice. For further information, please consult the USCS booklet, *Importing into the United States* (see Section 3.2.5).

To facilitate Customs clearance, exporters should carefully prepare invoices according to the guidelines in the USCS booklet:

- Include all the information required on the Customs invoice)and make sure that the same information is shown on the packing list.
- Type clearly with sufficient space between items. Keep data within the appropriate columns.
- Mark and number each package clearly so that it can be easily identified with the corresponding invoice.
- On the invoice, show detailed descriptions of each item of goods contained in each individual package.
- Mark goods legibly and prominently **with the English name of the country of origin**, unless goods are specifically exempted by U.S. laws.

- Before shipment, be sure to comply with the provisions of any special laws and regulations, in addition to those of USCS, that apply to NTAEs (see Sections 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3.91, 3.92, 3.9.6).

- Closely follow the instructions provided by the U.S. importer or USG officials when preparing invoices, packaging, marking, labeling, and the like. The importer should have made a careful check of requirements so that entry is permitted when the goods arrive.

3.2.4.2 Marking and Labels

Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, requires that each imported article be legibly marked, in a conspicuous place, with the English name of the country of origin. Exceptions include (1) articles that are specifically exempted from marking requirements; (2) articles that are incapable of being marked; and (3) articles for which marking of containers will reasonably indicate the origin of the articles. Exporters should note that certain individual articles may also require special marking.

3.2.4.3 Customhouse Brokers in the United States

The only persons authorized by U.S. tariff laws to act as agents for importers in the transaction of Customs business are customs brokers licensed by USCS. These brokers prepare and file the necessary entry documents, arrange for payment of duties if due, and take the necessary steps to have the shipment released from USCS at POEs.

Brokers represent importers in customs matters. The brokers' responsibilities include (1) filing entry documents with the district or port director at POEs within 5 working days of the arrival of the shipment, and (2) making arrangements for examining and releasing goods.

Other procedures that may be followed by brokers, consignees, or other persons after products enter the United States are reviewed in the *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products* (see Section 3.2.5).

3.2.4.4 Release from Customs at a U.S. Port of Entry

NTAEs or other articles exported from any country are not considered completely entered into the United States until (1) after the shipment has arrived at a POE; (2) estimated duties have been paid; and (3) delivery of the goods has been authorized by USCS. USCS will not release the goods until the entry requirements of other USG relevant laws and regulations have been met.

3.2.5 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Office of Trade Operations U.S. Customs Service International Agreements Branch Washington, DC 20229	202-927-0300
Public Affairs Office U.S. Customs Service Department of the Treasury 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20229	202-927-1770
General USCS Information	202-927-2095

Publications

1. *Importing into the United States* (Chapter 23)
   U.S. Customs Booklet
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

2. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

3. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

4. *Harmonized System for Classification* (U.S. Customs)
   (An annotated, looseleaf document that lists items subject to duty)
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

5. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Section 5, reference for each USG agency)

To obtain information on a particular Customs matter—

- Consult the nearest USCS attaché or representative, or the nearest U.S. consul.
- Ask a customs representative in the United States to obtain an official answer from USCS.
- Write to the District Director of Customs at any district port in the United States, or contact the Office of Trade Operations (USCS), for information on USCS district offices.

3.3 U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)

3.3.1 Roles

The Department of Commerce is the USG agency responsible for promoting U.S. exports and strengthening the U.S. position in international trade. The International Economic Policy Bureau, International Trade Division, DOC, in cooperation with USAID, has established the Latin America/Caribbean Business Development Center (LA/CBDC). LA/CBDC supports the U.S. commitment to regional economic prosperity through private sector activity.

LA/CBDC helps both U.S. and LAC companies take advantage of opportunities created by the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the Enterprise for Americas Initiative, and the proposed Andean Trade Initiative. Companies that want to pursue these business opportunities should contact the private sector officers in the USAID mission in their countries.

LA/CBDC coordinates with U.S. and foreign businesses, agencies, and organizations to serve as an information clearinghouse for interested traders and investors by providing the following services:

- *The LA/CBDC Business Bulletin*)a monthly publication that covers commercial news and opportunities in the region.
- Business counseling by international trade specialists.
- Publications regarding regulations, contacts, finance sources, and other issues.
- Matchmaking services designed to place businesses in contact with each other.
- Business development missions.
- Workshops.

3.3.2 Relation to NTAEs

DOC and USAID are concerned with promoting business and trade, and regional economic prosperity in particular. Exporters may want to take advantage of this collaboration through the contacts listed in this guide.

The National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, is also part of the Department of Commerce. Saltwater fish as agricultural exports are not covered in this guide, but a contact address is given in Section 3.3.3.

3.3.3 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
LAC Business Development Information Center U.S. Department of Commerce Washington, DC 20230	202-482-0703 202-482-2218 (Fax)
Office of International Affairs National Marine Fisheries Service 1315 East West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910	301-713-2272 301-713-2313 (Fax)
Caribbean Basin Division (Country) Desk Officer U.S. Department of Commerce Washington, DC 20230	202-482-2527

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Andean Basin (Country) Desk Officer) U.S. Department of Commerce Washington, DC 20230	202-482-1659
International Trade Administration U.S. Department of Commerce Washington, DC 20230	202-482-2000

Publications

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

3.4 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Established in 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency is an independent agency in the executive branch of the U.S. Government. EPA provides coordinated and effective governmental action on behalf of the environment)serving as the public's advocate for a livable environment. EPA activities include:

- Reducing or controlling pollution by integrating a variety of research, monitoring, standard-setting, and enforcement activities.

- Coordinating and supporting research and antipollution activities of state and local governments, private and public groups, individuals, and educational institutions.

- Supporting the efforts of other Federal agencies in managing the impact of their operations on the environment.

- Publishing findings when a proposed law or regulation is potentially harmful to public health or welfare, or environmental quality.

EPA carries out these functions through the following offices. Additional information may be obtained by telephone:

Air and Radiation 202-260-7400
Water 202-260-5700
Solid Waste and Emergency Response 202-260-4610

Research and Development 202-260-7676

Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances . . . . . .

202-260-2902

EPA has 10 regional offices in the United States, and an international activities office in Washington, D.C.

EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances is responsible for—

- Developing national strategies for the control of toxic substances.
- Directing the pesticides and toxic substances enforcement activities.
- Developing criteria, standards, rules, procedures, and/or regulations for testing and reporting substances deemed hazardous to humans or the environment.
- Evaluating and assessing the impact of existing or new chemicals, or new uses of existing chemicals to determine hazards, and if necessary, develop restrictions.
- Controlling and regulating pesticides and reducing their use to ensure human safety and protection of environmental quality.
- Establishing tolerance levels for pesticides that occur in or on food.
- Monitoring pesticide residue levels in food, humans, and nontarget fish and wildlife, as well as their environments.
- Investigating pesticide accidents.
- Coordinating activities under its statutory responsibilities with other agencies for the assessment and control of toxic substances and pesticides.

3.4.1 Regulations

EPA conducts its regulatory activities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

TSCA

Enacted in 1976, TSCA is the basis for EPA activities concerning toxic substances other than pesticides. Chemicals used in the development of pesticides are covered by TSCA, but once an experimental use permit has been issued by EPA, the chemical falls under the jurisdiction of FIFRA. TSCA covers any chemicals that are used to grow plants, such as fertilizers or other substances—but not pesticides. The Office of Toxic Substances administers the Act.

The objectives of TSCA are to—

- Ensure that adequate data are developed on the impact of chemical substances on human health and the environment.

- Regulate the production, distribution, use, and disposal of chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk to health and the environment.

- Provide authority to EPA to take regulatory actions on those chemicals that present an "imminent hazard."

FIFRA

FIFRA is the basis for EPA regulations governing the distribution, offering for sale (advertising), sale, and use of pesticides (including safety) in the United States. The Office of Pesticide Programs administers the regulations governing the use of pesticides. A pesticide is defined by FIFRA as "any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest, and any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant."

Under FIFRA, pesticides and their labels must be registered and approved before they can be used in the United States. In 1988, FIFRA was amended to require that each product registered *prior to 1984* must undergo a comprehensive reevaluation of data that supported its registration prior to 1984.

3.4.2 Relation to NTAEs

The EPA regulatory activities discussed in this section relate to activities in the United States. Nevertheless, the regulations under FIFRA affect the acceptability of agricultural exports from LAC countries into the United States.

Imported NTAE food products must meet the standards set by EPA for domestic products. At POEs, these restrictions or standards are enforced by FDA. FDA samples products to determine whether—

- Any pesticide residues exceed established limits for registered chemicals.

- The pesticide products are registered by EPA.

- The pesticides were registered prior to 1984 but have failed the reregistration evaluation.

NTAEs such as fruits and vegetables may be rejected or otherwise regulated if these products do not meet the pesticide residue standards set by EPA. It would be economically prudent for exporters to ensure that their products meet these standards.

3.4.3 Pesticide Tolerances

EPA is responsible for regulating the amounts of pesticide residues that may remain in or on food and animal feed. EPA's regulatory authority derives from the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic (FD&C) Act and FIFRA.

3.4.3.1 Background

Tolerances are the maximum amounts of pesticides that may legally remain in or on food and animal feed. Establishing tolerances ensures that, when pesticides are used according to label directions, the remaining pesticide residues will not pose an unacceptable health risk to anyone (from infants to adults) who consumes the crop.

To assure that the tolerance-setting procedures are protective of human health, EPA requires information about the anticipated amount of pesticide residues found on food, the toxic effects of these residues, and estimates of the types and amounts of foods that make up the U.S. diet. Pesticide manufacturers usually begin the process by proposing a tolerance level, based on field trials reflecting the maximum residue that occurs as a result of the proposed use of the pesticide. In addition, food residue and toxicity studies are required to show that the proposed tolerance would not pose an unreasonable health risk.

3.4.3.2 Studies Required

EPA requires data that are designed to answer some basic questions: what pesticide residues are present, how much of each chemical is present, and what is the health significance? For example, EPA requires product chemistry data, which is information about the content of pesticide products, including the amount of each ingredient and any impurity. Plant and animal metabolism studies describe how pesticides break down and whether residues of metabolized pesticides are detectable in food or feed. Metabolites (products of pesticide metabolism) that may be significantly toxic and the pesticide itself are both considered when EPA sets tolerances.

EPA requires field trial data for each crop or crop group for which a tolerance is requested, including each type of raw food. Processing data provides information on whether residues concentrate in processed foods (such as raisins). Data on residues in animal products are mandatory if animals are exposed to pesticides directly or through their feed.

A battery of toxicity tests in laboratory animals is also required to determine a pesticide's potential for causing adverse health effects—such as cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive disorders—and adverse effects on the nervous system or other organs. Tests are conducted for both short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) toxicity.

From the study results, EPA identifies exposure levels at which no adverse effect is observed—the “No Observed Adverse Effect Level” or NOAEL. This NOAEL is divided by an uncertainty or “safety” factor (usually 100) to develop a Reference Dose, which is the level

of exposure EPA judges an individual could be exposed to on a daily basis for a lifetime with minimal probability of experiencing adverse effects. The "safety" factor accounts for the uncertainty of extrapolating from laboratory animals to humans for individual human differences in sensitivity. Tolerances are only approved if the expected exposure is below these health concern levels.

3.4.3.3 Assessing Dietary Risk to Infants and Children

EPA recognizes that the diets of infants and children may differ substantially from the diets of adults. Moreover, there are differences in body weights and metabolic rates. Therefore, infants and children may be exposed to pesticide residues in food at higher levels than are adults. Using a computerized database known as the Dietary Risk Evaluation System (DRES), EPA combines survey information on food consumption and data on pesticide residues to estimate dietary exposure. DRES breaks out a number of subgroups in the population, including infants and children and other age groups, several different ethnic groups, and regional populations. EPA appropriately identifies childhood or infant exposures for special consideration when looking at the risks for discrete periods of time. EPA also calculates a cumulative lifetime exposure that integrates the exposure rates experienced in infancy and childhood and the exposures experienced in adulthood. If risks are at an unacceptable level, then EPA takes action to reduce those risks.

Some of EPA's recent important regulatory decisions have dealt with childhood or infant exposures as the basis for dietary risk concerns—for example, Alar on apples, aldicarb on bananas, and EBDCs on a wide variety of fruits and vegetables.

EPA believes that the tolerance-setting process is protective of human health because it is based on extensive testing and on a combination of conservative assumptions, risk assessment practices, and current scientific knowledge. However, concern about the possibility that children may be at greater risk from exposure to pesticides than adults prompted EPA to ask the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to study this issue. Completed in 1993, the NAS study provided important information to help improve EPA's ability to assess the risks of pesticides in the diets of infants and children.

3.4.3.4 Concerns About Imported Foods

Pesticide residues in imported foods. The tolerances established by EPA and enforced by FDA apply equally to domestically grown and imported food commodities. FDA monitors food crops imported from other countries to ensure that these crops do not contain pesticide residue levels higher than those determined acceptable for food crops grown in the United States. Imported food crops may be denied entry into the United States if they are found to contain pesticide residue levels that exceed the established U.S. tolerances.

The "circle of poison." Also, to ensure that U.S. consumers are not consuming residues of pesticides that have been banned in this country, EPA revokes the tolerances for pesticides that are canceled. Once tolerances are revoked, neither domestic nor imported foods may lawfully

contain residues of the banned pesticides. By revoking tolerances for banned pesticides, EPA prevents a "circle of poison" situation from occurring because pesticides banned in the United States are prevented from reentering the U.S. food supply through foods grown in other countries where the pesticide may still be lawfully used.

3.4.4 Guidelines for Exporters

When EPA-registered and reregistered pesticides are applied to food crops, NTAEs are less likely to be rejected for excessive chemical residues if the pesticides are—

- Applied so as not to exceed the rates and frequency of application as stated on EPA-approved labels.

- Applied according to instructions stated on EPA-approved labels.

- Used only according to the uses stated on EPA-approved labels; that is, the product should be used only on those commodities, or groups of commodities, that are named on the label against pests listed on the label.

If nonapproved pesticides (including those that were approved prior to 1984 but failed to be approved during the reregistration procedure) are used, the NTAE will be rejected if residues are detected at POEs.

The following example is presented to illustrate the potential impact of the reregistration requirement on growers and exporters in LAC countries: A grower in a LAC country may have on hand some pesticides with "EPA-approved" labels)but the approval was granted before 1984. The grower may assume that because the product has an EPA-approved label, it is acceptable to use the pesticide according to the directions on the label. This is no longer true if the pesticide did not pass the reregistration requirement.

The key point is: A pesticide that may have been previously approved (before 1984) may not have been reregistered. Therefore, its continued use is no longer acceptable. Even if the pesticide comes from the United States and bears an EPA-approved label, the use of the pesticide may have been prohibited after the product was produced. If a non-EPA-approved pesticide residue is detected on a commodity at POEs, the shipment will be refused entry. Therefore, growers and exporters must be aware of current pesticide regulations (see sources of current information in Section 3.4.5).

3.4.5 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Office of Public Affairs Environmental Protection Agency 401 M Street, SW Washington, DC 20460	202-260-7963
Registration Division Environmental Protection Agency 401 M Street, SW Mail Code 7505-C Washington, DC 20460	703-305-5447
National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) Purdue University West Lafayette, IN 47907 (A computer database with information on products, tolerances, fact sheets, newsletters, pesticide management, and safety)	317-494-6614
TSCA Information Assistance Program, EPA	202-554-1404
General EPA Information	202-260-2090
EPA Public Information Center (documents)	202-260-2080

Publications

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Trade and Investment Program
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

3. *Farm Chemicals Handbook*
   Meister Publishing Company
   37841 Euclid Avenue
   Willoughby, OH 44094

4. *EPA Enforcement Response Policy*
   Toxics and Pesticides Enforcement Division
   Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
   Environmental Protection Agency
   401 M Street, SW
   Washington, DC 20460
   (A statement of the EPA Enforcement Response Policy used by EPA to determine appropriate enforcement action such as a civil penalty in response to violations of FIFRA)

5. FIFRA Implementation Requirements—Pesticide Programs
   Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 150–159
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

6. TSCA Implementation Requirements—Toxic Substances
   Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 700–799
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

7. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Section 5, reference for EPA)

8. *EPA Publications Bibliography*
   National Technical Information Service
   5285 Port Royal Road
   Springfield, VA 22151
   Telephone: 703-487-4650

3.5 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Public Health Service (PHS), Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

3.5.1 Roles

The Food and Drug Administration was first established under the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1931, although similar activities had been conducted under different organizational titles since January 1, 1907, when the Food and Drug Act of 1906 became effective.

FDA's activities are directed toward protecting the health of the nation against impure and unsafe foods, drugs, cosmetics, and other potential hazards. FDA monitors the marketplace constantly, including POEs, to provide the consumer with assurance that regulated entities are meeting legal requirements. The agency performs these activities through six regional field offices divided into district offices and resident inspection posts. Activities are supported by six research and testing centers:

- Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.
- Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research.
- Center for Veterinary Medicine.
- Center for Devices and Radiological Health.
- National Center for Toxicological Research.
- Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

3.5.2 Regulations

FDA is involved in the enforcement of four Acts of Congress (laws) and the issuing of regulations under these Acts. The Acts, as amended, include—

- Sections of the Public Health Service Act relating to biological products for human use and the control of communicable diseases.

- The Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act relating to electronic products that emit radiation.

- The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act applying to food and drugs for man or animals, cosmetics, and medical devices.

- The Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) concerning the content and placement of information on the package.

EPA sets the tolerances for pesticide and inert ingredient residues in food. A tolerance is the maximum level of pesticide acceptable in raw agricultural commodities, feeds, and food. At POEs, however, FDA has the responsibility for monitoring residues and enforcing the

tolerances set by EPA. FSIS has a similar responsibility for monitoring compliance in poultry and meats.

The regulations assure the consumer that—

- Foods are pure and wholesome, safe to eat, and produced under sanitary conditions.
- Human and veterinary drugs, medical devices, and biological products (such as vaccines) are safe for their intended uses.
- Cosmetics are safe and made from appropriate ingredients.
- All product labeling and packaging is truthful, informative, and not deceptive.

The FD&C Act defines "food" as articles used for food or drink for humans or other animals, chewing gum, and articles used as components of any such article. FDA summarizes the requirements of the Act related to food in nonlegal terms as follows:

- A food is illegal (adulterated) if it bears or contains an added poisonous or deleterious (harmful) substance that may render it injurious to health.
- A food is illegal if it bears or contains a naturally occurring poisonous or deleterious substance that ordinarily renders it injurious to health.
- Food additives must be determined to be safe by FDA before they may be used in a food, or become a part of a food as a result of processing, packaging, transporting, or holding the food.
- Raw agricultural products are illegal if they contain residues of pesticides not authorized by, or in excess of, tolerances established by EPA.
- A food is illegal if it is prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions whereby it may become harmful to the health of consumers.
- Food containers must be free from any poisonous or deleterious substances that may cause the contents to become harmful to the health of consumers. Some packaging materials, such as plastic or vinyl containers, may be considered "food additives" subject to regulations.
- A food is illegal if it bears or contains an unsafe color additive. Unless exempt by regulations, food colors must be from batches tested and certified by FDA.
- A food is illegal if any part of it is filthy, putrid, or decomposed.

- A food is illegal if it is prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

- A food is illegal if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Additional information about legal requirements for foods may be found in the HHS publication, *Requirements of Laws and Regulations Enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration* (see Section 3.5.5).

Under Section 108 of the FD&C Act, FDA has jurisdiction over certain imported products that must enter the U.S. market **under the same standards of safety, quality, purity, and efficacy as are required of domestic products**. Therefore, imported goods are subject to inspection at POEs to ensure that the products meet U.S. domestic standards.

The legal requirements imposed by FDA for imported products is the same as for domestic products. FDA has the authority to inspect establishments, collect and examine samples, and conduct investigations to determine whether product quality standards are being met at every stage of the commercial system, including research and development, production, storage, and/or distribution.

States have similar requirements under state laws and regulations; many states have provisions to add any new USG requirements automatically to state requirements.

3.5.3 Relation to NTAEs

With the exception of most meat and poultry, all food, drugs, biologics, cosmetics, medical devices, and electronic products that emit radiation, as defined in the FD&C and related acts, are subject to examination by FDA when they are being imported or offered for import into the United States.

All imported products are required to meet the same standards as domestic goods. Imported foods must be pure, wholesome, safe to eat, and produced under sanitary conditions; drugs and medical devices must be safe and effective; cosmetics must be safe and made from approved ingredients; radiation-emitting devices must meet established standards; and all products must contain informative and truthful labeling in English.

Imported fresh fruits, vegetables, and certain other products are subject to random inspections by FDA at POEs to ensure that pesticide tolerance levels are not exceeded and that a nonapproved chemical has not been used (see Section 3.4).

Processed foods are subject to additional regulations. For example, strict registration and submission of data on processing are required as a condition of entry for canned foods (low-acid). Premarket approval is required for additives and packaging material for processed foods.

At POEs, imported products subject to regulation by FDA that are not in compliance with laws and regulations are subject to detention. Such products must be destroyed, reexported, or brought into compliance. A discussion of "brought into compliance," from the FDA point of view, is beyond the scope of this guide, but details are available from the information sources cited in Section 3.5.5.

To ensure that FDA is notified of all regulated products imported into the United States, the importer, or his/her representative, must file an entry notice and acquire a bond to cover their goods until released by the U.S. Customs Service. FDA is notified by Customs of the entry and makes a decision as to the article's admissibility. If FDA does not wish to examine the entry, the product is allowed to proceed into the United States. Generally, if FDA decides to sample an entry, an FDA representative will collect the sample from the shipment and have it analyzed in FDA's laboratory. If the analysis shows the product to be in compliance, the shipment is released into United States commerce. If there is a violation, the product is refused admission. The importer, however, is provided an opportunity to appeal the detention by proving that the product complies with the law, or by submitting a petition to recondition the product or bring it into compliance. For specific information on U.S. Customs procedures, requirements, forms, and other information, contact the local Customs office.

Section 801 of the FD&C Act directs FDA to refuse admission of any article that appears to be in violation of the Act. When a sample of an article offered for import has been requested by FDA, the owner or consignee shall hold the shipment and not distribute it until further notice is received regarding the results of the examination of the sample. If it appears that the article is violative, FDA issues a Notice of Detention and Hearing to the owner or consignee of the article, specifying a place and period of time when the individual may introduce testimony either verbally or in writing. The owner or consignee may submit an application to FDA to relabel or perform other actions to bring the article into compliance, or render the article **(word(s) missing?)** other than a food, drug, device, or cosmetic. This application for authorization to relabel or perform other actions to bring the article into compliance shall contain a detailed proposal and specify the time and place where such operations will be carried out and the approximate time for completion as specified by regulation for FDA's consideration and approval.

If the product is refused, the importer is required to either reexport or destroy the article under U.S. Customs or other approved supervision. If the refused product is not destroyed or reexported, Customs issues a notice for redelivery to the importer of record. Failure to redeliver the refused product may result in Customs assessing liquidated damages against the importer's bond.

3.5.3.1 Automatic Detentions

FDA has developed a procedure whereby some products are automatically detained when they enter the United States. This procedure is an administrative act of detaining a product without physical examination and is generally based on past history and/or other information indicating the product may be violative. Once a product is placed on automatic detention, normal entry may not resume until the shipper or importer proves that the product meets FDA standards.

3.5.3.2 Computerization

To ensure the expeditious handling of imported products, FDA is automating its import operations. By combining FDA's Operational and Administrative System (ACS), the FDA reviewer will be able to evaluate and process each import entry more efficiently than in the past. The import filer transmits the required shipment-specific FDA data to ACS. Within several minutes, that individual receives notification that either the shipment has been released or FDA wishes to review it. This system provides FDA with immediate data on imported products and potential problems. The system also maintains national historical data files for developing profiles on specific products, shippers, and manufacturers. Eventually, all import filers processing entries through Customs' ACS will provide FDA with information electronically.

3.5.3.3 Foreign Trade Zones

Foreign trade zones (FTZs) are areas in the United States designated by Customs where importers hold or otherwise manipulate goods for an unlimited period of time awaiting a favorable market in the United States (or nearby countries) without being subject to Customs entry, or payment of duty, tax, or bond. These areas are considered outside the Customs territory of the United States for Customs importing procedures. However, an establishment in an FTZ is still under the jurisdiction of FDA or the applicability of the laws it administers. Foreign trade zones are part of the United States and the movement of regulated products into or out of such zones, including export, constitutes interstate commerce. Therefore, regulated products in FTZs must comply with those laws that come within the purview of FDA.

3.5.4 Guidelines for Exporters

- For each product exported, find out in advance about FDA laws, regulations, and procedures (see Section 3.5.3).

- Before shipping, find out whether the product to be exported to the United States is legal and complies with regulations.

- After the shipment has arrived at a POE, file a Customs entry application promptly with USCS to eliminate any unnecessary delay. Usually, FDA cannot act on imported cargo until an entry request has been filed with USCS and USCS has notified the local FDA office.

- Label packages in English. (Additional information about labeling packaged foods may be found in the HHS publication, *Requirements of Laws and Regulations Enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration* (see Section 3.5.5).)

- Be sure that packaged NTAEs are fully labeled. Unlabeled or partially labeled goods must be detained.

- Request assistance from the International Affairs staff and/or the FDA District Office for information on how to prepare goods properly for export.

- Be aware that NTAEs are subject to regulations of other USG agencies (see Sections 3.2, 3.4, 3.7, 3.9.1, 3.9.2, 3.9.6, and 4).

- If the exporter is also the grower, he or she should apply pesticides according to up-to-date EPA-approved label instructions to reduce the chances of a shipment being rejected because pesticide tolerance levels have been exceeded or a nonapproved chemical has been used (see Section 3.4).

- If the exporter is not the grower, the exporter should obtain NTAEs from growers who have followed up-to-date EPA-approved label instructions.

- It is economically prudent for the exporter to correct, prior to shipment, any existing conditions or contaminations that are known to have an adverse effect on the entry of the exported NTAEs.

3.5.5 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
International Affairs Staff Associate Director of the Americas U.S. Food and Drug Administration 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 15A-30 Mail Code HFY-50 Rockville, MD 20857	301-443-4480
Import Operations Unit U.S. Food and Drug Administration 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857	301-443-6553
General FDA Information	301-493-2403

Publications

1. *Requirements of Laws and Regulations Enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration*
   Office of Public Affairs
   U.S. Food and Drug Administration
   5600 Fishers Lane
   Rockville, MD 20857
   Telephone: 301-443-1544
   (The free HHS Publication No. (FDA) 89-1115 provides detailed information about FDA regulations and requirements. It covers the following topics: basic information; foods, including canned fruits, juices and vegetables, dried fruits, fresh fruits, jams, preserves, beverages, fishery products, meat and poultry products, dairy products, nuts, oils, and spices; pesticidal residues on raw agricultural commodities; drugs; cosmetics; animal products, including feeds and additives; medical devices; and electronic products. It also contains a list of regional and district FDA offices and addresses in the United States.)

2. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

3. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

4. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Section 5, reference for each USG agency)

3.6 U.S. Agency for International Development (AID, USAID)

3.6.1 Roles

The Agency for International Development administers economic assistance programs that help developing countries realize their full national potential through open and democratic societies, free markets, and individual initiative. The Agency assists nations throughout the world in improving the quality of human life.

USAID meets its direct foreign and economic assistance objectives through a worldwide network of country missions in more than 80 countries. These missions develop and implement programs based on six principles:

- Support for free markets and broad-based economic growth.
- Concern for individuals and the development of their economic growth and social well being.
- Support for democracy.
- Responsible environmental policies and prudent management of natural resources.
- Support for lasting solutions to transnational problems.
- Humanitarian assistance to those who suffer from disasters.

3.6.2 Programs

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, authorizes USAID to administer two types of assistance on a bilateral basis: development assistance and economic support.

Under development assistance, USAID focuses on programs that affect a majority of the people in developing countries with emphasis on (1) agriculture, rural development, and nutrition; (2) health; (3) population planning; (4) child survival; (5) AIDS and HIV disease in cooperation with the World Health Organization and bilateral programs; (6) education and human resource development; (7) private-sector environment and energy activities; (8) private enterprise and market-oriented development strategies in cooperation with U.S. and foreign private sectors; and (9) the Development Fund for Africa.

Under economic support, USAID administers the Economic Support Fund. The fund (1) supports U.S. economic, political, and security interests and (2) provides resources to countries to help stem the spread of economic or political disruption and to deal with threats to their independence and security.

3.6.3 Relation to NTAEs

USAID has economic assistance programs in many, but not all, LAC countries. Although programs vary by country, all aim to accelerate economic growth, private sector investment,

and exports. Of particular interest are export and investment promotion projects to attract foreign investment into the region and increase two-way trade with the United States. USAID is directly engaged in macroeconomic and sector-level policy programs to create favorable environments for private sector-led economic growth.

USAID and USDA work cooperatively to improve the agriculture sector in developing countries (see Sections 3.6, 3.9.5, 3.9.6, and 3.9.7). USAID works with DOC in the operation of the LA/CBDC (see Section 3.3).

3.6.4 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
AID/LAC Bureau U.S. Department of State Washington, DC 20520	
Office of Public Inquiries U.S. Agency for International Development Washington, DC 20523	202-647-1850
U.S. Trade and Development Agency Washington, DC 20523	703-875-4357

Publications

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

3. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register

Superintendent of Documents
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3.7 U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

3.7.1 Roles

The Fish and Wildlife Service was organized in 1956 from several predecessor agencies established as far back as 1891. The FWS mission is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife (including migratory birds, certain marine mammals, inland sport fish, wildlife, and plants) and their environments (habitats). Most FWS programs are domestic programs and, therefore, do not have an impact on NTAEs. It is possible, but not likely, that an exporter may want to export a plant that is listed as an endangered species or a plant product derived from such a species. If so, the exporter should be aware of the endangered species program and its regulations.

At POEs, FWS administers the endangered species program with some involvement by APHIS. Within FWS, the Office of Management Authority (OMA) administers the endangered species program.

3.7.2 Regulations

The endangered species program is conducted under—

- The Endangered Species Act (ESA), covering plant and animal species when continued collection or habitat destruction threatens or endangers the survival of the species.

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna (animals) and Flora (plants) (CITES). Under CITES, the species' names of endangered or threatened animals and plants are placed in one of three categories known as “Appendix I,” “Appendix II,” and “Appendix III.” A discussion of animals is beyond the scope of this report.

The scientific names of plants on the CITES list of Appendix I and II plants appear in Appendix B of this guide. It is difficult to present a clear-cut definition of Appendix I, II, and III because there are so many exceptions and the list is subject to change.

In general, CITES categorizes endangered species as follows:

- **Appendix I—**The most threatened species that cannot be traded)except those plants that are produced by artificial propagation, including tissue cultures.

- **Appendix II—**The species for which commercial trade is allowed, but an export certificate is required from the country of origin.

- **Appendix III—**The threatened species that any given country can choose to protect from export.

Should a plant or nonexempted plant parts of species listed in Appendix I or II or those species named on a given country's Appendix III list arrive in the United States without documentation, the shipment will be denied entry or seized.

FWS requires permits to export, import, and/or reexport plants or specified plant parts of species listed in ESA and/or CITES. The permits may be obtained from OMA at the address listed in Section 3.7.5. Applications for permits may also be obtained from APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine, Port Operations, Permit Unit, 4700 River Road, Unit 136, Riverdale, MD 20737-1231.

- A general permit issued by APHIS is required for individuals or companies in the United States that are in the business of importing, exporting, or reexporting terrestrial plants listed in the CITES regulations or ESA.

- An import permit issued by FWS through OMA to residents in the United States is required for plants listed in Appendix I and intended for importation into the United States)but not for plants listed in Appendix II or III.

- An export or reexport permit, or an export certificate of artificial propagation issued by the appropriate authority in the country of origin are required for plants listed in Appendix II or III that are exported to the United States.

- In the United States, a permit issued by FWS is required to export CITES plants. A permit issued by FWS is required to reexport from the United States plants of foreign origin. (This statement is provided for general information although it is not related to the export of NTAEs to the United States.)

Plants or plant parts of CITES plants arriving without documentation and permit(s) at POEs will be detained.

Examples of CITES Appendix I and II exemptions that may be imported into the United States without CITES documentation (but still subject to phytosanitary requirements—see Appendix B) include, but are not limited to—

- Orchid species, even though listed in either Appendix I or II, may be exported to the United States in flasks or bottles of sterile media (tissue culture).

- Fruits and pads of cactus species listed in Appendix II.

- Vanilla plants (a species of orchids covered by Appendix II).

- Seeds, spores, or pollenia (pollen) of any plant listed in Appendix II.

- Leaves and stems of aloe vera naturally or artificially propagated.

3.7.3 Relation to NTAEs

NTAEs derived from plant species listed in CITES or subject to FWS regulations as listed in Appendix B of this guide may not be enterable. If enterable, documentation and permits may be required depending on the species and the part of the plant exported. Either the plants or plant parts are not enterable, or permits and documentation are required. Shipments of CITES plants arriving without the required permits and/or documentation will be detained. Shipments of plant parts that are in violation of CITES or FWS regulations may be denied entry or detained.

Appendix B of this guide contains the names of CITES Appendix I and Appendix II plants and notes explaining the exemptions that permit commercial trade. The list is intended as a guideline so the user can be aware of the names of plant species that are regulated as endangered or threatened. The list in Appendix B, however, is subject to additions or deletions.

The user should not make production or marketing decisions based on his/her interpretation of footnotes covering the exemptions that are enterable in international trade. The purpose of the list is to alert the reader to any endangered species concerns about the commercial export/import of such species. Sources of additional specific information are provided in Section 3.7.5.

Exporters dealing with commonly exported fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, and most other agricultural products currently in commerce are not affected by CITES regulations. Such articles may, however, be subject to the regulations of other USG agencies.

3.7.4 Guidelines for Exporters

The exporter must know the scientific names of the plants from which NTAEs are derived in order to determine whether the plant name is listed on the CITES list, the Federal noxious weed and parasitic plant list (see Appendix B), or the narcotic plant list (see Section 3.8).

The following are procedural steps suggested for exporters:

1. Obtain the scientific name of the plant to be exported or the plant from which the commodity was derived. The scientific name of commonly exported NTAEs may be obtained from the quarantine service of the exporting country or from specialists at universities or other government agencies.

2. Determine whether the name of the species is on the Federal noxious weed or parasitic plant list (see Appendix B). If so, the plants or plant propagations (including seeds) are prohibited by regulations administered by APHIS. An example of a Federal noxious weed is Chinese water spinach, *Ipomoea acquatica*, whose propagations are prohibited even though it is also used as a vegetable and its seeds move in international commerce. Examples of parasitic plants are species in the plant genus *Striga*.

3. Determine if the name of the plant species is on the CITES list. If the name is listed, communicate with the information sources listed in Section 3.7.5 to determine what documentation is required under CITES regulations.

4. Obtain the required permits, if necessary, from the designated authority in the export's country of origin.

5. Beware that even if a permit is obtained under FWS or CITES regulations, the regulations and entry requirements of other USG agencies still apply when the commodity is received at POEs.

6. Export the plants to approved POEs, as specified by the importer's instructions (see Appendices D and E).

3.7.5 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Office of Public Affairs Fish and Wildlife Service U.S. Department of the Interior Washington, DC 20240	202-208-5634
Publications Unit Fish and Wildlife Service U.S. Department of the Interior Washington, DC 20240	703-358-1711
Office of Management Authority Fish and Wildlife Service U.S. Department of the Interior P.O. Box 3507 Arlington, Virginia 22203-3507	703-358-2095
General FWS Information	202-208-5634

LAC exporters may obtain information from the designated management authority responsible for administering that country's CITES or endangered species programs.

Publications

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

3. *Endangered Species Technical Bulletin*
   Fish and Wildlife Service
   U.S. Department of the Interior
   Washington, DC 20240

4. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Section 5, reference for each USG agency)

3.8 U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Regulatory activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration generally do not have an impact on the export/import of NTAEs that are moved according to USG regulations and procedures. However, under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, DEA regulates the importation of the following named narcotic plants or fungi:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Plant Coca Marijuana Opium Peyote (mescal)	 *Eryuthroxylon coca* L. *Cannabis sativa* L. *Papaver somniferum* L. *Lophorophora williamsii* and *Lophorophora lewsii*
Fungus Psilocybin fungus	 *Psilocybe mexicana*

Fresh or dried narcotic plants or parts of plants and the fungus are regulated and may be imported only under a permit issued to persons registered with DEA.

Information or permits may be obtained from—

Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
700 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202
Telephone: 202-307-1000

These regulations are not likely to have an impact on exporters of plants or agricultural products from LAC countries who follow USG regulations because none of the plants listed above qualify as NTAEs as defined by commercial practices or by this guide.

3.9 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

3.9.1 Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

Established in 1972, the Agricultural Marketing Service is part of Marketing and Inspection Services, USDA.

3.9.1.1 Roles

For agricultural commodities, such as fruits and vegetables, USDA/AMS administers, conducts, or provides—

- Marketing orders or agreements.
- Standards and grades.
- Inspection.
- Market news (current price and supply information on fruits and vegetables).
- Research and development of transportation systems for rural areas, food handling equipment, and efficient marketing.
- Information and promotion.
- Regulatory programs for certain agricultural commodities.
- Certificates of plant variety protection (for developers of new plant varieties).

Many of the programs are conducted in cooperation with industry, other USG agencies, or individual states. AMS program activities are supported by a scientific staff and laboratory testing.

Of these programs, the following relate directly or indirectly to the export of NTAEs from LAC countries: marketing orders or agreements, standards and grades, market news, and other regulatory programs.

3.9.1.2 Regulations and Guidelines

Marketing Orders or Agreements

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, the Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for administering marketing agreements and orders, and issuing regulations.

In a regulatory sense, agreements and orders are similar. A marketing agreement is issued in conjunction with a marketing order when 50 percent or more of the handlers have signed an agreement with the Secretary. The Secretary can, however, issue a marketing order independently if the order has received the required grower approval and the order is the only practical way of advancing growers' interests. A marketing order, with or without handler approval, is binding to all handlers in the industry. A marketing agreement without a marketing order is binding only to those handlers who sign it.

Marketing orders and agreements, which are administered by AMS, are designed to improve income to growers through orderly marketing. The Act specifies the kinds of commodities that are covered, guidelines for administering the programs, and privileges and limitations granted by Congress. The Act also helps to prevent low quality fruits and vegetables from entering the market and lowering prices. Under the Act, the agreements and orders can also prevent deceptive packaging by specifying quality and packing requirements, and establishing standards for container sizes.

U.S. producers can be active in developing and/or testifying for or against an order or agreement during congressional hearings. Producers decide in a referendum whether an order should be issued. They are also prominent in administering marketing orders and play an important role in determining whether an order should be continued or terminated.

Imports of fruits, vegetables, and nuts into the United States are covered by Section 8e of the Act. Whenever regulations are issued under a domestic marketing order, the Act requires that the same or comparable regulations be issued for imports of the same commodity. Sometimes, two or more marketing orders are in place for a commodity produced in different areas of the United States. Under such circumstances, a determination is made as to which order applies to imports.

The following topics may be part of a marketing order:

- Quality standards.
- Container/packing standards.

- Quantity control.
- Unfair trade practices.
- Regulations, inspections, and enforcement.
- Research and development.
- Marketing information.
- Price posting.

Standards and Grades

U.S. grades and standards for fruits, vegetables, and other commodities are issued under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. Authority includes the development and approval of U.S. grade standards and the definition of different levels of quality. These voluntary grade standards assist growers, shippers, processors, retailers, consumers, exporters, and importers in efficient, orderly marketing. The standards and grades provide a common trading language for such factors as size, color, maturity, taste, sugar and acid contents, and defects. The standards are also used by USDA in grading and inspecting commodities. At present, there are more than 300 standards for 160 fresh, canned, frozen, or dehydrated vegetables, fruits, and other commodities.

Copies of individual standards may be obtained by writing to—

Standardization Section
Fresh Products Branch
AMS, Fruit and Vegetable Division
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96456, Room 2056-South
Washington, DC 20402
Telephone: 202-720-2185

A compilation of annual standards issued in a compact "pocket book" (based on the *CFR, Title 7–Agriculture, Part, 46–51*) may be purchased from—

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
Telephone: 202-783-3238

The standards are also listed in Appendices F-1 and F-2 of the USDA/USAID *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*.

Perishable Commodities

The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) of 1930 establishes a code of fair trading in the fresh and frozen fruit and vegetable industries under which firms can trade in confidence. PACA prohibits unfair and fraudulent practices in the industry and provides a means of enforcing contracts for these commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. The seller must furnish the specified quantity and quality, and the buyer must accept deliveries made according to contract terms. The law provides for informal and formal handling of disputes that allege damages in transactions involving fruits and vegetables.

All U.S. commission merchants, brokers, and dealers who buy or sell fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables in wholesale or jobbing quantities in interstate and foreign commerce must be licensed. Certain categories are exempt, such as growers marketing their own produce, custom packers, restaurants, and retailers (if the invoice cost of their purchases of fruits and vegetables exceed $230,000 per calendar year). Licensees must pay an annual fee to maintain licenses, which can be suspended or revoked by USDA for violations of PACA.

PACA allows nonresidents of the United States to file formal complaints against a licensee. Before USDA accepts a formal complaint from a nonresident, a bond in double the amount of the alleged damages must be posted. The bond would cover payment of any costs, reasonable attorney fees, and any reparation awards issued by the Secretary of Agriculture against a foreign complainant based on a counterclaim by the respondent.

For information on PACA requirements, please contact—

PACA Branch
Fruit and Vegetable Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96456
Washington, DC 20090-6456
Telephone: 202-720-2272

Inspection Services

AMS offers an inspection service to provide an impartial, third-party certification of the quality and condition of a product. The inspection (grading) is voluntary except for those products under a marketing order or other import regulations. The inspection is available on a fee-for-service basis at POEs (see Appendices D and E), where commercial imports of fruits, vegetables, and other commodities may enter as specified on the APHIS import permit.

The official AMS inspection for grading (through a third-party and with a fee) includes—

- Sampling (statistically valid).
- Determining the product's essential characteristics, class, quality, and condition.
- Issuing a certificate of quality and condition.
- Issuing a certificate of loading.

The certificates are useful for (1) confirming that a product represents a specified quality and condition, (2) assisting with marketing, and (3) facilitating the settling of damage claims for products in transit or storage. The commodity may be inspected or tested by other USG agencies (see Sections 3.5 and 3.9).

Market News

A publication of AMS, *Market News* is based on an exchange of information among growers, shippers, wholesalers, buyers, and others through the voluntary cooperation of trade contacts on supplies, demand, and prices. *Market News* reports the current supply and demand. Because this knowledge is an important aid in determining whether a price is reasonable, the data are useful in making market decisions.

Information is collected daily by specialists in USDA and cooperating state agencies. News reports are transmitted by satellite communication and released through telephone recorders, fax, newspapers, radio, television, and printed reports. Firms may arrange with the satellite communication company for a direct connection to the Market News Network. A fee is paid for the connection but not for the data. USDA does not provide such a service nor charge any fee for a connection. Prices and other information provided by sellers is verified by cross-checking with buyers.

The following types of publications are available on the Market News Network:

- **Terminal market reports** for fruits, vegetables, and ornamental crops cover the prices paid in 19 of the largest U.S. cities. Rail and truck receipts in the entire metropolitan area of each city are included. Prices reported in terminal markets are those received by wholesalers for sales of less than a truckload or railroad carload.
- **Ornamental reports** on selected important wholesale markets cover the prices paid by retailers per unit (such as a bunch or a dozen). Volumes, which are reported only by the New York city office, reflect the amount received by wholesalers, but not retailers.
- **Shipping point reports** cover shipping of fruits and vegetables from the major commercial production areas in the United States. Also included is the large volume of Mexican imports entering through Arizona and Texas. The Miami and Winter Park, Florida, offices report the market for commodities arriving by ship and distributed by importers at various points in the United States.
- **Ornamental crops shipping point market reports** are limited to domestic production areas in California, Colorado, and Florida, and imports that are received at the Miami Airport from the Caribbean Basin and South America. Data on the volume of imports are collected at most major city airports, if the data are significant.
- **A marketing summary or review** is prepared after the shipping season for each shipping point production area. Included are data on production, supply, and prices at both the shipping point and selected terminal markets, along with related information. A summary of fruit, vegetable, and ornamental prices is published annually for each terminal reporting these commodities. Major commodities are reported by grade, container, and place of origin.
- **Reports issued from Washington, D.C.** include weekly and annual transportation data for rail, truck, and air movement of ornamentals, vegetables, and fruits. Also included is an annual summary of average monthly produce prices in principal areas.
- **Fruit and vegetable reports** cover major growing areas and show both rail and truck shipments. Prices are reported by the type of sale for the price received at the shipping point (FOB = freight on board) per crate, carton, sack, or other form of packaging for produce in rail carload or truckload quantities.
- **Ornamental reports** cover several major production areas and imports entering through Miami. Shipping point prices are reported by type of sale. The reports also show the price that growers or shippers receive per unit.
- **The volume of imported cut flowers and greenery** is released weekly from Washington, D.C., and is printed in the national trends report. The volume of

domestic shipments for major cut flowers grown in Florida and California appears in reports issued from offices in those states.

Printed *Market News* reports and fax releases are available by paid subscription from—

Fruit and Vegetable Market News
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
South Building, Room 2503
Washington, DC 20090-6456
Telephone: 202-720-2745

3.9.1.3 Relation to NTAEs

The general relationship of regulatory and other AMS activities to NTAEs is discussed in this section.

If a marketing order is in effect for a given fruit, vegetable, or other commodity produced in the United States, then importations of the same commodity are subject to the same provisions of the order. Crops that were under marketing orders as of November, 1991, include avocados, dates, filberts, grapefruit, table grapes, kiwifruit, limes, olives, onions, oranges, Irish potatoes, prunes, raisins, tomatoes, and walnuts. The list, however, is subject to change.

AMS import regulations are amended from time to time to conform to domestic market order regulations. It is beyond the scope of this guide to present the very latest information on market orders. For exporters in LAC countries, information is available from U.S. Agricultural Attachés (Appendix H) and for both exporters and importers, from sources listed in Section 3.9.1.5.

AMS inspection is required for those import commodities covered by domestic marketing orders. Inspections are voluntary for other imported commodities.

For perishable commodities in the United States, U.S. residents who are commissioned merchants, brokers, and dealers engaged in buying and selling fruits and vegetables in wholesale or jobber quantities in interstate and foreign commerce must have licenses under PACA. Fraudulent and unfair practices are prohibited. Under PACA, nonresidents of the United States may file formal or informal complaints for violations.

3.9.1.4 Guidelines for Exporters

See Sections 3.9.1.2 and 3.9.1.3.

3.9.1.5 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Trade and Investment Program Office of International Cooperation and Development Foreign Agricultural Service U.S. Department of Agriculture South Building, Room 3250 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20250-4300	202-690-2981 202-690-3982 (Fax)
Information Staff Division Agricultural Marketing Service U.S. Department of Agriculture South Building, Room 3510 14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20250-4300	202-720-8999
Information Staff Division Agricultural Marketing Service U.S. Department of Agriculture P.O. Box 96456 Washington, DC 20250	202-720-8998

Publications

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

A more detailed treatment of AMS activities may be found in the following publication written for the Caribbean Basin (but still applying to other Latin American countries):

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

3. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Section 5, reference for each USG agency)

Marketing Orders and Agreements

California

California Marketing Field Office
Fruit and Vegetable Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
2202 Monterrey Street, Suite 102B
Fresno, CA 93721
Telephone: 209-487-5901

Pacific Northwest

Northwest Marketing Field Office
Fruit and Vegetable Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Green-Wyatt Federal Building
1220 S. W. Third Avenue, Room 369
Portland, OR 97204
Telephone: 503-326-2724

Midwest, Middle Atlantic, and New England States

Marketing Order and Administration Branch
Fruit and Vegetable Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
South Building, Room 2523
P.O. Box 96456
Washington, DC 20090-6456
Telephone: 202-720-2491

Southeastern States

Southeastern Marketing Field Office
Fruit and Vegetable Division,
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Florida Citrus Building
500 Third Street, NW
P.O. Box 2276
Winter Haven, FL 33383-2276
Telephone: 813-299-4770

Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana

McAllen Marketing Field Office
Fruit and Vegetable Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1313 E. Hackberry
McAllen, TX 78501
Telephone: 512-682-2833

3.9.2 Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

The Food Safety and Inspection Service is part of Marketing and Inspection Services, USDA.

3.9.2.1 Roles

USDA/FSIS is responsible for ensuring that meat and poultry products moving in interstate and foreign commerce are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled. The objective is reached through—

- Inspecting each animal or bird at slaughter.
- Inspecting processed products during various stages of production.
- Testing product samples for chemical or microbial contaminants to monitor trends or to enforce regulations.
- Approving facilities and equipment.
- Approving product labels.
- Monitoring products in storage, distribution, and retail locations.
- Taking compliance action to protect the public.
- Surveying foreign inspection systems for meat or poultry products exported to the United States.
- Cooperating with state programs.

3.9.2.2 Regulations

Under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA), FSIS inspects meat and poultry products (from domesticated animals) that are intended for human consumption whether shipped in interstate or foreign commerce. Under these laws, meat and poultry products may be imported only from countries that have inspection systems at least equal to those in the United States. Under these Acts, foreign countries are required to establish and maintain inspection standards, including plant certification that is equal to that in the United States.

FSIS also monitors and enforces the tolerance levels for pesticides established by EPA for meat and poultry.

FDA regulates fish, buffalo, rabbits, deer (venison), and other wild game and food products not covered by FMIA or PPIA.

In addition, imports of certain meat and poultry products and live animals, birds, and hatching eggs are regulated by USDA/APHIS in connection with the exclusion of certain exotic animal diseases (see Section 3.9.6). Examples of such diseases include foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, hog cholera, African swine fever, and velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease (VVND).

3.9.2.3 Relation to NTAEs

Meat and poultry products are not covered by the term "NTAEs" as used in this guide. Consequently, it is beyond the scope of this guide to present detailed information. The short summary of FSIS activities in this section is for users who would like an overview and sources of additional information.

3.9.2.4 Guidelines for Exporters

For meat and poultry exports to gain acceptance into the United States, the regulations and procedures of Customs (see Section 3.2), APHIS (see Section 3.9.6 and 4), FDA (see Section 3.5), EPA (see Section 3.4), and FSIS (see Section 3.9.2) must be taken into account by the exporter, the exporter's country, and the importer or his/her agent.

3.9.2.5 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Director of Information and Legislative Affairs Food Safety and Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, DC 20520	202-720-7943
FSIS Meat and Poultry Products International Programs Food Safety and Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, DC 20250	800-535-4555
Area Supervisor, Americas FSIS International Programs Foreign Programs Division U.S. Department of Agriculture South Building, Room 0038 Washington, DC 20250	202-720-6971 202-720-6933

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Import Operations Unit U.S. Food and Drug Administration 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20847	301-443-6553
Associate Director of the Americas U.S. Food and Drug Administration 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 15A-30 Mail Code HFY-50 Rockville, MD 20847	301-443-4481
Import/Export **Animals** Staff Veterinary Services Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 20737-1231	301-734-8590
Import/Export **Products** Staff Veterinary Services Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 20737-1231	301-734-7885

Publications

A more detailed treatment of FSIS activities may be found in the following publication written for the Caribbean Basin (but still applying to other Latin American countries).

1. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

2. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

3. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency)

3.9.3 Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

The Agricultural Research Service is part of Science and Education, USDA.

3.9.3.1 Roles

USDA/ARS administers fundamental and applied research to solve problems in—

- Animal and plant protection and production.
- Conservation and improvement of soil, water, and air.
- Processing, storage, and distribution of farm products.
- Human nutrition.

Research is carried out at 122 domestic locations, including Puerto Rico, and 8 overseas laboratories. Much of the research is conducted in cooperation with state universities and experiment stations, private organizations, and other USG agencies.

For example, ARS conducts research—in cooperation with APHIS or on behalf of APHIS—on treatments, biological control, identification of pests, and other topics related to developing and improving regulatory activities and programs. APHIS maintains methods development laboratories at several locations for such activities as treatments or biological control. At these laboratories, practical application is made of recent advances in basic and applied research. APHIS often requests ARS to support these activities through an in-depth research program leading to improvements in eradication programs, new treatments for commodities, back-up taxonomic support for the identification of exotic insects and mites, and other topics related to APHIS regulatory programs and activities.

3.9.3.2 Relation to NTAEs

ARS or joint ARS/APHIS research or methods development projects may result in improved treatments or other procedures that could facilitate the timely entry of NTAEs. Furthermore,

improvements in safeguards, based on applied research, may result in the removal of prohibitions or the reduction in biologically-based restrictions.

3.9.3.3 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
A national program staff located at Beltsville, Md., is the focal point in the overall planning and coordination of the USDA/ARS national research programs. Information about these programs can be obtained by writing to:	
Deputy Administrator National Program Staff Beltsville Agricultural Research Center-West Building 003 Beltsville, MD 20705	
Information Staff Agricultural Research Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Beltsville, MD 20705	301-344-2340

Publications

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

2. *Code of Federal Regulations*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency)

3.9.4 Forest Service (FS)

The Forest Service is a part of Natural Resources and Environment, USDA.

3.9.4.1 Roles

In 1905, under the provisions of the Transfer Act, the Federal forestry reserves and their management were transferred from the U.S. Department of the Interior to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The mission of USDA/FS is to provide a continuing flow of natural resource goods and services to help meet the needs of the nation and contribute to the needs of the international community.

FS objectives are to—

- Provide a sustained flow of renewable resources (for example, outdoor recreation, forage, wood, water, wilderness, wildlife, and fish) in a combination that best meets the current and future needs of society.

- Administer the nonrenewable resources of the National Forest System to help meet the needs of the nation's forests and rangelands.

- Promote a healthy and productive environment for the nation's forests and rangelands.

- Develop and make available scientific and technological capabilities to advance renewable natural resource management, use, and protection.

- Further natural resource conservation through cooperation with other Federal agencies and state and local governments.

3.9.4.2 Regulations, Lumber Grades, and Standards

FS does not enforce any regulations directly related to logs and lumber as NTAEs, but has some standards that may be useful for the export of NTAEs from LAC countries.

Rules and regulations have been developed for lumber grades and standards, based on studies by lumber manufacturers and users in the United States. The grades and standards are useful in establishing the comparable value of boards and in providing users and manufacturers with standards for purchasing and selling lumber. The rules and regulations are intended to provide the best available products and a common language of terms and specifications.

Because no agreed upon international rules governing lumber grades and standards currently exist, it would be prudent for exporters in LAC countries to be aware of U.S. domestic standards. Details about these standards, however, are beyond the scope of this guide because the information already appears in the publications, *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*, *Grading Rules*, and *Export Grading Rules*, listed in Section 3.9.4.4.

3.9.4.3 Relation to NTAEs

Although logs and lumber are not classified as NTAEs, exporters of these articles should be aware that they are subject to rules and regulations of APHIS at POEs. Import regulations are based on (1) the occurrence of exotic pests in various countries; (2) the likelihood of lumber and logs from those countries serving as a pathway for the entry of pests of quarantine significance; and (3) the availability of effective safeguard treatment or procedures. As a result, import regulations vary according to the product and country of origin.

Before a potential exporter makes commitments to produce and handle logs and lumber, the exporter should obtain information about the quarantine entry status of such products. Information can be obtained from the U.S. Agricultural Attaché that serves the exporter's country (Appendix G) or from sources listed below:

USDA/APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine
Port Operations
Permit Unit
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231.

Before such products are shipped to the United States, a permit must be issued to the importer (a resident of the United States), who should apply to the address given above. Exporters should not ship logs or lumber unless they know that the importer has a permit and the exporters have received instructions about the authorized POEs. (Permits from FS are not required).

The importation of logs and lumber is subject to a different set of regulations and entry requirements than are living plants of the species used to produce logs and lumber. For a discussion of APHIS regulations on the export to the United States of plants or seeds of forest trees, see Sections 4.5.1 and 4.5.2; for logs and lumber, see Section 4.5.3.

3.9.4.4 Information Sources

Contact Address	Telephone Number
Public Affairs Office Forest Service U.S. Department of Agriculture P.O. Box 96090 Washington, DC 20090-6090	202-205-1760

Publications

1. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program

Office of International Cooperation and Development
Foreign Agriculture Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
South Building, Room 3510
14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250-4300

2. *Grading Rules* and *Export Grading Rules*
   Southern Pine Inspection Bureau
   4709 Scenic Highway
   Pensacola, FL 32594
   Telephone: 904-434-2611

3. *Rules for the Measurement and Inspection of Hardwood and Cypress*
   National Hardwood Lumber Association
   P.O. Box 34518
   Memphis, TN 38134
   Telephone: 901-377-1818

4. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

5. *Code of Federal Regulations*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency)

3.9.5 Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD)

The Office of International Cooperation and Development is part of International Affairs and Commodity Programs, USDA.

3.9.5.1 Roles

The mission of USDA/OICD is to—

- Assist other USDA agencies, U.S. universities, and others to enhance U.S. agricultural competitiveness globally.

- Increase income and food availability in developing nations by mobilizing expertise for agricultural economic growth.

To accomplish this mission, OICD (1) manages programs to exchange visits, germplasm, and technologies between U.S. and international scientists; (2) supports collaborative research programs of mutual interest to U.S. and other nations; (3) taps the U.S. agricultural community to provide technical assistance, professional development, and training programs to assist economic progress in developing nations; (4) serves as U.S. liaison to international organizations; and (5) organizes overseas trade and investment missions.

OICD programs—

- Enhance U.S. agriculture's competitiveness by providing U.S. agriculturalists and scientists with linkages to world resources.
- Promote the production of new germplasm and technologies that are related to improving the current U.S. agricultural base and producing new and alternative products.
- Foster relationships that result in trade opportunities.
- Serve as a link between the technical expertise of the U.S. agricultural community and developing nations by sharing agricultural knowledge.
- Help developing nations build stable economies and overcome barriers of hunger and poverty.

3.9.5.2 Relation to NTAEs

Most of the USDA/OICD program activities, as mentioned in Section 3.9.5.1, relate directly or indirectly to the production of NTAEs in LAC countries.

3.9.5.3 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Trade and Investment Program Office of International Cooperation and Development Food Industries Division U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, DC 20250-4300	202-690-3985
External Affairs Staff Office of International Cooperation and Development U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, DC 20250-4300	202-690-1800

Publications

1. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510

14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250-4300

2. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
(Revised July 1, 1991)
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

3.9.6 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service was reestablished from existing organizations by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 14, 1972. Among the earlier agencies were the Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, and Bureau of Entomology, which were transferred to the ARS. ARS was responsible for both research and regulatory divisions covering plant and livestock production until USDA/APHIS was established. The regulatory divisions were transferred to APHIS. APHIS is part of Marketing and Inspection Services, USDA.

3.9.6.1 Roles

APHIS regulations determine whether a permit can be issued to a U.S. resident for the importation of a named commodity from a named country.

- If a permit cannot be issued by APHIS because of pest risk and phytosanitary considerations (see Section 4.2), the commodity is not enterable from that country, *and other USG agencies are not involved.*

- If a permit to import is issued and the commodity arrives at an authorized U.S. Port of Entry (POE), APHIS regulations apply; *in addition, the regulations of other USG agencies, particularly market orders issued by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) may apply*.

The mission of APHIS is to provide leadership in ensuring the health and care of animals and plants, improve agricultural productivity and competitiveness, and contribute to the national economy and public health.

APHIS accomplishes this mission by—

- Excluding exotic agricultural pests and diseases.
- Detecting and monitoring agricultural pests and diseases.
- Managing agricultural pests and diseases.
- Providing scientific and technical services.
- Facilitating agricultural exports.

- Protecting the welfare of animals.
- Protecting endangered species.
- Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information.

APHIS is organized into 10 programs:

- Plant Protection and Quarantine.
- Veterinary Services.
- International Services.
- Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection.
- Animal Damage Control.
- Legislative and Public Affairs.
- Management and Budget.
- Recruitment and Development.
- Policy and Program Development.
- Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care.

In this section of the guide, the first four programs are discussed in general. Contact addresses and additional publications are given in Section 3.9.6.5. A more detailed discussion of APHIS programs and of phytosanitary issues that relate directly to NTAEs is presented in Section 4.

Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)

Plant Protection and Quarantine programs, often conducted in cooperation with the states, are directed toward—

- Excluding agricultural pests and diseases that might enter along man-made pathways (see Section 4.2.2) or reducing the chances of their entry to a tolerable level (see Section 4.2).

- Containing, suppressing, or eradicating pests and diseases, particularly those that have recently gained entry into the United States)with an increasing emphasis on biological control.

- Facilitating the flow of U.S. agricultural exports by advising exporters and other agribusiness interests how to meet the quarantine requirements of importing countries and by providing export certification services according to internationally agreed upon standards (see Section 4.4.2).

- Protecting endangered species entering through POEs.

The first of these, pest exclusion, is directly related to the entry of fruits, vegetables, and other products. These articles may be infested, infected, or contaminated by pests and/or disease agents that are considered to be of quarantine significance to the United States. Part of the agricultural quarantine inspection (AQI) program is directed toward reducing the chances that these pests and disease agents enter the United States.

AQI officials administer USG regulations that prohibit or restrict the entry along man-made pathways of foreign pests and disease agents as well as plants, plant products, animal products, byproducts and certain items (for example, packing materials or crates) that may harbor or otherwise carry pests and diseases. AQI service is available at major ocean, air, border, and interior POEs in the 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Bahamas, and Bermuda (see Appendices D and E).

Veterinary Services (VS)

Veterinary Services national programs are directed toward—

- Protecting the health of U.S. livestock and poultry resources.
- Monitoring live animal imports and exports.
- Preventing exotic disease entries, or reducing the chances of entry.
- Providing resources, direction, and technical assistance to the states and to industry in disease control and eradication programs.

NTAEs are not defined in this guide as including live animals and poultry; therefore, VS programs are not discussed in detail. Exporters of animals or animals products, however, should be aware that several USG agencies have regulations that would affect LAC exports, as follows:

Article	USG Agency	See Section
Poultry and meat products	FSIS	3.9.2
Live animals, poultry	VS (APHIS)	3.9.6
Pet birds and animals	VS, PPQ (APHIS); FWS	3.9.6, 3.7
Wild animal food products not regulated by other agencies	FDA	3.5
Live freshwater fish, wildlife	FWS	3.7
Endangered animals and plants	FWS, APHIS	3.7, 3.9.6, 4

International Services (IS)

International Services conducts programs outside the United States to protect U.S. agriculture and enhance U.S. agricultural exports. IS activities include—

- Discussions and negotiations on trade issues.
- Cooperative pest and disease surveys.
- Control and eradication activities.
- Exchange of technical information.
- Onsite inspection and clearance of agricultural products.

Of particular interest to LAC countries are cooperative pest programs—such as those in Canada, Mexico, and other countries—where a pest is a joint problem or presents a threat to the United States (for example, screw and fruit fly programs).

Also of interest are preclearance programs where U.S. inspectors supervise the preclearance of agricultural materials for entry into the United States. For example, the preclearance of tulips and certain other flower bulbs from the Netherlands has been in operation for more than 30 years, and certain fruits and vegetables are exported from several countries under preclearance programs.

IS officers and specialists are stationed in certain foreign countries and have contact with plant health (quarantine) officials and exporters in the countries or regions where they are assigned (see Appendix C). When so requested, IS personnel assist foreign plant health organizations in establishing and/or updating their plant health programs. IS officers also provide information on U.S. import requirements and coordinate the development and operation of preclearance programs (see Section 4.9).

Trade Support Team (TST)

The volume and complexity of trade-related issues has placed challenging demands on APHIS. To deal with these demands, APHIS established the Trade Support Team to develop and oversee an agency-wide approach for coordinating and ensuring that trade-related issues are identified, analyzed, and managed in an effective manner. Export/import trade-related issues, which have not yet been solved on a technical level, are handled by TST in cooperation with relevant APHIS staff or support units and other USG agencies. These unsolved phytosanitary problems (which may include biotechnology) threaten to disrupt export/import trade.

The general functions of TST include—

- Coordinating the collection, assembly, analysis, and sharing of trade-related information to support APHIS in trade negotiations and bilateral or multilateral technical meetings.

- Participating in relevant meetings with other USDA agencies, USG agencies, and foreign governments.

- Facilitating coordination on trade matters within APHIS and among other USG agencies.

- Strengthening external relations between APHIS and FAS, and APHIS and other USDA agencies.

- Developing a technical trade database to meet APHIS program requirements.

- Improving APHIS communications with U.S. agricultural groups.

- Developing position papers, briefing materials, background information, and other services to meet APHIS program needs when requested by APHIS management.

Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection (BBEP)

Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection program activities are concerned with biotechnology when a plant pest is involved in the development of a product through genetic engineering by nonclassical means. In some countries, the word "biotechnology" includes "tissue culture activities" that may be part of commercial, large-scale production of plants (see Section 4.4.1). While tissue cultures may be used to develop a biotechnology product, the word "biotechnology" is used here to denote the manipulation of genes by nonconventional means and not the vegetative propagation of plants.

BBEP program activities include—

- Coordinating biotechnology regulatory policy for APHIS and other USDA agencies.

- Acting as liaison with public and private organizations on biotechnology regulatory matters.

- Issuing permits for the movement and release of genetically engineered organisms.

- Issuing permits for the importation of veterinary biologics products.

- Inspecting veterinary production establishments.

- Ensuring that APHIS programs comply with the applicable environmental laws.

BBEP is responsible for regulating the development of genetically engineered organisms and products that present a potential plant pest risk. As far as NTAEs are concerned, a potential plant pest risk may occur when a plant pest is used in the development of the NTAE (such as genetically engineered plants). An example of the use of a plant pest to transfer genetic material to plants is the bacterium, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Many, but not all, strains of this bacterium cause crown gall disease in many plant hosts.

APHIS coordinates with EPA in the release of genetically engineered products that involve plant pests. If a plant pest is not part of the process, the biotechnology aspects are regulated by EPA and other USG agencies, depending on the product.

Many of the regulatory aspects associated with developing biotechnology products are handled in the country where the research and development takes place. In countries where biotechnology is regulated, such as the United States, permits are required for importation,

interstate movement, and release into the environment of genetically engineered organisms and/or products.

It is beyond the scope of this guide to go into detail about biotechnology regulations and procedures. Entrepreneurs must keep abreast of the regulatory positions of APHIS, EPA, and other USG agencies.

Consequently, in LAC countries, if growers and potential exporters of NTAEs produced using biotechnology methods want to export to the United States, they should have up-to-date information about the current regulations and procedures (see Section 3.9.6.5). For planning purposes, entrepreneurs should not assume that a product produced through biotechnology will automatically be enterable based on the entry status of the same item that is produced by other means. As a guideline, the exporter should determine if the importer has a permit to import products produced through biotechnology.

3.9.6.2 Regulations

Legislation enacted by Congress and approved by the President of the United States gives the Secretary of Agriculture broad authority to protect U.S. agriculture from pests and diseases. The legislative acts passed by Congress are the legal basis for APHIS programs.

The laws and/or treaties under which APHIS operates and/or enforces regulations that affect NTAEs are described below.

The Plant Quarantine Act (PQA) of 1912, as amended. To protect U.S. crops from specific pests or disease agents, PQA authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish quarantines that restrict or prohibit the entry of host plants, plant parts (such as seeds or fruit), and other products.

Federal Seed Act (FSA) of 1939, as amended. FSA restricts the entry of agricultural and vegetable seed to ensure seed purity. Of concern is that the seed is what the label states and that the seed is free from named weed seeds as defined in the Act. The listing in FSA is not the same as that in the Federal Noxious Weed Act (FNWA).

The Federal Plant Pest Act (FPPA) of 1957, as amended. FPPA regulates named organisms and related organisms included in the definition of "plant pest." FPPA gives USDA the authority to take emergency action and to issue regulations necessary to prevent pest spread. FPPA is the basis for the authority of inspectors to board ships, restrict the entry, or require the treatment of any cargo that may be infected or infested with pests or diseases.

Federal Noxious Weed Act (FNWA) of 1973, as amended. FNWA restricts the entry of seeds that are determined to be harmful to agricultural crops, livestock, fish, and wildlife resources, irrigation, navigation, or the public health. Weeds that are named in

FNWA are defined as noxious weeds. Weeds that are not named in the Act are not regulated under this Act. However, some other weeds that affect seed purity are named in FSA.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1974, as amended. ESA provides for the protection of animal or plant species that are considered to be threatened or endangered. "Endangered" is used to describe species in immediate danger of extinction. "Threatened" is used to describe species that may become endangered if their status is not monitored.

Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES is a multinational treaty that regulates the export, import, or reexport of listed animal and plant species. A species may be listed in one of three categories, depending on the amount of protection necessary. The categories, known throughout the world as Appendix I, Appendix II, and Appendix III, are discussed in Section 3.7.

The International Plant Protection Convention of 1951. Under these Acts or treaties, APHIS conducts regulatory and control programs to protect and improve animal and plant health for the benefit of people and the environment. In cooperation with states, APHIS administers USG laws and regulations pertaining to animal and plant health and quarantine; the eradication and control of pests and disease agents, as well as animal damage control programs; and humane treatment of animals (See Section 4.4.2).

U.S. plant quarantine regulations. Although it is beyond the scope of this guide to present specific regulations, a general treatment of the articles covered as related to NTAEs from LAC countries may serve as a guideline for exporters. In the list below, "prohibited" means that the article is not enterable (except for scientific or special purposes, see Section 4.4.1). "Restricted" means that the article is enterable under certain conditions or with safeguards (for example, permit, inspection, or treatment).

Examples of covered articles are listed below according to their CFR reference number. References to regulations in parentheses are for Title 7 unless otherwise indicated. (The complete reference is given in Title 7, Section 5, Reference 15.)

Screenings (Parts 201.223, 201.224)

Prohibited: Small, imperfect seeds, weed seed, and other foreign material separated during seed cleaning. (Also see Section 4.5.7.)

These seeds, which may also be present in screenings, are prohibited:

- White top (*Lepidium draba, Lepedium repens, Hymenophysa pubescens*).
- Canada thistle (*Cirsium aravense*).
- Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.).

- Quackgrass (*Agropyron repens*).
- Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*).
- Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).
- Russian knapweed (*Centaurea picris*).
- Perennial sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*).

Foreign cotton and covers (Part 319.8)

Prohibited: Cottonseed, seed cotton, and fresh cut articles of cotton.

Restricted: All manufactured parts of the cotton plant (lint, linters, cottonseed cake, hulls and meal, cotton gin and thread waist), secondhand burlap, covers and other fabrics that have cotton, grain, field seed, underground crops, and meats.

Sugarcane (Part 319.15)

Prohibited: Sugarcane including setts, from all countries, unless a USDA permit has been issued for research purposes. Restrictions apply and treatment is required for the entry of certain other products derived from sugarcane such as baggase, bagacillo, molasses, mud press cakes (filtercake), sugarcane juice, or sugarcane chews.

Citrus canker and other diseases (Part 319.19)

Prohibited: All plant parts of *Citrus* and related genera except the fruit and seed.

Corn diseases (Part 319.24)

Prohibited and restricted: All parts of corn (maize) and corn and corn relatives (including the seed) from specified countries because of named pathogens such as exotic downy mildew fungi.

Citrus fruit (Part 319.28)

Regulated: Citrus fruits (including the peel) from areas of the world where citrus can be infected with the citrus canker disease bacterium and/or sweet orange scab fungus.

Bamboo (Part 319.34)

Prohibited: All parts of bamboo that can be propagated. Bamboo as timber, in manufactured articles, and in cooked or preserved food is allowed.

Nursery stock, plants, roots, bulbs, seed and other plant parts capable of propagation (Part 319.37, informally known as "Quarantine 37")

Regulated: Plants or plant parts capable of propagation (including, but not limited to, branches with or without flowers, cut flowers, greenery, or decorative materials such as wreaths from the following genera or family: *Chaenomeles* (flowering quince); *Cydonia* (quince); *Eucalyptus, Malus* (apple); *Prunus* (cherry, plum, peach, apricot, almond, sour cherry); *Pyrus* (pear); *Salix* (willow); and *Vitis* (grape). The quarantine lists plants that are prohibited and others that must pass through post-entry quarantine—isolation on the property of an approved importer, subject to state and Federal inspection for a 2-year period.

India corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants (Part 319.41)

Prohibited or restricted: Corn, broomcorn, and related plants.

Rice (Part 319.55)

Prohibited: Rice seed and fresh cut stems.

Restricted: Rice straw (dried) and rice hulls. Of concern are named fungi such as downy mildews and smut, blotch, and blight fungi.

Fruits and vegetables (Part 319.56, informally known as "Quarantine 56")

Prohibited or restricted: Fresh fruits and vegetables (including herbs) from all countries.

Restricted: Frozen fruits and vegetables, including fresh cut articles with fruits used for decoration. Fruits and vegetables are prohibited until a pest risk assessment has been completed and the fruit or vegetable is listed as enterable from specified countries (see Appendix A).

Wheat (Part 319.59)

Prohibited and restricted: Plants, plant parts, and products of wheat and wheat relatives from countries where wheat may be infected with Karnal bunt and/or flag smut fungi. This includes fresh cut plants parts for decorative purposes, products of the milling process, and articles that have been manufactured from wheat plants or parts if their use could release spores of these fungi.

Packing materials (Part 319.69)

Prohibited: The use of packing materials that contain items specifically prohibited or restricted by other quarantines (see Section 4.12.3).

Coffee (Part 319.73)

Prohibited: Green coffee (unroasted) and insufficiently roasted coffee beans and empty sacks previously used for unroasted coffee from all areas of the world into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Enterable: Into Hawaii and Puerto Rico, articles derived from the coffee plant if these articles present no risk of introducing the coffee borer or rust disease fungi. Examples of enterable materials include coffee beans strung as beads.

Cut flowers (Part 319.74, informally known as "Quarantine 74")

Restricted: Fresh cut flowers. Exempted from the definition of cut flowers are dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated decorative plant materials.

Khapra beetle (Part 319.75)

Required: Articles capable of moving or spreading the khapra beetle must be treated as a condition of entry when coming from countries where the beetle is endemic or high risk.

Exotic bee diseases and parasites (Part 319.76)

Restricted: Pollen for bee feed and any other articles capable of spreading bee diseases or parasites of foreign origin. Exotic pathogens and pests are named.

Potatoes (Part 321)

A restricted entry order restricts and/or prohibits the entry of potatoes in general.
Exception: Potatoes imported for planting for scientific purpose may be enterable under a USDA permit that requires growing in quarantine greenhouses.

Federal plant pest regulations (Part 330)

Restricted: Miscellaneous cargo, plants, carriers, or any item that is may act as a carrier of plant pests.

Plants or plant products imported by mail (Part 351)

Restrictions and regulations are in place for handling restricted items that are intercepted in the mail.

Noxious weeds (Part 360)

Prohibited: Seeds of weeds designated as "noxious weeds" in the Federal Noxious Weed Act are enterable only under a written permit (see Appendix B).

Animal by-products (Title 9, Part 95.21)

Allowed: Hay and straw from countries free of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Restricted: These articles from other countries (Title 9, Part 95.22).

Restricted: These articles from countries infested with certain ticks.

Endangered and threatened species (Title 50, Part 23)

Restricted: Plants and plant products of listed plants under ESA, Chapter 50, Title 17.

Restricted: These articles that are threatened with extinction due to trade in listed species under CITES.

3.9.6.3 Relation to NTAEs

Many of the regulations that are enforced by APHIS relate directly to NTAEs, as do the other USG regulations described in this guide. Exporters should be aware that consignments are not released by Customs until they are released by APHIS (and other regulatory agencies). Even though a consignment is at a POE, it is not considered to have entered the United States until it is released by Customs (and Customs does not release consignments until cleared by the relevant USG agencies).

Many APHIS program activities related to NTAEs are conducted overseas in cooperation with the government agencies responsible for plant quarantine or plant health in the exporting country. Among these overseas activities are preclearance programs, inspection and approval of treatment facilities and/or procedures, and supervision of the treatment and safeguarding of commodities to meet U.S. agricultural quarantine entry requirements. Section 4.9 presents an outline of the procedures necessary to initiate an APHIS cooperative overseas program.

Details concerning APHIS regulations and other phytosanitary issues are discussed in Section 4.

3.9.6.4 Guidelines for Exporters

Exporters of NTAEs should be aware of USG regulations in general, and APHIS regulations in particular, when they plan future crop production and export enterprises. It is economically prudent for exporters to be aware of these regulations before making any commitments to grow plants or plant products for export, or before entering into agreements to export items produced by others. The details of interest to growers of exports and to exporters are discussed in Section 4.

3.9.6.5 Information Sources

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Legislative and Public Affairs Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, DC 20250	202-720-2511

Contact Addresses	Telephone Numbers
Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 20737-1231	301-734-7601 301-734-7602 301-734-8669 (Fax)
Plant Protection and Quarantine Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 302-E Administration Building P.O. Box 96464 Washington, DC 20090-6464	202-720-5601 202-690-0472 (Fax)
Permit Unit Port Operations Plant Protection and Quarantine Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 20737-1231	301-734-8645 301-734-5786 (Fax)
Operational Support Plant Protection and Quarantine Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 20737-1231	301-734-8261 301-734-8192 (Fax)
Port Operations Plant Protection and Quarantine Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 4700 River Road Riverdale, MD 20737-1231	301-734-8295 301-734-5786 (Fax)
International Operations Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service U.S. Department of Agriculture (See Appendix C)	

Publications

1. *APHIS, Changing for the Future, A Progress Report*
   September, 1989
   Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   Washington, DC 20250

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

3. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

4. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency)

3.9.7 Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

3.9.7.1 Roles

The Foreign Agricultural Service is responsible for USDA overseas market, information, access, and development programs. It also administers the USDA export assistance and foreign food assistance programs. USDA/FAS conducts these activities through a network of agricultural counselors, attachés, and trade officers stationed overseas (see Appendix G).

The attaché service provides a worldwide agricultural reporting system based on information supplied by more than 100 professional agriculturalists located in about 60 U.S. embassies with an area of responsibility covering some 110 countries. These specialists report on more than 100 farm commodities, the weather, and economic factors that affect agriculture and international agricultural trade.

FAS also has a U.S.-based team of agricultural economists, analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and other professionals. The reports generated by the attaché service and information from the Crop Condition Assessment system (which uses Landsat satellite, weather, and other data) assist these specialists in assessing worldwide agriculture.

FAS specialists coordinate and direct USDA responsibilities in international trade agreement programs and negotiations and in the promotion of exports.

3.9.7.2 Relation to NTAEs

The worldwide agricultural statistics developed by FAS may be of interest to LAC growers, exporters, agribusiness interests, and others who are planning and promoting exports from LAC countries.

FAS is concerned primarily with promoting U.S. agricultural exports. However, other USG agencies, such as USAID (see Section 3.6), are interested in promoting exports from developing countries to improve their economies and to develop markets for U.S. exports.

Sometimes, international trade is disrupted by unsolved technical problems (as discussed in Section 3.9.6). Some NTAEs from LAC countries may be involved in this type of situation. If so, exporters or others concerned with promoting exports from LAC countries should present their problems to counterpart agencies in their own country so that these problems can be negotiated.

3.9.7.3 Information Sources

Contact Address	Telephone Number

Information Staff Foreign Agricultural Service U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, DC 20250	202-720-3448

Publications

1. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

2. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

3. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
   Office of the Federal Register
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   P.O. Box 371954
   Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
   Special edition of the *Federal Register* (Appendix I, reference for each USG agency)

4. *Agricultural Statistics*
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402
   (A reference book published annually by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, to furnish statistics on production, supplies, consumption, facilities, costs, and returns for U.S. agriculture. Also included are foreign agriculture trade statistics and world summaries of production and trade for major farm products.)

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Section 4
APHIS Product Admissability
for
Nontraditional Agricultural Exports (NTAEs)
from Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Countries
to the United States

4.1 Introduction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) regulations determine whether a permit can be issued to a U.S. resident for the importation of a named commodity from a named country.

- If a permit cannot be issued by APHIS because of pest risk and phytosanitary considerations (see Section 4.2), the commodity is not enterable from that country, *and other United States Government (USG) agencies are not involved.*

- If a permit to import is issued and the commodity arrives at an authorized U.S. Port of Entry (POE), APHIS regulations apply; *in addition, the regulations of other USG agencies, particularly market orders issued by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) may apply*.

USDA/APHIS regulations and regulatory actions are based on the biological considerations discussed in Section 4.2. They are also determined, in part, by product use, which is discussed in Section 4.3.

4.2 Biological Background

The quarantine regulations of APHIS are intended to prevent the entry of plant pests into the United States. The term “pests” (or “exotic pests”) as used throughout this manual stands for insects, weeds, pathogens, bacteria, fungi, rodents, and the like.

This section contains background information on the biological reasons for restrictions or prohibitions on certain agricultural products. All commodities are subject to inspection and must be found free of pests and other prohibited matter. Sometimes, the threat is so great and the risk is so high that certain articles must be prohibited to exclude exotic pests of quarantine significance. Frequently, the risk is not so high as to require prohibition, but is high enough to require restrictions. Restrictions are safeguard procedures that are known to lower risk to a

tolerable level. Often, there is little or no risk, and restrictions are not placed on the imported agricultural articles.

4.2.1 Geographic Distribution of Pests

The known distribution of exotic pests in various countries, regions, or continents compared to pest distribution in the United States is the geographic basis for regulations, safeguards, and procedural requirements. Some pests are widespread and occur wherever their hosts occur. If these pests also occur in the United States, they are usually not considered of quarantine significance to the United States. Other pests are known to be limited to certain areas such as one hemisphere, a single continent, a single region in a continent, or even a single country. *If these pests are not known to occur in the United States, or they occur but are not widely distributed, these pests may be considered of quarantine significance to the United States.*

APHIS maintains a database of locations where important pests are known to occur. The records are based primarily on reports in scientific and regulatory publications, and on exchanges of information with quarantine services and regional plant protection and quarantine organizations. The database also includes information derived from POE pest interception records.

If the status of pest distribution were to remain the same over time, a set of regulations and procedures could be devised that would not require updating or revision. But pest distribution is not static)it often changes. Pests can move, or be moved, along natural or man-made pathways to areas where they have not previously been known to occur.

4.2.2 Pathways for Pest Introduction

Plant disease agents and pests can move, or be moved, over any distance along natural and man-made pathways. The effectiveness and efficiency of these pathways are influenced by various factors including (1) the lifecycle of the pest, (2) the environment through which it passes along the pathways, and (3) the ability of the pest to survive stresses and adapt to a new environment.

Natural Pathways

The natural pathways for the entry and spread of exotic pests include the ability to fly, or the transportation of pests or their reproductive units by storms, air currents, winds, surface drainage, or vectors (such as insects, soil, or other animals). Some pests have lifecycles that include a means of natural spread over long distances. However, most pests (such as scale insects) or disease agents (such as bacteria, viruses, or many fungi) *do not* possess an efficient natural means of medium- to long-distance spread or movement to new areas. While pests and disease agents can move or be moved naturally over medium or even long distances by the cumulative effect of a series of short-distance natural moves, such spread is often limited by a climate change, an ocean or other large body of water, or the absence of a host.

Man-made Pathways

Man-made pathways allow for longer distance moves in a shorter time. The commodity or article imported along a man-made pathway may be a host that is infected with a latent disease agent or infested by obscure or hidden pests that are not detected by inspection. Along man-made pathways, pests are less vulnerable to environmental stresses of excessive heat, cold, dryness or moisture because they are protected by containerization or packaging of the imported articles or by temperature and/or moisture control during shipment.

The chances that vulnerable pests or those with relatively short lifespans will reach a new host in a favorable environment are increased by fast-moving air freight shipments, or even by slow ships. Natural barriers or environmental stress that impede natural spread are overcome by people moving articles that are carriers of pests and disease agents.

Man-made pathways for the entry and spread of exotic pests include (1) mail containing articles that can harbor pests; (2) baggage containing fruits or vegetables for consumption, plant propagative material, or other articles in relatively small volumes; (3) nonagricultural cargo (contaminated with pests in packing materials, soil, humus, or ballast, for example); (4) dunnage, crates, and pallets (particularly if made from wood with bark containing pests); (5) used bagging; and (6) agricultural cargo (for example, plant propagative materials, agricultural raw materials, or commodities) in large volumes. Of these, agricultural cargo that is not safeguarded presents the highest risk for entry of hazardous exotic pests of quarantine significance.

When all types of imported articles are considered, plants and plant parts capable of propagation present the greatest risk of introducing pests and disease agents of quarantine significance along man-made pathways. Many pests do not naturally have an effective means of long-distance spread. Many of them do not have dormant stages, cannot survive outside of living plants, or do not have a means of natural spread (such as air-borne spores). Although these pests cannot move effectively over long distances along natural pathways, they are easily moved when their hosts are moved along man-made pathways—baggage, cargo, containers, or carriers.

4.2.3 Pest Risk Analysis

Pest risk analysis is an important part of APHIS regulatory activities that determine whether NTAEs and other imported articles may enter the United States. It is the biological basis of APHIS phytosanitary programs. For example, plant quarantine regulations, guidelines, regulatory actions, management decisions, operational manuals, decisions by officers at POEs, the entry status of imported articles, and safeguards are all based primarily on pest risk analysis.

This section discusses pest risk analysis)the biological basis of APHIS phytosanitary procedures)without going into the technical detail. The following information is intended to acquaint exporters and other persons who promote exports with the *general* background of

pest risk analysis. Those who are aware of the biological reasons behind phytosanitary procedures will be in a better position to grow, produce, and export NTAEs that meet U.S. phytosanitary standards.

Four terms are common to most types of pest risk analysis, whether the concern is for plant, public, or animal health. These terms apply to a wide range of hazards or risks throughout the world:

- **Hazard—**Any danger or adverse event, such as the ability of a pest to injure and damage plants or plant products.

- **Risk—**The likelihood (probability or chance) *and* the magnitude (extent or amount) of any adverse event (damage or injury).

- **Pest risk assessment—**An estimate of the risk.

- **Risk management—**A practical or realistic decision-making process concerned with what to do about the risk; for example, establishment of a system of safeguards against an identified or perceived hazard to lower the risk.

USDA/APHIS determines the entry status of NTAEs by—

- **Identifying typical hazards—**

  - The entry of pests of quarantine significance along man-made pathways (such as the importation of a large volume of a commodity).

  - The establishment of the introduced pest in agricultural areas or in the environment.

- **Determining or estimating the risk—**

  - The chances or *probability* that pests of quarantine significance will enter the United States and become *established* as a result of the importation of an NTAE. The estimate of the *probability of establishment* of an exotic pest or disease agent is based on factors such as the occurrence of the pest with the host at origin and the pest entry, colonization, and spread potential.

  - The consequences if establishment were to occur. An estimate of the *consequences of* such a pest *establishment* may be based on the economic damage potential, environmental damage potential, and perceived damage.

- **Managing the identified risk—**

  - The entry is refused.

- Whenever feasible, the risk is lowered to an acceptable or tolerable level by setting safeguards. Safeguards may include regulations; permits; inspection at origin or at POEs; and treatment at origin, in transit, or at POEs if effective and practical treatments are known.

C **Assessing the benefits of accepting a risk such as the importation of a commodity because it would—**

- Generally, improve international trade.

- Specifically, profit growers, exporters, importers, and agribusiness interests.

- Specifically, for consumers in the United States, increase the availability throughout the year of a wide spectrum of perishable food products and of other agricultural products.

4.3 Intended Versus Actual Use

USDA/APHIS recognizes two types of product use:

- **!** Declared or intended use.
- **!** Potential use other than the intended use, that is, an alternate use.

APHIS often considers both types of use in assessing risk and specifying restrictions. In general, if a given product can be used in more than one way, restrictions are usually based on the use that presents the highest risk to U.S. agriculture.

For example, a fruit on a stem may be imported for decoration (an intended use) or consumption (another intended use). The seeds of the fruit may also be used for propagation (an alternate use) or the stem for vegetative propagation (also an alternate use). A greenery stem may be imported as an ornamental (an intended use), but the same article might be capable of propagation (an alternate use).

Because the level of risk differs, the restrictions applied to the entry of an article used for decoration or for consumption may be different from the restrictions applied to plants or plant parts intended for propagation.

Although the exporter and importer may intend to use the article as an ornamental or for consumption, the consumer or others in the United States may divert the article to an alternate use, and as a result, the article may present a risk to U.S. agriculture. In general, if an article can be used for decoration or consumption *as well as* for propagation, the entry status of the article is usually determined by the higher risk factors associated with importing plants or plant parts for propagation.

Once articles have cleared a U.S. Port of Entry (POE) and the U.S. Customs Service (USCS), APHIS no longer has control of their destination or their use)except when a pest risk emergency has been declared by the Secretary of Agriculture.

This section of the guide acquaints exporters with different types of NTAEs and their uses as defined by APHIS.

APHIS sets restrictions and safeguards and issues permits based on the type of NTAE, its potential uses, and its biological risk factors.

APHIS considers each request to export a plant species (crop species) and the exotic pests associated with the species on *a case-by-case* basis. Nevertheless, for planning purposes, exporters will find it useful to have some idea of the level of risk that APHIS associates with different NTAE groups. The level of risk directly affects the level of restrictions or safeguards. The following categories give NTAE exporters some idea of the level of risk associated with various imported articles.

NTAEs usually considered "high risk" are—

- Plants and plant parts capable of vegetative propagation.
- Seeds for planting.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Unprocessed seeds and nuts for consumption.
- Logs.

NTAEs usually considered "moderate risk" are—

- Most cut fresh flowers.
- Greenery.

NTAEs usually considered low risk are—

- Dried flowers.
- Bleached, dyed, or chemically treated plants or plant parts.
- Processed agricultural materials.
- Manufactured products.
- Canned and processed foods.

These broad groups are meant to serve only as a guide because under certain conditions some articles in a high-risk group may pose a low risk. The reverse may also apply—certain articles in a low risk group may pose a high risk. As stated earlier, this is why APHIS determines entry status and restrictions on a case-by-case basis. (For examples, see Section 4.5.6, Cut Flowers and Greenery).

The risk level of any NTAE can be increased if certain unapproved packing materials are used, or if packing and/or storage takes place under conditions that foster contamination by "hitchhiking" pests (see Section 4.10).

4.4 Permits and Phytosanitary Certificates

4.4.1 Permits

A permit is written or oral permission to import plant material. The written permit for NTAEs is issued only to a U.S. resident importer)*not to the exporter*. Nevertheless, the topic is discussed here to acquaint exporters with APHIS requirements. It is important for the importer to inform the exporter (or his/her agent) about the conditions of the permit. The importer may also provide a copy of the permit to the exporter.

The permit serves as a contract and as an exchange of information between APHIS and the importer. The permit application informs APHIS of the importer's intentions, and informs the importer of APHIS regulations and the conditions of entry (such as required treatments and designated POEs). The permit system is designed to exclude prohibited articles. Permits are required for most enterable and restricted items, but are not issued for prohibited articles (except as described below). There are several types of permits:

- Oral permits (issued by quarantine officers at POEs) for small lots of enterable material for personal consumption.

- Written import permits for admissible plants or plant products (issued by the Permit Unit, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), APHIS, or under certain circumstances at POEs).

- Departmental permits (issued by the Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS) for prohibited articles imported for scientific purposes under special safeguards. The Departmental Permit is issued to specialists at USDA and Federal, state, and private research and educational institutions. The Departmental Permit is not issued to importers of NTAEs.

Written import permits authorize the entry of plants or seeds intended for propagation only through POEs where plant inspection stations are located (see Appendices D and E). If such items arrive at an unauthorized port without an inspection station, the articles must be shipped, at the owner's expense, to a POE with a plant inspection station. Commodities must enter through POEs that are serviced by APHIS plant quarantine inspectors—but not all such ports have plant inspection stations.

If a shipment arrives without a permit, APHIS may allow the consignment to enter *on a case-by-case basis* depending on the type and quantity of material, its origin, the results of POE inspection, and the issuing of a permit at the POE—but APHIS will permit entry only once.

Note: The importer holding a permit should advise the exporter of the permit requirements (particularly the authorized port(s)).

4.4.2 Phytosanitary Certificates

A phytosanitary certificate (PC) is a statement of the health status of a consignment of plants or plant products *issued by the plant quarantine service of the exporting country*. The certificate should be prepared according to the model recommended under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of 1951. The provisions of this treaty are obligatory for the 95 signatory nations, but are followed by most other countries as well.

As of June 1990, the countries in the Western Hemisphere that have signed this treaty, and are therefore obligated to issue PCs, include—

Caribbean

Barbados
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Haiti
Jamaica
St. Christopher
(St. Kitts–Nevis)
Trinidad and Tobago
Other Caribbean Islands (France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands are signatory nations; therefore, their possessions and territories in the Caribbean are also covered.)

Central America

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Nicaragua
Panama
Cuba

North America

Canada
Mexico
United States

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

While the permit is the responsibility of the importer and APHIS (see Section 4.4.1), the PC is the responsibility of the quarantine service of the exporting country. The exporter of NTAEs (or his/her agent) should make arrangements to have a PC issued. It is customary for the final inspection to take place in the 2-week period prior to exporting. Sometimes earlier inspections are required, however, particularly if a growing-season inspection is stipulated on the permit as a condition of entry. The

results of such an inspection are presented by the quarantine service of the exporting country as an added declaration on the PC.

A properly executed PC—

- Identifies the quantity and type of material covered, including the scientific names of plants.
- Identifies the location where the material was grown, that is, the country of origin.
- Specifies what treatment(s), if any, have been conducted.
- Contains any added declarations required by the importing country as requested on the permit.
- Certifies the health status according to the international model certificate statement.
- Certifies that the consignment meets the quarantine regulations of the importing country.
- Is signed by an officer authorized by the quarantine service of the exporting country (with the name of the signer printed below the signature).

In addition, PCs should be typed and free of erasures and crossed-out words or letters. PCs must also include serial numbers for proper tracking purposes.

NTAEs are more likely to move through POEs *in a timely fashion* if healthy shipments are accompanied by the appropriate, properly executed documentation that meets not only APHIS requirements, but those of other USG agencies (see Sections 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, and 3.9).

If a shipment arrives at a U.S. Port of Entry *without* a PC, the consignment *may* be enterable *on a case-by-case basis* depending on the type and quantity of material, its origin, and the results of the POE inspection.

APHIS officers cannot issue phytosanitary certificates for materials grown outside the United States. However, for articles in transit, an APHIS officer may issue a reexport PC, or supplemental PC. To do so, the officer must know that the imported articles have been segregated, that their identity has been maintained, and that they have been kept safe from pests. Articles that enter the United States only for transit and reshipping must meet U.S. entry requirements. (For information on transit shipment, see Section 4.12.)

4.5 Product Admissability for Specific NTAEs

4.5.1 Plants and Plant Parts for Vegetative Propagation

4.5.1.1 Uses

Plants and plant parts are often imported for growing or plant propagation. Plant parts for vegetative propagation include fleshy underground storage organs (for example, bulbs, tubers, corms, crowns, leaves, and stems). Stems, with or without leaves, are either scions (or cions) used for grafting or cuttings used for rooting. Plants may also be imported as tissue cultures (see Section 4.5.1.2). Seeds, which are also imported for plant propagation, are discussed in Section 4.5.2.

4.5.1.2 Perceived Risks

Of all imported articles, plants and living plant parts capable of propagation present the greatest risk of introducing exotic plant pests and disease agents (see Sections 4.3 and 4.4).

Many exotic pests and disease agents in, on, or with plants can be detected by inspectors at origin or at POEs. However, some pests that infest or infect plants or plant parts cannot be effectively detected by the inspection methods available at inspection stations)even by the most experienced inspectors. There are several reasons why pest infestation may not be detected:

- The plant or plant parts may be dormant, so there are no signs or symptoms in fruits, leaves, and flowers.
- Even if the plant is not dormant, some disease agents may be latent at the time of importation; therefore, symptoms are not present.
- The variety imported may be tolerant and, although infected with a disease agent, may not show symptoms.

In general, plants imported as tissue cultures, often called "plantlets," represent a significantly lower risk, depending on the host/exotic pest relationship. Tissue cultures are usually started by aseptically culturing the growing point of a plant (small tip—less than 0.2 mm) on agar or another sterilized media. Once started, the culture rapidly multiplies to produce thousands of small plantlets. The resulting plantlets are free of all stages of insects, nematodes, mites, and snails because such pests could not be present in the original 0.2 mm culture. However, the 0.2 mm starting culture could contain microscopic bacteria and fungi and submicroscopic viruses and related organisms.

In essence, importing plants as tissue cultures does not guarantee that they are free of pests of quarantine significance, but it does reduce the likelihood of many pests. Nevertheless, the entry status of tissue cultures is based on the entry status of the plant species itself. If the plant species is prohibited, tissue cultures of that species are also prohibited. Tissue cultures are subject to the same restrictions as the mother plant from which they were derived. (One exception is orchids growing aseptically on agar media; such cultures are usually developed by sowing surface sterilized seeds directly onto the agar.)

4.5.1.3 Regulations and Restrictions

Plants and plant parts capable of vegetative propagation are subject to regulations under the Plant Quarantine Act (PQA), Federal Plant Pest Act (FPPA), Federal Seed Act (FSA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna

and Flora (CITES). Under PQA and FPPA, regulations have been established under quarantines for sugarcane, cotton, citrus, corn and corn relatives, rice, wheat, bamboo, and nursery stock (including plants, roots, bulbs, seeds and other parts capable of propagation). These regulations and their scope are listed in Section 3.9.6.2.

As far as phytosanitary regulations are concerned, plants not specifically prohibited under these regulations are usually enterable subject to permits, inspection, and treatment if necessary. However, CITES and ESA regulations (see Section 3.7, Appendix B) affect the entry status of plants and plant parts, while FSA regulations affect the entry status of many crop seeds.

Most ornamental and foliage plants exported to the United States as NTAEs are restricted (permits, inspection, and entry through a POE with a plant inspection station are required); *but relatively few are prohibited*. It is beyond the scope of this guide to present a complete list of such prohibitions. The information is available from contact sources listed in Section 3.9.6, Appendices C and I.

The following chart shows some, but not all, of the genera that are prohibited from LAC countries as **plants or plant parts intended for vegetative propagation** (except for scientific purposes). See Appendix A for fruits and vegetables derived from these genera; see Section 4.5.2 for seeds.

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Country From Which the Genus Is Prohibited**
Almond	*Prunus* spp.	All LAC countries
Apple	*Malus* spp.	All LAC countries
Apricot	*Prunus* spp.	All LAC countries
Bamboo	*Bambusa* spp.	All LAC countries
Cacao	*Theobroma* spp.	All LAC countries
Cherry	*Prunus* spp.	All LAC countries
Chestnuts	*Castanea* spp.	All LAC countries
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum* spp.	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela
Chrysanthemum	*Dendranthema* spp.	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, and Venezuela
Citrus	*Citrus* spp.	All LAC countries
Coconut	*Cocos* spp.	All LAC countries, with the exception of Maypan and Malayan Dwarf Varieties from Costa Rica and Jamaica
Conifers	Several genera	All LAC countries

Common Name	Scientific Name	Country From Which the Genus Is Prohibited
Fabaceae = Leguminosiae (vegetative)	All legume spp.	All LAC countries
Grapevine	*Vitis* spp.	All LAC countries
Manihot (cassava)	*Manihot* spp.	All LAC countries
Okra	*Abelmoschus* spp.	Brazil
Palm Oil	*Eloeis* spp	All LAC countries
Palms	Several genera	All LAC Countries
Poacaeae (vegetative)	All genera, including cereals and grains	All LAC countries
Pear	*Pyrus* spp.	All LAC countries
Peach	*Prunus* spp.	All LAC countries
Plum/prune	*Prunus* spp.	All LAC countries
Potato	*Solanum* spp.	All LAC countries
Sugarcane	*Saccharum* spp. and hybrids	All LAC countries
Sweet potato	*Ipomoea* spp.	All LAC countries

To facilitate inspection and/or treatment at U.S. POEs, PPQ applies the following size and age restrictions for living plants:

- Plants grown from seeds or cuttings must be no more than 2 years of age.
- No more than 1-year's growth of layers may appear after cutting from the parent plant.
- Plants produced by budding or grafting may have no more than 2 years' growth, except for rhododendron, azalea, and other species of a similar growth habit, for which a 3-year growth is acceptable.
- Cactus cuttings without roots and branches may not be more than 6 inches in diameter and 4 feet in length.

- Cacti, cycads, yuccas, dracaenas, and other plants (other than cuttings) whose growth habits simulate the woody character of trees and shrubs may not be more than 18 inches in height from the soil line to the far terminal growing point.

- Stem cuttings, such as dracaena or yucca (without leaves, roots, sprouts, or branches other than cactus cuttings) may not be more than 6 feet long.

4.5.1.4 Guidelines for Exporters

The permit issued to the importer takes into account the restrictions imposed under the Acts that APHIS enforces (see Section 3.9.6.2), as they apply to the material requested by the importer. As a general guideline, the exporter should follow the stipulations on the importer's permit or the importer's instructions based on that permit.

The guidelines below are designed to help the exporter and others understand what restrictions or safeguards are in place)and why they are necessary. Such an understanding will facilitate the timely entry of plant materials. It is economically prudent for exporters and others to do as much as possible **at origin** to make sure that the shipment meets APHIS standards and regulations as well as the procedures and regulations of other USG agencies.

1. The exporter should obtain or confirm the scientific name of the plant. If there is any uncertainty, or confirmation is needed, the exporter should consult plant taxonomic specialists at government agencies or universities in his/her country.

2. Once the scientific name has been determined or confirmed, the exporter should determine if the name is on the lists of FNWA and FSA weeds or if it is a parasitic plant considered a plant pest. If listed, the plants, plant parts, and seeds are prohibited (unless a permit has been issued for scientific purposes).

3. Species named in the ESA or CITES lists are subject to restrictions as listed in Appendix B of this guide. The list also shows whether seeds are regulated. In some cases, seeds are enterable.

4. The exporter may obtain current information about regulations and the entry status of plants under CITES and ESA regulations from sources listed in Sections 3.7.5 and 3.9.6.5 of this guide.

5. Plant material listed in ESA or CITES *that requires documentation* must enter through a designated port as shown on the permit. If these species arrive at another port, they will receive a phytosanitary inspection. They must then be shipped to the designated port, where ESA or CITES processing specialists are located.

6. The exporter (or designated agent) should make sure that all the necessary documents are in order, including invoices, CITES certificates if necessary (see Section 3.7), and phytosanitary

certificates issued as a result of inspection by the quarantine service of the exporting country (see Section 4.4.2).

Copies of invoices are required by USCS (see Section 3.2.4), the U.S. broker, the importer, and PPQ/APHIS. **For cargo:** A copy must be filed at the time of Customs entry. In addition, a packing list must accompany each container of material, or a copy must be enclosed within a container marked as "Container No. 1." **For mail:** One copy must be enclosed with the parcel; in the case of a lot shipment, one copy must be in one of the parcels.

7. Since the entry of soil, sand, and earth is prohibited, all plant material must be free of these substances. Leaf mold, forest litter, and other decayed vegetable material are considered in the same category as soil. It may be necessary to wash, *at origin*, bare-rooted plants to remove soil so that the plants are enterable. Plants from LAC countries *established* in soil or any growing medium are not enterable.

8. Only approved, previously unused packing materials should be used (see Section 4.10.3).

9. If nursery stock is wrapped, coated, dipped, sprayed, or otherwise packaged, care must be taken that the procedure does not interfere with inspection and treatment (if necessary) at POEs.

10. The exporter should ensure that all components of the shipment conform to size and age restrictions (see Section 4.5.1.3) or other requirements that may be stated on the importer's permit (if available) or the importer's instructions.

11. Plant material should be placed in bundles with only one genera per bundle. The bundle should be plainly and legibly labeled with the scientific names of the plants in the bundle (genus, species, and variety if the variety is known) and/or a well-known common name in English. Otherwise, each plant must be labeled. To determine its entry status, the U.S. inspector must be able to identify the plant material.

12. The exporter should include in the shipment only plant material that is authorized on the importer's permit or instructions. By including unauthorized items, the exporter may inadvertently include prohibited plant material. If prohibited material, even in small amounts, is included with authorized plant material, the *entire shipment* may be denied entry at POEs. Shipment of unauthorized ESA or CITES material will result in seizure of the cargo and possible fines.

13. The exporter should ship the material by a means stipulated on the importer's permit or instructions. The instructions may call for mail or cargo. Details of mail shipments are beyond the scope of this guide; however, this information can be obtained from any APHIS office or from U.S. Agricultural Attachés overseas (see Appendix C and G).

The exporter should be aware that air express and air freight are not the same as air mail and air parcel post, which require a special APHIS-issued green and yellow address label.

14. For cargo shipments, the exporter or designated agent should export the material to a port (or ports) specified by the importer. Living plant material under permit must pass through a POE with a plant inspection station (as listed in Appendix D). CITES material must also pass through authorized POEs (see Section 3.7).

15. The exporter should be certain that the importer has a USG-licensed broker to handle the shipment.

4.5.2 Seeds for Plant Propagation

4.5.2.1 Uses

Seeds imported for plant propagation are imported with the intention of planting rather than for consumption or for use as a raw material in manufacturing.

4.5.2.2 Perceived Risks

Seeds for planting are considered to be moderate to high risk because they may harbor various life stages of insects as well as plant pathogens. Some insects in larger seeds can be detected by x-ray machines. Others produce holes or other evidence of their presence. Some plant pathogens such as the smut fungi are relatively easy to detect on seeds because the fungus structures replace much of the seed content and are easily observed. Other pathogens may produce (1) discolorations near the germ end on cereals and grasses; (2) pinkish kernels with rough surfaces; (3) small brown to black raised, circular spots; (4) brown to yellow sunken lesions; (5) rust pustules; and/or (6) sclerotia.

Many seedborne pathogens are difficult to detect because their signs and symptoms are often not present. Some plant pathogens are borne on the surface of seeds where they can be treated if any effective treatment is available. Others are borne internally where either they cannot be treated, or they are difficult to treat chemically in an effective way. A few pathogens can be eliminated from seeds by heat or hot water treatments, but most seeds cannot withstand the heat required to kill most pathogens.

Imported seeds that are planted by farmers, growers, or the general public may be contaminated by exotic weed seeds of quarantine significance. Many weed species growing side by side with crop species have similar lifecycles and stages of growth. Some weed species are closely related to crop species. After a long and continued association with the crop species, some weed species have evolved an appearance that mimics the crop species. When the crop seeds are harvested, the weed seeds are also harvested. Fortunately, many weed seeds can be removed during seed cleaning procedures. Some weed seeds are much smaller than the crop seeds they contaminate. For example, 500,000 to 800,000 dodder (*Cuscuta*) seeds weigh 1 pound. A single plant of a witch weed (*Striga asiatica*) can produce 50,000 seeds)individual seeds so small that they are difficult to see without magnification. Both weeds are listed in FNWA, and dodders (*Cuscuta* spp.) are listed in FSA. *Striga* and *Cuscuta* species are also parasitic plants and, therefore, are of concern under FPA and PQA.

Imported seeds may also be contaminated with weed seeds of one or more of the eight species and one genus that are listed in FSA. These species, although already existing in the United States, may be present in imported crop seed at levels that adversely affect the resultant crop. Their presence in imported seeds, above a specified tolerance level, lowers "purity" as defined by FSA.

Imported seeds that are not properly cleaned prior to export may be contaminated with clumps or clods of soil. Soil from other countries (except from most parts of Canada) is prohibited.

4.5.2.3 Regulations and Restrictions

Seeds imported for propagation are subject to regulations under PQA, FPPA, the Federal Noxious Weed Act (FNWA), FSA, ESA, or CITES (see Section 3.9.6.2). PQA and FPPA are concerned with plant pests, ESA and CITES with endangered or threatened plant species, and FNWA and FSA with weeds. FNWA regulates noxious weed species that are named in the Act. These species are either not present or not widely distributed in the United States. FSA is concerned with the purity of imported seeds, including the content of named weed species. The two weed lists are not the same, although two of the species on the FSA list are also of quarantine significance (see Appendix B).

The procedures, including sampling of seed consignments, differ under FSA and PQA. Under FSA, samples are taken from specified imported crop seeds only when the amount of the consignment equals or exceeds the minimum specified in FSA regulations. The minimum amount to be sampled differs for different crops. The weight of the sample taken depends on the kind of seed (agricultural, vegetable, or other); its size; the weight of the seed lot; and whether the seeds are to be resold, planted as a crop, or used for scientific or breeding purposes.

Inspections under FSA relate to purity: They confirm that the seed matches what is stated on the label and that the presence of named weeds does not exceed specified tolerances. In addition, imported alfalfa and red clover seed must be stained. The label must clearly state the kind of seed, the lot number, and staining (if required).

If the sampled agricultural or vegetable seeds meet all plant quarantine and endangered species requirements but have not yet been cleared under FSA requirements, the consignment may be moved to the destination pending clearance. However, the importer must post a performance bond with Customs.

Among the kinds of seeds that do not require "formal sampling" under FSA regulations (unless a special monitoring program is in effect) are the following:

Agricultural Seed

Barley	Fescue, red	Ryegrass, annual
Buckwheat	Pea, field	Soybean
Corn	Rye	

Vegetable Seed

Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.)*	Corn, sweet	Pea (*Pisum sativum*)
Broccoli	Cucumber	Pepper
Brussel sprout	Eggplant	Popcorn
Cabbage	Kale, acephala	Squash
Cabbage, savoy	Leek	Tomato
Cabbage, trunchuda	Muskmelon	Turnip
Cauliflower	Onion (*Allium cepa*)	Watermelon
Chinese cabbage	Pe-tsai (*Brassica rapa*)	

* Includes butter, garden, green bean, haricot, kidney, lima, pinto, scarlet runner, tepary, thicket, and wi

If seeds do not meet FSA requirements, APHIS has the authority to reject the seeds and destroy them. Destruction must be by burning, autoclaving, or burial at a city dump. However, the importer is usually given an opportunity to correct, if feasible, the conditions that led to rejection. Correction could consist of recleaning, processing, or conditioning the seed. Alfalfa and red clover seed that is not properly stained may be stained under a prescribed protocol.

Another option available to the importer is reexportation. If the shipment is to be reexported, the importer must declare his/her intent to reexport and notify Customs.

Correction or reexporting must be completed within 1 year from the date of rejection. These operations take place under the supervision of an APHIS officer or, in some areas, a state or county official. The identity of the consignment must be maintained at all times. All operations are conducted at the expense of the exporter, importer, or owner.

Under PQA, seeds are enterable unless the name of the plant is listed as prohibited and the prohibition extends to seeds. Seeds of many plants that are prohibited may be enterable even if the plants or vegetative propagations are not enterable. Prohibited seeds may be enterable for scientific purposes (but not as NTAEs) under safeguards specified in a Departmental Permit issued by the APHIS Permit Unit.

Under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) regulates the importation of seeds of five narcotic plant species (see Section 3.8)

Examples of Seeds That Are Prohibited From LAC Countries

- *Aegilops* spp. (goatgrass) from Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela.
- *Bambusa* (bamboo and related genera) from all countries.
- *Berberis* (barberry) from all countries.
- *Cocos nucifera* (coconut) **with husk and/or milk** except the Maypan and Malayan Dwarf varieties from Jamaica and Costa Rica meeting specified conditions for entry.
- *Coffea* (coffee) from all countries into Puerto Rico and Hawaii.
- *Eleusine* spp. (finger millet, goosegrass) from Brazil.
- Certain endangered species (see Appendix B) from all countries.
- *Gossypium* spp. (cotton) from all countries.
- *Lens* (lentil) from South America.
- *Leersia* spp. (cutgrass) from all countries.
- *Leptochioa* (spangletop) from all countries.
- *Mahoberberis* from all countries.
- *Mangifera* (mango) from Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia.
- Noxious weeds as listed in FNWA (see Appendix B) from all countries.
- *Oryza* spp. (rice) from all countries.
- *Pennisetum* (millet, various grasses) from Brazil.
- *Persea* spp. (avocado) from Central and South America and Mexico.
- *Saccharum* (sugarcane, true seed) from all countries.
- Parasitic plants (listed in Appendix B) from all countries.

- Seeds of any kind when in fruit pulp from all countries.
- *Setaria* spp. (foxtail, foxtail millet) from Brazil.
- *Solanum* spp. (tuber-bearing and nontuber-bearing species from all countries).
- *Triticum* spp. (wheat) from Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela.
- *Zizania* spp. (wild rice) from all countries except Canada.

Some enterable seeds require written permits, and a few of these require treatment as a condition of entry. Most field crop, vegetable, flower, and herbaceous plant seeds are enterable under an oral permit issued at the POE.

Examples of Seeds That Are Enterable From LAC Countries Under a Written Permit Issued to the Importer, but That Require a Treatment at the POE as a Condition of Entry

- *Abelmoschus* spp. (okra) from all countries.
- *Citrus* spp. and several species in the family *Rutaceae* from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
- *Hibiscus* spp. (hibiscus, kenaf) from all countries.
- *Lathyrus* spp. (sweet pea, pea vine) from South American countries.
- *Vicia faba* (broad bean, faba bean) from South American countries.
- *Vica* spp. (vetch) from South American countries.

Seeds not subject to mandatory treatment may, nevertheless, require treatment or other safeguard action at POEs, for example, if pests of quarantine significance are found by inspection at POEs and an effective and practical treatment is available.

Otherwise, the seeds are not enterable and are subject to regulatory action.

Examples of Seeds That Are Enterable From LAC Countries Under a Written Permit Issued to the Importer

- *Coffea* (coffee) from all countries **except into** Hawaii and Puerto Rico.
- *Eleusine* spp. (finger millet, goosegrass) from all LAC countries, except Brazil from where this seed is prohibited.

- *Pennisetum* spp. (millet, other grasses) from all LAC countries, except Brazil from where this seed is prohibited.

- *Prunus* (almond, apricot, peach, plum) from all countries; requires a phytosanitary certificate that states that seeds were grown in the exporting country and that the plum pox virus does not occur in that country.

- *Setaria* spp. (foxtail millet, millet) from all LAC countries, except Brazil from where this seed is prohibited.

- *Ribes* (current, gooseberry) from all countries when destined for Massachusetts, New York, West Virginia, or Wisconsin.

- Trees and shrubs from all countries including palms, mangoes, and other plants of a woody nature unless named as prohibited.

- *Zea mays* (corn, maize) and other corn relatives from all countries.

If a written permit is not required, then an oral permit must be issued by a Plant Quarantine Officer at a Port of Entry.

Under ESA and/or CITES regulations, seeds of certain named plants are subject to restrictions and/or prohibitions (see Appendix B).

4.5.2.4 Guidelines for Exporters

Guidelines for exporting from LAC countries seeds intended for planting are similar to those for importing plant materials for propagation in many respects. Consequently, the user should consult Section 4.5.1.4, including paragraphs 1–5 and 10–13. *In addition*, the following guidelines relate to seeds exported for planting:

1. Prior to submitting the seeds for inspection in the country of origin, the exporter should have the seed cleaned using machinery and procedures that are standard in the commercial seed industry. Soil, sand, and earth should be removed because these articles are prohibited. The presence of gravel or stones, while not specifically prohibited, alerts the inspector that the seeds may not have been adequately cleaned. Plant debris (for example, stems, leaves, sterile florets, or chaff) should also be removed because such materials may harbor pests that may or may not be present on the seed.

2. If a species is listed in FNWA and FAS, its seeds should also be removed in the cleaning process.

3. The exporter should take care to minimize mechanical injury to seed during harvesting and processing. Such injury often lowers the quality of the seed and makes phytosanitary inspection more difficult.

4. The exporter should make sure that the exported crop seed is not contaminated with a crop seed that is itself prohibited. (See the list of seeds that are prohibited on page 88.)

5. The exporter should make certain that the seeds are properly labeled to meet USG regulations. The label should include the name of the seeds (which must agree with the corresponding name on the invoice), lot number, country of origin, and names of chemicals used if seeds were treated. The names must be approved common or chemical names; trade or brand names are not acceptable.

6. APHIS does not require that seeds be treated in the country of origin. Treatments required at POEs must be conducted or monitored by an APHIS officer. Exporters who elect to treat seeds at origin should be aware that *overtreatment with pesticides* often leaves deposits that interfere with inspection or present health hazards to officers.

7. Inspectors may refuse to examine seeds that are so heavily overtreated with pesticides that an inspection either presents a hazard to the inspector or prevents effective visual examination of the seed. If pesticides are registered in the United States and if the treatments have satisfied requirements listed on the labels, then pesticide residues are unlikely to present human health hazards for inspectors or interfere with POE inspections.

8. The moist or fleshy pulp of fruits must be removed before seeds for planting are shipped. Dry pulp that cannot harbor fruit flies is enterable with seeds.

9. Permits are not issued for seeds that are coated, pelleted, or preplanted, or for seedsticks or seed mats (often used by gardeners) *even if the seeds are otherwise enterable*. The reason is that it may not be practical for an officer to (1) obtain a random sample of seeds for inspection; (2) see the surface of the seeds; (3) identify the seeds in a practical manner; (4) determine whether any contaminants of quarantine significance are present; or (5) determine the identity of any pelleting materials.

Publications

Accepted Common Names and Chemical Names for the Ingredient Statement in Pesticide Labels
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M. Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Farm Chemicals Handbook
Meister Publishing Co.

37841 Euclid Avenue
Willoughby, OH 44094
(The publication is updated annually.)
Telephone: 216-942-2000
Telex: 212556
FAX: 216-942-0662

4.5.3 Logs and Lumber

4.5.3.1 Uses

Logs and lumber are imported for construction purposes or for the manufacture of lumber, plywood, wood pulp, veneer, veneer logs, and saw logs. These products are also used to manufacture furniture, crates, boxes, and other wood products.

4.5.3.2 Perceived Risks

Logs, lumber, and other wood products present a relatively high level of risk)particularly if bark is present and the products are untreated or unprocessed. Insects that cause APHIS concern are bark beetles, wood borers, certain termites, and weevils. Insects often leave signs of their presence, including frass, exit holes, sawdust, tunneling, and discoloration of wood. Nematodes may be found in insect-produced cavities. Fungi may also be found on the bark or be evident from wood staining. Snails, which often leave deposits of silvery slime in the their tracks, may also be present.

These products are regulated under CITES because their international trade contributes to the endangerment of some tree species.

4.5.3.3 Regulations and Restrictions

Some of the species listed in ESA and CITES regulations are useful as sources of logs or lumber (see Section 3.7, Appendix B). The names of some regulated species are—

- *Abies guatemalensis* (Guatemala fir).
- *Abies guatemalensis* (pinabete).
- *Araucaria araucana* (monkey-puzzle tree).
- *Basiloxylon excelsum* (castano).
- *Basiloxylon excelsum* (chicote).
- *Fitzroya cupressoides* (alerca).
- *Fitzroya cupressoides* (Chilean false larch).
- *Fitzroya cupressoides* (fitroya).
- *Gualacum sanctum* (guayacan).
- *Gualacum sanctum* (Hollywood lignumvitae).
- *Pericopsis elata* (Afrormosia wood).
- *Podocarpus parlatorei* (monteromo).
- *Podocarpus parlatorei* (Parlatore's podocarp).
- *Quercus copeyensis* (Copey oak).
- *Quercus copeyensis* (roble).

- *Swietenia humilis* (cabana).
- *Swietenia humilis* (Honduras mahogany).
- *Swietenia mahagoni* (mahogany).

All other species imported as logs or lumber and not affected by ESA or CITES restrictions are subject to inspection at POEs.

4.5.3.4 Guidelines for Exporters

Timber growers should employ proper management procedures to reduce pests prior to harvest. Logs that lie on the forest floor for long periods are especially vulnerable to attack by pests. Of particular concern are certain bark beetles, borers, termites, weevils, and snails or slugs. Logs and lumber exporters should apply phytosanitary procedures including kiln drying to reduce the chances that hitchhiking insects will contaminate shipments.

If bark is present on logs or lumber, inspectors strip it off to expose insects that are in the bark or in tunnels or cavities below the bark. The presence of bark on logs or lumber increases the chances that insects of quarantine significance will be detected at POEs. The shipment should be free of soil, earth, sand, and forest litter since these articles are prohibited. In addition, the shipment should be free of plant debris because pests of quarantine significance might be present.

The consignment should not contain plant material of other prohibited herbaceous or woody species.

4.5.4 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

4.5.4.1 Uses

Fruits and vegetables (and herbs) are the edible, succulent portions of food plants imported for consumption in the unprocessed or raw state.

Botanically speaking, fruits are the ripened ovaries of seed-bearing plants. As such, fruits have seeds unless the seed component has been eliminated by vegetative propagation of seedless spores (for example, bananas and naval oranges) or seedless hybrids (watermelons). Vegetables are the edible portions of plants (other than fruits and seeds) such as leaves, stems, roots, or flowers. However, in commercial and regulatory circles, and in common consumer usage, the term “vegetable” includes certain fruits such as tomatoes, melons, squash, and beans.

Whether the produce is a fruit or vegetable by any definition, the entry status is not determined by these categories, but by the identification of the plant from which it was harvested. Risk determinations are based on host/pest interactions in foreign countries) including whether the exotic pest of concern is moved on the produce article to be imported into the United States.

4.5.4.2 Perceived Risks

The risk of pest entry from imported fruits and vegetables ranges from low (such as green bananas from any country) to high (such as citrus fruits from all countries), depending on host/pest/country-of-origin

interactions. Consequently, the risk must be assessed on a case-by-case basis for each article from each country. The assessment includes a determination as to whether any safeguards (for example, treatment) can lower the risk to a tolerable level.

4.5.4.3 Regulations and Restrictions

The fruits and vegetables that may be imported from LAC countries through authorized POEs are listed in Appendix A. Approved items from approved countries are also shown, as are authorized Ports of Entry.

It is important for LAC growers and exporters to be aware of the following:

- Only fruits or vegetables that are listed in Appendix A are approved for entry into the United States from the countries that are named. A given item may be enterable from one country but not from another.

- Approved items from an approved country should be shipped only to an approved POE as shown in Appendices D and E. For example, some fruits and vegetables are enterable only through northern POEs.

- The approved lists are subject to change either by additions or deletions, as announced in the *Federal Register*.

- Given that changes may occur, growers and exporters should obtain the most up-to-date information from APHIS or other sources as shown in Appendices C, G, and H and in Section 3.9.6.5.

- Persons interested in exporting items that are not on the list should ask their government to request consideration by APHIS, or ask a U.S. resident to do so. The requests should be sent to the Permit Unit, PPQ, APHIS at the address shown in Section 3.9.6.5.

Certain items and countries are not listed in Appendix A because—

- An application has not been received for that commodity from a specific country.

- An application has been received but the pest risk analysis for the host/pest/country-of-origin interactions showed that the item could not be safely imported because practical safeguards to lower the risk to a tolerable level are not known.

4.5.4.4 Guidelines for Exporters

The permit issued to the importer takes into account the restrictions imposed under the Acts that APHIS enforces, as they apply to the material requested by the importer (see Section 3.9.6.2). As a general guideline, the exporter should follow the stipulations on the importer's permit or instructions.

The following guidelines are designed to help the exporter and others understand what restrictions or safeguards are in place)and why they are necessary. Such an understanding will facilitate the timely entry of plant materials that meets USG regulations and procedures. It would be economically prudent for exporters and others to do as much as possible at origin to make sure that the shipment meets the standards and regulations of APHIS as well as other USG agencies (described in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 below).

1. Growers should consider the suggestions in Section 4.6.

2. The exporter should obtain or confirm the scientific name of the plant. If there is any uncertainty, or confirmation is needed, the exporter should consult plant taxonomic specialists at government agencies or universities in his/her country.

3. Consignments and their containers should be free of soil, sand, and earth. These are prohibited from all countries.

4. Only approved, previously unused packing materials should be used (see Section 4.10.3).

5. If fruits or vegetables are wrapped, boxed, coated, dipped, sprayed, or otherwise packaged, the procedure must not interfere with inspection and treatment (if necessary) at POEs.

6. Exporters should include in the shipment only plant material that is authorized on the importer's permit or instructions. By including unauthorized items, the exporter may inadvertently include prohibited plant material. If prohibited material, even in small amounts, is included with authorized plant material, the *entire shipment* may be denied entry at POEs.

7. The exporter should ship the material by a means stipulated on the importer's permit or instructions. The instructions may call for sea or air cargo and should indicate the POE. The exporter should ship the material to the authorized port. Before shipping any fruits or vegetables, the exporter should make sure the instructions from the importer contain the name of a port that is listed in Section 4.11. Fruits and vegetables may enter any designated port that is covered by an APHIS inspector, whether or not the POE has an inspection station.

8. Exporters should be certain that the importer has a USG-licensed broker to handle the shipment at a U.S. POE.

4.5.5 Unprocessed Seeds for Consumption

4.5.5.1 Uses

Seeds that are imported for purposes other than planting include, but are not limited to, grains such as rice, wheat, and maize; legumes (certain plants with pods such as beans, lentils, and other members of the botanical family Fabaceae); cucurbits such as melons and squash; seeds of spices; seeds of

medicinal plants such as those used in herbal or folk medicine; seeds imported for sprouting; and nuts such as chestnuts, without fleshy or leathery husks (the green or membranous outer envelope of many fruits and seeds).

Not included in this group are seeds in fresh perishable fruits (such as peaches) or other commodities (such as beans), nuts in their husks (such as coconut), seeds processed beyond harvesting and drying (such as puffed rice, cracked corn, or seed necklaces), as well as any seeds imported for planting.

4.5.5.2 Perceived Risks

See Section 4.5.2.2.

4.5.5.3 Regulations and Restrictions

Outlined below are examples of how APHIS regulates unprocessed imported seeds for consumption or for purposes other than planting.

Coffee Seeds

Green, unroasted coffee seeds (*Coffea* spp.) are prohibited if destined for Hawaii or Puerto Rico. However, samples that are destined for the rest of the United States may be moved in transit through Hawaii or Puerto Rico if packaged to prevent the escape of plant pests (particularly the Mediterranean fruit fly, coffee berry borer, and coffee rust fungus). Coffee seeds, in addition to samples, may enter the United States (except Hawaii and Puerto Rico), subject to inspection.

Cotton Seeds

Cotton seeds from all countries are prohibited from entering the United States to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm. One exception is that seeds are enterable into Guam and the Marianas, subject to inspection.

Coconut

The Malayan Dwarf and Maypan varieties (with milk and husk) are admissible with a Jamaica or Costa Rica PC if it includes certification as to the variety. Coconuts of other varieties with milk and husk are not enterable from any country. Coconuts of any variety *without milk* are enterable from any country. Coconuts with milk but without husk may enter. However, if the coconut has sprouted, restrictions apply based on the amount of sprouting and development of the sprouts.

4.5.5.4 Guidelines for Exporters

See Section 4.5.2.4.

4.5.6 Cut Flowers and Greenery

4.5.6.1 Uses

Cut flowers and greenery are the fresh cut portions of plants imported for decoration or ornamentation. As mentioned in Section 4.3, how the article can be used determines what restrictions apply. For example, *eucalyptus* stems could be used as greenery. However, they could also be used for

vegetative propagation. Therefore, this genera imported for the intended use as greenery is regulated in the same fashion as if this genera were imported for propagation. If ornamentals or greenery contain roots, the imports would also be regulated as if they were plants.

Cut flowers may consist of the fresh stems bearing flowers or woody branches with flowers or fruits that are cut from living plants in the country of origin. Examples of cut flowers of herbaceous annuals and perennials include fresh carnations, freesias, iris, lilies, orchids, tulips, and hyacinths. Cut flowers may consist of single stems with flowers, a lei made of flowers threaded on a string, or bouquets. Examples of branches or stems from woody plants include apple blossoms, camellia, flowering quince, gardenia, lilac, and roses.

Greenery or filler consists of fresh foliage used for decoration, including fern and palm fronds, asparagus fern plumes, willow branches, *Euonymus*, *Ruscus*, *Papyrus*, and other greens.

Some examples of plant parts used for decorative purposes that are not considered in the category of flowers and greenery are plant materials that have been dried, dried and bleached or dyed, or chemically treated. Included in this group are treated stems, pods, fruits, flowers, cones, seed heads, and grass inflorescences. The drying process and/or chemical treatment lowers the risk.

4.5.6.2 Perceived Risks

In general, the level of risk of most cut fresh flowers is considered "*moderate*." Exceptions include—

Plant Genus	**Continent/Country of Origin** (Examples)
High Risk	
Alstroemeria	Europe, Australia, Africa, and Asia
Chrysanthemum	Colombia
Delphinium	Netherlands
Gypsophila (baby's breath)	Europe, Australia, Africa, and Asia
Limonium (statice)	South and Central America
Orchids	Singapore and Thailand
Tulips	Netherlands
Low Risk	
Alstroemeria	Colombia
Dianthus (carnation)	Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, and Peru
Freesia	Colombia and the Netherlands
Gerbera	Colombia
Lilium (lily)	Colombia and South Africa
Rosa (rose)	Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, and Peru

4.5.6.3 Regulations and Restrictions

- **!** Quarantine 37 (CFR 319.37, Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seed and Other Plant Products) applies if the plant producing the cut flowers is listed as prohibited, whether or not it is the importer's intention to propagate. Essentially, all cut greenery is regulated by Quarantine 37.

- **!** Quarantine 74 (CFR 310.74, Cut Flowers) applies to fresh flowers. Cut flowers that are dried and/or chemically treated are exempt from the provisions of Quarantine 74 but are subject to inspection at POEs.

Depending on the type and number of pests found at POEs, inspectors may require that cut flowers undergo treatment or other regulatory measures as a condition of entry.

In addition, the flowers are subject to regulation if they are harvested from plant species listed in the ESA or CITES regulations (see Appendix B).

4.5.6.4 Guidelines for Exporters

1. If pesticides are applied during the growing season, application should be according to labels registered in the United States. However, many pesticides that have been approved (registered) in the past must be reregistered. Pesticides in old containers may have labels showing registration)but the pesticide may have been taken off the registered list, or may be undergoing reregistration. Workers in the U.S. florist industry have been injured when stripping foliage from cut flowers that had been overly treated during the growing season.

2. The exporter should not pack prohibited articles with those that are enterable. If prohibited articles are found, the shipment may be denied entry or detained until a full inspection (100% of the shipment) is completed, the prohibited articles removed, and measures taken to prevent the introduction of plant pests.

3. Cut flowers should be inspected prior to packing, and infested or infected material culled out. Only high-quality material meeting acceptable horticultural standards (that is, free of blemishes) should be shipped. Plant debris, soil, earth, and sand should be removed.

4. If roots are present, the plant genus is regulated by the phytosanitary standards set for plants of the same genus.

5. The consignment should be properly labeled.

6. Cut flowers should be packed in a clean, screened packing area, preferably during daylight hours, to reduce the chances of hitchhiking insects being present in the shipment.

7. See the suggestions in Section 4.6.

4.5.7 Miscellaneous and Processed Products

4.5.7.1 Uses

This group of products contains articles that have been processed or manufactured. These products have been derived from plants and, therefore, could carry plant pests or become contaminated with plant pests during manufacture, packing, storage, or shipment. Examples include—

- Products from the harvesting, preserving, and processing of fruits, herbs, nuts, seeds, and vegetables such as—
  - Dried fruits, vegetables, and herbs.
  - Frozen fruits and vegetables.
  - Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, preserves, and similar products.
  - Nuts that are shelled and/or processed.

- Products that result from the harvesting and milling of field crops such as maize, rice, sugarcane, and wheat (not usually NTAEs).

- Decorative articles and handicrafts made from plants or plant parts.

- Nonplant articles that could become contaminated with exotic plant pests, parasites, and/or animal secretions. These articles include bagging or equipment used for keeping bees, beeswax, and honey.

When inspection is required as a condition of entry, the items must be packaged to facilitate inspection at POEs. If not, the items may be refused entry (for example, a frozen avocado that arrives at a POE at a temperature above 20 EF in a package that prevents an effective inspection).

4.5.7.2 Perceived Risks

If an article cannot be categorized as a fresh fruit or vegetable; a fresh, cut article of the florist trade; an unprocessed seed or nut; or any plant or plant part intended for, or capable of, propagation, it is considered to be either a processed product or one classified as miscellaneous)and usually considered to be of relatively low risk.

A high level of risk may be associated with plants or plant parts for propagation such as citrus, rice, wheat, or potato, but processing may lower the risk to a tolerable level. Through processing or manufacturing, a wide spectrum of products can be made from many crop species. A lower level of risk may be assigned to products derived from moderate- or high-risk plants depending on the processing. The restrictions applied to these products depend on the level of risk, which in turn depends on the type of processing.

The concept can be illustrated with citrus and its processed products. The table below is not intended to serve as a source of specific information about the entry of citrus or its products. Rather, the

intention is to present general information about the interaction among plants and their products, processing, levels of risk, and entry status.

	Citrus Product	General Restrictions
A.	Plants or plant parts for propagation.	Prohibited from all countries except under a Departmental Permit for scientific purposes.
B.	Citrus fruits.	Prohibited from some countries; enterable from others subject to mandatory treatment.
C.	Seeds for planting.	Treatment required.
D.	A sterile, shelf-stable, processed citrus product in a container (for example, juice or marmalade).	Subject to inspection.
E.	A citrus product in a container (but not sterile) that could support the growth of pests.	Prohibited from some countries; enterable from others subject to mandatory treatment.
F.	Citrus fruit or peel that is unprocessed, but frozen.	Prohibited from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and most countries in Asia and Africa. Enterable from Mexico, depending on th type of citrus fruit, POE, temperature of the product at the time of arri and/or certification for Mexican fruit fly treatment.
G.	Citrus fruit or peel that is heat- or sun-dried, with or without preservatives such as sugar.	Prohibited from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and most countries in Asia and Africa. Enterable from most other countries, depending on whether the product is finely or coarsely ground or not ground, the presence of preservatives, or evidence showing that the product was heated or cooked.
H.	Peeled, sliced, or segmented citrus in natural juices or syrup.	Enterable in commercial lots.
I.	Unpeeled sliced or segmented citrus in natural juices or citrus.	Prohibited from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and most countries in Asia and Africa. Enterable from other countries under th restriction for fruits.
J.	Fresh or frozen peel.	Prohibited from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and most countries in Asia and Africa. Enterable from Mexico, depending on th type of citrus fruit, POE, temperature of the product at the time of arri and/or certification for Mexican fruit fly treatment.
K.	Dried peel.	Prohibited from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and most countries in Asia and Africa. Enterable from most other countries, depending on whether the product is finely or coarsely ground or not ground, the presence of preservatives, or evidence showing that the product was heated or cooked.
L.	Bark, flowers, leaves, stems, or roots.	Enterable, but only if preserved in a biological fixative or dried and fine ground.
M.	Citrus in transit (other than sterile products in sealed containers).	Enterable, depending on the POE, treatment requirements for citrus, in-transit restrictions.

4.5.7.3 Levels of Risk and Restrictions

The following are descriptions of some miscellaneous and processed products along with comments about perceived risk(s):

Aloe (*Aloe* spp.). *Aloe vera* separate leaves and stems (or their parts or derivatives) from cultivated plants are enterable subject to inspection at a POE. These parts from wild plants or whole plants of any species of *Aloe* are protected under CITES (see Appendix B).

Avocado. As a fresh fruit with seeds, avocados are regulated according to the entry status shown in Appendix A. Processed avocado fruit with the seed removed in LAC countries and arriving at POEs under permit, at a temperature of 20 EF or below, is enterable.

Bagging. Bags, bagging, and cargo covers may be offered for entry into the United States as either a container or cover for a commodity, or if empty (used or new), as an article of commerce.

Bags, bagging, and covers may be regulated depending on whether they are (1) empty or contain cargo; (2) new or used; and (3) made of jute, burlap, or some other material. The POE location and the availability of vacuum fumigation facilities are also a consideration in determining entry status. In some cases, items that might otherwise have been prohibited may enter when consigned to approved enterprises where safeguards are in place.

If NTAEs from LAC countries are packed in used bagging, the exporter should understand the restrictions so that the improper use of bagging does not jeopardize the entry status of the products.

New bagging is unrestricted.

Cloth or bags previously used for meat and subsequently loaded with an NTAE might still be contaminated with harmful animal disease organisms even though the meat is no longer present in the bag or cloth. Bags that have been contaminated with soil or that previously contained root crops such as the Irish potato might be contaminated with potato cyst nematodes.

If the bags or covers held coffee, cotton, fresh or frozen meat, root crops, wheat or wheat products, they may be regulated according to (1) the country of origin, (2) the products contained in the bags, (3) the POE, and/or (4) the destination in the United States. The countries of concern are mostly in Africa or Asia where a storage pest, the khapra beetle (KB), is known to occur.

Commercial shipments of used bags, bagging, or covers that previously held cotton are restricted, depending on the type of material (burlap, jute, or other); country of origin; and the location of the POE. Restrictions also depend on whether a treatment is required, the items are consigned to an approved U.S. mill, the bags are compressed, or the bags move on an all-water route.

Restrictions for commercial shipment of bags, bagging, or covers previously used for coffee are different depending on whether the coffee was roasted or unroasted, and whether the bags originated in

Asian or African countries where KB is known to occur. The entry into Hawaii or Puerto Rico of any types of used bags that previously contained unroasted coffee is prohibited. The entry from KB countries of burlap or jute bags that previously held roasted or unroasted coffee requires a written permit and treatment.

The entry of used bags (other than jute or burlap) from any country requires only inspection at POEs. The entry of commercial shipments of used bags that previously held root crops depends on whether the bags are contaminated with soil, whether they enter through a port where vacuum fumigation is available, and whether the exporter elects to ship via an all-water route to a port where vacuum fumigation is available or elects to reexport.

If a shipment contains any combination of used bags or covers that are regulated for plant pests, regulations are based on the bags that held the item of greatest risk.

If the previously used burlap or jute bags, bagging, or covers are used to import any article that originates in or moves through KB countries, a fumigation treatment is required. Finely ground products require an extended period of treatment.

The pest risk problems associated with the importation of used bags from LAC countries are fewer than for used bags imported from Asia or Africa. Some LAC countries affected by this restriction include Chile, Guatemala, the Falkland Islands, Venezuela (where the flag smut fungus occurs), and Mexico (where the Karnal bunt and flag smut fungus occur).

Exporters who pack or wrap NTAEs in bagging previously used for agricultural raw materials should be aware that such practices present potential risks, which vary according to the previous uses. While used bagging may be less expensive than new bagging, exporters should be aware that used bagging in itself poses a risk for the entry of pests)although the risk is much greater, in general, from bags that originate in KB countries than from those that originate in LAC countries.

In addition to the contents of used bagging, inspectors will examine the bagging itself. New bagging or sterilized bagging presents a relatively low risk and, therefore, may reduce the time required for inspection, thus shortening the time required for NTAEs to clear APHIS.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (see Section 3.5) also places restrictions on used bags that served as containers for food because the bagging, while in storage, may be contaminated with animal fecal material. Coffee, for example, must be shipped in new bagging.

Branches and arrangements with fruits attached. If the fruits are dried or processed so that they are incapable of harboring fruit flies, the items are subject only to inspection; if the fruits are fresh and capable of harboring fruit flies, they are prohibited.

Broomcorn (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*). Broomcorn produced in the Western Hemisphere and arriving from the Bahamas, Bermuda, Central and South America, the West Indies,

and Mexico is regulated according to its destination in the United States. The regulations are primarily designed to prevent the further spread of the European corn borer.

Brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomstraw or broomcorn are regulated according to the diameter of the stem if portions are present, the size of the lot as it relates to conducting a full (100-percent) inspection, the destination in the United States, and the method of bundling and/or baling.

Canned foods and other products. Canning is a process by which foods such as fruits, vegetables, and juices are sealed in a container and sterilized.

Cooking is a process by which foods are prepared for eating by a heating process such as boiling, parching (scorching or toasting by dry heat), or roasting in such a manner that the pest risk is eliminated.

Canned or cooked products that *are not heated long enough* to kill pests may be enterable but are subject to the restrictions established for the article as if it were fresh.

Coniferous evergreens and their cones. Branches, cones, and cut Christmas trees without roots used for decoration are regulated because of a wide variety of exotic diseases, including needle rust fungi. These articles are enterable from LAC countries *if they are* ***not*** *harvested* from any species in the following genera: *Abies* (fir), *Cedrus* (cedar), *Juniperis* (juniper), *Larix* (larch), *Picea* (spruce), *Pseudolarix*, and *Psuedotsuga* (Douglas fir). In addition, articles from *Pinus* (pine) are enterable if derived from species with five needles in a cluster (fascicle); those derived from pines with two or three needles in a cluster are not enterable.

Corn products. Corn plants, parts, and products are subject to regulation. Among the products developed from corn or closely related plants (such as Job's tears) through processing, manufacturing, or fashioning are the following: fresh, frozen, or canned food; cobs; husks; shanks; silks; cannery waste or by-products; fodder; stover (stems and leaves); hay; silage; unprocessed seeds; and products of milling (cornmeal, grits, cracked corn, starch, oil, dried ears of corn, and crafted objects).

Corn plants and seeds *for propagation* from LAC countries pose a much lower risk than such items from Asia and Africa, where downy mildews and other pests of quarantine significance occur. As a result, plants and seeds from Asia and Africa are prohibited but enterable from LAC countries, subject to certain restrictions.

Manufactured or processed corn has a lower risk than plants and seeds used for propagation, particularly if high temperatures are used in the manufacturing or processing.

The importation of fodder, silage, hay, and stover requires special permits from Veterinary Services, APHIS, and treatments may be required.

Most of the other manufactured products are enterable, subject to inspection at POEs, and most require a permit issued to a U.S. resident. A permit is not required for milled products, but imports are subject to inspection at POEs.

Dried fruits, vegetables, herbs, and flowers. Fruits, vegetables, herbs, and flowers that are dried are considered relatively low risk, particularly if the drying is conducted at high temperatures. If not properly stored and packed, such products may become contaminated with storage pests. Dried flowers that have been bleached or otherwise chemically treated present an even lower risk than untreated flowers.

Fruits that are sufficiently dried so that they are incapable of harboring fruit flies and other plant pests are enterable, subject to inspection at POEs. If the fruit is insufficiently dried, it is regulated as if the fruit were fresh.

Whole dried potatoes without skins, or with skins that easily flake off, and flaked or powdered potatoes are enterable, subject to inspection. If the skin still adheres after processing, the whole potato is regulated as if it were fresh.

Dried okra, if processed so that the pods are incapable of harboring bollworms, and peppers, if they cannot harbor fruit flies, are enterable, subject to inspection.

Frozen fruits and vegetables. This product group includes fruits and vegetables that are frozen rapidly to subzero temperatures (Fahrenheit), with subsequent storage and transportation handling no higher than 20 EF, so that ice crystals formed are too small to seriously impair the composition of the cells.

Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, preserves, and like products. This group includes products that are sterilized (a process by which living pests and pathogens are killed) and sealed so the living forms cannot enter. If the products are processed so that living pests and disease agents can survive, the product is regulated as if it were a fresh fruit or vegetable.

Ginseng. Ginseng is subject to CITES and PQA regulations. The species are American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*); Chinese ginseng (*Panax gensingi*); ginseng (*Panax pseudoginsengi*); and Siberian ginseng (*Eleutherococcus senticosus*). If the identity of the plant is unknown, the item is regulated as if it were American ginseng.

The regulations are based on the species and whether (1) the product is a whole plant, seedling, root crown, or portion of a plant (leaf, stem, flower, or fruit or extract); (2) it is fresh or processed (frozen, dried, or otherwise processed); (3) the item is capable of harboring live pests; and (4) it is intended for propagation. Depending on these four criteria, APHIS regulates ginseng as a plant, fruit, or processed product. ESA and CITES regulations may also apply (see Appendix B and Section 3.7).

Grape (*Vitis* spp.). Articles may be crafted or woven either wholly or in part from grapevines. Grapevine plants or parts capable of propagation are prohibited because of a diversity of disease agents. However, even after fabrication, the grapevine stem is capable of propagation from grafts or cuttings if the material was not treated at origin and made incapable of propagation.

Products made from grapevine must be accompanied by a statement or certificate from the plant protection service of the exporting country that the vine material has been treated so that it is no longer capable of propagation. Dry heat at 135 EF for 2 hours is satisfactory treatment.

Grasses. Grasses (processed) may be enterable, subject to inspection, except the following NTAEs, which are prohibited or subject to special restrictions: species that are listed in FNWA if they arrive with seeds, bamboo, broomcorn, corn and related genera, goatgrass and its related intergeneric crosses, rice, sugarcane, and wheat and its intergeneric crosses.

Gums. Gums are derived primarily from tropical and subtropical species of the plant family Fabaceae (Leguminosiae). A permit is not required if the material originates in LAC countries, but the shipment is subject to inspection at POEs.

Hay, silage, stover, straw. These items are prohibited or subject to special restrictions if derived from broomcorn, corn, rice, sugarcane, or wheat.

Leaves and stems associated with animal feeding or bedding require a special permit and treatment.

Leaves, stems, and seeds or seed heads from Bermuda, Central America, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies for purposes other than bedding or animal feed require a written permit and treatment.

Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant material. This plant group includes specimens that have been dried on sheets of herbarium paper or preserved in liquid chemicals in jars. They are imported for research purposes. Although these items are considered very low risk, some restrictions apply if the specimens represent endangered or threatened species, or if they are weeds listed in FNWA and they enter with seeds.

Honey imported as bee feed. The honey must be accompanied by a written permit issued by PPQ, APHIS. The material is subject to inspection and treatment, depending on the conditions of entry specified on the permit.

Mango. Processed mango may be offered for entry as (1) fresh and sliced, or similarly prepared fruit; (2) dehydrated or dried fruit, peel, or leaves; or (3) frozen fruit. The entry status from LAC countries depends on how the fruit was prepared; whether it originated in certain islands in the West Indies (Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, or St. Lucia); whether seeds are present; and whether the product can support the growth of plant pests.

If the fresh and sliced, or similarly prepared fruit originates in Latin America (except Mexico and the West Indies), it must enter under the restrictions of fresh fruit outlined in Appendix A rather than as processed fruit. If commercial lots of the fruit are peeled in slices less than 1 inch thick and free of seeds, the fruit may enter if from Mexico and the West Indies. If the fruit is dried without seeds, candied, or powdered, the product may enter, subject to inspection and/or verification by the inspector that the product could not support living pests in their various life stages.

Fresh mangos that have undergone an APHIS Hot Water Dip treatment in the country of origin are enterable except for those countries in the Caribbean with the mango seed weevil.

Maritime containers. Maritime containers may harbor snails; insects (egg masses, larvae, pupae, and/or adults); bagworms; and ticks. The containers may be contaminated with soil, plant debris, and animal secretions. In addition, containers from Central and South America may be contaminated with bee swarms.

Nuts that are shelled and/or processed. Shelled nuts (free of husk) or those processed beyond shelling are enterable without permits but are subject to inspection at POEs. Chestnuts from LAC countries (except Mexico) require a permit issued to a U.S. resident and treatment at a POE. Acorns, chestnuts, and other processed nuts from Mexico do not require a permit but are subject to inspection at POEs. Acorns from other LAC countries are prohibited. Chestnuts from other LAC countries require a permit and treatment at POEs. All other processed nuts from LAC countries do not require a permit but are subject to inspection at POEs.

Packing materials. See Section 4.10.3.

Parasitic plants. Parasitic plants are sometimes listed as horticultural oddities in garden catalogs. They are prohibited or otherwise regulated under FPPA as plant pathogens (see Appendix B). However, if the plants or parts are processed so that they are incapable of propagation or dissemination of seeds, they are enterable. Herbarium specimens without viable seeds are also enterable.

Screenings (also see Section 3.9.6.2). Screenings are materials that pass through a screen during the cleaning of seeds. The names of some weeds that are prohibited by FSA are listed in Section 3.9.6.2. There may also be other pest problems associated with the seed, depending on the crop species that has undergone cleaning. Screenings from LAC countries are enterable if they are imported for processing or manufacturing, and not for seeding, and they are accompanied by a certificate to that effect. Screenings from carola, mustard, or rape seed are enterable under these circumstances if they are moving to an establishment approved for processing. Screenings from wheat, corn, and goat grass and their hybrids are subject to special restrictions.

Tree fern stumps, bark, and their products. Tree fern products are used in the horticultural trade as growing media or plant supports in containers. Tree ferns are also regulated under ESA and CITES (see Appendix B).

4.5.7.4 Guidelines for Exporters

Exporters of processed or manufactured products should consult the guidelines in Section 4.1. Because most of the products are already at a low level of risk due to processing, exporters should take phytosanitary precautions to lower the chances that their products will become contaminated with pests, particularly those of quarantine significance to the United States. Such contaminants, including "hitchhiking pests," might occur after processing, during packing (see Section 4.10.3) or storage (see Section 4.10.1), in transit to the port, or at the port in the country of origin.

4.6 Improving the Health Status of Exports Prior to Inspection

Growers who take cost-effective phytosanitary measures during the growing season are in a better position than others to produce acceptable NTAEs. The objective is to reduce pest populations in the field, after inspection, and prior to shipping (see Sections 4.7 and 4.10).

Chemical controls such as fungicides or insecticides are useful in reducing or suppressing populations of many, but not all, insects or disease agents. Incorrect use of chemicals can cause problems for growers and/or exporters (see Section 3.4).

If biological control can be used, it may be more successful than chemical pesticides. The reduced use of chemicals lowers the chances of products being rejected because of the use of excessive or unapproved chemicals. Furthermore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is considering removing additional pesticides from the EPA-approved list; gaining experience with biological control now would be beneficial to growers in both the short- and long-term.

Biological control involves using biorational methods—for example, using beneficial organisms such as bacteria, viruses, insect parasites, or predators to attack harmful pests in the field, orchard, or plantation. Cultural control methods include planting resistant varieties, rotating and/or diversifying crops, varying planting dates, removing debris from the previous crop, changing fertilizer regimes, and controlling weeds along fence rows and the edges of farms because weeds may act as reservoirs for insects and diseases.

One of the most effective agricultural practices, particularly useful for ornamental plants, cut flowers, and certain other plants, is the removal of dead and dying tissue from the plant. The removal of discolored or dead tissue, regardless of the cause of the damage, decreases the pest population and improves the quality of the product. This practice is a type of "culling" that is conducted during the growing season for the same purpose as culling is done in the packing shed (see Section 4.10).

It is often biologically sound to remove dead leaves that have fallen to the ground (in the field or orchard) or on greenhouse benches and floors where ornamental and cut-flower plants are grown. This debris can be the source of pests that can infect or infest new plantings or increase the chances that a pest of quarantine significance will be found at POEs.

4.7 Cooperation of the Plant Quarantine Service of the Country of Origin: Exports, Phytosanitary Certificates, and Inspection

Most countries require a PC issued by an approved officer of the plant quarantine service or plant health service (*Sanidad Vegetal*) of the exporting country. The certificate should be prepared according to the model recommended under IPPC. The provisions of this treaty are obligatory for 95 signatory nations, and are followed by most other countries as well. IPPC is discussed in more detail in Section 4.4.2, which also contains a list of the countries in the Western Hemisphere that have signed this treaty and are, therefore, obligated to issue PCs.

By signing the PC, the quarantine officer of the exporting country (1) certifies the health status of the consignment based on inspection and (2) attests that the consignment meets the quarantine requirements of the importing country.

It is important that the grower and/or exporter communicate with his/her own quarantine service to arrange for inspections and to determine if there are any special requirements. For example, if the importing country requires (as specified on the permit issued to the importer) a growing season inspection, then the grower must arrange with the quarantine service for this to be accomplished during the growing season. The required export certification, usually acquired within 2 weeks of export, is not the same as the growing season certification. The growing season certification statement is added to the PC as another declaration (see Section 4.4.2).

The quarantine service of the exporting country and an APHIS officer are usually involved if treatments are required at origin or during transit, or the consignment is to be precleared (see Section 4.9).

4.8 Treatment at Origin, en Route, and at Ports of Entry

4.8.1 Introduction

This section provides background information and guidelines related to treatments. It is beyond the scope of this guide to serve as a source of information about specific treatments for specific commodities or articles. In the United States, pesticides may be applied only by trained and state-licensed treatment operators. Such applicators are required to follow the directions on EPA-approved labels.

The efficacy of treatments can be measured by at least two standards as follows:

Farmers' or growers' treatments are applied in the greenhouse, field, orchard, plantation, or storage areas to provide farmers and growers with a level of pest and/or disease control to increase the yield and quality of their crops. The increase in yield must produce additional revenue that at the very least exceeds the cost of treatment. Depending on the crop/pest interaction, the level of control may be as low as about 40 percent and still achieve the goal; but, of course, levels as high as 90 percent are often sought. At the farm level, there is usually no attempt to eradicate the pest or pathogen from an area. In essence, the farmer has a tolerance.

Quarantine treatments are confined to consignments in the export/import trade rather than those on the farm. At origin, the consignment is considered an export; upon arrival at a POE, the same consignment is considered an import. Treatment may take place at any time during shipping. Because the treatment is directed at an exotic pest that does not occur in the United States, the goal is eradication. Thus, a zero, or near-zero tolerance, is sought.

Quarantine treatments may be applied at origin near the port from which the exports are shipped, or at POEs in the United States. In all such locations, the authorized treatment must be conducted by or monitored by an APHIS inspector, whether or not the treatment is conducted by a government agency or an approved commercial treatment enterprise.

Treatments required by regulations are called "mandatory treatments" and are conducted whether or not a pest is found. Treatments may also be required at POEs if a pest of quarantine significance is detected and an effective practical treatment is known.

4.8.2 Types of Treatments

Some examples of quarantine treatments are outlined below:

A. Chemical Treatments

Fumigants

- Methyl bromide.
- Phosphine.
- Ethylene oxide.
- Others.

Aerosols

- D-Phenothrin.
- Resmethrin.

  (For use in aircraft; rates vary according to the volume of the aircraft.)

Dips or Slurries

- Diluted formaldehyde.
- One part 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite diluted with 5–9 parts of water.
- Pesticides used according to label directions or quarantine exemptions such as zineb, 4–50 bordeaux mixture, ferbam.
- Seed treatments with thiram.

Dusts

- Pesticides used according to label directions or quarantine exemptions such as zineb.

Sprays

- Formaldehyde sprays—1 part commercial formaldehyde to 9 parts water.
- Pesticides used according to label directions or quarantine exemptions.

B. Nonchemical Treatments

High temperature

- Vapor heat for fruits.
- Hot-water dips—Sugarcane setts at 3 hours at 122 EF. Flower bulb treatment for nematodes—presoak at 70–80 EF for 2–3 hours followed by 110–118 EF for 30 minutes to 2 hours, depending on the pest species and host.
- Forced high-temperature air.
- Dry heat such as an electric oven at 250 EF for 2 hours for soil in thin layers; kiln treatment.
- Live steam—10 minutes at 240 EF or 10 pounds pressure for baled materials; 250 EF at 15 pounds pressure for soil.

Low temperature

- Temperatures should be around 33 EF while tropical fruits are in storage or transit as discussed below.

Radiation

Methyl bromide. The most commonly used fumigant in quarantine treatments is methyl bromide gas, either at natural atmospheric pressure (under a tarpaulin, in a ship's hold, or in a railway car) or under a vacuum in a sealed chamber constructed for this purpose. The treatment is effective at temperatures above 40 EF. Increased temperature usually provides increased effectiveness.

Several factors must be taken into account for effective fumigation. Since gas is heavier than air, fans must be used in chambers or structures to circulate the gas. The product must be properly stacked within the fumigation area to ensure even gas distribution. The wrappings should not prevent penetration of the fumigant. Nursery stock should be fumigated in a natural atmospheric pressure chamber. For actively growing plants, the relative humidity should be increased to about 75 percent by the addition of wet spaghnum moss or the equivalent.

Effective treatment of plants and plant parts, including seeds, fruits, vegetables, and flowers, requires careful attention to the dose, temperature, and exposure period. A specified concentration must be maintained during the treatment period if the treatment is under tarpaulin. The following is an example of a treatment schedule for an unspecified root crop in a 15-inch vacuum methyl bromide chamber:

Temperature EF	Dosage (pounds per 10,000 cubic feet)	Exposure Period (Hours)
90 or above	2	2
80–89	2.5	2
70–79	3	2
60–69	3	2.5
50–59	3	3
40–49	3	3.5

Excessive treatments, improper conditions, poor plant condition, or varietal susceptibility may damage plants, fruits, or vegetables. However, damage is not likely to occur in commodities with tested treatment schedules. Some varieties of a given crop may be more susceptible to damage than others. The owner of the commodity should understand that it is treated at the owner's risk and that APHIS does not assume responsibility for any damage. If the owner does not want the commodity treated, its entry is denied, and the owner may reexport the product.

APHIS has developed methyl bromide treatments for the following crops:

Avocado
Banana
Dried beans and lentils
Beans (pod, snap, and string)
Blackberries
Blueberries
Cabbage
Carrots
Cassava
Celery
Choyte
Cherimoya
Cherries
Chestnuts
Chicory
Coconuts
Cucumbers
Dasheen
Endive
Faba bean
Garlic
Ginger root
Grapes
Grapefruit
Green pod vegetables (snap, string, beans, and peas)
Horseradish
Kiwi
Leafy vegetables
Melons
Okra
Potatoes
Prickly pear
Pumpkin
Raspberry
Squash
Strawberries
Stone fruits (apricot, nectarine, peach, and plum)
Sweet potato
Tomato
Yam
Zucchini

Methyl bromide schedules have been developed for plants based on the pest under treatment. As a result of previous experience with a wide spectrum of imported plants, data about tolerance to treatments is now available for many plant species. It is customary to treat a small sample of plants that have never been treated or new varieties of species that have been treated to determine if any damage will occur. Plants in poor condition are more likely than others to be damaged by fumigation.

Methyl bromide schedules have been developed for treating dormant evergreens such as camellia and azalea; deciduous woody plants; bromeliads; pineapple slips; chrysanthemum; cycads; foliage plants (such as dieffenbachia, dracaena, philodendron as plants or cuttings); bulbs; corms; tubers; rhizomes; and roots. APHIS has developed schedules for seed treatments against surface feeders, bruchids, khapra beetles, and other insects found in, on, or with the seeds. Treatments have also been developed for seeds of vetch, chestnuts, acorns, cottonseeds, kenaf, hibiscus, dried pods and seeds, conifers, rubber plants, avocados without pulp, macadamia nuts, and other seeds.

APHIS also has treatments for miscellaneous products, including cotton and cotton products, grains and seeds, rice straw and hulls, alpha grass, cut flowers and greenery, bags and bagging material, khapra-infested material, broom corn and broom corn articles, tick-infested materials, baled hay, oak logs and lumber, ant-infested materials, noxious weeds, soil, aircraft (aerosols), products contaminated by the golden nematode, railway cars, and ships. Details of these treatments are beyond the scope of this report.

EPA is currently reevaluating the registration of methyl bromide (see Section 3.4). Methyl bromide has been identified as a Class I environmental ozone-depleting agent under the Clean Air Act, and its use is targeted to be phased out by the year 2000.

Hot-water treatments. Hot-water dip treatments are used for certain flower bulbs, roots, sugarcane setts, and fruit. One example of a fruit treatment for insects is the APHIS program for mango fruit, which may be hot-water treated in the country of origin in a certified facility under the supervision of APHIS personnel. Before starting this treatment, the pulp temperature must be raised to 70 EF or higher. The fruit must be submerged at least 4 inches below the water surface. The water must circulate constantly and be kept at a temperature of 115 EF. For treatments lasting 65–76 minutes, the temperature may be as low as 113.7 EF for not more than 10 minutes; for treatments lasting 90 minutes, the temperature may be as low as 113.7 EF for not more than 15 minutes. The actual exposure period is determined by the fruit shape, fruit weight, and country of origin.

High-temperature forced air. One example of a high-temperature forced air treatment is the APHIS treatment of grapefruit against the Mexican fruit fly. Fruit that is 8–9.5 cm in diameter and weighs 262–402 grams is heated until the pulp reaches 77 EF or higher. The treatment process then continues by (1) heating the air to 104 EF for 120 minutes; (2) heating

the air to 122 EF for 90 minutes; and (3) heating the air to 126 EF and maintaining the temperature until the fruit center reaches 118 EF.

A four-step treatment may be used against three species of fruit fly until the temperature of the seed cavity reaches 117 EF. The fruits are then cooled immediately with tap water according to a specified schedule.

Cold treatments. Cold treatments consist of holding fruit at low temperatures for a specified number of days to disrupt the lifecycle of certain insects should they be present in the fruit. The duration of the exposure depends on the temperature. An example of a schedule for a fruit fly is—

Temperature EF	Exposure Period (days)
32 or below	10
33 or below	11
34 or below	12
35 or below	14
36 or below	16

Cold treatments may be conducted at northern POEs as named in the permit issued to the U.S. resident, or conducted in transit in specially equipped and approved vessels from approved countries that enter at POEs named in the permit. Before in-transit treatments are approved, an APHIS officer must visit the country of origin to explain procedures and equipment requirements. Vessels must have prior certification from APHIS.

Cold treatments have been authorized for the following countries and commodities:

Argentina	Apple, apricot, cherry, grape, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, pomegranate, and quince
Bolivia	Grapefruit and orange
Belize	Grapefruit and tangerine
Bermuda	Grapefruit and orange
Brazil	Grape
Chile	Apple, cherry, kiwi, pear, and quince; in addition, fumigation treatments are required for apricot, grape, nectarine, peach, and plum
Colombia	Grapefruit, orange, plum, and tangerine
Costa Rica	Ethrog, grapefruit, orange, and tangerine
Dominican Republic	Grape

Ecuador	Ethrog
El Salvador	Ethrog, grapefruit, orange, and tangerine
Guatemala	Ethrog, grapefruit, orange, and tangerine
Haiti	Pomegranate
Honduras	Ethrog, grapefruit, orange, and tangerine
Mexico	Apple, grapefruit, plum, orange, and tangerine
Nicaragua	Ethrog, grapefruit, orange, and tangerine
Panama	Ethrog, grapefruit, orange, and tangerine
Peru	Grape
Suriname	Grapefruit, orange, and tangerine
Uruguay	Apple, grape, nectarine, peach, and pear
Venezuela	Grapefruit, orange, and tangerine

Fumigation and refrigeration of fruits. Apple, apricot, cherry, grape, nectarine, peach, pear, and plum fruits may enter from Chile if first fumigated at 70 EF and then cooled within 24 hours at temperatures between 33 EF and 56 EF for 3–11 days (depending on the methyl bromide concentration, refrigeration temperature, and schedule developed by APHIS).

Quick freeze. With certain exceptions, fruits may enter from any country if frozen at subzero temperatures and stored and transported so that the temperature does not exceed 20 EF. A minimum of 48 hours is required after 20 EF is reached.

For more information, consult—
Farm Chemicals Handbook
Meister Publishing Company
37841 Euclid Avenue
Willoughby, Ohio 44094

4.9 Preclearance

This section discusses the roles of APHIS and the exporting country in preclearance activities.

4.9.1 Introduction

"Preclearance" is a term used by APHIS for inspection and/or treatment of agricultural commodities or certain propagative plant materials—

- At origin in foreign countries.

- Under the supervision of a qualified APHIS officer(s) working with the plant health or plant quarantine service in the country of origin.

- In accordance with an APHIS-approved workplan.

- In such a manner that the commodity can be approved for entry into the United States.

Preclearance may be defined as inspection and/or treatment of commodities by or under the supervision of PPQ officers in foreign countries and U.S. offshore locations in accordance with PPQ approved phytosanitary requirements.

The preclearance program for certain foreign agricultural commodities is part of an overall exclusion strategy to prevent the introduction of harmful pests and diseases into the United States (see Section 4.9). Inspection and/or treatment activities are aimed at detecting or eliminating exotic pests in the country of origin. After the commodity has arrived in the United States, spot inspections may be conducted at POEs to ensure conformance with program guidelines.

Proposals for the preclearance of commodities and/or plants must be developed by the plant protection service and participating industry of the exporting country. APHIS helps develop a work plan with appropriate host country officials.

Implementing a preclearance program depends on the host country's meeting the provisions of the guidelines given in the next section. Once the plan is approved, any changes must be approved by International Services (IS), which is part of APHIS. Should the program be suspended for biological reasons, the host country must provide details of a proposed corrective action to which APHIS must agree before the program is continued.

4.9.2 Definition of Terms Used in Preclearance Programs

Quarantine security refers to a level of pest control based on the inspection/treatment certification. That certification assures APHIS with a statistically sound 95 percent confidence level that a pest population will not become established in the export commodity.

Biologically sound refers to a program activity (or proposed activity) that has been evaluated and found to provide quarantine security to the United States. The evaluation process is based on lifecycles of pests and disease agents, pathways (see Section 4.2), predicted ability of the pests to colonize or become established in the United States, and environmental factors.

Operationally practical refers to the ability of the requesting parties to (1) furnish the required treatment and/or inspection facilities; (2) provide safeguards to prevent substitution, reinfestation, or contamination of products; (3) provide for inspection in growing area(s) and at packing facilities; (4) provide adequate safeguards in growing areas and packing facilities; and (5) schedule preclearance activities to provide adequate and efficient use of APHIS personnel.

Levels of inspection refers to the extent of examination of a commodity, growing area(s) and environs, and packing facilities to assure that the quarantine security meets APHIS requirements.

Preclearance Advisory Group (PAG) is an APHIS committee with representatives from IS, PPQ, and Policy and Program Development. PAG advises or recommends responses to requests for new preclearance programs and reviews current and proposed changes to preclearance workplans. The chairperson and executive secretary are IS members.

A Trust Fund Agreement is a document that sets forth the terms and conditions for establishing and operating a commodity preclearance program. The document is an agreement between APHIS and the plant protection or plant health service of the exporting country or a designated agent. Under this agreement, the host country government, or an agent authorized by the host country, agrees to pay in advance all estimated costs to be incurred by APHIS in planning and conducting the preclearance program.

A Workplan is a document detailing the specific operational procedures of the inspection and treatment to be conducted. The document includes the participants and their responsibilities and all other aspects of preclearance (including, but not limited to, surveys, pest identification requirements, and safeguards to prevent reinfestation, contamination, or substitution of the product).

4.9.3 Pest Risk Considerations

Exporters should be aware at the outset that a commitment must be made by the exporter, the plant quarantine service of his/her country, and APHIS to protect U.S. agriculture. This commitment includes the establishment and continued enforcement of safeguards. Associated with this commitment is an increase in the costs of, or expenses for, the commodities to be exported.

The following generalities may provide a biological background to preclearance concepts and/or the pest risk associated with importation of plants, plant parts, or commodities under preclearance programs.

- Plants (or plant parts intended for propagation) present a somewhat higher level of risk than do commodities. Commodities are often consumed or processed soon after arrival. Thus, the period when they may serve as a source of pest entry, should undetected pests be present, is relatively limited. Plants, however, may continue to grow long after they have they have been imported. Thus, the period when they may serve as a pathway for pest entry is more extended.

- Imported commodities such as fruits and vegetables may serve as a pathway for insects, mites, bacteria, and fungi. The risk is often higher for insects and mites than for the others.

- Plants and plant parts intended for propagation may serve as a pathway for insects, mites, nematodes, bacteria, viruses, and fungi. The risk is often higher for viruses, fungi, bacteria,

insect and mite eggs, and certain well-hidden insects and mites than for other insects and mites.

- Although exotic pests are sometimes relatively easy to detect by inspection and to eradicate by treatment, at other times they are difficult to detect and eradicate.

- If the known exotic pests in the exported NTAEs' country of origin are difficult to detect or treat effectively, an import permit may not be issued either for preclearance or under any other circumstances.

- If the known exotic pests are relatively easy to detect and/or treat effectively, a permit may be issued and the consignment inspected at a POE.

- If pests of quarantine significance to the United States do not occur in the area of production of certain NTAEs, or if they occur and an eradicant or effective treatment may be administered at origin, a preclearance agreement may be approved if the requirements specified in Section 4.10.4 of this guide have been met, and the prescribed phytosanitary standards and safeguards have been established and maintained.

- Preclearance programs that have been approved in the past have always been associated with large volumes of a given precleared article.

- Precleared shipments are inspected at origin and are subject to spot inspection at POEs. Because samples from all shipments are not inspected, the precleared commodity or other articles from a designated area must be considered (based on pest risk analysis) to be "very low risk" in serving as a pathway for the entrance of insects, mites, or disease agents of quarantine significance into the United States.

4.9.4 Requirements for Initiating a Preclearance Program

The conditions and procedures listed in paragraphs 1–17 below **must be met and followed** before a preclearance program can be implemented or expanded.

1. **APHIS must receive a written request from the government of the exporting country.**
   For APHIS to consider a preclearance program, a written request from the government of the exporting country (on behalf of interested parties) must be submitted to APHIS through the IS field office (see Appendix C). The request should assure the cooperation and involvement of the country's plant quarantine or plant health agency in the proposed preclearance program.

2. **The government of the exporting country must identify a representative.**

The government of the exporting country, or an authorized agent, must identify a representative entity that will enter into a single trust fund agreement with APHIS for preclearance of the commodity or a group of similar commodities. The representative is referred to as the "requestor" in this section.

3. The requestor must develop a preclearance proposal.

APHIS, usually through an IS regional or field office, will assist the exporting country by indicating the type of information required. This includes, but is not limited to, the location and type of packing and inspection facilities, how the NTAE will be transported from the inspection or treatment site to the airport or seaport, and the location of exit ports in the exporting country. This information is required to develop a safeguard system and phytosanitary standards.

4. The IS field office must comment on the proposal.

The proposal must be approved by the IS field office before it is considered by PAG. Comment and/or endorsement by the IS field office is required as a condition for approving the proposal.

5. PAG must recommend approval or disapproval.

PAG meets at the request of IS to consider the newly proposed preclearance programs (or changes in existing programs). PAG recommends approval or disapproval, providing justification for the latter. PAG reviews the proposal for biological soundness, operational feasibility (including export volumes and cost/benefit considerations), and the regulatory aspects of preclearing specific commodities.

The PAG recommendation includes—

- The level of inspection and sampling method to be used for each commodity, production area and environs, and packing process.
- The minimum pest identification capability needed by APHIS and/or host government personnel.
- Minimum safeguard requirements to prevent reinfestation, contamination, or substitution of the product.
- Pest surveys to be conducted during the growing season in the production areas and at packing/grading facilities, including the cutting of culled fruit.
- Safeguards required within the area of production, based on the biology of the pest organism(s) involved.

- Pest levels that would trigger a suspension or major review of the program (1) in production areas and environs, (2) at packing and inspection/treatment areas, and (3) in the commodity.

- The level of monitoring to be used at POEs to assure program integrity.

6. The IS Deputy Administrator must approve the proposal.

After the procedures mentioned in paragraphs 1–5 have been completed, the preclearance request is submitted to the International Services Deputy Administrator for approval to develop a workplan and cooperative agreement.

7. The IS Regional/Area Director must direct preparation of the workplan.

After the IS Deputy Administrator has approved the proposal, the IS Regional/ Area Director directs the preparation of the workplan, which is based on information supplied by the requestor. The workplan—

- Addresses the elements in paragraph 5 above.

- Identifies specific responsibilities for plant protection service and other cooperators in the exporting country.

- Is agreed to and endorsed by the host government and cooperators.

- Specifies conditions that would cause the termination of the program. The list of conditions must contain, at a minimum, (1) pest levels, (2) failure to maintain safeguards, and (3) degree of participation by the government of the export country.

- Provides estimates of personnel needs in accordance with IS guidelines.

- Establishes a system to report work accomplishments and pest interception data to the IS preclearance coordinator.

- Establishes a system to provide timely notification to POEs concerning estimated time of arrival of precleared shipments and the submission of required preclearance documents (PPQ Form 203).

- If necessary, requires the cooperator to provide English-speaking representatives to support the program's needs.

8. IS must develop an information packet for APHIS officers.

IS coordinates the development of a packet of information for use by APHIS personnel on temporary duty in the exporting country. The packet contains such information as living

conditions, language requirements, and recommended immunizations. The packet is reviewed annually with input from the IS Regional/Area Director and the most recently assigned officers.

9. BATS must develop a technical packet for APHIS officers.

The Biological Assessment and Taxonomic Support Staff (BATS), PPQ, reviews the scientific and regulatory literature and provides a packet of technical information related to the relevant pests and disease agents that may infest, infect, or contaminate the commodity. The technical information is part of the packet produced for APHIS personnel on assignment overseas.

10. IS must prepare a Trust Fund Agreement.

IS prepares a proposed Trust Fund Agreement and estimated cost figure and forwards these documents to the requestor in the exporting country for signature. The approved and signed agreement is returned to APHIS. The agreement sets forth terms and conditions that must be met before the start of the preclearance program, including establishment of a trust fund and approval of the workplan. Trust fund cooperative agreements may remain in effect indefinitely until the agreement is terminated or amended by either party. It is suggested, in view of the strict phytosanitary requirements of preclearance programs, that interested parties in the exporting country not commit funds or enter into export agreements until the proposed agreement, workplan, and costs are reviewed in the exporting country.

11. IS must establish a trust fund account.

IS sets up a trust fund account. The trust fund must be sufficient to cover all projected APHIS costs, including expenses for PPQ officers assigned to the preclearance project—salaries, travel, per diem allowances, holiday and overtime pay, as well as an administrative overhead and reserve. The funds, which are paid by check or bank draft, are deposited in a special APHIS/PPQ trust fund account. The program cannot begin until the funds are deposited. The program will cease at the first sign of potential funding problems, or any indication that all interests of the export commodity group are not represented.

12. IS must select and assign personnel.

IS selects personnel for preclearance programs from qualified PPQ officers according to established guidelines. In addition, IS personnel and retired annuitants from IS or PPQ may be used.

13. IS must conduct program reviews.

IS conducts operational reviews of preclearance programs to ensure effectiveness, integrity, and adherence to standards. PAG assesses the written reports annually at the conclusion of each program.

14. PAG and the IS Deputy Administrator must review any expansion of preclearance programs.

A request from an exporting country for expansion of existing preclearance programs into additional commodities or new areas is considered after a review by PAG and the Deputy Administrator.

15. APHIS must manage trust fund accounting.

After the conclusion of the operations and after all expenses have been covered by the trust found account, the requestor receives a refund of any unobligated funds. However, if the operation is ongoing, the balance remains in the trust fund account. APHIS asks the requestor to provide additional funds as necessary to maintain the ongoing status of the project.

16. Exporters must know which NTAEs are eligible for preclearance.

The only fruits and vegetables that are eligible for preclearance, subject to the procedural requirements listed above, are those that have been already been approved for entry with inspection and/or treatments at authorized POEs. Appendix A contains a list of approved fruits and vegetables from approved countries. The appendix reflects the status at the time this guide was published. It is possible that some items or countries may have been removed from the list because of changes in biological factors used in pest risk assessments (see Section 4.2.3). It is also possible that fruits, vegetables, and countries that are not on the list may have been added as a result of a request from an interested party and the favorable outcome of a pest risk assessment for the item from a named country. Consequently, interested parties should obtain up-to-date information from the sources listed in Section 4.9.6.

17. Exporters must know that other USG regulations apply.

Shipments that enter the United States under an APHIS preclearance program are still subject to regulations of other USG agencies.

By way of summary, the following parties are involved in the implementation of the 17 conditions and procedures listed above. The corresponding numbers of the conditions or procedures appear under the party involved in the implementation.

Requestor in Exporting Country	APHIS	Both APHIS and Requestor
1	4–9	3
2	12	10
17	13	11
	16	14

		15

4.9.5 Examples of Preclearance Programs

Preclearance programs approved for fruits and vegetables from LAC countries include the following:

Country	Product
Argentina	Apples, asparagus, peaches, and strawberries
Brazil	Honeydew melons and mangoes
Chile	91 commodities
Dominican Republic	38 commodities
Ecuador	Honeydew melons and mangoes
Haiti	Mangoes
Jamaica	31 commodities
Mexico	Mangoes and citrus
Peru	Mangoes
Venezuela	Mangoes

APHIS personnel involved in these programs include officers permanently stationed in Chile, Haiti, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic, and officers on temporary duty during the shipping season in all of the above countries. In addition, the plant quarantine or plant health services of the exporting countries assign officers to cooperate in the preclearance program.

4.9.6 Information Sources

For residents of LAC countries, information about preclearance programs may be obtained from the nearest Field Office, IS, APHIS, as listed in Appendix C or from U.S. Agricultural Attachés or Plant Health Attachés listed in Appendix G.

For residents of the United States, information about preclearance programs may be obtained by writing to—

Director, Operational Support
International Programs
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231

4.10 Packing and Storage

NTAEs and other articles may become infested or infected with pests or disease agents when the plants are growing in the field. They may also be infected or infested with pests during packing or storage activities. NTAEs may be contaminated (not infected) if a pest is present on the NTAE, or the NTAEs may harbor the pest and serve as a pathway for the entry of a pest as a hitchhiker.

NTAEs may be contaminated with pests during packing and storage activities when the NTAE:

- Is a host.
- Is not a host, but is a plant or plant product)fresh or dried.
- Is associated with other contaminated articles that are not NTAEs, or with contaminated packing materials or containers.

4.10.1 Storage

Pests associated with NTAEs that are infected and infested in the field can continue to develop and multiply under storage conditions that favor pest increase and spread. Often high temperature and/or moisture levels foster the spread of many pests.

NTAEs that are harvested and arrive at storage facilities in healthy condition may be infected or infested with pests and disease agents that are already present, particularly in storage areas that are maintained under low phytosanitary standards. Some of the storage pests are not considered to be of quarantine significance, although they affect the quality of the product (for example, blue mold on oranges). Others, such as the khapra beetle, are considered to be of quarantine significance.

It is beyond the scope of this guide to discuss environmental conditions of storage such as controlled atmospheres as related to quality. Because NTAEs cover a wide spectrum of products, exporters should consult local expertise in this matter.

4.10.2 Packing Facilities and Procedures

Packing facilities maintained at low phytosanitary levels serve as a source of pests that infect or infest the host being packed (such as fruits) or that attract hitchhiking pests. Screening outdoor packing areas is essential. Inspection and culling of materials received from the field should be a routine practice. Culls should be examined because they may be an indicator of pest conditions in the field, orchard, or plantation.

Packing at night should be avoided because light can attract insect pests to the site. If the facilities are not effectively screened, hitchhiking insects that are attracted to light may enter the packing materials, boxes, and shipments. If it is necessary to pack at night, the color of the light should be changed to yellow, or the packing done in cold rooms. Also, only those cartons or boxes needed for that day's packing should be assembled.

Care must be taken that soil does not contaminate the packing facilities. Packing procedures should be conducted under high levels of sanitation so that soil and hitchhiking pests do not contaminate the product that is being shipped.

Following many years of clearing materials at POEs, APHIS has had ample opportunity to observe the results of packing on the quality and health of plant materials. Although the following horticultural and phytosanitary suggestions are presented for guidance, the actual procedures and choice of approved materials are determined by the exporter. APHIS and other USG agencies disclaim any responsibility for adverse results. Some of these suggestions are provided below:

- Only healthy, vigorous plants or plant parts free of plant pests (based on observation) should be shipped.

- Plant materials should be free of soil. Roots, if present, should be washed to remove soil or other growing media; and excess water should be substantially removed after washing and before packing.

- Plant materials (and other articles) must be packed in approved packing materials (see Sections 4.10.3).

- Plants will best survive if the roots are washed free of soil and other transit hazards (if shipped when dormant).

- For many greenhouse and tropical plants, it is often advisable to ship cuttings rather than plants. Exporters of tender plants should consider the effect of low temperatures at northern ports during winter months.

- Plants should be shipped in sturdy containers so that they are not damaged or lost during transit.

- Many plants require ventilation if they are in transit for prolonged periods; they should not be tightly enclosed in their containers.

- The exporter should follow the shipping instructions received from the importer.

- Surface mail should not be used for perishable materials. Airmail parcel post is usually satisfactory for small consignments. Depending on the distance, volume, value, and perishability, air cargo is often the best means of shipping larger consignments.

- The outside of the container or package should be marked to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the country and locality where it was grown, the name and address of the shipper or owner, the name and address of the consignee, shipper's identification marks, and the number of the written permit authorizing the importation, if one was issued (to a U.S. resident).

- If a phytosanitary certificate was issued by the quarantine service of the country from which the shipment originated, the certificate should accompany the shipment.

4.10.3 Packing Materials

Packing materials consist of covering, stuffing, or holding apparatus used to protect, cushion, or brace goods in various boxes or containers during shipment. Perishable materials such as nondormant plants, cuttings, and many commodities require special attention to prevent drying out or rotting during shipment.

The North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) definition of packing material is "any plants or plant products or other materials associated with or accompanying any commodity or shipment to serve for filling, wrapping, ties, lining, mats, moisture retention, protection, or for any other purpose."

The choice of packing materials has both a horticultural and phytosanitary impact. Packing materials approved by APHIS include—

- Baked or expanded clay pellets.
- Buckwheat hulls (but not rice hulls).
- Coconut fiber.
- Coral sand from Bermuda.
- Excelsior.
- Exfoliated vermiculite.
- Ground cork.
- Ground peat.
- Ground rubber.
- Osmuda fiber.
- Paper.
- Perlite.
- Polymer stabilized cellulose.
- Quarry gravel.
- Rock wool.
- Sawdust.
- Shavings, wood or cork.
- Sphagnum moss.
- Vegetable fibers such as coconut or osmuda fibers, but not cotton.
- Vermiculite.
- Volcanic rock.

However, the approved packing material must not have been used previously, as packing material or otherwise, and it must be free of earth, soil, or sand (except as noted above).

- Polyethylene bags used to wrap plants should cover roots and crowns, but the foliage should remain uncovered. The roots should be protected from drying, but they should not be packed with excess moisture present.

- Trees and shrubs are best packed with the roots placed toward one end of the container. The roots could be covered with damp, but not excessively wet, packing material. The layers should be held in place by cleats and with a layer of excelsior to prevent mechanical damage. The plants may be wrapped with burlap (see Section 4.5.7).

- Dormant herbaceous perennials can be packed in slightly damp, previously unused peat moss. Herbaceous perennials with top growth should be packed so that the roots are protected from drying and the damp packing material does not contact the foliage. Adequate ventilation should be provided.

- Any recently cut portion of cacti and succulents should be allowed to dry before packing. The plants can be wrapped in newspaper or excelsior to absorb any moisture.

- Cured bulbs and corms may be packed between layers of excelsior or shredded newspaper. Tubers and fleshy roots should be dry before packing in dry peat moss, wood shavings, or excelsior. Ventilation is necessary.

- Orchids, which are cured by air drying, may be packed between layers of excelsior, newspaper, or shredded paper. If orchids are packed firmly so as to prevent shifting, packing materials may not be necessary. However, ventilation is necessary. Orchids, as epiphytes, may be established in an approved growing medium such as osmuda fiber.

- Scions, budwood, or woody plant cuttings should be enclosed in three or four layers of damp newspaper with the ends of the paper folded over. The bundle should then be enclosed in a sheet of plastic film to prevent moisture loss. Peat or sphagnum moss should not be used. The bundles should be enclosed in a container. Certain cuttings (*Dracaena* or yucca, for example) should be wrapped in dry paper and the container should be ventilated.

- Seeds should be free of pulp or husks and other restricted material such as soil. They should be dried before packing and packaged in a sturdy cloth bag or other container (see Sections 4.5.7.3 and 4.10.3). Seeds may also be packed with polyethylene liners to prevent the absorption of moisture.

Among the packing materials **that are not approved** are the following:

- Bamboo leaves and small shoots.

- Cotton linters, lint, waste, and cottonseed.

- Forest litter.

- Leaves of plants in general.

- Rice straw, hulls, and chaff.

- Sugarcane—all parts including bagasse.

- All other materials that are subject to prohibitions by other quarantines or regulations.

4.10.4 Wooden Crates, Pallets, and Dunnage

Crates, pallets, and dunnage made of wood (particularly low-quality wood containing bark) may serve as a pathway for the entry of pests such as bark beetles, wood borers, termites, and weevils. These

items could also be contaminated with snails or slugs if stored on the ground or in damp places outdoors (see Sections 4.5.3 and 4.5.7).

4.11 U.S. Ports of Entry

Although there are numerous POEs in the United States, only those listed below have special plant or plant product inspection and treatment facilities (plant inspection stations). Imported plants (see Section 4.5.1) and many, but not all seeds (see Section 4.5.2) intended for propagation must pass through a POE with an inspection station. This requirement is stated on the permit issued to the U.S. resident who is the importer—and one or more authorized POEs named in accordance with the preference of the importer and APHIS procedures. If the item arrives at an unauthorized POE, it must be shipped to an authorized POE, but not at the expense of the U.S. Government.

Plant material regulated by CITES and/or ESA must also pass through a POE authorized on the importer's permit.

Materials that are not required to pass through a POE with a plant inspection station are also inspected at POEs with inspection stations.

POEs with or without inspection stations that are served by APHIS officers are listed in Appendices D and E.

4.12 Transit and Reexport Shipments

4.12.1 Introduction

Goods arrive at U.S. POEs under the following circumstances:

- As imports.
- For reexport (immediate or direct export).
- In transit or transshipping.

USCS and APHIS work together (along with other USG agencies) to process imported NTAEs. Some terms, definitions, and acronyms that are used by both agencies are as follows:

Country of origin—A country where a consignment of NTAEs was grown or produced.

Country of reexport—A country through which a consignment of NTAEs passed and where it was split up, stored, or had its packaging changed.

In transit—The process of moving from the point of origin to final destination.

Country of transit—A country through which a consignment of NTAEs has passed, without being split up, stored, or having its packaging changed, without being exposed to contamination by pests in that country.

In-bond—The transit of cargo under Customs bond, generally referred to as in-transit entry.

Entry Into the United States

Consumption entry (CE)—A category of Customs entry that indicates a final type of entry that is destined for a location in the United States.

Intermediate transport entry (IT)—A category of Customs entry that allows authorized movement of cargo under bond from the port into which such entry is first made to another port where final entry is made, usually an entry for consumption.

Arrival at the United States But Not for Entry

Immediate export (IE) or direct export (DE)—Cargo that is intended for direct export at the port of arrival, usually for transportation by another aircraft.

Transportation and exportation (T&E)—A category of customs entry that authorizes the in-bond transport of material from the port of arrival to another port for export from the United States.

Customs transit air cargo manifest (TACM)—A special manifest that allows air cargo to move in transit for T&E, or for in-transit movement to another U.S. port for clearance without delay or special documentation.

Residual cargo (RC)—Cargo that is not off-loaded in the United States; the cargo remains aboard the carrier. If cargo would have been prohibited had it been offered for entry, an APHIS permit is required. An example is fruits that are hosts to exotic fruit flies. The permit may state that the cargo must remain in its original location in the carrier, that the hold must be sealed, or that other safeguards must be in place.

If pests are found through inspection at a POE, reshipment may be offered to and exercised by the importer, exporter, or owner of a commodity (usually seeds) that is rejected. Customs must be notified of the intent to reship, and reshipment must take place within 1 year.

4.12.2 Permits

Written permits issued by the Permit Unit, APHIS, are required for NTAEs in transit including IE or DE, T&E, IT, and RC. Permits are issued only to U.S. residents (usually brokers or cargo shipping agents or firms). The permits specify POEs, routing in the United States, and other safeguards.

Customs documents and an "in-bond" status are also required for various types of transit shipments. The documents must be filed and advance arrangements must be made by the owner, the agent, or the broker.

4.12.3 Phytosanitary Aspects of USDA Transit Policies

Due to the large volume and variety of requests and the potential pest risk, issuing of transit authorizations by APHIS represents a complex and difficult task. The program is supported by strong precedents and justified by pest risk analysis. A Customs bond is required so that the security status and location of the consignments are known at all times.

Although the Customs bond provides a security safeguard, it does not in itself provide a biological safeguard. Insects such as fruit flies or fungi such as air-borne spores can be released while the consignment is in bond. The storage area is not biologically sealed, so any emerging pests could spread readily from the Customs bond area to hosts in the United States.

Consequently, if the entry of an NTAE is prohibited, the NTAE is not eligible for transit procedures)even if the material would be placed in Customs bond.

The following are some guidelines related to transit shipments:

- If the material is classified as RC and is sealed within the conveyance while in the United States, an RC permit may be issued that will authorize movement, but not entry, to other U.S. ports.

- Permits may be issued when "transit corridors" are involved in shipments. A transit corridor may be authorized for transit shipments from a northeastern port to a northern Pacific Coast port via northern states that form the corridor. A transit corridor may be authorized for transit shipments from Mexico for certain states (except southeastern, southwestern, and southern Pacific Coast states).

  The factors that are considered in issuing permits are directly related to protecting U.S. agriculture from the threat of entry of exotic pests. The factors include the identity of the fruit or vegetable (host), the exotic pests of quarantine significance that occur on the host in the exporting country, the lifecycle of the pest relating to its spread and ability to become established in the United States, and the effectiveness of safeguards (both Customs bond security and biological security).

A consignment may qualify for IE, DE, or T&E if it is—

- Admissible or restricted material.

- From a foreign source.

- Not regulated by CITES.
- Enterable subject to results of inspection.
- Material that requires a permit under Quarantine 37 (Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds, and other Plant Products) or Quarantine 56 (Fruits and Vegetables))and the intention is to move the material through authorized ports or corridors.
- Material covered by Quarantine 8 (any part of the cotton plant including products and used covers such as burlap bags). The material must be sealed and then moved through northern ports or through other ports if it has been treated as required.

A consignment may not be eligible for IE, DE, or T&E if it is—

- Prohibited material, unless sealed and moved through specified approved ports or areas.
- CITES material (in which case it must enter through a designated port).
- Material moving through ports other than authorized ports.
- Material that requires a permit under Quarantine 37 (Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds, and other Plant Products) or under Quarantine 56 (Fruits and Vegetables) and the intention is to move the material through unauthorized ports or corridors.

4.13 Penalties

In the past, when violations of agricultural quarantine regulations occurred at POEs, USCS levied penalties because APHIS did not have the legal authority to do so. Civil penalties can now be assessed by APHIS officers at POEs for violations of baggage, cargo, and foreign garbage regulations and procedures.

4.14 User Fees

User fees are not paid by growers or exporters of NTAEs; therefore, the topic is mentioned here only as general background information.

APHIS has delegated authority to assess user fees for certain certification, inspection, and testing services. The authority is derived from the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Acts of 1990 as amended, also known as the Farm Bill. This legislation allows APHIS to recover the costs of certain agricultural quarantine activities.

User fees are authorized for—

- Issuing phytosanitary certificates for plants and plant products exported from the United States.
- Providing services for the export or import of birds and other animals.
- Providing services related to veterinary diagnostics.
- Providing inspection services for carriers arriving at a port or POE within the Customs area of the United States.

The collected user fees are placed in a special account to support APHIS agricultural quarantine inspection activities.

Appendix A
Latin American and Caribbean (LAC)
Fruits and Vegetables Approved for U.S. Entry

Notice to the User

This appendix is presented as a general guideline that is subject to change periodically. New commodities are added continually, and others are deleted. The list provided in this appendix is current as of the date of this publication. Users should contact the agricultural attache at the U.S. embassy or the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Permit Unit in Riverdale, Md., to obtain an updated list. Contact information can be found in the corresponding segment of Section 3 in this guide.

To use this appendix, the user should consult the disclaimer at the beginning of this guide and follow the guidelines concerning the entry status of a given fruit or vegetable from each LAC country.

- First, the user should determine if the fruit or vegetable is listed under the "All Countries" category. If so, the commodity is enterable from the given country through all authorized U.S. ports of entry (POEs), including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands)*subject to inspection at POEs (and treatment if necessary)*.

- Next, the user should consult the USDA/APHIS list of country names, divided into two sections: (1) West Indies and (2) Mexico and Central and South America and countries not on the APHIS West Indies list.

- The footnote, "Additional restrictions or safeguards are required," means that in addition to inspection and permits issued to the importer, other factors, including preclearance (see Section 4.9) and authorized in-transit treatments determine the entry status of a commodity from a given country. The restrictions, however, are too detailed and varied to present in this guide. Information can be obtained from the importer (if specified on the import permit) or from sources listed in Section 3.9.6 and Appendices C, G, and H.

- When an entry is followed by the name of a plant part or parts in parentheses, only the plant part identified in parentheses is approved for entry.

Abbreviations for authorized U.S. ports of entry (POEs) for fruits and vegetables are as follows:

All All ports of entry where APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers are stationed and their area of coverage. (The definition includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.)

NA North Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports east of and including North Dakota; Washington, D.C. (including Dulles Airport) for air shipments.

NP Northern Pacific ports north of California, including Alaska, and Canadian border ports west of and including Montana, excluding Hawaii.

SAG South Atlantic and Gulf ports south of Baltimore, U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

PR Puerto Rico (also included under SAG).

VI U.S. Virgin Islands)St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (also included under SAG).

MB U.S. land border ports on the Mexican border.

Hawaii The entire State of Hawaii.

Guam The U.S. territory of Guam (no treatment facilities).

CNMI The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (no treatment facilities).

The regulatory actions listed in this appendix also apply to imports into Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. If a fruit or vegetable is listed as being approved for entry into any part of the United States, then it is also approved for entry into these territories.

There are two reasons why a commodity is not currently listed as enterable from a given country are—

- No one has ever applied for a permit to bring in that commodity from a given country.
- A permit was applied for, but permission was denied because of an unacceptable risk (see Section 4.5.4).

Fruits and Vegetables Enterable From All Countries

All Countries

ALL	**No permit required** Cannonball fruit Chinese water chestnut Coconut (restrictions) Corn smut galls [1] Cyperus corm Lily bulb, *Lilium* spp. Maguey leaf	Mushroom[1] Peanut (except prohibited from Burkina Faso, People's Republic of China, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Senegal, and Thailand) St. John's Bread	Tamarind bean pod Truffle Water chestnut
	Corn, green—from all LAC countries Also, all other fruits and vegetables listed in these pages as approved for entry into any other part or port of the United States may be imported into Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands with the exception of those fruits and vegetables requiring treatment as a condition of entry.		

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Fruits and Vegetables Enterable From the West Indies

The countries of the West Indies, as defined by PPQ/APHIS, for which the importation of fruits and vegetables are regulated.

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy)
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
St. Eustatius
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Martin
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands

Anguilla

Only fruits and vegetables listed under the "All Countries" category are enterable, subject to inspection.

Antigua and Barbuda

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen Eggplant	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)	Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Roselle (calyx) Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus[1] Okra	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	
NP	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1]

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Bahamas, Commonwealth of the

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowhead Arrowroot Asparagus Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Beet *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Carrot Cassava Celery Cilantro Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen	Dill Durian Eggplant Ginger root Jicama Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Leren, *Calathea* spp. Lettuce Lime, sour Lotus root Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Parsnip Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Radish Rhubarb Roselle (calyx) Rutabaga Strawberry Tomato Turnip
NA	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado Cacao bean pod Citrus[1]	Genip Litchi Longan Okra Pea (pod or shelled)	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Pinguin Topepo Tuna (fruit)
SAG	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado	Cacao bean pod Citrus[1] Genip	Okra (treatment—no treatment required from Andros Island) Pea (pod or shelled)
NP	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado	Cacao bean pod Citrus[1] Pea (pod or shelled)	Tuna (fruit)

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Barbados

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Banana (flower, fruit) *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen	Eggplant Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen	Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus[1] Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod Cucumber	Melon (*Cucumis melon* only) Okra (treatment)	
NP	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1]

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required

Cayman Islands

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus[1] Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Cucurbit	Okra (treatment)
NP	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1]

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Cuba, Republic of

All agricultural products are presently under embargo by Executive Order. After inspection, entry is allowed only for those items listed under the "All Countries" category.

Dominica, Commonwealth of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Cassava Clementine (commercial shipments only) Corn, green Dasheen Durian (fruit) Eggplant	Ginger root Grapefruit (commercial shipments only) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Orange (commercial shipments only)	Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus[1] Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Cucumber	Okra (treatment)
PR and VI	Citrus[1]		
NP	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1]

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Dominican Republic

ALL	*Allium* spp.[1] Arrowhead Arrowroot Asparagus Bamboo shoots Banana (flower pods) Beet *Brassica* spp. Breadfruit Burdock Carrot Cassava[1] Celery, celeriac Chinese cabbage *Cichorium* spp. Cilantro[1] (leaf and stem), *Eryngium foetidum* and *Coriandrum sativum* Clusterbean[1] Corn, green Cucurbit[1] (**except** bitter melon and luffa)	Dasheen[1] Dill Durian Eggplant[1] False coriander (leaf and stem) Fenugreek (leaf, stem) Ginger root[1] Goa bean, *Psophocarpus* spp. (pod or shelled) (treatment) Hyacinth bean, *Lablab purpureus* (treatment) Jicama Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Leren, *Calathea allouia* Lettuce Lime, sour Malabar spinach Mangosteen Palm heart Papaya[1] (prohibited into Hawaii)	Parsnip Pea (pod or shelled)[1] Pepper[1] Peruvian carrot Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Radish[1] Rhubarb Roselle (calyx) Rutabaga Strawberry Tomato[1] Turnip
	Artichoke globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado[1] Bean[1] (**except** yard–long bean) (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Chickpea	Chinese amaranth Citrus[1] Genip Grape (treatment) (carriers must make no stops at SAG ports) Litchi Longan	Okra (treatment) Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Pinguin Topepo Tuna (fruit)
SAG	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado	Cacao bean pod Citrus[1] Genip	Okra (treatment)
HAWAII	Goa bean, *Psophocarpus* spp. (pod or shelled)		
PR	Chickpea	Potato	
VI	Chickpea Potato	Sweet potato[1] Yam[1]	
NP	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem	Avocado Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1] Tuna (fruit)

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Grenada

ALL	Abiu (fruit) *Allium* spp. Ambarella Arrowroot Asparagus Avocado Barbados cherry (prohibited into Hawaii) Bilimbi (fruit) *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Breadnut (fruit) Carambola Cassava Cocoplum (fruit) Corn, green Cucurbit (fruit) Dasheen Durian (fruit)	Eggplant Ginger root Governor's plum Imbu Jackfruit (fruit) Jambolan (fruit) Jujube (fruit) Langsat (fruit) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lettuce Litchi (fruit) Lime, sour Malay apple (fruit) Mammee–apple (fruit) Mango Mangosteen	Mombin, *Spondias* spp. Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Passion fruit, *Passiflora* spp. Peach palm (fruit) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) *Piper* spp. (fruit) Pulsan (fruit) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Rambutan (fruit) Rose apple (fruit) Roselle (calyx) Santol (fruit) Sapote (fruit) Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus[1] Okra	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Cucumber	Okra (treatment)
NP	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1]

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Guadeloupe, Department of (France) (and St. Barthelemy)

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit	Dasheen Eggplant Ginger root Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled)	Citrus[1] Naranjilla	Okra Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled)
SAG	Cucumber	Okra (treatment)	
NP	Avocado	Citrus[1]	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Haiti, Republic of [1]

ALL	*Allium* spp.	Dill	Palm heart
	Apricot (treatment)	Durian	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)
	Arrowhead	Eggplant	Parsnip
	Arrowroot	Ginger root	Pepper
	Asparagus	Jackfruit (fruit)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)
	Beet	Jicama	Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica*
	Brassica oleracea	Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce)	Radish
	Breadfruit	Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus*	Rhubarb
	Carrot	Leren, *Calathea allouia*	Roselle (calyx)
	Cassava	Lettuce	Rutabaga
	Celery	Lime, sour	Strawberry
	Cichorium spp.	Lotus root	Tomato
	Cilantro	Mango (treatment) [2]	Tree tomato
	Corn, green	Mangosteen	Turnip
	Cucurbit		
	Dasheen		
NA	Artichoke, globe	Citrus[2]	Pigeon pea[3] (pod or shelled)
	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Genip	Pomegranate (treatment)
	Avocado	Litchi	Pinguin
	Bean[2] (pod or shelled)	Longan	Topepo
	Cacao bean pod	Okra	Tuna (fruit)
	Chickpea	Pea (pod or shelled)	
SAG	Artichoke, globe	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)
	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Citrus[2]	Pea (pod or shelled)
	Avocado	Genip	
PR and VI	Chickpea		
NP	Artichoke, globe	Cacao bean pod	Pomegranate (treatment)
	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Citrus[2]	Tuna (fruit)
	Avocado	Pea (pod or shelled)	

[1] Executive Order 12779 of October 28, 1991, (56 FR 55975–55976, published October 30, 1991) prohibits the importation into the United State of any goods of Haitian origin, other than publications and other informational materials, or of services performed in Haiti. Importation of any Haitian produce may be allowed if the importer gets an import license from the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

[2] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Jamaica (Great Britain)

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowhead Arrowroot Asparagus Beet *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit[1] Carrot Cassava[1] Celery Cilantro Cinnamomum (leaf) Clusterbean[1] Corn, green[1] Cucurbit[1] Dasheen[1]	Dill Durian Eggplant[1] Fenugreek Ginger root[1] Ivy gourd Jackfruit (fruit) Jicama Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Leren, *Calathea allouia* Lettuce Lime, sour Lotus root Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)[1] Parsnip Pepper[1] Pineapple[1] (prohibited into Hawaii) Pointed gourd Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Radish Rhubarb Roselle (calyx)[1] Rutabaga Strawberry[1] Thyme (treatment) Tomato[1] Turmeric[1] Turnip
NA	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado[1] Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1] Genip[1] Litchi Longan Okra	Pea[1] (pod or shelled) Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Pinguin Topepo Tuna (fruit)
SAG	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado[1]	Cacao bean pod Citrus[1] Genip[1]	Okra (treatment) Pea[1] (pod or shelled)
NP	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Avocado	Cacao bean pod Citrus[1] Pea (pod or shelled)	Tuna (fruit)

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Martinique, Department of (France)

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen	Eggplant Ginger root Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Mangosteen Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)	Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Tomato Yam (treatment)
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled)	Citrus[1] Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled)
SAG	Cucumber	Okra (treatment)	
NP	Avocado	Citrus[1]	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Montserrat

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus[1] Cucurbit	Okra Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Cucumber	Okra
NP	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1]

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

St. Eustatius (Netherlands)

ALL	Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Macadamia	Oregano, Mexican, *Lippia graveolens*	
NA	Okra		

St. Kitts and Nevis

From both the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis—

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Eggplant	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus[1] Okra	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	

From the island of St. Kitts only—

ALL	Breadnut, *Brosimum alicastrum*	Cucurbit	Sapodilla
PR	Avocado	Citrus[1]	
VI	Citrus[1]		

From the island of Nevis only—

NA	Cucurbit		
SAG	Cucumber		
NP	Avocado	Cacao bean pod	Citrus[1]

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

St. Lucia

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Breadnut, *Brosimum alicastrum* Cassava Corn, green Cucurbit Dasheen	Eggplant Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lettuce Lime, sour Mangosteen Palm heart	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Queensland arrowroot, *Canna indica* Sapodilla Strawberry Tomato
NA	Avocado Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod	Carrot Citrus[1] Okra	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	
PR	Avocado	Citrus[1]	
VI	Citrus[1]		

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

St. Martin (France and Netherlands)

ALL	Corn, green Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus*	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)
NA	Okra	
SAG	Okra (treatment)	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Avocado Barbados cherry (prohibited into Hawaii) *Brassica oleracea* Breadfruit Carambola Cassava Corn, green	Cucurbit Dasheen Eggplant Ginger root Governor's plum Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus* Lime, sour Mango	Mangosteen Mombin, *Spondias* spp. Palm heart Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii) Passion fruit, *Passiflora* spp. Pepper Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Sapodilla Strawberry Tomato Tumeric
NA	Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Carrot	Citrus[1] Okra Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled)	Radish
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	
PR and VI	Citrus[1]		

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Turks and Caicos Islands

Only fruits and vegetables listed under the "All Countries" category are enterable, subject to inspection.

Virgin Islands (Great Britain)[1]

ALL	Corn, green Lemongrass, *Cymbopogon citratus*
NA	Okra
SAG	Okra (treatment)
VI	All fruit and vegetables are approved for entry from the British Virgin Islands without permit or precautionary fumigation as conditions of entry. All fruit and vegetables are subject to inspection and Notification of Arrival.

[1] The British Virgin Islands include Tortola, Anegada, Norman, Peter, Salt, and Virgin Gorda.

Fruits and Vegetables Enterable From Mexico and Central and South America, and Countries Not on the APHIS West Indies List

Argentina, (Argentine Republic)

ALL	*Allium* spp. Apple (treatment) Artichoke, globe Asparagus Banana (no permit) Cassava Corn, green	Durian Endive (leaf, stem) Ginger root Palm heart Pear (treatment)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Apple (treatment) Apricot (treatment) Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem *Brassica oleracea*	Cherry (treatment) Grape (treatment) Nectarine (treatment) Pea (pod or shelled) Peach (treatment)	Pear (treatment) Plum (treatment) Pomegranate (treatment) (prohibited into California ports) Quince (treatment)

Aruba

ALL	Banana (no permit)	Corn, green	Yam (treatment)
NA	Bean, garden Cucumber	Melon (*Cucumis melon* only) Tomato	
SAG	Bean, string (pod or shelled) (treatment)	Cucumber Melon	Tomato

Belize

ALL	Acrocomia	Durian	Roselle (calyx)
	Allium spp.	Eggplant	*Rubus* spp.
	Arrowroot	Ginger root	Rutabaga
	Asparagus	Lemon (smooth skinned,	Salsify
	Awarra (fruit)	of commerce)	Spinach
	Ayale	Lettuce	Strawberry
	Bay	Lime, sour	Swiss chard
	Black Palm Nut	Mangosteen[1] (fruit)	Tarragon
	Banana (fruit, leaf, flower)	Marang	Thyme
	Beet	Mint	Tomatillo
	Brassica oleracea	Okra	Tomato (green only)
	Breadfruit[1] (fruit)	Pacaya	(commercial
	Carrot	Palm heart	shipments only)
	Cassava	Papaya[1] (solo type)	Tomato[1] (pink or red)
	Celery	(prohibited	Turnip
	Ceriman	into Hawaii)	Watercress
	Chinese cabbage	Parsley	Yam (treatment)
	Cichorium spp.	Pea (pod or shelled)	
	Corn, green	Pepper[1] (fruit)	
	Cucurbit	Pineapple (prohibited	
	Dasheen	into Hawaii)	
		Radish	
NA	Artichoke, globe	Cilantro	Pigeon pea (pod
	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clementine (treatment)	or shelled)
	Bean (pod or shelled)	Ethrog (treatment)	Sorrel
	Cacao bean pod	Grapefruit (treatment)	Tuna[1]
	Carambola (fruit)	Orange (treatment)	
	(treatment)		
NP and SAG	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cacao bean pod	Cilantro

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards required.

Bermuda

ALL	*Allium* spp.	Grapefruit (fruit)	Orange, sour (fruit)
	Asparagus	Guava (fruit)	Palm heart
	Avocado (fruit)	Lemon (fruit)	Passion fruit (fruit)
	Banana (fruit, leaf)	Lime, sour	Potato
	Carambola (fruit)	Longan (fruit)	Strawberry
	Cassava	Loquat (fruit)	Suriname cherry (fruit)
	Corn, green	Natal plum (fruit)	Watercress
	Ginger root	Orange (fruit)	Yam (treatment)
NA	Beet	Mustard (leaf, stem)	Sorrel
	Brassica oleracea	Parsley	Spinach
	Carrot	Parsnip	Squash
	Celery	Pea (pod or shelled)	Swiss chard
	Chervil	Pumpkin	Tarragon
	Cichorium spp.	Radish	Thyme
	Cucumber	Rhubarb	Tomato
	Fennel	Rutabaga	Turnip
	Lettuce	Sage	
	Mint	Salsify	

Bolivia, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp.	Corn, green	Strawberry
	Asparagus	Durian	Watercress
	Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit)	Ginger root	Yam (treatment)
		Palm heart	
	Belgian endive (developing crown)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)	
	Blueberry (treatment)		
NA	Artichoke, globe		

Brazil, Federative Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf, stem) (no permit) *Brassica oleracea* Burdock Cassava (prohibited into Hawaii, PR, and VI)	Corn, green Dasheen Durian Ginger root Grape (treatment) (prohibited into California) Honeydew melon Lotus root Mango[1]	Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Apple (treatment) Artichoke, globe Cacao bean pod	Honeydew melon[1] Lettuce Okra[1]	Pea (pod or shelled)
SAG	Lettuce	Okra (treatment)	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards required.

Chile, Republic of [1]

From all provinces of Chile—

ALL	*Allium* spp.	Eggplant	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)
	Apple (treatment)	Ginger root	Plum (treatments)
	Apricot (treatments)	Grape (treatment)	Plumcot (treatment)
	Artichoke, globe	Kiwi (fruit) (treatment)	Quince (treatment)
	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Lemon (treatment) (smooth skinned, of commerce)	*Ribes* spp. (fruit) (treatment)
	Asparagus	Lettuce	*Rubus* spp.
	Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit)	Maqui fruit, *Aristotelia chilensis*	Sand pear (treatment)
	Basil	Melon	Squash
	Blueberry (fruit) (treatment)	Mountain Papaya[2]	Strawberry
	Brassica oleracea	Nectarine (treatment)	Tarragon
	Carrot	Palm heart	Watercress
	Cherry (treatment)	Peach (treatments)	Watermelon
	Cichorium spp.	Pear (treatment)	Yam (treatment)
	Corn, green	Persimmon (fruit) (treatment)	
	Cucumber		
	Durian		
NA	Horseradish (to Hawaii) (treatment)	Persimmon (fruit) (treatment)	
	Parsley	Pumpkin	

From Medfly-free provinces of Chile— (Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.)

ALL	Apple	Kumquat	Plum[2]
	Apricot[2]	Loquat	*Plumcot*
	Avocado	Mango	*Pouteria* spp.
	Cherimoya[2] (fruit)	Nectarine[2]	Quince
	Cherry	*Opuntia* spp.	*Ribes* spp.
	Chilean cranberry, *Ugni molinae*	Papaya	Rose hip
		Peach[2]	Sand pear
	Feijoa	Pear	Tuna (fruit)
	Grape (treatment)	Persimmon (fruit)	*Vaccinium* spp.
	Kiwi (fruit)		

[1] All fruits and vegetables approved for entry into the United States from Chile may be precleared.

[2] Various restrictions and safeguards apply.

Colombia, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Asparagus Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit) Basil (leaf, stem) Bay laurel (leaf, stem) Bean, garden[1] (shelled only) Cassava Chamomile, *Anthemis* spp. *Cichorium* spp. Cilantro	Corn, green Dasheen Dill (leaf, stem) Durian Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lemon balm (leaf, stem) Lime, sour Lotus root Mint *Origanum* spp. (leaf, stem) Palm heart	Parsley (leaf, stem) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Prickly pear pad Rhubarb (stalk) Rosemary (leaf, stem) Snow pea (flat, immature pod) Strawberry Thyme (leaf, stem) Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Bean, garden[1] (pod or shelled) *Brassica oleracea* Carrot (root) Clementine (treatment) Eggplant Grape (treatment)	Grapefruit (treatment) Lettuce Okra Orange (treatment) Pea (pod or shelled) Peruvian carrot (root)	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Plum (treatment) Pomegranate (treatment) Raspberry[1] Tangerine (treatment) Tuna (fruit) (treatment)
SAG	Blackberry *Brassica oleracea* Lettuce	Okra (treatment) Raspberry	
NP	Carrot (root)	Grape (treatment)	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Costa Rica, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arugula (leaf, stem) Arrowroot Asparagus Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Basil (whole plant) Beet Blackberry *Brassica oleracea* Carrot Cassava Celery Chervil Chinese kale (leaf, stem) *Cichorium* spp. Cilantro (leaf, stem, root) Corn, green Cornsalad, *Valerianella locusta* (leaf, stem, root) Cucurbit (commercial shipments only)	Dasheen Dill (leaf, stem, root) Durian Eggplant Fennel Ginger root Lettuce Lime, sour *Mentha* spp. Miner's lettuce (above-ground parts) Mustard greens (above-ground parts) Okra *Origanum* spp. (leaf, stem) Pak choi Palm heart Parsley Parsnip Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)	*Piper nigrum* (fresh peppercorn) Radish[2] (root) Raspberry Rosemary Rutabaga Sage Salsify Sorrel (above-ground parts) Spinach Strawberry Summer savory Swiss chard Tarragon Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment) Yam bean (root)
NA	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, garden, *Phaseolus vulgaris* (treatment) Bean, lima[1] (pod or shelled)	Cacao bean pod Chickpea Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit Ethrog (treatment)	Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Orange (treatment) Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Tangerine (treatment)
SAG	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
PR and VI	Chickpea		
NP	Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, garden, *Phaseolus vulgaris* (treatment)	Cucurbit	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

[2] Also called Chinese turnip.

Curação—See the Netherlands Antilles

Ecuador, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit) Blueberry (treatment) Carrot (root) Cassava Corn, green Dasheen Durian	Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lettuce Lime, sour Mango[1] Palm heart Pea, shelled (seed without pod) Pepino	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Radish (root) Snow pea (*Pisum sativum* spp. *macrocarpon*) (immature pod only) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Apple (treatment) Artichoke, globe Bean[2] (pod or shelled) Cabbage Cacao bean pod Cantaloupe[3] (fruit) Chickpea	Clementine (treatment) Ethrog (treatment) (commercial shipments only) Grapefruit (treatment) Honeydew melon[3] Naranjilla	Okra, Orange (fruit) (treatment) Pea (pod) (treatment) Pigeon pea[2] (pod or shelled) *Rubus* spp.
SAG	Cacao bean pod	Okra (treatment)	*Rubus* spp.
PR and VI	Chickpea		
NP	Cacao bean pod		

[1] Other restrictions or safeguards are required.

El Salvador, Republic of

ALL	*Acrocomia* spp. *Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Beet Black Palm Nut (fruit) *Brassica oleracea* Carrot Cassava Celery Corn, green	Cucurbit (commercial shipments only) Dasheen Durian Ginger root Lettuce Lime, sour Marang Okra Palm heart Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Roselle (calyx)	Raspberry Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Thyme Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit	Ethrog (treatment) Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Orange (treatment)	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Sorrel
SAG	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
NP	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cucurbit	

[1] Other restrictions or safeguards are required.

Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Only fruits and vegetables listed under the "All Countries" category are enterable, subject to inspection.

French Guiana (Department of Guiana)

ALL	Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Corn, green Durian Ginger root	Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lime, sour Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)	Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA and NP	Artichoke, globe	Cacao bean pod	
SAG	Cacao bean pod		

Guatemala, Republic of

ALL	Acrocomia *Allium* spp. Arrowroot Artichoke, globe (bud) Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Bean, garden (pod or shelled) Beet *Brassica oleracea* Carrot Cassava Celery *Cichorium* spp. (above-ground parts) Corn, green	Cucurbit (commercial shipments only) Dasheen Durian Eggplant (fruit) Ginger root Jicama (root) Lettuce Lime, sour Loroco (above-ground parts) Lotus root Marang Mango (treatment) Mint (above-ground parts) Okra Oregano (leaf, stem) Palm heart Parsley Pea (pod or shelled)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Radish, *Raphanus sativus* Roselle (calyx) Rosemary (above-ground parts) Raspberry Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tarragon (above-ground parts) Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit Ethrog (treatment)	Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Naranjilla Orange (treatment)	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Plum (treatment) Sorrel
SAG	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
NP	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cucurbit	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Guyana, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Basil (leaf) Cassava *Cinnamomum* spp. (leaf)	Corn, green Durian Ginger root Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lime, sour Palm heart	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Pokeweed greens (leaf, stem) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Artichoke, globe Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Cucumber	Dasheen Eggplant Lettuce Okra	Orange (treatment) Pepper Pumpkin
SAG and NP	Cacao bean pod	Lettuce	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Honduras, Republic of

ALL	Acrocomia *Allium* spp. Arrowroot *Artocarpus* spp. Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (flower, fruit, leaf) (no permit) Beet *Brassica oleracea* Carrot Cassava Celery Chicory (leaf, stem) Corn, green	Cucurbit (commercial shipments only) Dasheen Durian Eggplant (commercial shipments only) Ginger root Lettuce Lime, sour Marang Okra Palm heart Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Radish (root)	Raspberry Roselle (calyx) Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Thyme Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean, garden (treatment) Cacao bean pod Chickpea Clementine (treatment)	Cucurbit Ethrog (treatment) Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Orange (treatment)	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Sorrel
SAG	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
VI and PR	Chickpea		
NP	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cucurbit	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Mexico, United (Mexican) States[1]

From all areas of Mexico—

ALL	*Allium* spp.	Dasheen	Persian lime
	Amaranth (leaf, stem)	Date (permit not required)	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled)
	Anise (leaf, stem)	Dill (above-ground parts)	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)
	Arrowhead	Durian	*Piper* spp. (leaf, stem)
	Arrowroot	Eggplant	*Porophyllum* spp. (above-ground parts)
	Artichoke, globe	Ginger root	Prickly pear pad
	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Grape	Purslane
	Artocarpus spp.	Grapefruit[1]	Radish
	Arugula (leaf, stem)	Horseradish (to Hawaii) (treatment)	Rampion
	Asparagus	Jicama	Raspberry
	Avocado[1]	Lambsquarter	Rhubarb
	Ayale	Lemon	Roselle (calyx)
	Basil (bract, leaf, stem)	Lettuce	Rosemary (above-ground parts)
	Banana (flower, fruit, leaf) (no permit)	Lime, sour	Rutabaga
	Bean[1] (pod or shelled)	Litchi	Sage
	Bean sprouts	Lotus root	Salsify
	Beet	Mango[1]	Spinach
	Blackberry	Mangosteen	Strawberry
	Blueberry	Marjoram	Swiss chard
	Borage (leaf, stem)	Mint	Tangerine[1]
	Brassica spp.	Naranjilla	Tarragon (leaf, stem)
	Burdock	Okra (treatment)	Tepeguaje fruit
	Cacao bean pod	Orange[1]	Thyme (above-ground parts)
	Carrot	Oregano, *Lippia* spp. and *Origanum* spp.	Tomatillo
	Cassava	Palm heart	Tomato
	Celery (leaf, stem, root)	Papache	Tuna (fruit)
	Ceriman	Papaya (prohibited into Hawaii)	Turnip
	Cherry (treatment)	Parsley (leaf, stem, root)	Watercress
	Chickpea	Parsnip	Yam (treatment)
	Cichorium spp.	Pea[1] (pod or shelled)	Yam bean (pod, root)
	Cilantro	Pepper	
	Corn, green[1]		
	Cucurbit (flower, fruit)		
MB	Olive		
NA	Apple (treatment)	Grapefruit (treatment)	Plum (treatment)
	Clementine (treatment)	Orange (treatment)	Tangerine (treatment)
	Ethrog	Peach (treatment)	

From the Sonoran municipalities of Altar, Atil, Caborca, Carbo, Empalme, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Pitiquito, Puerto Peñasco, and San Miguel[1]—

NOGALES and SAN LUIS	Apple	Grapefruit	Peach
	Clementine	Orange	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards may be required.

Netherlands Antilles

Netherlands Antilles except Curação—

Only fruits and vegetables listed under the "All Countries" category are enterable, subject to inspection.

Curação—

ALL	*Allium* spp.	Garland chrysanthemum (leaf, stem)	Palm heart
	Asparagus	Ginger root	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)
	Banana (leaf, fruit) (no permit)	Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce)	Strawberry
	Cabbage	Lime, sour	Watercress
	Corn, green		Yam (treatment)
NA	Bean[1] (pod or shelled)	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled)	Watermelon
VI	Yam		

[1] Additional Restrictions or safeguards are required.

Nicaragua, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp.	Cassava	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)
	Artichoke, globe (immature floral heads)	Celery	Raspberry
		Corn, green	Salsify (leaf, stem, root)
	Asparagus	Cucurbit	Spinach (leaf, stem)
	Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit)	Dasheen (corm)	Strawberry (fruit)
		Ginger root	Thyme (leaf, stem)
	Basil (leaf, stem)	Lime, sour	Turnip (leaf, stem, root)
	Brassica oleracea (leaf, stem, inflorescence)	Lettuce	Yam (treatment)
		Okra (capsule)	
	Carrot (leaf, stem, root)	Palm heart	
		Pea (pod) (treatment)	
		Pea, shelled (seed without pod)	

Panama, Republic of (and Canal Zone)

ALL	Acrocomia *Allium* spp. Arrowroot Asparagus Awarra (fruit) Ayale Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Basil (above-ground parts) Bean, garden and lima (pod) (treatment) Bean, garden and lima (shelled) Beet Blackberry Black Palm Nut (fruit) *Brassica oleracea* Carrot Cassava Celery Chervil (above-ground parts)	Cilantro Corn, green Cucurbit (commercial shipments only) Dasheen Durian Eggplant (fruit) Fenugreek (leaf, stem) Ginger root Lettuce Lime, sour Mint (above-ground parts) Okra Oregano (above-ground parts) Palm heart Pea (pod or shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Roselle (calyx)	Rosemary (above-ground parts) Raspberry Rutabaga Salsify Spinach Strawberry Swiss chard Tarragon (above-ground parts) Thyme Thyme, lemon (leaf, stem) Tomato (green only) (commercial shipments only) Turnip Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Cacao bean pod Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit	Ethrog (treatment) Grapefruit (treatment) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Orange (treatment)	Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Sorrel Tangerine (treatment)
SAG	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chayote	
NP	Artichoke, Jerusalem	Cucurbit	

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Paraguay, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Corn, green	Durian Ginger root Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii)	Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA and NP	Artichoke, globe		

Peru, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Arugula Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit), Basil (leaf, stem) Blueberry (treatment) *Brassica oleracea* Carrot Cassava Chervil Chicory (leaf) Cilantro	Corn, green Dill (above-ground parts) Durian Ginger root Lemongrass Lettuce Mangoes[1] Mustard greens Oregano (leaf, stem) Palm heart Parsley (leaf, stem)	Pigeon pea (shelled) Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Snow pea (pod or shelled) Strawberry Thyme (above-ground parts) Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Artichoke, globe Artichoke, Jerusalem Bean[1] (pod or shelled)	Cacao bean pod Celery Chickpea	Grape (treatment) Okra Pea (pod or shelled)
SAG	Okra (treatment)		

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Suriname, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Amaranth (leaf, stem) Asparagus Basil (leaf) Bean sprouts (mung) Black Palm Nut (fruit)	Cassava *Cinnamomum* spp. (leaf) Corn, green Dasheen Durian Ginger root	Jessamine (leaf, stem) Malabar spinach (leaf, stem) Pak choi (leaf, stem) Palm heart Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Artichoke, globe Bean[1] (pod or shelled)	Cacao bean pod Celery	Okra (treatment)
SAG and NP	Cacao bean pod		

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Trinidad and Tobago, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Basil (leaf) Breadfruit Cassava (prohibited into Hawaii) *Cinnamomum* spp. (leaf) Corn, green Dasheen	Garland chrysanthemum (leaf, stem) Ginger root Lemon (fruit) (smooth skinned, of commerce) Leren (tuber) Lime, sour (commercial shipments only) Palm heart Papaya	Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Roselle (calyx) Shield Leaf Strawberry Thyme Tomato Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Chinese amaranth Chinese cabbage Cilantro Clementine (treatment) Cucurbit	Dasheen (leaf, stem) Eggplant Eryngo Grapefruit (treatment) Lettuce Mangosteen Okra	Orange (treatment) Parsley Pepper Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Pokeweed greens (leaf, stem) Sorrel Tangerine (treatment)
SAG	Okra (treatment)	Roselle (calyx) (treatment)	
VI	Yam		

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Uruguay, Eastern Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Corn, green	Durian Ginger root Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Plum (treatment)	Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Apple (treatment) Artichoke, globe	Grape (treatment)	Peach (treatment) Pear (treatment)
SAG	Apple (treatment)	Peach (treatment)	

Venezuela, Republic of

ALL	*Allium* spp. Asparagus Banana (fruit, leaf) (no permit) Beet (root) Cassava Corn, green Dasheen	Durian Ginger root Grape (prohibited into California) Lemon (smooth skinned, of commerce) Lime, sour Mango[1]	Palm heart Pineapple (prohibited into Hawaii) Strawberry Watercress Yam (treatment)
NA	Artichoke, globe Bean[1] (pod or shelled) Cacao bean pod Carrot (root)	Grapefruit (treatment) Lettuce Okra Orange (treatment) Pea (pod or shelled)	Peruvian carrot Pigeon pea[1] (pod or shelled) Radish (root) Tangerine (treatment)
SAG	Okra (treatment)		
PR	Cabbage Carrot (root)	Cauliflower Celery	Lettuce
NP	Tangerine (treatment)	Grapefruit (treatment)	Orange (treatment)

[1] Additional restrictions or safeguards are required.

Appendix B
Noxious Weeds and Parasitic and Endangered Plants

This appendix lists, as of January 1, 1993:

FNW = Federal noxious weeds

PAR = Parasitic plants

ESA = Plants protected by the Endangered Species Act

ESA-T = Threatened

ESA-E = Endangered

CITES = Plants protected by the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora

CITES-I = CITES, APPENDIX I

CITES-II = CITES, APPENDIX II

Persons interested in exporting Nontraditional Agricultural Exports (NTAEs) from Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries to the United States should consult this list. If the scientific name of the proposed NTAE is on the list presented below, exporters should be aware that some restrictions and prohibitions may apply. Up-to-date information about the entry status of these plants, or others that may be added after publication of this guide, may be obtained from offices listed in Appendix G (Foreign Service Posts) or Appendix C (International Offices of APHIS). The plant quarantine service of the exporting country can also assist the exporter.

If the species is an FNW or PAR, and is accompanied by a permit to move live plant pests and noxious weeds, it is enterable for research purposes; a permit will not be issued for entry as an NTAE.

If the plant is protected by legislation such as ESA or CITES, contact an APHIS representative or attaché, or the plant quarantine service of the exporting country. The plant or its seeds may be enterable under proper documentation.

A

Abies guatemalensis (Guatemalan fir, pinabete) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Abronia macrocarpa (large-fruited sand-verbena) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Abutilon eremitopetalum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Abutilon menziesii (ko'oloa'ula) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Abutilon sandwicense (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Acaena exigua (liliwai) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Acanthomintha obovata duttonii (San Mateo thornmint) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Achyranthes rotundata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Aconitum noveboracense (northern wild monkshood) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Acroblastum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Aeginetia spp. (PAR, FNW) (incl. seed)

Aeschynomene virginica (sensitive joint-vetch) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Aetanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Agalinis acuta (sandplain gerardia) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Agave arizonica (Arizona agave, New River agave) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Agave parviflora (Santa Cruz striped agave) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Agave victoriae-reginae (Queen Victoria agave) (CITES II)

Ageratina adenophora (FNW) (incl. seed)

Alectra spp. (PAR, FNW) (incl. seed)

Alectryon macrococcus (mahoe) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Alepis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Alluaudia spp. (Didiereaceae) (CITES II)

Alluaudiopsis spp. (Didiereaceae) (CITES II)

Alocasia sanderana (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Aloe albida (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Aloe pillansii (Boomaalwyn) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Aloe polyphylla (spiral aloe) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Aloe spp. (all species except those specified as CITES I are CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded) (leaves, their parts, and derivatives from *Aloe vera* are excluded if from naturalized plants or if the plants were artificially propagated)

Aloe thorncroftii (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Aloe vossii (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Alsinidendron obovatum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Alsinidendron trinerve (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Alsophila dryopteroides (SY-Cyathea d.) (elfin tree fern) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Alsophila salvinii (=Cyathea salvinii) (CITES II)

Alternanthera sessilis (FNW) (CITES II) (incl. seed)

Ammobroma spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Amorpha crenulata (crenulate lead-plant) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Amphianthus pusillus (little amphianthus) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Amsinckia grandiflora (large-flowered fiddleneck) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Amyema spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Amylotheca spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Anacampseros spp. (CITES II)

Ancistrocactus tobuschii (Tobusch's fishhook cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Antidaphne spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Apios priceana (Price's potato-bean) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Apodanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Arabis mcdonaldiana (McDonald's rock-cress) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Arabis serotina (shale barren rock-cress) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Arachnitis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Araucaria araucana (monkey-puzzle tree) (CITES I)from Chile; CITES II)from all other countries except Chile) (incl. seed)

Arceuthobium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Arctomecon humilis (dwarf bear-poppy) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. *ravenii* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Arctostaphylos pungens var. *ravenii* (=A. hookeri var. ravenii) (Presidio manzanita) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Areca ipot (CITES II) (prohibited from all countries)

Arenaria cumberlandensis (Cumberland sandwort) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Argemone pleiacantha ssp. *pinnatisecta* (Sacramento prickly poppy) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Argyroxiphium sandwicense ssp. *macrocephalum* ('ahinahina, haleakala silversword) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Argyroxiphium sandwicense sandwicense ('ahinahina, Mauna Kea silversword) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Ariocarpus agavoides (living rock cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Ariocarpus scrapharostrus (living rock cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Ariocarpus trigonus (chaute) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Aristida portoricensis (devil's hair, pelos del diablo) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Arjona spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Asclepias meadii (Mead's milkweed) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Asclepias welshii (Welsh's milkweed) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Asimina tetramera (four-petal pawpaw) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Asphodelus fistulosus (FNW) (incl. seed)

Astragalus bibullatus (Guthrie's ground-plum) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Astragalus cremnophylax var. *cremnophylax* (sentry milk-vetch) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Astragalus humillimus (Mancos milk-vetch) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Astragalus montii (heliotrope milk-vetch) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Astragalus osterhoutii (Osterhout milk-vetch) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Astragalus phoenix (ash meadows milk-vetch) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Astragalus robbinsii var. *jesupii* (Jesup's milk-vetch) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Astrophytum asterias (sea urchin or star cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Atkinsonia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Aureolaria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Avena ludoviciana (FNW) (incl. seed)

Avena sterilis (FNW) (incl. seed)

Aztekium ritteri (Aztec cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

B

Backebergia militaris (teddy-bear cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Balanophora spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Balmea storimae (Ayuque) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Banara vanderbiltii (palo de Ramon) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Baptisia arachnifera (hairy rattleweed) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Barathranthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Bartsia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Bdallophyton spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Berberis sonnei (=*Mahonia S.*) (ESA) (incl. seed)

Betula uber (Virginia round-leaf birch) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Bidens cuneata (cuneate bidens) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Bidens micrantha ssp. *kalealaha* (ko'oko'olau) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Bidens wiebkei (ko'oko'olau) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Blennosperma bakieri (Baker's stickyseed) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Boltonia decurrens (decurrent false aster) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Bonamia grandiflora (Florida bonamia) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Borreria alata (FNW) (incl. seed)

Boschniakia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Bowenia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)

Brighamia rockii (pua'ala) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Buchnera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Buckleya spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Buttonia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Buxus vahlii (Vahl's boxwood) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Byblis spp. (byblis, rainbow plants) (CITES II)

C

Callicarpa ampla (capa rosa) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Callirhoe scabriuscula (poppy-mallow, Texas poppy-mallow) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Calyptoroma rivalis (palma de Manaca) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Camellia chrysantha (yellow-flowered camelia, jinhuacha) (CITES II)

Camissonia benitensis (San Benito primrose) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Campanula robinsiae (Brooksville bellflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Canavalia molokaiensis ('awikiwiki) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Canjera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Cardamine micranthera (small-anthered bittercress) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Carex specuicola (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Carthamus oxyacantha (FNW) (incl. seed)

Cassia mirabilis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cassytha spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Castilleja spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Castilleja grisea (San Clemente Island Indian paintbrush) (PAR, ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cattleya skinneri (guaria morada) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Cattleya trianae (Christmas orchid) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Caulanthus californicus (California jewelflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Centaurium namophilum (spring-loving centaury) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Centaurium sebaeoides (awiwi) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Centranthera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Centrostegia leptoceras (slender-horned spineflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cephalotus follicularis (West Australian pitcher plant) (CITES II)

Ceratozamia spp. (Zamiaceae, horncone) (CITES I)

Cereus eriophorous var. *fragrans* (fragrant prickly-apple) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed.)

Cereus eriophorous (CITES II)

Cereus portoricensis (=*Harrisia portoricensis*) (higo chumbo, pricklypear fig) ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Cereus robinii (key tree-cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Ceropegia spp. (ceropegias) (CITES II)

Chamaesyce celastroides var. *kaenana* ('akoko) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chamaesyce deltoidea ssp. *deltoidae* (=*Euphorbia deltoidea* ssp. *deltoidea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chamaesyce garberi (=*Euphorbia garberi*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Chamaesyce halemanui (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chamaesyce kuwaleana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chigua spp. (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Chionanthus pygmaeus (pygmy fringe tree) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chlamydophytum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Choristegeres spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Chorizanthe howellii (Howell's spineflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chorizanthe valida (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Christisonia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Chrysalidocarpus decipiens (CITES II)

Chrysalidocarpus lutescens (butterfly palm, areca palm, yellow palm) (CITES II)

Chrysopogon aciculatus (FNW) (incl. seed)

Chrysopsis floridana (Florida golden aster) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chrysopsis mariana (=*C. floridana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Chrysopsis ruthii (=*Pityopsis ruthii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cibotium spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)

Cirsium pitcheri (pitcher's thistle) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Cirsium vinaceum (Sacramento Mountains thistle) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Cistanche spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Cladomyza spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Clematis morefieldii (Morefield's leather flower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Clematis socialis (Alabama leather flower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Clermontia oblongifolia ssp. *mauiensis* ('oha wai) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Clermontia oblongifolia ssp. *brevipes* ('oha wai) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cnemidaria spp. (Cyatheaceae) (CITES II)

Comandra spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Commelina benghalensis (FNW) (incl. seed)

Conopholis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Conradina verticillata (cumberland rosemary) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cordylanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Cordylanthus maritimus maritimus (salt marsh bird's-beak) (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cordylanthus palmatus (palmate-bracted bird's beak) (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cornutia obovata (palo de Nigua) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Corsia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Corynaea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Coryphantha minima (Nellie's cory cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Coryphantha nellieae (=*C. minima*) (Nellie's cory cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Coryphantha ramillosa (Bunched cory cactus) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Coryphantha robbinsorum (cochise pincushion cactus) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Coryphantha sneedii (pincushion cactus) (CITES II) (incl. seed)

Coryphantha sneedii var. *leei* (Lee pincushion cactus) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Coryphantha sneedii var. *sneedii* (Sneed's pincushion cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Coryphantha werdermannii (Jabali pincushion cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Cowania subintegra (Arizona cliffrose) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cranichis ricartii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Crescentia portoricensis (Higuero de Sierra) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Crupina vulgaris (FNW) (incl. seed)

Cryptantha crassipes (Terlingua Creek cat's eye) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Culcita spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)

Cupressus abramsiana (Santa Cruz cypress) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cuscuta spp. (PAR, FNW) (incl. seed) other than the following species:

- *C. americana*
- *C. applanata*
- *C. approximata*
- *C. attenuata*
- *C. boldinghii*
- *C. brachycalyx*
- *C. californica*
- *C. campestris*
- *C. cassytoides*
- *C. ceanothii*
- *C. cephalanthii*
- *C. compacta*
- *C. corylii*
- *C. cuspidata*
- *C. decipiens*
- *C. dentatasquamata*
- *C. denticulata*
- *C. epilinum*
- *C. epithymum*
- *C. erosa*
- *C. europaea*
- *C. exalta*
- *C. fasciculata*
- *C. glabrior*
- *C. globulosa*
- *C. glomerata*
- *C. gronovii*
- *C. harperi*
- *C. howelliana*
- *C. indecora*
- *C. jepsonii*
- *C. leptantha*
- *C. mitriformis*
- *C. nevadensis*
- *C. obtusiflora*
- *C. occidentalis*
- *C. odontolepis*
- *C. pentagona*
- *C. planiflora*
- *C. plattensis*
- *C. polygonorum*

C. rostrata
C. runyonii
C. salina
C. sandwichiana
C. squamata
C. suaveolens
C. suksdorfii
C. tuberculata
C. umbellata
C. umbrosa
C. vetchii
C. warneri

Cyanea pinnatifida (haha) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea lobata (haha) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea macrostegia ssp. *gibsonii* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea mceldowneyi (haha) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea manii (haha) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea procera (haha) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea superba (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyanea undulata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cyathea spp.* (Cyatheaceae) (CITES II)

Cyathea dryopteroides (SNY Alsophila d.) (elfin tree fern) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Cyatheaceae (CITES II)

Cycas beddomei (beddome cycad) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Cycas spp. (Cycadaceae) (all species except those in Appendix I are CITES II)

Cycladenia humilis var. *jonesii* (Jones cycladenia) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Cyclandenia jonesii (=*C. humilis* var. *jonesii*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Cyclamen spp. (CITES II)

Cyne spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Cynomorium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Cyrtandra munroi (ha'iwale) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cystidium spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)

Cytinus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

D

Dactylanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Dactyliophora spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Daenikera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Dalbergia nigra (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Dalea foliosa (leafy prarie-clover) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Daphnopsis hellerana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Darbya spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Darlingtonia californica (California pitcher plant, cobra lily) (CITES II)

Dasistoma spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Decaisnina spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Decaryia spp. (Didiereaceae) (CITES II)

Deeringothamnus pulchellus (beautiful pawpaw) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Deeringothamnus rugelii (Rugel's pawpaw) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Decaryia rugelii (Rugel's pawpaw) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Delphinium kinkiense (San Clemente Island larkspur) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Dendromyza spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Dendrophthoe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Dendrophthora spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Dendrotrophe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Dicerandra cornutissima (longspurred mint) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Dicerandra frutescens (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Dicerandra immaculata (Lakela's mint) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Dicksonia spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)

Dicymanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Diellia falcata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Didiciea cunninghamii (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Didierea spp. (Didiereaceae) (CITES II)

Didiereacea (all species) (CITES II)

Diellia falcata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Digitaria scalarum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Digitaria velutina spp. (FNW) (incl. seed)

Dionea muscipula (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Dioon spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)

Dioscorea deltoidea (kniss, kurta) (CITES II)

Diplatia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Discocactus spp. (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Distichella spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Distrianthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Ditepalanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Drymaria arenarioides (FNW) (incl. seed)

Dubautia herbstobatae (na'ena'e) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Dubautia latifolia (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Dubautia pauciflorula (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Dudleya stolonifera (Laguna Beach dudleya) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Dudleya traskiae (Santa Barbara Island dudleya, Santa Barbara Island liveforever) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Dufrenoya spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Dyssodia tephroleuca (ashy dogweed) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

E

Echinacea tennesseensis (Tennessee purple coneflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Echinaceae laevigata (smooth coneflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Echinocactus asterias (sea urchin or star cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Echinocactus horizonthalonius var. *nicholii* (Nichol's Turk's head cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus arizonicus (=*Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *arizonicus*) (Arizona hedgehog cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus chisoensis var. *chisoensis* (Chisos mountain hedgehog cactus) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus coccineus var. *inermis* (=*E. triglochidiatus* var. *inermis*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus davisii (=*E. viridiflorus* var. *davisii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *purpureus* (purple-spined hedgehog cactus) (CITES II)

Echinocereus fendleri var. *kuenzleri* (Kuenzler's hedgehog cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus ferreirianus var. *lindsayi* (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus hempelii (=*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus kuenzleri (=*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus lindsayi (Lindsay's hedgehog cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus lloydii (Lloyd's hedgehog cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus melanocentrus (=*E. reichenbachii* var. *albertii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *albertii* (black lace cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus schmollii (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus tobuschii (=*Ancistrocactus tobuschii*) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *arizonicus* (Arizona hedgehog cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *inermis* (spineless hedgehog cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *davisii* (Davis' green pitaya) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Eichornia azurea (FNW) (incl. seed)

Elytranthe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Emelianthe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Emex australis (FNW) (incl. seed)

Emex spinosa (FNW) (incl. seed)

Enceliopsis nudicaulis var. *corrugata* (Ash Meadows sunray) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Encephalartos spp. (African cycads, bread palms) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Encephalocarpus strobiliformis (=*Pelecyphora strobiliformis*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Engelhardtia pterocarpa (Gavilan) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Epifagus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Eremalche kernensis (kern mallow) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Eremolepis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Eriastrum densifolium spp. *sanctorum* (Santa Ana wooly-star) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Eriastrum hooveri (Hoover's wooly-star) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Erigeron maguirei var. *maguirei* (Maguire's daisy) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Erigeron rhizomatus (rhizome fleabane) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Eriogonum gypsophilum (gypsum wild-buckwheat) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Eriogonum ovalifolium var. *williamsae* (steamboat buckwheat) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Eriogonum pelinophilum (clay-loving wild-buckwheat) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Eryngium constancei (Loch Lomond coyote-thistle) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Eryngium cuneifolium (snake root) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Erysimum capitatum var. *angustatum* (Contra Costa wallflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Erysimum menziesii (Menzies' wallflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Erythronium propullans (Minnesota trout lily) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Escobaria leei (=*Coryphantha sneedii* var. *leei*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl.seed)

Escobaria nellieae (=*Coryphantha minima*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Escobaria robbinsorum (=*Coryphantha robbinsorum*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Escobaria sneedii (=*Coryphantha sneedii* var. *sneedii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Eubrachion spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia spp. (euphorbias) (all succulent species are CITES II except those in Appendix I)

Euphorbia subgenus *Lacanthis* dwarf spp. in Madagascar (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia ambovombensis (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia cylindrifolia (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia decaryi (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia deltoidae ssp. *deltoidea* (=*Chamaesyce deltoidae* ssp. *deltoidea*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia francoisii (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia garberi (=*Chamaesyce garberi*) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia moratii (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia parvicyathophora (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia primulifolia (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia prunifolia (FNW) (incl. seed)

Euphoriba quartziticola (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia skottsbergii var. *kalaeloana* (Ewa Plains 'akoko) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia telephioides (telephus spurge) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Euphorbia tulearensis (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Euphrasia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Exocarpos spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Exorhopala spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

F

Fitzroya cupressoides (Alerce) (CITES II—coastal populations in Chile; Cites I—from all other locations) (incl. seed)

Fitzroya cupressoides (Chilean false larch) (ESA-T; CITES II—coastal populations in Chile; CITES I—from all other locations) (incl. seed)

Fitzroya cupressoides (Fitzroya) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Fouquieria columnaris (Boojum tree) (CITES II)

Fouquieria fasciculata (Abrol de Barril) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Fouquieria fasciculata (Arbol de Barril) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Fouquieria purpusii (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Frankenia johnstonii (Johnston's frankenia) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Frerea indica (CITES II)

G

Gahnia lanaiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Gaiadendron spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Galactia smallii (Small's milkpea) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Galanthus spp. (CITES II)

Galega officinalis (FNW) (incl. seed)

Gardenia brighamii (Hawaiian gardenia, na'u) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Geocarpon minimum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Geocaulon spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Geranium arboreum (Hawaiian red-flowered geranium) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Geranium multiflorum (nohoanu) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Gerardia spp. (Scrophulariaceae) (PAR) (incl. seed)

Geum radiatum (spreading avens) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Gilia tenuiflora ssp. *arenaria* (Monterey gilia) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Ginalloa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Glaucocarpum suffrutescens (toad-flax cress) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Gleadovia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Glutago spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Gnetum montanum (CITES III—Nepal) (incl. seed)

Goetzea elegans (beautiful goetzea, matabuey) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Gouania hillebrandii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Gouania meyenii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Grindelia fraxinopratensis (ash meadows gumplant) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Guaiacum officinale (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Guaiacum sanctum (guayacan, Hollywood lignumvitae, lignum-vitae) (CITES II)

H

Hachettea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Haplostachys haplostachya var. *angustifolia* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Harperocallis flava (Harper's beauty) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Harrisia portoricensis (SY=*Cereus portoricensis*) (ESA-T, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Harveya spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Hedeoma apiculatum (McKittrick's pennyroyal) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hedeoma todsenii (Todsen's pennyroyal) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hedychium philippinense (Filipino garland flower, Philippine garland flower) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Hedyotis coriacea (kio'ele) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hedyotis degeneri (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hedyotis mannii (pilo) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hedyotis parvula (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hedyotis purpurea var. *montana* (Roan Mountain bluet) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hedyotis st.-johnii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Helianthus schweinitzii (Schweinitz sunflower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Helicanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Helixanthera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Helonias bullata (swamp pink) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Helosis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Hemitelia capensis (=*Cyathea capensis*) (CITES II)

Heracleum mantegazzianum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Hesperomannia arbuscula (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hesperomannia lydgatei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Heterotheca floridana (=*Chrysopsis f.*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Heterotheca mariana (=*Chrysopsis floridana*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Heterotheca ruthii (=*Pityopsis ruthii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hexastylis naniflora (dwarf-flowered heartleaf) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Hibiscadelphus distans (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hibiscus arnottianus ssp. *immaculatus* (koki'o'ke'oke'o) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hoffmannseggia tenella (slender rush-pea) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hudsonia montana (mountain golden heather) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Huperzia mannii (wawae'iole) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Hydnora spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Hydrilla verticillata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Hygrophila polysperma (FNW) (incl. seed)
Hylomyza spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Hymenoxys acaulis var. *glabra* (lakeside daisy) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Hymenoxys texana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hyobanche spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Hypericum cumulicola (highlands scrub) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Hypopitys spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

I

Ileostylus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Ilex cookii (Cook's holly) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ilex sintenisii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Iliamna corei (=*I. remota*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Iliamna remota (Peter's mountain mallow) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Imperata brasiliensis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Imperata cylindrica (FNW) (incl. seed)
Ipomoea aquatica (FNW) (incl. seed)
Ipomoea triloba (FNW) (incl. seed)
Iris lacustris (dwarf lake iris) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Ischaemum rugosum (FNW) (incl. seed)
Isodendrion hosake (aupaka) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Isoetes louisianensis (Louisiana quillwort) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Isoetes melanospora (black-spored quillwort) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Isoetes tegetiformans (mat-forming quillwort) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Isotria medeoloides (small, whorled pogonia) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)
Ivesia eremica (Ash Meadows ivesia) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

J

Jatropha costaricensis (Costa Rican jatropha) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Juelia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Justicia cooleyi (Cooley's water-willow) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

K

Kalmia cuneata (white wicky) (CITES II)

Kokia drynarioides (koki'o) ((ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Kokia cookei (Cooke's kokio) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Kokia drynarioides (hau-hele'ula, Hawaii tree cotton) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Kopsiopsis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Korthalsella spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Krameria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

L

Labordia lydgatei (kamakahala) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Laelia jongheana (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Laelia lobata (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Lagarosiphon major (FNW) (incl. seed)

Lampas spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Langsdorffia spp. Mart. (*Balanopheracea*) (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lasthenia burkei (Burke's goldfields) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lathraea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lathrophytum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Layia carnosa (beach layia) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lebetanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Leiphaimos spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lembertia congdonii (San Joaquin wooly-threads) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lennoa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lepanthes eltorensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lepeostegeres spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lepidaria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lepidium barnebyanum (Barneby ridge-cress) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lepidoceras spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lepidozamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)

Leptochloa chinensis (FNW) (incl. seed)

Lespedeza leptostachya (prairie bush-clover) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Lesquerella congesta (dudley bluffs bladderpod) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Lesquerella filiformis (Missouri bladderpod) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lesquerella gracilis ssp. *gracilis* (SY=*L. pallida*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lesquerella lyrata (lyrate bladderpod) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Lesquerella pallida (white bladderpod) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Leuchtenbergia principis (Agave cactus, prism cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Lewisia cotyledon (siskiyou lewisia) (CITES II)

Lewisia maguirei (Maguire's lewisia) (CITES II)

Lewisia serrata (saw-toothed lewisia) (CITES II)

Lewisia tweedyi (Tweedy's lewisia) (CITES II)

Liatris helleri (Heller's blazing star) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Liatris ohlingerae (scrub blazing star) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Limnanthes floccosa ssp. *californica* (Butte County meadowforam) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Limnanthes vinculans (Sebastopol meadowfoam) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Limnophila sessiliflora (FNW) (incl. seed)

Lindera melissifolia (pondberry) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lipochaeta kamolensis (nehe) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lipochaeta lobata var. *leptophylla* (nehe) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lipochaeta tenuifolia (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lipochaeta venosa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lobeira macdougallii (MacDougall's cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Lobelia niihauensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lomatium bradshawii (Bradshaw's lomatium) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lophophytum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Loranthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lotus scoparius traskiae (=*L. dendroideus traskiae*) (San Clemente Island broom) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Loxanthera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lupinus aridorum (scrub lupine) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lupinus tidestromii (clover lupine) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lycaste skinneri var. *alba* (white nun) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Lycaste virginalis var. *alba* (monja blanca) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Lycium ferocissimum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Lysiana spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Lysimachia asperulifolia (rough-leaved loosestrife) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Lysimachia lydgatei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

M

Macbridea alba (white birds-in-a nest) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Macrosolen spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Macrozamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)

Mahonia sonnei (truckee barberry) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Malacothamnus clementinus (San Clemente Island bush-mallow) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Mammillaria leei (=*Coryphantha sneedii* var. *leei*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Mammillaria nellieae (=*Coryphantha minima*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Mammillaria pectinifera (conchilinque) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Mammillaria plumosa (feather cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Mammillaria sneedii (=*Coryphantha sneedii* var. *sneedii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Mammillaria solisioides (pitayita) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Mammillaria tobuschii (=*Ancistrocactus tobuschii*) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Manihot walkerae (Alker's manioc) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Mannagettea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Marshallia mohrii (Mohr's Barbara's-buttons) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Marsilea villosa (ihi'ihi) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Meconopsis regia (CITES III)Nepal) (incl. seed)

Melaleuca quinquenervia (Broadleaf paper bark tree, melaleuca, cajeput, punk tree) (FNW) (incl. seed)

Melampyrum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Melasma spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Melastoma malabathricum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Melicope mucronulata (alani) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Melicope reflexa (alani) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Melocactus conoideus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Melocactus deinacanthus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Melocactus glaucescens (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Melocactus paucispinus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Mentzelia leucophylla (ash meadows blazing star) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Mezoneuron kavaiense (uhiuhi) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Microcyas calocoma (palma corcho) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Microzamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)

Mida spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Mikania cordata (FNW) (incl. seed)

Mikania micrantha (FNW) (incl. seed)

Mimosa invisa (FNW) (incl. seed)

Mimosa pigra (FNW) (incl. seed)

Mimulus glabratus var. *michiganensis* (Michigan monkey-flower) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Mint, Lakela's (*Dicerandra immaculata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Mint, longspurred (*Dicerandra cornutissima*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Mint, San Diego mesa (*Pogogyne abramsii*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Mint, scrub (*Dicerandra frutescens*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Mirabilis macfarlanei (MacFarlane's four-o'clock) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Mitrastemon spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Monochoria hastata (FNW) (incl. seed)

Monochoria vaginalis (FNW) (incl. seed)

Monotropa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Monotropsis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Mystropetalon spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Myzodendron spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Myzorrhiza spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

N

Nanodea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Nassella trichotoma (FNW) (incl. seed)

Neodypsis decaryi (CITES II)

Neolloydia erectocentra (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Neolloydia mariposensis (Lloyd's Mariposa cactus, mariposa cactus) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Nepenthes khasiana (Incian tropical pitcher plant) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Nepenthes rajah (giant pitcher plant) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Nepenthes spp. (tropical pitcher plant) (all species except those in Appendix I are CITES II)

Neraudia angulata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Nestronia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Nitrophilia mohavensis (amargosa nitrewort) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Nolina interrata (Dehesa beargrass) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Notothixos spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Nototrichium humile (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

O

Obregonia denegrii (artichoke cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Oenothera avita eurekensis (Eureka Valley evening-primrose) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Oenothera deltoides howellii (Antioch Dunes evening-primrose) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Ombrophytum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Opuntia treleasei (Bakersfield cactus) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Orcutti mucronata (=*Tuctoria mucronata*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Oreomunnea pterocarpa (CITES II)

Orobanche spp. (incl. seed) (PAR and FNW) except the following species:

- *O. bulbosa* (FNW)
- *O. californica* (FNW)
- *O. cooperi* (FNW)
- *O. corymbosa* (FNW)
- *O. dugesii* (FNW)
- *O. fusciculata* (FNW)
- *O. ludoviciana* (FNW)
- *O. multicaulis* (FNW)
- *O. parishii* (FNW)
- *O. pinorum* (FNW)
- *O. uniflora* (FNW)
- *O. valida* (FNW)
- *O. vallicola* (FNW)

Orothamnus zeyheri (marsh rose) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Orthantha spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Orthocarpus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Oryza spp. (red rice cultivars) (FNW)

Oryza longistaminata (red rice cultivars) (FNW)

Oryza punctata (red rice cultivars) (FNW)

Oryza rufipogon (FNW)

Osyris spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Ottoschulzia rhodoxylon (palo de Rosa) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Oxypolis canbyi (Canby's Dropwort) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Oxytropis campestris var. *chartacea* (Fassett's locoweed) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

P

Pachycereus militaris (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pachypodium spp. (elephant's trunk) (CITES II—except those in App. I)

Pachypodium baronii (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pachypodium brevicaule (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pachypodium decaryi (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pachypodium namaquanum (ghost-man, half-man) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Panax quinquefolius (American ginseng) (includes whole plant and roots, whole or broken, but excludes root hairs, extracts, or derivatives of the root)also excludes leaf, stem, flower, or seed; or from these structures) (CITES II)

Panicum carteri (Carter's panicgrass) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Paphiopedilum spp. (Asian tropical lady-slipper) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Paphiopedilum druryi (drury tropical lady's slipper) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Papuanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Parasitipomaea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Paronychia chartacea (papery whitlow-wort) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Paspalum scrobiculatum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Pedicularis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Pedicularis furbishiae (furbish lousewort) (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus bradyi (Brady's pincushion cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus despainii (San Rafael swell cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus knowltonii (Knowlton's cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus papyracanthus (grama grass cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus paradinei (Houserock Valley cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus peeblesianus (Peeble's Navajo cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus peeblesianus var. *peeblesianus* (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus sileri (Siler's pincushion cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pediocactus winkleri (Winkler's cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pelecuphora strobiliformis (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pelecyphora aselliformis (hatchet cactus, peyotillo, peyotillo pinecone cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pennisetum clandestinum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Pennisetum macrourum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Pennisetum pedicellatum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Pennisetum polystachion (FNW) (incl. seed)

Penstemon haydenii (blowout penstemon) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Penstemon penlandii (Penland beardtongue) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Peperomia wheeleri (Wheeler's peperomia) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Peraxilla spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Perella spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Pericopsis elata (CITES II) (logs and lumber including veneers only)

Peristeria elata (dove orchid, holy ghost) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Phacelia argillacea (clay phacelia) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Phacelia formosula (North Park phacelia) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Phacellanthus spp. (Orobanchaceae) (PAR) (incl. seed)

Phacellaria spp. (Santalaceae) (PAR) (incl. seed)

Phelypaea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Phlox nivalis ssp. *texensis* (Texas trailing phlox) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Pholisma spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Phoradendron spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Phragilanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Phragmipedium spp. (New World tropical lady-slipper) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Phyllitis scolopendrium var. *americana* (American hart's-tongue fern) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Phyllostegia glabra var. *lanaiensis* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Phyllostegia mannii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Phyllostegia mollis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Physaria obcordata (Dudley bluffs twinpod) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Pilgerodendron uviferum (pilgerodendron) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pilostyles spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Pityopsis ruthii (=*Heterotheca ruthii* =*Chrysopsis ruthii*) (Ruth's golden aster) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Platanthera leucophaea (eastern prairie fringed orchid) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Platanthera praeclara (western prairie fringed orchid) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Platymiscium pleiostachyum (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Platypholis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Poa sandvicensis (Hawaiian bludgrass) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Poa siphonoglossa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Podocarpus nerifolius (podocarps) (CITES III)Nepal) (incl. seed)

Podocarpus parlatorei (monteromo, Parlatore's podocarp) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Podophyllum hexandrum (Himalayan may-apple) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Pogogyne abramsii (San Diego mesa mint) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Polygala smallii (tiny polygala) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Polygonella basiramia (wire weed) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Polystichum aleuticum (Aleutian shield-fern) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Pota-mogeton clystocarpus (little Aguja pondweed) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Potentilla robbinsiana (Robbins' cinquefoil) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Primula maguirei (Maguire's primrose) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Pritchardia monroi (loulu) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Prosopanche spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Prosopis alpataco (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis argentina (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis articulata (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis burkartii (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis caldenia (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis calingastana (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis campestris (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis castellanosii (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis denudans (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis elata (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis farcta (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis ferox (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis fiebrigii (FNW) (incl. seed)

Prosopis hassleri (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis humilis (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis kuntzei (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis pallida (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis palmeri (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis reptans (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis rojasiana (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis ruizlealii (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis ruscifolia (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis sericantha (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis strombulifera (FNW) (incl. seed)
Prosopis torquata (FNW) (incl. seed)
Protea odorata (ground rose) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Prunus geniculata (scrub plum) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Psathyranthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Psittacanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Pthirusa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Ptilimnium nodosum (harperella) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ptychopetalum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Pyrularia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Q

Quercus copeyensis (Copey oak, roble) (CITES II)
Quercus hinckleyi (Hinckley oak) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Quinchamalium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

R

Rafflesia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Ranunculus acriformis var. *aestivalis* (autumn buttercup) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Rauvolfia serpentina (snake-root devil-pepper) (CITES II)
Remya kauaiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Remya mauiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Remya montgomery (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Renanthera imschootiana (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Rhamphicarpa spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Rhinanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Rhipsalis spp. (mistletoe cactus) (CITES II)

Rhizanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Rhizomonanthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Rhodendron chapmanii (Chapman's rhododendron) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Rhododendron chapmanii (Chapman's rhododendron) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Rhopalocnemis spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Rhus michauxii (Michaux's sumac) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Rhynchocorys spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Rhynchospora knieskernii (Knieskern's beaked-rush) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Ribes echinellium (Miccosukee gooseberry) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Rottboellia exaltata f. (FNW) (incl. seed)

Rubus fruticosus (FNW) (incl. seed)

Rubus moluccanus (FNW) (incl. seed)

S

Saccharum spontaneum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Sagittaria fasciculata (bunched arrowhead) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Sagittaria sagittifolia (FNW) (incl. seed)

Sagittaria secundifolia (Kral's water-plantain) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Salsola vermiculata (FNW) (incl. seed)

Salvinia auriculata (FNW) (incl. seed)

Salvinia biloba (FNW) (incl. seed)

Salvinia herzogii (FNW) (incl. seed)

Salvinia molesta (FNW) (incl. seed)

Sanicula mariversa (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Santalum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Santalum freycinetianum var. *lanaiense* ('iliahi, Lana'i Sandalwood) (PAR) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Sapria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Sarcodes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Sarcophyte spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Sarracenia alabamensis alabamensis (Alabama canebrake pitcher plant) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sarracenia oreophila (green pitcher plant) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sarracenia rubra spp. *jonesii* (mountain sweet pitcher plant) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sarracenia spp. (pitcher plant) (all species except those in App. I are CITES II)
Saussurea costus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Scaevola coriacea (dwarf naupaka) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea adamantis (Diamond Head schiedea) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea apokremnos (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea haleakalensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea kaalae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schiedea lydgatei (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schoenocrambe argillaceae (clay reed mustard) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Schoenocrambe barnebyi (barneby reed mustard) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schoepfia arenaria (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Schwalbea americana (American chaffseed) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Schwalbea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Scirpus ancistrochaetus (Northeastern bulrush) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus brevihomaicus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus erectocentrus (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus glaucus (Uinta basin hookless cactus) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus mariposensis (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus mesae-verdae (Mesa Verde cactus) (ESA-T, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus pubispinus (Great Basin fishhook cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Sclerocactus wrightiae (Wright's fishhook cactus) (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)
Scrub mint (*Dicerandra frutescens*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Scurrula spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Scutellaria floridana (Florida skullcop) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Scutellaria montana (large-flowered skullcap) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Scybalium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Sedum integrifolium var. *leedyi* (Leedy's roseroot) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Senecio franciscanus (San Francisco Peaks groundsel) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)
Serianthes nelsonii (hayun lagu, tronkon guafi) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Setaria pallide-fusca (FNW) (incl. seed)

Seymeria spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Shortia galacifolia (Oconee bells) (CITES II)

Sidalcea pedata (pedate checker-mallow) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Silene alexandri (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Silene lanceolata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Silene perlmanii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Silene polypetala (fringed campion) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Siphonosegia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Siskiyoulewisia (Lewisia cotyledon) (CITES II)

Sisyrincium dichotomum (white irisette) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Sogerianthe spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Solanum drymophim (erubia) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Solanum torvum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Solidago albopilosa (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Solidago houghtonii (Houghton's goldenrod) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Solidago shortii (Short's goldenrod) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Solidago spithamaea (Blue Ridge goldenrod) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Solisia pectinata (=*Mammillaria pectinifera*) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Sonoma spineflower (*Chorizanthe valida*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Sonoma sunshine (*Blennosperma bakeri*) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Sopubia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Sparganium erectum (FNW) (incl. seed)

Spigelia gentianoides (gentian pinkroot) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Spiraea virginiana (Virginia spiraea) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Spiranthes diluvialis (Ute ladies-tresses) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Spiranthes parksii (Navasota ladies' tresses) (ESA-E, CITES II) (incl. seed)

Stahlia monosperma (Cobana negra) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Stangeria eriopus (fern-leafed stangeria) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Stenogyne augustifolia var. *angustifolia* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Stenogyne bifida (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Stenogyne campanulata (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Stenogyne kanehoana (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Stephanomeria malheurensis (Malheur's wire-lettuce) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Sternbergia spp. (CITES II)

Stratiotes aloides (FNW) (incl. seed)

Striga spp. (PAR, FNW) (incl. seed)

Strombocactus disciformis (disc cactus, top cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

Struthanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Styrax portoricensis (palo de jazmin) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Styrax texana (Texas snowbells) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Swallenia alexandrae (Eureka Dune grass) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Swietenia humilis (cabana, Honduras mahogany, Honduran mahogany, Mexican mahogany) (CITES II)

Swietenia mahagoni (CITES II) (logs and lumber including veneers only)

T

Tachigalia versicolor (cana fistula) (CITES II)

Talauma hodgsonni (incl. seed) (CITES III—Nepal)

Tapinanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Taxillus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Ternstroemia luquillensis (palo colorado) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Ternstroemia subsessilis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Tetradyas spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Tetramolopium filiforme (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Tetramolopium lepidotum ssp. *lepidotum* (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Tetramolopium remyi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Tetramolopium rockii (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Tetraspidium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Thalictrum cooleyi (Cooley's meadowrue) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Thaumasianthes spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Thelypodium stenopetalum (slender-petaled mustard) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Thelypteris pilosa var. *alabamensis* (Alabama strea sorus fern) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Thesium spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Thonningia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Thyrsopteris spp. (Dicksoniaceae) (CITES II)

Tillandsia harrisii (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Tillandsia kammii (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Tillandsia kautskyi (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Tillandsia mauryana (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Tillandsia sprengeliana (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Tillandsia sucrei (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Tillandsia xerographica (CITES II) (seeds, tissue cultures, and seedlings cultured in flasks are excluded)

Tolypanthus spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Torreya taxifolia (Florida torreya) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Townsendia aprica (Last Chance townsendia) (ESA-T) (incl. seed)

Tozzia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Trichilia triacantha (Baricao) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Tridax procumbens (FNW) (incl. seed)

Trifolium stoloniferum (running buffalo clover) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Trilepidea spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Trillium persistens (persistent trillium) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Trillium reliquum (relict trillium) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Trithecanthera spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

Tuctoria mucronata (Solano grass) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Tumamoca macdougalii (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Turbinicarpus spp. (turbinicarpus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)

U

Uebelmannia spp. (ESA-E, CITES I) (incl. seed)

Urera kaalae (opuhe) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Urochloa panicoides (FNW) (incl. seed)

V

Vanda coerulea (blue vanda) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Velvitsia spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Vicia menziesii (Hawaiian vetch) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Viola chamissoniana ssp. *chamissoniana* (pamakani) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Viola helenae (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Viola lanaiensis (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Viscum spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)

W

Warea amplexifolia (wide-leaf warea) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Warea carteri (Carter's mustard) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Welwitschia bainesii (welwitschia) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Welwitschia mirabilis (CITES II)
Wilcoxia schmollii (lamb's-tail cactus) (CITES I) (incl. seed)
Wilkesia hobdyi (dwarf iliau) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

X

Xylanche spp. (PAR) (incl. seed)
Xylosma crenatum (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Xyris tennesseensis (Tennessee yellow-eyed grass) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Z

Zamia spp. (Zamiaceae) (CITES II)
Zanthoxylum thomasianum (prickly-ash) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Zizania texana (Texas wild-rice) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)
Ziziphus celata (Florida ziziphus) (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Cactaceae (CITES II)all species except those in App. I; ESA)some species are covered)
Cycadaceae (CITES II—all species except those in App. I)
Cycads (CYCADACEAE) (CITES II)

Cycads (ZAMIACEAE) (CITES II)

Kauai Hau Kuahiwi (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Large-flowered skullcap (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Orchidaceae (CITES II)all species except those in App. I)

Orchids (ORCHIDACEAE) (CITES II)all species except those in Appendix I)

Tree ferns (CYATHEACEAE) (CITES II)

Tree ferns (DICKSONIACEAE) (CITES II)

Tumanoc Globe-berry (ESA-E) (incl. seed)

Zamiaceae (CITES II—all species except those in App. I)

Appendix C
International Services (IS)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
(APHIS)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

The addresses, telephone numbers, and fax numbers of the 20 APHIS offices listed on this page are found on pages 196–200.

1. Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
2. Trade Support Staff, Washington, D.C.
3. Operational Support Staff, Preclearance Program, Riverdale, Md.
4. Region 1, Latin American Region
   (Mexico, Central America, and South America)
   Temporary Office—Miami, Fla.
5. Region 1, Area 1 (Mexico)
6. Region 1, Area 2 (Central America)
7. Region 1, Area 2 (Panama)
8. Region 1, Area 2 (Costa Rica and Nicaragua)
9. Region 1, Area 2 (Honduras and Belize)
10. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 1 (Caribbean Area)
11. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 2 (Haiti)
12. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 4 (Freeport and Abaco Island, The Bahamas)
13. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 5 (The Bahamas)
14. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 6 (Jamaica)

15. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 7 (Bermuda)
16. Region II (South America)
17. Region II, Area 2 (Bolivia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela)
18. Region II, Area 3 (Colombia: Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Program and Phytosanitary Issues)
19. Region II, Area 4 (Argentina)
20. Region II, Area 5 (Peru)

1. APHIS Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Deputy Administrator
USDA-APHIS-IS
Administration Building, Room 324-E
12th and Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 96464
Washington, DC 20090-6464
Telephone: (202) 720-7593, 7021
Fax: (202) 690-1484

2. Trade Support Staff, Washington, D.C.

Director
USDA-APHIS-IS
South Building, Room 1126
12th and Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 96464
Washington, DC 20090-6464
Telephone: (202) 720-7677, 7678
Fax: (202) 690-2861

3. Operational Support Staff, Riverdale, Md.

Area of Responsibility: Includes Canada

Preclearance Program

Staff Officer
USDA-APHIS-IS-OS
4700 River Road
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231

Telephone: (301) 734-8892
Fax: (301) 734-8313

4. Region I (Latin American Region)

Area of Responsibility: Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

In-country Address (Temporary Location)

Regional Director
USDA-APHIS-IS
Claude Pepper Federal Building
Room 1231
51 Southwest First Avenue
Miami, FL 33130

Telephone: (305) 536-5365, 5374
5379, 5341, 5467,
6531, 6547, 4583
Fax: (305) 536-7591
Recorder: (305) 536-5410

5. Region I, Area 1

Area of Responsibility: Mexico

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Sierra Nevada 115
Lomas de Chapultepec
Delegación Miguel Hidalgo
Mexico, D.F. 11000

Telephone: (525) 202-2731
(525) 520-4551
(525) 520-6892
(525) 520-4444
(525) 540-4034
(525) 540-2092

6. Region I, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Central America

In-country Address

Area Director
USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy - Guatemala
Avenida la Reforma 7-01, Zona 10
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Telephone: (502) 231-3186
(502) 232-1260
(502) 234-7515
(502) 234-3838
Fax: (502) 231-2150

7. Region I, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Panama

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy Panama
Avenida Balboa
Panama City, Panama

Telephone: (507) 63-7884
(507) 27-0239
(507) 27-1777
Fax: (507) 69-8448

8. Region I, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Costa Rica and Nicaragua

In-country Address

Veterinary/Plant Health Attache
Embajada Americana
Apartado 920-1200 Pavas
San Jose, Costa Rica

Telephone: (506) 20-3939 Ext. 2237
(506) 37-9927 (In Verial de Heredia)
Fax: (506) 32-7789

9. Region I, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Honduras and Belize

In-country Address

Secretaría de Recursos Naturales
Edificio de Ganadería
Tercer Piso
Boulevard Miraflores, Avenida FAO
Tegucigalpa, F.M., Honduras

Telephone: (504) 31-2649
Fax: (504) 32-0027

10. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 1

Area of Responsibility: Caribbean Area

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy
Calle Leopoldo Navarro No. 1
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Telephone: (809) 685-9780
(809) 688-3184
Fax: (809) 686-0979
(Attention: USDA-APHIS-IS)

11. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 2

Area of Responsibility: Haiti

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy–Haiti
Harry Truman Boulevard
Washington, DC 20550-6000

Telephone: (509) 231-477
Fax: (509) 456-601

12. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 4

Area of Responsibility: Freeport and Abaco Island, The Bahamas

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
P.O. Box F2625
Freeport, Grand Bahamas

Telephone: (809) 352-9225
Fax: (809) 352-9225

13. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 5

Area of Responsibility: The Bahamas

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
P.O. Box N-7544
Nassau International Airport

Telephone: (809) 327-7127 (Nassau International Airport)
(809) 363-2292 (Paradise

U.S. Preclearance Terminal		Island Airport)
Nassau, Bahamas	Fax:	(809) 327-6139

14. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 6

Area of Responsibility: Jamaica

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
c/o USAID/ARDO
U.S. Embassy
Jamaican Mutual Life Center
6B Oxford Road (at Belmont Rd.)
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Telephone: (809) 926-3645
(through 3649)
Fax: (809) 929-3750

15. Region I, Area 3, Work Unit 7

Area of Responsibility: Bermuda

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Bermuda Air Terminal
2 Kindley Field Road
St. Georges GECX, Bermuda

Telephone: (809) 293-2752
Fax: (809) 293-2752

16. Region II

Area of Responsibility: South America

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
American Embassy Santiago
Merced 230
2nd Floor
Santiago, Chile

Telephone: (562) 638-1989
Fax: (562) 639-8463

Address for Mail Posted in Chile

USDA-APHIS-IS
P.O. Box Casilla 27-D

Santiago, Chile

17. Region II, Area 2

Area of Responsibility: Bolivia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Centro Plaza
Torre C, Piso 18
Avenida Francisco De Miranda
Los Palos Grandes
Caracas, Venezuela

Telephone: (582) 28-33487
(502) 28-34713
Fax: (502) 28-45412

18. Region II, Area 3

Area of Responsibility: FMD Program and Phytosanitary Issues in Colombia

In-country Address

Proyecto ICA-USDA
Carrera 13 No. 3737
Bogota, Colombia

Telephone: (571) 287-1017
Fax: (571) 285-4634
(571) 288-5687
(Attention: APHIS-IS)

19. Region II, Area 4

Area of Responsibility: Argentina

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Edificio Fruticola
Corrientes 3169, 9th Floor
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Telephone: (541) 865-1901
Fax: (541) 865-1901

20. Region II, Area 5

Area of Responsibility: Peru

In-country Address

USDA-APHIS-IS
Los Pinos 306, Depto. 703
San Isidro
Lima 27, Peru

Telephone: (5114) 40-0071
Fax: (5114) 42-4745
(Attention: APHIS-IS)

Appendix D
U.S. Ports of Entry (POEs) With Plant Inspection Stations That Are Served by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Officers

The following POEs that are served by APHIS officers are listed alphabetically by state, territory, or commonwealth.

Nogales, Arizona

Federal Inspection Station
Nogales, AZ 85621

Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles Plant Inspection Station
9650 La Cienega Boulevard
Building D, North
Inglewood, CA 90301

World Way Center Post Office
International Arrivals Area
Satellite 2
P.O. Box 90429
Los Angeles International Airport
Los Angeles, CA 90009

San Diego, California

U.S. Border Station
P.O. Box 43L
San Ysidro, CA 92073

San Francisco, California

Plant Inspection Station
San Francisco International Airport
San Francisco, CA 94128

San Francisco, California (continued)

San Francisco International Airport
P.O. Box 8026
Airport Station
San Francisco, CA 94128

101 Agriculture Building
Embarcadero at Mission Street
P.O. Box 7673
San Francisco, CA 94120

San Pedro, CA (See: Los Angeles)

Miami, Florida

Miami Plant Inspection Station
3500 NW 62nd Avenue
P.O. Box 59-2136
Miami, FL 33159

FAA & NWS Building
Box 59-2647, AMF
Miami, FL 33159

Orlando, Florida

Plant Inspection Station
9317 Tradesport Drive
Orlando, FL 32872

Honolulu, Hawaii

Plant Inspection Station
Honolulu International Airport
International Arrivals Building
Ewa end, Ground Level
P.O. Box 29757
Honolulu, HI 96820

New Orleans, Louisiana

New Orleans International Airport
P.O. Box 20037
Airport Mailing Facility
New Orleans, LA 70140

F. Edward Hebert Building
P.O. Box 2220
New Orleans, LA 70176

Hoboken, New Jersey

Plant Inspection Station
209 River Street
Hoboken, NJ 07030

Jamaica, New York

Plant Inspection Station
John F. Kennedy International Airport
Cargo Building 80
Jamaica, NY 11430

International Arrivals Building
Room 2315
John F. Kennedy International Airport

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Plant Inspection Station
Isla Verde International Airport
Foreign Arrivals Wing
San Juan, PR 00904

Brownsville, Texas

Plant Inspection Station
Border Services Building, Room 224
Gateway Bridge
East Elizabeth and International Boulevard
P.O. Box 306
Brownsville, TX 78520

Houston, Texas

(Airport) Houston Plant Inspection Station
3016 McKaughan
Houston, TX 77032

U.S. Appraisers Stores Building
7300 Wingate Street, Room 210
Houston, TX 77011

Laredo, Texas

La Posada Motel, Rooms L8–13
1000 Zaragoza Street
P.O. Box 277
Laredo, TX 78040

Laredo, Texas (continued)

Jaurez-Lincoln International Bridge

101 Santa Ursula
Laredo, TX 78040

U.S. International Bridge No. 1
100 Convent Avenue
Laredo, TX 78040

Seattle, Washington

Federal Office Building
Room 9014
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98174

Seattle-Tacoma International Airport
Seattle, WA 98158

Appendix E
U.S. Ports of Entry (POEs) Without Plant Inspection Stations That Are Served by Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Officers

Plant materials that are not required to pass through a POE with a plant inspection station may enter through any of the POEs listed below. The POEs are listed alphabetically by state, territory, or commonwealth. Some of the smaller ports do not have full-time APHIS coverage, therefore, the broker should communicate with APHIS so that entry is not delayed.

The addresses of APHIS offices at the following POEs can be obtained from any U.S. Customs or APHIS office in the United States or overseas (see Sections 3.2.5, 3.9.6.5, and Appendices C, G, and H).

Alabama

Mobile

Alaska

Anchorage

Arizona

Phoenix
San Luis
Tucson

California

Calexico

Florida

Jacksonville
Key West
Pensacola
Cape Canaveral
Port Everglades
Tampa
West Palm Beach

Georgia

Atlanta
Savannah

Colorado

Denver

Connecticut

Wallingford

Delaware

Wilmington

District of Columbia

Dulles International Airport
(Chantilly, Virginia)

Guam

Agana

Hawaii

Hilo

Wailuku

Illinois

Chicago

Louisiana

Baton Rouge

Massachusetts

Boston

Michigan

Detroit

Minnesota

Duluth

St. Paul

Tennessee

Memphis

Texas

Corpus Christi

Dallas/Fort Worth (airport)

Del Rio

U.S. Virgin Islands

St. Croix

St. Thomas

Virginia

Chantilly (Dulles International Airport)

Newport News

Norfolk

Washington

Blaine

Wisconsin

Milwaukee

Eagle Pass

Galveston

Hidalgo

Port Arthur

Presidio

Progreso

Roma

San Antonio

Appendix F
English-Spanish Commodity Reference with Scientific Names

A

ACORN, bellota, *Quercus* sp.
ALFALFA, alfalfa, *Medicago sativa*
ALMOND, almendra, *Prunus dulcis*
ALOE, savila, *Aloe* sp.
APPLE, manzana, *Malus sylvestris*
APRICOT, albaricoque, chabacano, *Prunus armeniaca*
ARROWROOT, maranta, arrurruz, *Maranta arundinacea*
ARTICHOKE (GLOBE), alcachofa, *Cynara scolymus*
ARTICHOKE (JERUSALEM), aguaturma tupinabu, *Helianthus tuberosas*
ASPARAGUS, espárrago, *Asparagus officinalis*
AVOCADO, aguacate, palta, *Persea americana*
AZALEA, azalea, *Rhododendron calendulaceum*

B

BAMBOO, bambú, *Bambusa* sp.
BANANA, guineo, plátano, *Musa* sp.
BARLEY, cebada, *Hordeum vulgare*
BASIL, albahaca, *Ocimum basilicum*
BAY, laurel, *Laurus nobilis*
BEAN, frijol, *Phaseolus vulgaris*
BEET, betabel, betarraga, remolacha, *Beta vulgaris*
BIRD OF PARADISE, ave del paraíso, *Strelitzia reginae*
BLACKBERRY, zarzamora, *Rubus* sp.
BLUEBERRY, arándano, *Vaccinium* sp.

BRAMBLEBERRIES, bayas especies, *Rubus* sp.

BREADFRUIT, árbol del pan, *Artocarpus altilis*

BROCCOLI, brocoli, *Brassica oleraceae*

BROOMCORN, popote, *Sorghum bicolor*

BRUSSEL SPROUTS, col de Bruselas, *Brassica oleracea*

C

CABBAGE, col, repollo, *Brassica oleracea capitata*

CACTUS FRUIT, tuna, *Opuntia* sp.

CACTUS PAD, nopales, *Opuntia* sp.

CALADIUM, malanga, *Caladium* sp.

CALLA LILY, lirio, *Zantedeschia aethiopica*

CAMELLIA, camelia, *Camellia japonica*

CANNONBALL FRUIT, guira, higuena, totumo, *Couroupita guianensis*

CANTALOUPE, melón, *Cucumis melo*

CARNATION, clavel, *Dianthus caryophyllus*

CARROT, zanahoria, *Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus*

CASHEW NUT, marañon, *Anacardium occidentale*

CASSAVA, yuca, *Yucca elata*

CAULIFLOWER, coliflor, *Brassica oleracea botrytis*

CELERY, apio, *Apium graveolens*

CHAMAEDOREA PALM, palmilla, *Chamaedorea* sp.

CHAMOMILE, manzanilla, *Chamaemelum nobile*

CHERIMOYA, chirimoya, *Annona cherimola*

CHERRY, cereza, *Prunus avium*

CHERVIL, perifollo, *Anthriscus cerefolium*

CHESTNUT, castaña, *Castanea* sp.

Chicorium sp., achicoria escarola endibia

CHICK PEA, garbanzo, *Cicer arietinum*

CHILE, chile, *Capsicum* sp.

CHRISTOPHINE FRUIT, chayote, *Sechium edule*

CITRON, citron, *Citrus medica*

COCOA BEAN, granos de cacao, *Theobroma cacao*

COCONUT, coco de agua, *Cocos nucifera*

COFFEE, cafe, *Coffea* sp.

COMMON JASMINE ORANGE, jazmín, *Murraya paniculata*

CORIANDER, cilantro, culantro, *Coriandrum sativum*

CORN, choclo, elote, maíz, *Zea mays*

COTTON, algodón, *Gossypium* sp.

CUCUMBER, pepino, *Cucumis sativus*

CUSTARD-APPLE, mamon, *Annona reticulata*

D

DAISY, margarita, *Bellis perennis*

DASHEEN, yautía, *Colocasia esculenta*

DATE, dátil, *Phoenix* sp.

DILL, eneldo, *Anethum graveolens*

DURIAN, durio, *Durio zibethinus*

E

EGGPLANT, berenjena, *Solanum melongena*

ELM, olmo, *Ulmus* sp.

ETHROG, limón chivo, *Citrus medica*

EUCALYPTUS, eucalipto, *Eucalyptus* sp.

F

FABA BEAN, habas, *Vicia faba*

FERN, helecho

FIG, higo, *Ficus carica*

FIR, abeto, pinabete, *Abies* sp.

G

GARDENIA, gardenia, *Gardenia* sp.

GARLIC, ajo, *Allium sativum*

GERANIUM, geranio, *Pelargonium* sp.

GHERKIN, pepinillo, *Cucumis anguria*

GINGER, jengibre, *Zingiber officinale*

GLADIOLA, gladio, gladiolo, *Gladiolus* sp.

GRAPE, uva, *Vitis* sp.

GRAPEFRUIT, toronja, *Citrus paradisi*

GUAVA, guayaba, *Psidium guajava*

H

HAIRY LYCHEE, rambután, *Nephelium lappaceum*

HAWTHORN, tecojote, *Crataegus* sp.

HIBISCUS, jamaica, *Hibiscus* sp.

HOG PLUM, jobo, *Spondias mombin*

HONEYDEW MELON, melon dulce, *Cucumis melo*

HUSK-TOMATO, tomatillo, *Physalis* sp.

I

IRIS, lirio, *Iris* sp.

J

JACKFRUIT, jaca, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*

JICAMA, YAM BEAN ROOT, jícama, *Pachyrhizus er osus*

JUNIPER, junipero, *Juniperus* sp.

K

KIWI, kiei, grosella china, *Actinidia chinensis*

L

LAUREL, laurel, *Laurus nobilis*

LEEK, puerro, *Allium ampeloprasum*

LEMON, limón, *Citrus limon*

LEMONGRASS, té de limón, *Cymbopogon citratus*

LETTUCE, lechuga, *Lactuca* sp.

LILY, lirio, *Lilium* sp.

LILY OF THE NILE, agapanthus, *Agapanthus africanus*

LIMA BEAN, haba verde, *Phasoelus lunatus macrocarpus*

LIME, limón, *Citrus aurantiifolia*

LIME (PERSIAN), limón persa, *Citrus latifolia*

LIME (SWEET), lima, *Citrus limettioides*

LOQUAT, níspero, *Eriobotrya japonica*

LYCHEE, litchi, *Litchi chinensis*

M

MAGUEY PLANT, magüey, *Agave* sp.

MALANGA, taro, *Colocasia esculentus*

MAMMEE, mamey, *Mammea americana*

MAMMEE SAPOTE, mamey, *Pouteria sapota*

MANDARIN ORANGE, mandarina, *Citrus reticulata*

MANGO, mango, *Mangifera indica*

MAPLE, arce, *Acer* sp.

MARIGOLD, calendula, *Tagetes* sp.

MARIHUANA, marijuana, *Cannabis sativa*

MELON PEAR, pepino, *Solanum muricatum Aiton*

MESQUITE, mesquite, *Prosopsis* sp.

MEXICAN ELDER, sauce, *Sambucus mexicana*

MINT, menta, *Mentha alvenses*

MISTLETOE, muerdago, *Phoradendron* sp.

MOMBIN, ciruela, *Spondias* sp.

MOSS (SPANISH), musgo, *Tillandsia usneoides*

MULBERRY, mora (macho), *Morus alba*

MUMS, crisantemo, *Chrysanthemum* sp.

MUSHROOM, champiñon

MUSTARD GREENS, mostaza, *Brassica juncea*

N

NARANJILLA, naranjilla, *Solanum quitoense*

NASEBERRY, sapodilla, *Manilkara zapota*

NECTARINE, nectarina, *Prunus persica nectarina*

O

OAK, encina, roble, *Quercus* sp.

OAT, avena, *Avena sativa*

OKRA, quimbombo, *Abelmoschus esculentus*

OLEANDER, oleander, *Nerium oleander*

OLIVE, aceituna, olivo, *Olea europaea*

ONION, cebolla, *Allium cepa*

ORANGE (SOUR), naranja agria, *Citrus aurantium*

ORANGE (SWEET), naranja dulce, *Citrus sinensis*

OREGANO, *oregano, Lippia* sp.

P

PALMHEART, palmito, *Chamaedorea* sp.

PAPAYA, papaya, *Carica papaya*

PARSLEY, perejil, *Petroselinum hortense*

PARSNIP, china dulce, *Pastinaca sativa*

PASSION FRUIT, granadilla, *Passiflora* sp.

PASSION FRUIT, maracuyá, *Passiflora endulis*

PAWPAW, papayo, *Carica candamarcensis*

PEA, arvejo, chícharo, *Pisum* sp.

PEACH, durazno, melocotón, *Prunus persica*

PEANUT, cacahuate, maní, *Arachis hypogaea*

PEAR, pera, *Pyrus communis*

PECAN, pacana, *Carya illinoensis*

PEPPER (CHILE), ají, *Capsicum* sp.

PERSIMMON, caqui, *Diospyros* sp.

PERUVIAN CARROT, apio arracacha, *Arracacia xanthorrhiza*

PIGEON PEA, gandul, *Cajanus cajan*

PINE, pino, *Pinus* sp.

PINEAPPLE, piña, *Ananas comosus*

PINENUT, piñón, *Pinus* sp.

PLANTAIN, plátano macho, *Musa* sp.

PLUM, ciruela, *Prunus domestica*

POINSETTA, poinsetta, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*

POMEGRANATE, granada, *Punica granatum*

PONDEROSA LEMON, limón ponderosa, *Citrus limon* var. *ponderosa*

POPLAR, alamo, *Populus* sp.

POTATO (IRISH), papa, *Solanum tuberosum*

PRICKLY PEAR, nopal, *Opuntia* sp.

PUMPKIN, calabaza, *Cucurbita* sp.

PURSLANE, verdolaga, *Portulaca oleracea*

Q

QUINCE, membrillo, *Cydonia oblonga*

R

RADISH, rábano, *Raphanus sativus*

RASPBERRY, frambuesa, *Rubus* sp.

RED GINGER, jengibre rojo, *Alpinia purpurata*

RICE, arroz, *Oryza sativa*

ROSE, rosa, *Rosa* sp.

ROSEMARY, romero, *Rosmarinus officinalis*

RYE, centeno, *Secale cereale*

S

SAGE, salvia, *Salvia officinalis*

SALSIFY OYSTER PLANT, salsifí, *Tragopogon porrifoltus*

SAPOTE (BLACK), sapote, *Diospyros digyna*

SAPOTE (GREEN), injerto, *Pouteria viridis*

SAPOTE (WHITE), sapote, *Casimiroa edulis*

SAVORY, ajedrea, *Satureja hortensis*

SESAME, ajonjolí, *Sesamum indicum*

SHADDOCK, pomelo, *Citrus grandis*

SHALLOT, chalote, *Allium cepa*

SNAPDRAGON, hierba becerra, *Antirrhinum majus*

SNOW PEAS, arveja china, *Pisum sativum Macrocarpon*

SORGHUM, sorgo, *Sorghum vulgare*

SOURSOP, guanabana, *Annona muricata*

SOYBEAN, soya, *Glycine max*

SPINACH, espinaca, *Spinacia oleracea*

SQUASH, calabaza, *Cucurbita* sp.

ST. JOHN'S BREAD, algarroba, *Ceratonia siligua*

STAR APPLE, caimito, *Chrysophyllum cainito*

STRAWBERRY, fresa, *Fragaria* sp.

STRING BEAN, ejote, *Phaseolus vulgaris*

SUGARCANE, caña, *Saccharum officinarum*

SWEET POTATO, batata, boniato, camote, *Ipomoea batatas*

SWEETSOP, anon, átis, *Annona squamosa*

SWISS CHARD, alcachola, *Beta vulgaris*

T

TAMARIND BEAN, tamarindo, *Tamarindus indica*

TANGERINE, mandarina, *Citrus reticulata*

TARRAGON, estargón, *Artemisia dracunculus*

THYME, tomillo, *Thymus vulgaris*

TOMATO, tomate, *Lycopersicon esculentum*

TUBEROSE, vara de nardo, *Polianthes tuberosa*

TULIP, tulipán, *Tulipa* sp.

TURNIP, nabo, *Brassica rapa*

V

VANILLIA, vainilla, *Vanilla planifolia*

W

WALNUT, nuez de nogal, *Juglans* sp.

WATER CHESTNUT, castaña de agua, *Trapa natons*

WATERCRESS, berro, *Nasturtium officinale*

WATERMELON, sandía, *Citrullus lanatus*

WATERNUT, castañas de agua, *Eleocharis dulcis*

WHEAT, trigo, *Triticum aestivum*

WILLOW, sauce, sauz, *Salix* sp.

Y

YAM, batata, camote, *Dioscorea* sp.

YAM BEAN ROOT, jícama, *Pachyrhizus erosus*

YELLOW MOMBIN, jobo, *Spondias mombin*

YUCCA, cassava, yuca, *Yucca elata*

YUCCA, yuca, *Yucca elata*

Z

ZUCCHINI, *Cucurbita maxima*

Appendix G
U.S. Department of State
Foreign Service Posts in Latin America

Contact and Information Sources

USAID = U.S. Agency for International Development

AGR = Agriculture Section, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
(Either an APHIS or FAS officer, or both)

APHIS = Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA
(Please see Appendix C for addresses, fax numbers, and telephone numbers of APHIS officers. Appendix C also shows the additional countries within the area of responsibility of the APHIS offices listed below.)

Antigua and Barbuda

USAID

Embassy	Telephone:	(809) 462-3505
St. Johns	Fax:	(809) 462-3516

Argentina

AGR

Embassy	Telephone:	(541) 774-7611,
4300 Colombia, 1425		8811, 9911
Buenos Aires	Telex:	18156 AMEMBAR

Bahamas

AGR, APHIS

Embassy
Mosmar Building, Queen Street
P.O. Box N-8197
Nassau

Telephone: (809) 326-2206, 1181
Fax: (809) 328-7838

Barbados

USAID, AGR
Embassy
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building
Broad Street
P.O. Box 302
Bridgetown

Telephone: (809) 436-4950 (through 4957)
Fax: (809) 429-5246

Belize

USAID, AGR
Gabourel Lane and Hutson Street
P.O. Box 286
Belize City

Telephone: (501) 2-77161
USAID Telephone: (501) 2-31607
USAID Fax: (501) 2-30215

Bermuda

APHIS
Consulate General
Crown Hill, 16 Middle Road
Hamilton

Telephone: (809) 295-1342
Fax: (809) 295-1592

Bolivia

USAID, AGR
Embassy
Banco Mercado Popular del Peru Building
Calles Mercado and Colon

Telephone: (591) 2-350251, 350120
Fax: (591) 2-359875

P.O. Box 425
La Paz

Brazil

USAID, AGR

Embassy	Telephone:	(55)(61) 321-7272
Avenida das Nações, Lote 3	Fax:	(55)(61) 225-9136
Brasilia		

Chile

USAID, AGR, APHIS

Embassy	Telephone:	(56)(2) 671-0133
Codina Building	Fax:	(56)(2) 699-1141
1343 Augustinas	USAID Fax:	(56)(2) 380931
Santiago	AGR, FAS Fax:	(56)(2) 698-9626

Colombia

USAID, AGR, APHIS

Embassy	Telephone:	(571) 285-1300, 1688
Calle 38, No. 8-61	Fax:	(571) 288-5687
P.O. Box A. A. 3831		
Bogota		

Costa Rica

USAID, AGR, APHIS

Embassy	Telephone:	(506) 20-3939
Pavas, San Jose	Fax:	(506) 20-2305

Cuba

U.S. Interest Section	Telephone:	32-0051
c/o Swiss Embassy		32-0543
Calzada Entre L y M		

Vedado, Havana

Dominican Republic

USAID, AGR, APHIS

Embassy
Esquina Calle Cesar Nicolas Penson y Calle Leopoldo Navarro
Santo Domingo

Telephone: (809) 541-2171
Telex: 3460013

Ecuador

USAID, AGR

Embassy
Avenidas 12 de Octubre y Patria
P.O. Box 538
Quito

Telephone: (593)(2) 562-890
Fax: (593)(2) 502-052

El Salvador

USAID, AGR

Embassy
25 Avenida Norte, No. 1230
San Salvador

Telephone: (503)(26) 7100
Fax: (503)(26) 5839
USAID Telephone: (503)(98) 1666
USAID Fax: (503)(26) 5301

Grenada

USAID, AGR

Embassy
P.O. Box 54
St. George's

Telephone: (809) 444-1173, 1178
Fax: (809) 444-4820

Guatemala

USAID, AGR, APHIS

Embassy
7-01 Avenida de la Reforma
Zone 10
Guatemala City

Telephone: (502)(2) 31-15-41
Fax: (502)(2) 31-88-85

Guyana

AGR

Embassy
99-100 Young and Duke Streets
Kingston, Georgetown

Telephone: (592)(2) 54900 (through 54909)
Fax: (592)(2) 58497

Haiti

USAID, AGR

Embassy
Harry Truman Blvd.
P.O. Box 176
Port-au-Prince

Telephone: (509) 22-0354, 0368, 0200, 0612
Fax: (509) 23-9007

Honduras

USAID, AGR, APHIS

Embassy
Avenida La Paz
Tegucigalpa

Telephone: (504) 32-3120
Fax: (504) 32-0027

Jamaica

USAID, AGR, APHIS

Embassy
Jamaica Mutual Life Center
2 Oxford Rd., 3rd floor
Kingston

Telephone: (809) 929-4850 (through 929-4859)
Fax: (809) 926-6743)

Martinique

Consulat Général	Telephone:	(596) 69-13-03
14 Rue Blenac	Fax:	(596) 60-20-80
B. P. 561		
Fort-de-France		

Mexico

USAID, AGR, APHIS		
Paseo de la Reforma 305	Telephone:	(52)(5) 211-0042
Colonia Cuauhtemoc	Fax:	(52)(5) 511-9980, 208-3373
O6500, Mexico City, D.F.		

Netherlands Antilles

AGR		
Consulate General	Telephone:	(599)(9) 613066
St. Anna Boulevard	Fax:	(599)(9) 616489
P.O. Box 158		
Willemstad, Curação		

Nicaragua

USAID, AGR		
Embassy	Telephone:	(505)(2) 666010, 666013,
Km 4½ Carretera Sur		666015
Managua	Fax:	(505)(2) 666046

Panama

USAID, AGR, APHIS		
Embassy	Telephone:	(507) 27-1777
Apartado 6959	Fax:	(507) 03-9470
Panama City, 5		

Paraguay

USAID, AGR

Embassy
1776 Mariscal Lopez Avenue
Casilla Postal 402
Asuncion

Telephone: (595)(2) 213715
Fax: (595)(2) 213728

Peru

USAID, AGR, APHIS

Embassy
Esquina Avenidas Inca, Garcilaso de la Vega and España
P.O. Box 1991
Lima, 1

Telephone: (51)(14) 33-8000
Fax: (51)(14) 316 682
USAID Telephone: (51)(14) 33-3200
USAID Fax: (51)(14) 33-7034
AGR Fax: (51)(14) 33-4623

Suriname

AGR

Embassy
Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 129
P.O. Box 1821
Paramaribo

Telephone: (597) 472900, 477881, 476459
Fax: (597) 410 025

Trinidad and Tobago

AGR

Embassy
15 Queen's Park West
P.O. Box 752
Port-of-Spain

Telephone: (809) 622-6372 (through 6376)
(809) 622-6176
Fax: (809) 628-5462

Uruguay

USAID, AGR

Embassy
Lauro Muller 1776

Telephone: (598)(2) 23-60-61
Fax: (598)(2) 48-86-11

Montevideo

Venezuela

AGR, APHIS

Embassy
Avenidas Francisco de Miranda y Principal de la Floresta
P.O. Box 62291
Caracas, 1060-A

Telephone: (58)(2) 285-2222
Fax: (58)(2) 285-0336

Appendix H
Agricultural and Rural Development Officers
Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Bureau
U.S. Agency for International Development
(USAID)

Location	APO Mailing Address

Washington, D.C.

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Washington
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-0010
Telephone: 202-647-8126
Fax: 202-647-8098

LAC/DR/RD 2242 NS
Washington, DC 20523-0010

Caribbean

Barbados

Regional Development Officer/C Barbados
Regional Development Officer/Bridgetown
USAID/Barbados
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20521-3120
Telephone: 809-436-4950
Fax: 809-429-4438

USAID/Barbados
Box 302B
FPO Miami 34054

Belize

Regional Development Officer

USAID/Belize (ID)

USAID/Belize
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20521-3050
Telephone: 501-231066
Fax: 501-230215

U.S. Department of State
Washington, DC 20521-3050

Dominican Republic

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Santo Domingo
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20521-3470
Telephone: 809-541-2171
Fax: 809-685-1939

USAID/Santo Domingo
APO Miami 34041

Location	APO Mailing Address
Haiti	
Regional Development Officer USAID/Port-au-Prince Agency for International Development Washington, DC 20521-3400 Telephone: 509-224951, 224952 Fax: 509-239603	USAID/Port-au-Prince U.S. Department of State Washington, DC 20521-3400
Jamaica	
Regional Development Officer USAID\Kingston Agency for International Development Washington, DC 20521-3210 Telephone: 809-926-3646, 3645 Fax: 809-929-3752	USAID/Kingston U.S. Department of State Washington, DC 20521-3210
Central America	
Guatemala	
Regional Development Officer USAID/Guatemala Agency for International Development Washington, DC 20521-3190 Telephone: 502-2-320202, 320322, Ext. 41106 Fax: 502-2-311130	USAID/Guatemala APO Miami 34024
El Salvador	
Regional Development Officer USAID/San Salvador Agency for International Development Washington, DC 20521-3450	USAID/San Salvador APO Miami 34023

Telephone: 503-981666, Ext. 1358
Fax: 503-980885

Honduras

Regional Development Officer
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USAID/Honduras
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Location	APO Mailing Address

Nicaragua

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USAID/Nicaragua
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Panama

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Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20521
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USAID/Panama
APO Miami 34021-3240

South America

Bolivia

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USAID/La Paz
Agency for International Development
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Fax: 591-2-39-1552

USAID/La Paz
APO Miami 34032

Ecuador

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Quito
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20521-3420
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Fax: 593-2-561-228

USAID/Quito
APO Miami 34039

Peru

Regional Development Officer
USAID/Lima
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20521-3230
Telephone: 51-14-333200, Ext. 216
Fax: 511-4-337034

USAID/Lima
APO Miami 34031

Appendix I
References

The following is a list of references cited earlier in this guide.

1. *The United States Government Manual, 1991/1992*
   (Revised July 1, 1991)
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402
   Telephone: 202-512-0000, 202-783-3238

2. *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*
   Trade and Investment Program
   Office of International Cooperation and Development
   Foreign Agriculture Service
   U.S. Department of Agriculture
   South Building, Room 3510
   14th Street and Independence Avenue, SW
   Washington, DC 20250-4300

3. *Farm Chemicals Handbook*
   Meister Publishing Company
   37841 Euclid Avenue
   Willoughby, OH 44094

4. *Importing into the United States* (Chapter 23)
   U.S. Customs Booklet
   Superintendent of Documents
   U.S. Government Printing Office
   Washington, DC 20402

5. *Requirements of Laws and Regulations Enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration*

HHS Publication No. (FDA) 89-1115
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Copies of individual standards may be obtained by writing to—

Standardization Section
Fresh Products Branch
AMS, Fruit and Vegetable Division
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96456, Room 2056-South
Washington, DC 20402
Telephone: 202-783-3238

Copies of a compilation of the standards issued yearly in a compact "pocket book" (based on the *CFR, Title 7—Agriculture, Part 46–51*) may be purchased from—

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
Telephone: 202-783-3238

The standards are also listed in Appendices F-1 and F-2 of the USDA/USAID *Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products*.

Marketing Orders (see Section 3.9.1.5)

6. *Grading Rules* and *Export Grading Rules*
   Southern Pine Inspection Bureau
   4709 Scenic Highway
   Pennsicola, FL 32594
   Telephone: 904-434-2611

7. *Rules for the Measurement and Inspection of Hardwood and Cypress*
   National Hardwood Lumber Association
   P.O. Box 34518
   Memphis, TN 38134

Telephone: 901-377-1818

8. *APHIS, Changing for the Future, A Progress Report*
September, 1989
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, DC

9. National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS)
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907

10. *EPA Enforcement Response Policy*
    Toxics and Pesticides Enforcement Division
    Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
    Environmental Protection Agency
    401 M Street, SW
    Washington, DC 20460
    (A statement of the EPA Enforcement Response Policy used by EPA to determine appropriate enforcement action such as a civil penalty in response to violations of FIFRA.)

11. FIFRA Implementation Requirements—Pesticide Programs
    Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 150–159
    Superintendent of Documents
    U.S. Government Printing Office
    Washington, DC 20402
    Telephone: 202-523-5227

12. TSCA Implementation Requirements—Toxic Substances
    Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 700–799
    Superintendent of Documents
    U.S. Government Printing Office
    Washington, DC 20402
    Telephone: 202-523-5227

13. *EPA Publications Bibliography*
    National Technical Information Service
    5285 Port Royal Road
    Springfield, VA 22151
    Telephone: 703-487-4650

14. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*
    Office of the Federal Register
    Superintendent of Documents
    U.S. Government Printing Office

P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
Special edition of the *Federal Register*

Persons interested in exporting NTAEs should not make financial commitments or other agreements based on their own reading of USG regulations. Instead, they should consult the contacts or more generalized publications cited in this guide.

An example of a citation for USG regulations showing Title, Chapter and Parts for APHIS is—*Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 7, Chapter III, Parts 300–399.

Agriculture, Title 7

Agricultural Marketing Service (standards, inspections, marketing practices)—Chapter I, Parts 27–209.

Agricultural Marketing Service (marketing agreements and orders, fruits, vegetables, and nuts)—Chapter IX, Parts 900–999.

Agricultural Marketing Service (marketing agreements and orders, milk)—Chapter X, Parts 1000–1199.

Agricultural Marketing Service (marketing agreements and orders, miscellaneous commodities)—Chapter XI, Parts 1200–1299.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—Chapter III, Parts 300–399.

Agricultural Research Service—Chapter V, Parts 500–599.

Federal Grain Inspection Service—Chapter VIII, Parts 800–899.

Agricultural Marketing Service—Chapter IX, Parts 900–999.

Foreign Agricultural Service—Chapter XV, Parts 1500–1599.

Foreign Economic Development Service—Chapter XXI, Parts 2100–2199.

Office of International Cooperation and Development—Chapter XXII, Parts 2200–2299.

Animals and Animal Products, Title 9

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture— Chapter I, Parts 1–199.

Food Safety and Inspection Service, Meat and Poultry Inspection, U.S. Department of Agriculture—Chapter III, Parts 300–399.

Customs Duties, Title 19

U.S. Customs Service—Chapter I, Parts 1–199.

U.S. International Trade Commission—Chapter II, Parts 200–299.

International Trade Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce—Chapter III, Parts 300–399.

Food and Drugs, Title 21

Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services—Chapter I, Parts 1–1299.

Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Department of Justice—Chapter II, Parts 1300–1399.

Foreign Relations, Title 22

U.S. Department of State—Chapter I, Parts 1–199.

U.S. Agency for International Development—Chapter II, Parts 200–299.

Parks, Forests, and Public Property, Title 36

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture—Chapter II, Parts 200–299.

Protection of Environment, Title 40

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—Chapter I, Parts 1–799.

Wildlife and Fisheries, Title 50

Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior—Chapter I, Parts 1–199.