United States Department of Agriculture

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine

Miscellaneous and Processed Products

Regulating the Importation of Miscellaneous and Processed Products Regulated by Plant Protection and Quarantine

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Nonpropagative Manual

Miscellaneous and Processed Products

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Nonpropagative Manual

Miscellaneous and Processed Products

Regulating Miscellaneous And Processed Products

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Background and Introduction

What is, and What is Not Covered

This manual covers:

- Products that result from the harvesting and milling of field crops—principally corn, cotton, rice, sugarcane, and wheat
- Products that result from the harvesting, preserving, and processing of fruits, herbs, nuts and other seeds, and vegetables
- Nonplant articles that could become contaminated with exotic plant pests, parasites, and/or animal secretions
- Decorative articles and handicrafts constructed using plants and plant parts
- Herbarium specimens

Processed Plants and Plant Parts

If the article was derived from a plant or plant part and was processed, then use this manual to determine if the article is regulated. Processed means that the plant or plant part was prepared, treated, or converted by being subjected to some procedure beyond harvesting.

Miscellaneous Plant Products

If the plant or plant part cannot be categorized as:

- A fresh fruit or vegetable,
- A fresh, cut article of the florist trade,
- An unprocessed seed including edible nuts, nor
- Any article intended for propagation

then use this manual to determine if the article is regulated.

Nonplant Articles

If the article is goatskins, beeswax, brassware, honey, wooden screens, used equipment for keeping bees, or bagging, then use this manual to determine if the article is regulated.

Examples of articles covered	Examples of articles not covered
Broomstraw	
Burlap bags	
Dried currants	Fresh currants
Dried floral arrangements	Fresh floral arrangements
Dried orange peel	Fresh oranges
Frozen peas	Fresh peas
Grapevines woven into baskets	Cuttings from grapevines
Guava juice concentrate	Fresh guavas
Peeled sugarcane chews	Sugarcane stems as cuttings
Pitted avocados	Fresh, whole avocados
Polished rice	Paddy rice
Pollen to be fed to bees	Pollen contained in cosmetics
Wooden screens	

FIGURE 5-1 Examples of Articles Covered and Not Covered

Methods and Procedures

Introduction

This section will describe the general inspection procedures.

Description of Inspection

Inspection is a term usually applied to the close examination of articles for pests or evidence that a pest is present. Practically, this term also includes the examination of articles to determine compliance with regulations and capability to disseminate pests. Inspection must also include the review and examination of documents to establish compliance with regulations and the enterability of an article.

Organization of This Section

This section begins with general inspection procedures which are appropriate for any category of article. Then follows a section highlighting safety requirements when inspecting certain categories of miscellaneous cargo. Finally, following the content on safety, you will find inspection techniques which are unique for specific articles. Here is a list of those articles requiring special inspectional techniques:

- Articles crafted from loosely woven straw or reeds
- Containerized cargo that is packaged in jute or burlap
- Basmati rice (polished)
- Broomstraw
- Maritime containers (including reefers)
- Cork bark
- Dried, herbarium specimens
- Dried, ornamental plant material
- Grapevine wreaths and baskets
- Household goods
- Logs, lumber, wood crating, and dunnage
- Used bags, bagging, and covers
- Vehicles

Inspection involves the examination of plant material, preferably at the first port of arrival. There are two purposes of inspection:

- To detect and refuse entry to any prohibited articles
- To find pests and prevent their dissemination without unnecessarily damaging the articles or material

Overview

The inspection process is summarized as follows:

Step 1—Determine the makeup of the shipment

Step 2—See that the shipment is in accordance with regulations

Step 2a—Determine if the shipment presents an imminent risk of pest dissemination

Step 2b—Determine the character of the shipment

Step 2c—Determine the enterability of and restrictions on the contents of the shipment

Step 2d—Determine the shipment's freedom from pests

FIGURE 5-1-1 Inspection Process

Equipment

When inspecting, you'll need the following equipment:

- Crowbar or chisel and mallet (if inspecting lumber, crating, or dunnage)
- Dust respirator (required when inspecting dusty cargo)
- Flashlight (required when inspecting inside containers)
- Hand lens

- Hard hat (mandatory when inspecting in cargo areas)
- Paintbrush
- Paper or plastic to shake articles or empty containers over
- Pocketknife
- Probe
- Safety goggles (required when chipping or prying wood)
- Vials (for interceptions)

General Inspection Procedures

Step 1—Determine the Makeup of the Shipment

1. Identify specifically what is in the shipment. Scan manifests, phytosanitary certificates, waybills, invoices, and other accompanying paperwork.
2. Prepare for inspection. Check the Index to learn if the commodity has special procedures for sampling and/or inspecting (like articles packed in jute or burlap). If there are no special procedures for sampling or inspecting, sample 2 percent of the shipment and inspect for all categories of pests.
3. Confirm how the contents of the shipment are to be used. Confirm that the article will not be propagated. Find out if it is to be used indoors or outdoors.

Step 2—See That the Shipment is in Accordance With Regulations

Step 2a—Determine if the Shipment Presents an Imminent Risk of Pest Dissemination:

1. If pests are at large, kill them to prevent their further dissemination.
2. If there is an opportunity for pest escape, see that the pests are contained.

Step 2b—Determine the Character of the Shipment:

1. Set up your inspection in a safe place where there is sufficient space, light, and freedom from interruption.
2. Have the containers opened so that you can examine their contents and evaluate the shipping environment (for example, use of approved packing materials, freedom from soil, and animal contamination).

3. Arrange the material so that you can inspect the articles in the shipment effectively. Be prepared to catch any pests that might escape when the articles are removed from their containers.
4. Make sure the containers are emptied so that you can search for pests that might be free or infesting the container. Look for evidence of pest contamination (frass, webbing, cast skins).
5. If the articles are processed, then evaluate the effectiveness of the processing in killing pests.
6. If the material is sufficiently processed to kill invertebrates but not pathogens or their propagative structures, then evaluate whether that article's use will prevent pathogen dissemination.

Step 2c—Determine the Enterability of and Restrictions on the Contents of the Shipment

1. Determine whether or not the contents of the shipment are regulated; or if not regulated, the article's risk of carrying pests. Use the Reference Section of this manual to determine if the shipment's contents are regulated. Also, read the reason that the article is regulated to help you evaluate the pest risk.
2. Find out what restrictions govern the article's enterability. Use the Reference Section of this manual to determine the necessary conditions for entry (restrictions).
3. Collect or obtain a copy of the permit(s) held by the importer. Read the permit(s) to determine if there are additional conditions for entry or safeguards. Follow any and all directions that are specified on the permit.
4. If the article is prohibited or a noxious weed and imported for research or experimental purposes, then see Appendix 5 (behind Tab 12) for instructions. Such importations may be allowed by a Departmental permit or a Permit to Move Live Pests and Noxious Weeds.

Step 2d—Determine the Shipment's Freedom From Pests:

1. Examine the articles, looking for pests and pathogens and evidence of pests or disease signs and symptoms.
2. Be prepared to cut open articles when you find escape holes, frass, tunneling, or other evidence of pest presence.
3. If you are examining seeds that have been processed, like basmati rice, then use the sampling and inspecting techniques in this volume behind the tab “Unprocessed Seeds.”

4. If you are examining stems of processed or crafted decorative plants, then use the sampling and inspecting techniques in this volume behind the tab “Flowers and Greenery.” Also, look behind this general inspection technique section for the special procedures for specific commodities.
5. Prepare any interceptions for identification. Attempt to identify the pests. If you have identification and action authority for the pest—discard the interception and record your findings on PPQ Form 309. If you do not have the appropriate authority, submit the interception with its completed PPQ Form 309 for confirmation or identification.
6. Based upon the inspection results; the identification of any pests and your action authority; and the article's enterability; decide the appropriate regulatory action.

Safety Instructions When Inspecting Certain Categories of Cargo

When Inspecting Vehicles

1. Make sure that vehicles are parked on level ground before beginning your inspection.
2. Use a metal or wood probe when looking underneath the fenders—never use your bare hands!

When Inspecting the Outside of Containers

1. Inspect the container after it is placed on a chassis and has been moved to the chassis yard.

Never inspect containers suspended by hook and cables!

2. Tell the agent or another responsible person that you'll be in the yard.
3. Watch out for moving vehicles.

When Inspecting the Inside of Containers That Are Full

1. Make sure the container is securely parked.
2. Have the importer or the importer's agent open and close the container doors.
3. Stand clear of the door as it is opened (cargo may be lying against the door and fall out once the door is opened).

4. Use your flashlight to look inside. If the interior of the container is dusty, put on your dust respirator.
5. Have unstable cargo removed—don't climb up on it!
6. Watch out for machinery and cargo that has protruding parts.

When Inspecting the Inside of Containers That Are Empty

1. Make sure that the container is securely parked.
2. Tell the agent or another responsible person that you'll be in the yard inspecting containers. Mark the container in some way so that people will know you are inside and they won't inadvertently move the container or hook it up to a tractor. A colorful flag works well. Ports may use any other warning signal that is effective.
3. If the interior of the container is dusty, put on your dust respirator.
4. Use your flashlight to inspect the inside of the container.

When Inspecting Dunnage or Wood Crating

1. If inspecting dunnage, evaluate any conditions that might be hazardous. Ask the agent or another responsible person to eliminate the hazard before beginning your inspection.
2. Make sure that there is adequate lighting to accomplish a safe inspection. Use your flashlight.
3. If you are using tools for chipping or prying the wood to uncover boring insects, put on your safety goggles.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Articles Crafted From Loosely Woven Straw or Reeds

Targets

- Stem borers
- Ticks

Steps

1. After you have selected which containers you want opened, look on the outside of the containers for pests.
2. As the containers are being emptied, look for live insects.
3. After emptying a container, look in its bottom for pests.
4. Select at least 20 articles to examine.

5. If examining mats, tap the ends of the mat on a hard surface to dislodge pests.
6. Look at the butt end of the straws to locate signs of pest presence or damage.
7. If you find signs of damage or pest presence, then split the stalks to locate internal feeders.

CAUTION

If you are inspecting reed mats (*Phragmites* spp.), be alert for flying insects.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Basmati Rice (Polished)

Targets

- Paddy rice seeds
- Rice hulls
- Noxious weeds and regulated seed contamination (e.g., wheat)

Steps

1. Using a trier, take subsamples based on the number of bags in the shipment:
   - **A.** If you have five or fewer bags, sample each bag, drawing a total of five subsamples.
   - **B.** If you have six or more bags:

TABLE 5-1: Steps for Sampling Basmati Rice

And the number of bags or packages in the lot (or of a single kind) are:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:	And the number of bags or packages in the lot (or of a single kind) are:	Then draw this many subsamples to make your sample:
6 to 14	6	135 to 144	19
15 to 24	7	145 to 154	20
25 to 34	8	155 to 164	21
35 to 44	9	165 to 174	22
45 to 54	10	175 to 184	23
55 to 64	11	185 to 194	24
65 to 74	12	195 to 204	25
75 to 84	13	205 to 214	26
85 to 94	14	215 to 224	27
95 to 104	15	225 to 234	28
105 to 114	16	235 to 244	29
115 to 124	17	245 or more	30
125 to 134	18		

1. Combine all your subsamples in a container or on a large piece of paper. From the combined subsamples, measure out 1 quart of the grains.
2. Spread the rice over a dark surface. Spread the grains thinly enough so that they form a single layer.
3. Examine the single layer of grains for pests and contaminants.
4. Isolate those contaminants that you can identify as paddy rice seeds and rice hulls.
5. Count the combined number of rice hulls and paddy rice seeds you found in the quart sample and take the appropriate regulatory action.

TABLE 5-2: Determining Regulatory Action Based on Hull Count

If the combined total of contaminant hulls[1] is:	Then:
More than 28	REFUSE ENTRY
28 or fewer	RELEASE if there are not actionable pests

1 This includes whole seeds.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Broomstraw

Target

European corn borer

Steps

1. Examine how the broomstraw is bundled and baled. If the broomstraw is not bundled and baled as described below, then that broomstraw becomes subject to seasonal limitations. See entry in the Reference Section under **BROOMCORN** entitled, "Brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw (except into Guam and except from Mexico)."
   - **A.** See that the broomstraw is bundled so that the base of each straw is at the same end—that is, there are no alternating layers.
   - **B.** Make sure each bundle is securely tied to prevent anything breaking off.
   - **C.** See that individual bundles of straw are arranged so that the butt of each bundle is exposed to the outside of the bale.
   - **D.** See that each bale is securely bound to prevent shifting or loosening of the bundles while in transit.

2. Look for stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, or leaves. If any of these are present, then treat the straw as broomcorn. See entry in the Reference Section under **BROOMCORN** entitled, "Brooms and other articles made or crafted from broomcorn or broomstraw (except into Guam and except from Mexico)."

Special Procedures—Inspecting Containerized Cargo That is Packaged in Jute or Burlap

Target

Khapra beetle

Steps

1. Place a HOLD on the shipment.
2. Decide if the cargo is from a khapra beetle endemic country (Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey). If the consignment is from a **nonendemic** country, then examine the cargo that can be reached from the rear doors (a tailgate examination). If the cargo is from an endemic country, then proceed to 3 below.
3. From endemic countries, give a "tailgate" inspection to 50 percent of the vans in the consignment.
4. Select one of the vans given a "tailgate" inspection and require that the van be emptied.
5. Vacuum (or sweep) in the corners and crevices of the van, picking up the debris. Using a Berlese funnel or similar method, examine the debris for evidence of khapra beetle. If khapra beetle is found, live or dead (including cast skins)—then take the appropriate action.
6. Look for snails and contamination with soil.
7. Examine the bagged contents of the van following procedures outlined in 8 below.
8. Use this decision table to determine how many bags or units to examine.

TABLE 5-3: Determining Sample Size for Bagged Cargo

If the material is bagged or contained in:	And is from:	Number of units in the con-signment is:	Then:
Used burlap or jute	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	→	NO SAMPLING NECESSARY (because treatment was mandatory)
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	1 to 59	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 3 units
		60 to 359	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 5 percent of the units in the consignment
		Over 360	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 18 units
New burlap or other packaging	→	1 to 59	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 3 units
		60 to 359	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 5 percent of the units in the consignment
		Over 360	SAMPLE AND EXAMINE 18 units

1. Check to see if the contents are double bagged with jute or burlap. If double bagged with jute or burlap, then cut the outer bags to expose the inner bags.
2. Examine the bags for evidence that they were previously used for:
   - ❖ Coffee
   - ❖ Cotton
   - ❖ Fresh or frozen meat
   - ❖ Root crops
   - ❖ Wheat or wheat products (including seeds of field crops screened from wheat)
3. If you find evidence that the bags or bagging were previously used for any of the commodities listed in 10 above, then see the decision table in the Reference Section on "used bags, bagging, and covers" and return to this page after determining enterability.

4. Closely examine the inner seams and ears of the bags for khapra beetle and their cast skins.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Cork Bark

Target

- Hitchhikers
- Snails

1. Select at least four bales to examine.
2. Spread out a sheet of paper or plastic and bounce the bales onto it.
3. Collect all insects that are moving away.
4. Process the litter collected on the piece of paper through a Berlese funnel.

NOTICE

If the cork is from Sardinia (an island of Italy in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Corsica), inspect the container and cargo for gypsy moth. If any moths, their eggs, larvae or pupae are found, contact Port Operations. Otis Plant Methods Center wants to confirm whether the Asian strain of this pest occurs in Sardinia.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Dried Herbarium Specimens

Targets

- Material that would be prohibited ordinarily
- Material from which pathogens could be cultured or pests recovered

CAUTION

Dried herbarium specimens are brittle, fragile, and usually valuable, so handle these articles as little as possible—only to the extent necessary to establish the makeup of the collection or specimens.

Steps

1. Determine the makeup of the collection. Interview the herbarium's owner. If the owner is not present, then read a few of the labels or examine a few of the specimens to determine the collection's makeup.
2. Find out if the collection contains any prohibited or restricted material.

A. If the collection contains any material that would ordinarily be prohibited or postentry and it is possible to propagate from that material (for example, seeds are present)—then interview the collection's owner to make sure there is no intent or incentive to propagate. If the prohibited or postentry material could be propagated, and you are reasonably certain that the owner intends to propagate the material, then take the appropriate regulatory action under the specific plant quarantine regulation.

B. If the collection's purpose is to exhibit signs or symptoms of disease (like rusts) or to display pests (like scale insects), then interview the collection's owner to make sure there is no intent or incentive to culture the pathogen or recover the pest. If you are reasonably certain that the owner intends to culture a pathogen or recover the pest, then take the appropriate regulatory action as prescribed in M330.201 through M330.211.

3. If the collection's purpose legitimately is to exhibit signs or symptoms of disease or display pests, then make sure that there is no opportunity for disseminating those pests (for example, the specimens may be preserved in biological fixative or permanently mounted.) If there is imminent risk of pest dissemination, then take the appropriate safeguards.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Admissible[1] Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

Targets

- Borers
- Diseases
- Hitchhiking insects
- Khapra beetle
- Snails
- Ticks
- Weeds and weed seeds

Steps

1. Determine the company to which the shipment is consigned:

1 You must first have screened the material using the reference sections of this manual to make sure there are no prohibited items in the shipment–like dried citrus, for example.

TABLE 5-4 Approved Companies for Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

If consigned to:	Then:
The **Associated Manufacturing Company**, Montgomery, Alabama, or The **Knud Nielson Company**, Evergreen Alabama	1. DO **NOT** INSPECT the consignment. 2. SEAL the original container with PPQ seals. 3. AUTHORIZE shipment of that original container to the appropriate company, and 4. CALL the Montgomery Work Unit to notify them of the shipment.
Other than one of the two companies listed in the cell above	CONTINUE to 2 below that beings the instructions for inspecting the shipment.

1. Verify that the articles are intended for use or sale as decorative material. Such articles, if free from ticks, are unrestricted by animal health regulations.
2. Use the decision table that follows to determine how many cases to open and what percentage of the material to inspect:

TABLE 5-5 Sample Size for Dried, Ornamental Plant Material

If the consignment includes:	Then:
◆ Artichoke, cardoon (*Cynara* spp.) ◆ Protea (Proteaceae) ◆ Timothy (*Phleum* spp.) ◆ Uvagrass, wildcane, arrow cane (*Gynerium sagittatum*) ◆ Vinereed or Mauritania vinereed (*Ampelodesma* spp.)	1. OPEN at least two cases of each variety in the consignment, and 2. INSPECT 100 percent of the two or more cases opened following the instructions in 4 below
Other than one of the varieties listed in the cell above	1. OPEN at least one case of each variety in the consignment, and 2. PARTIALLY INSPECT each of the cases opened following the instructions in 4 below

1. Empty the contents of the cases. Examine the inside of the cases for evidence of ticks, weed seeds, khapra beetle, or hitchhiking insects. Examine the base of the stems for evidence of boring insects. Look carefully at the individual stems for snails.
2. Look for signs and symptoms of disease.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Grapevine Wreaths and Baskets[1]

Target

Any articles capable of propagation

1 Includes any other article made with grapevines or stems.

Steps

1. Collect the paperwork accompanying the shipment—including foreign certification.
2. Evaluate the paperwork and shipment as described in the table below:

TABLE 5-6 Certification Associated with Grape Vines

If the shipment is:	And you:	Then:
Accompanied by written evidence or certification from the plant protection service of the country of origin that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Judge that the treatment the article received was sufficient to make the vines **incapable** of propagation[1]	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Judge that the treatment the article received was **insufficient** such that the vines are capable of propagation	1. HOLD the shipment 2. TAKE two of each kind of article in the shipment and send to the closest Plant Inspection Station[2]
Not accompanied by a written statement of certification that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Are **unsure** whether the vines are dead or alive	
	Are sure the vines are dry and dead and **incapable** of propagation	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Are sure the vines are alive and capable of propagation	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 To evaluate whether the treatment is sufficient to render the vines incapable of propagation—dry heat at 135°F or higher for 2 hours is satisfactory. If you are in doubt as to whether the vines are capable or incapable of propagation, follow these procedures:

- Select three to five pieces of the vine, and taking a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds
- If you find green, succulent tissue, then the vines are capable of propagation

2 The inspection station will advise you of the appropriate action:

- Release
- Collect and send additional samples to:
  Officer in Charge, QPAS-PPQ-APHIS-USDA
  National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station
  Building 580, BARC-East
  Beltsville, MD 20705
- Prohibit Entry

NOTICE

If the vines are sent to the National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station, then the Officer in Charge there will take cuttings from the vines and attempt to grow them in a greenhouse. If the cuttings grow, future shipments from the country where the vines originated will be prohibited.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Household Goods

Targets

- Egg masses
- Pupae
- Snails

Steps

1. If the household goods are shipped from the Mediterranean region or Okinawa, Japan, then examine at least one box in the consignment. Look closely at the sides and undersides of the box for egg masses, pupae, and snails.
2. If the household goods are shipped from a non–Mediterranean region or an island of Japan other than Okinawa, then decide whether you will examine the consignment based upon your own experience and port records. Be aware that prohibited animal products have been found in shipments manifested as household goods.

Special Procedures–Inspecting Solid Wood Packing Material from China (including Hong Kong)

Target

Wood Borers

Steps for Cargo

1. Determine whether high or low risk cargo:

TABLE 5-7 Determining Level of Risk

If:	And:	Then it is:
Air Cargo	→	Low Risk Cargo—SKIP to Step 11
Maritime cargo	Barbells, bathroom accessories, bearings, cast iron, centerless grinders, ceramic tiles, dumbbells, equalizers, ferro molybdenum, foundry cast ironware, granite slabs, granite tiles, hardware, hanger arms, machinery, magnesium carbon blocks, marble tiles, rubber gaskets, silicon carbon, steel pipes, skidder chains, sporting goods, sprockets, stone products, stoneware, tiles, titanium sponge, tool, tractors and tractor parts, water pumps, weight equipment, wire spools, or wooden picture frames	High Risk Cargo—CONTINUE TO Step 2 that immediately follows
	Other than an article listed in the cell immediately above	Low Risk Cargo—SKIP to Step 6

Steps for High Risk Cargo

1. HOLD all high risk cargo and look for or ask for either of the following documents:
   - ❖ A statement from the exporter stating that there is no solid wood packing material present
   - ❖ A treatment certificate form an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong

TABLE 5-8 Documentation for High Risk Cargo

If you find:	Then:
A treatment certificate[1] from an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong[2]	GO to Step 3
A statement from the exporter stating that there is no solid wood packing material present	GO to Step 5
Neither document listed in the two cells above	GO to Step 16—the shipment is **not** in compliance

1 A certificate signed by an official of the Chinese Government stating that the wood was heated to a minimum of 71.1° C (160° F) for 75 minutes, treated with T404 or its equivalent, or pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative.

2 See **page 5-25** for a list of authorized companies

Shipments of High Risk Cargo Accompanied by Treatment Certificate issued by an Authorized Goverment Agency in China or Authorized Company in Hong Kong

3. It is unnecessary to inspect all shipments of high risk cargo accompanied by a treatment certificate. However, each week, randomly select[1] three containers for devan inspection. Each container must hold a shipment with solid wood packing material that is accompanied by a treatment certificate. The purpose for the inspection is to validate the accompanying certificate. Inspect very carefully for **live** pests.
4. Inspect **thoroughly** at least 50 percent of the external surface of the solid wood packing material for live pests. **Never** conduct a tailgate inspection unless you can guarantee a thorough inspection by getting inside the container.

TABLE 5-9 Determining Action on High Risk Cargo Based on Pest Findings

If you find:	Then:
Live pests	Go to Step 16–the shipment is not in compliance
No pests or only dead ones	RELEASE the shipment

Shipments of High Risk Cargo Accompanied by Statements from the Exporter Stating that There is No Solid Wood Packing Material Associated with the Shipment

5. Inspect all shipments of high risk cargo accompanied by statements that there is no solid wood packing material present. Verify whether there is any solid wood packing material.

TABLE 5-10 What to Do Based on Whether there is Solid Wood Packing Material with High Risk Cargo

If you find:	Then:
Solid wood packing material	Go to Step 16—the shipment is not in compliance
No solid wood packing material	RELEASE the shipment

Steps for Low Risk Maritime Cargo

6. HOLD 5 percent of all low risk cargo shipments and look for or ask for either of the following documents:
   - ❖ A statement from the exporter stating that there is no solid wood packing material present
   - ❖ A treatment certificate form an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong

1 If you find live pests associated with certified cargo, consider those importers or shippers for future inspections. However, once a shipper or exporter demonstrates shipments with no pests or only dead pests, shift your focus to other importers or shippers. Inspect those with clean records only occasionally.

TABLE 5-11 Further Documentation for Solid Wood Packing Material

If you find:	Then:
A treatment certificate[1] from an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong[2]	GO to Step 7
A statement from the exporter stating that there is no solid wood packing material present	GO to Step 9
Neither document listed in the two cells above	GO to Step 10

1 A certificate signed by an official of the Chinese Government stating that the wood was heated to a minimum of 71.1° C (160° F) for 75 minutes, treated with T404 or its equivalent, or pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative.

2 See **page 5-25** for a list of authorized companies

Shipments of Low Risk Maritime Cargo Accompanied by Treatment Certificates Issued by an Authorized Government Agency in China or Authorized Company in Hong Kong

7. It is unnecessary to inspect all shipments of low risk cargo accompanied by a treatment certificate. However, each week, randomly select[1] one container for devan inspection. That container must hold a shipment with solid wood packing material that is accompanied by a treatment certificate. The purpose for the inspection is to validate the accompanying certificate. Inspect very carefully for **live** pests.

8. Inspect **thoroughly** at least 50 percent of the external surface of the solid wood packing material for **live** pests. **Never** conduct a tailgate inspection unless you can guarantee a thorough inspection by getting inside the container.

TABLE 5-12 Regulatory Action on Solid Wood Packing Material Based on Pest Findings in Low Risk Cargo

If you find:	Then:
Live pests	Go to Step 16–the shipment is **not** in compliance
No pests or only dead ones	RELEASE the shipment

1 If you find live pests associated with certified cargo, consider those importers or shippers for future inspections. However, once a shipper or exporter demonstrates shipments with no pests or only dead pests, shift your focus to other importers or shippers. Inspect those with clean records only occasionally.

Shipments of High Risk Cargo Accompanied by Statements from the Exporter Stating that There is No Solid Wood Packing Material Associated with the Shipment

1. Inspect at least one shipment each week of low risk cargo accompanied by statements that there is **no** solid wood packing material present. Verify whether there is any solid wood packing material.

TABLE 5-13 What to Do Based on Whether there is Solid Wood Packing Material with Low Risk Cargo

If you find:	Then:
Solid wood packing material	Go to Step 16–the shipment is **not** in compliance
No solid wood packing material	RELEASE the shipment

1. Inspect **all** shipments of low risk cargo from China/Hong Kong **lacking** either a certificate of treatment or a statement that there is no solid wood packing material present.

TABLE 5-14 What to Do if You Discover Solid Wood Packing Material Where Certificate States there is None

If you find:	Then:
Solid wood packing material	Go to Step 16–the shipment is not in compliance
No solid wood packing material	Tell the importer or the importer's agent that future shipments from China/Hong Kong must be accompanied by a statement that there is no solid wood packing material, or if there is solid wood packing material, a treatment certificate issued by an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong[1] RELEASE the shipment

1 See **page 5-25** for a list of authorized companies.
If problems continue after an importer has been warned, proceed with a violation.

Steps for Air Cargo[1]

11. HOLD 1 percent of all air cargo shipments from China/Hong Kong and look for or ask for either of the following documents:

- A statement from the exporter stating that there is **no** solid wood packing material present
- A treatment certificate from an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong[2]

1 If it is impossible for the first port of arrival to monitor residue cargo shipments, then that port must make arrangements with PPQ at the subsequent Port of Entry for monitoring.

2 See **page 5-25** for a list of authorized companies.

TABLE 5-15 Documentation Associated with Air Cargo

If there is:	Then:
A treatment certificate[1] from an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong[2]	GO to Step 12
A statement from the exporter stating that there is **no** solid wood packing material present[2]	GO to Step 14
Neither document listed in the two cells above	Go to Step 15

1 A certificate signed by an official of the Chinese Government stating that the wood was heated to a minimum of 71.1° C (160° F) for 75 minutes, treated with T404 or its equivalent, or pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative.

2 Overnight air couriers, (such as DHL, FedEx, and UPS) will be allowed to make one blanket exporter's statement to cover all shipments that do **not** have SWPM on aircraft coming from China. However, they will need individual certificates to cover those shipments that do have SWPM.

Shipments of Air Cargo Accompanied by Treatment Certificates Issued by an Authorized Government Agency in China or Authorized Company in Hong Kong

12. It is unnecessary to inspect all shipments of cargo from China/ Hong Kong accompanied by a treatment certificate. However, each week, randomly select[1] one shipment for inspection. That shipment must be one with solid wood packing material that is accompanied by a treatment certificate. The purpose for the inspection is to validate the accompanying certificate. Inspect very carefully for **live** pests.

13. Inspect **thoroughly** the solid wood packing material for **live** pests.

TABLE 5-16 Regulatory Action Based on Pest Findings in Air Cargo

If you find:	Then:
Live pests	Go to Step 16–the shipment is **not** in compliance
No pests or only dead ones	RELEASE the shipment

Shipments of Air Cargo Accompanied by Statements from the Exporter Stating that There Is No Solid Wood Packing Material Associated with the Shipment

14. Inspect at least one shipment each week of air cargo accompanied by statements that there is **no** solid wood packing material present. Verify whether there is any solid wood packing material.

TABLE 5-17 Monitoring Air Cargo for Solid Wood Packing Material

If you find:	Then:
Solid wood packing material	Go to Step 16–the shipment is **not** in compliance
No solid wood packing material	RELEASE the shipment

1 If you find live pests associated with certified cargo, consider those importers or shippers for future inspections. However, once a shipper or exporter demonstrates shipments with no pests or only dead pests, shift your focus to other importers or shippers. Inspect those with clean records only occasionally.

Shipments of Air Cargo Lacking Required Documentation

15. Inspect as many shipments of air cargo from China/Hong Kong as staffing and time permit (those shipments **lacking** either a certificate of treatment or a statement that there is no solid wood packing material present).

TABLE 5-18 Action to Take if Solid Wood Packing is Found with Air Cargo

If you find:	Then:
Solid wood packing material	Go to Step 16–the shipment is **not** in compliance
No solid wood packing material	Tell the importer or the importer's agent that future shipments from China/Hong Kong must be accompanied by a statement that there is no solid wood packing material, or if there is solid wood packing material, a treatment certificate issued by an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong[1] RELEASE the shipment

1 See **page 5-25** for a list of authorized companies.

Solid Wood Packing Material That is Not in Compliance with the Regulation

NOTICE

The step that follows is for shipments that are **not** in compliance with regulations. Noncompliant shipments include the following

- A shipment arrives with solid wood packing material but a treatment certificate from an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong[1] is **not** provided
- A shipment arrives with solid wood packing material and a treatment certificate from an authorized government agency in China or authorized company in Hong Kong[*] is provided; however, live pests are found
- A shipment arrives accompanied by a statement from the exporter stating that there is **no** solid wood packing material present; however, solid wood packing material is found

16. Determine whether it is practicable to separate the cargo from the solid wood packing material:

1 See **page 5-25** for a list of authorized companies.

TABLE 5-19 Determining Action to Take on Shipments Not in Compliance with the Regulation

If there is:	And the solid wood packing material	And the Importer:	Then:
A secure facility available to separate the cargo from the solid wood packing material (a secure facility is one that will prevent the spread of plant pests)	Can be incinerated or chipped and incinerated	→	1. TELL the importer or the importer's agent that all costs associated with the separation and destruction of the wood must be borne by the importer 2. MONITOR the separation of the wood from the cargo 3. MONITOR the destruction of the solid wood packing material
	Cannot be incinerated **nor** chipped and incinerated	Elects to re-export the SWPM (it may **not** be reexported to Canada)	TELL the importer or the importer's agent that all costs associated with the separation and reexportation of the wood must be borne by the importer MONITOR the separation of the wood from the cargo MONITOR the reexportation of the solid wood packing material RELEASE the cargo
		Does **not** elect to reexport the SWPM	REFUSE ENTRY to both the cargo and associated solid wood packing material
No secure facility available to separate the cargo from the solid wood packing material	→	→	

A List of USDA Approved Fumigation Service Providers in Hong Kong

- Asia Pest Control Ltd.
- Century Strong, Ltd.
- China Inspection Company Ltd.
- Dicken International Pest Specialists Ltd.
- Fabri-technic Purification and Pest Control Company, Ltd.
- Flick Pest Control Ltd.
- Hong Kong Ship's Fumigation Company, Ltd.
- Johnson Group Pest Specialist Ltd.
- Rentokil Initial Hong Kong, Ltd.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Logs, Lumber, Wood Crating, and Dunnage

Targets

- Bark beetles
- Borers
- Termites
- Weevils

Steps

1. Look at the wood for signs of insect damage. Signs include frass, exit holes, sawdust, tunneling, and discoloration or staining of the wood. Also, look for "silvery" tracks (the snail's dried slime trails) which indicate the presence of snails.
2. If bark is present, look for exit holes on the surface and any breaks or holes on the edge between the bark and the wood. To examine beneath the bark, put a knife blade in the wood about 1/10" from the bark. Press the knife into the wood by twisting the blade. This should begin separating the bark from the wood. Continue working the blade along the edge until you have stripped off the bark.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Maritime Containers (including reefers)

Targets

- Snails
- Insect larvae, pupae, and egg masses
- Khapra beetle
- Bagworms
- Contamination
  - soil
  - plant debris
  - animal secretions
- Ticks

Steps

1. Exterior inspection
   A. Find out from where the containers are arriving.

B. On any given ship, examine 10 percent of the containers from Mediterranean countries for snails.

C. If the containers are from areas other than the Mediterranean, then examine the appropriate percentage of the containers based upon local records of pest interceptions.

CAUTION

Be alert when examining containers from Central and South America: If the containers are from Central or South America, then examine closely for bee swarms. If a swarm is detected, then follow the directions in the Airport and Maritime Operations Manual.

D. Arrange to examine the containers upon their discharge from the vessel. Exterior inspection of containers from the Mediterranean should be completed within 2 days of their discharge from the vessel.

E. Examine the undercarriage, sides, and ends of the containers for pests, soil, and other contamination.

2. Interior inspection of inbound, empty containers.

A. Find out from where the containers are arriving.

B. If the containers, including reefers, are from a khapra beetle endemic country[1] then examine 10 percent of the containers in each consignment.

C. If the containers are from other than a khapra beetle endemic country, then examine 2 percent of the containers.

D. Examine the interior carefully, paying attention to the floor, corners, crevices, and walls.

3. Policy on treating empty containers infested with snails.

A. Once you find a snail, even though you have already inspected and released a portion of the shipment—inspect all the remaining containers in the consignment, or on a bill of lading, or all those from the same shipper.

B. In deciding which containers to treat, generally you need to treat only those found infested—releasing the containers that are free from snails.

C. But, if the risk is unacceptable because of the number of snails found, their life stage, or the inability to inspect the shipment—ports may opt to treat all the containers in the consignment, or on a bill of lading, or all those from the same shipper.

1 Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey

Special Procedures—Inspecting Used Bags, Bagging, and Covers

Targets

- Jute or burlap bags
- Bags that previously held:
  - root crops
  - coffee
  - cotton
  - fresh or frozen meat
  - wheat or wheat products

Steps

1. Examine the exposed surfaces of each bale without debanding.
2. Look for jute or burlap bags. These will require fumigation when coming from khapra beetle endemic countries.
3. Look for differences in appearances of the bags which suggest types that may have held the articles listed in the target section.
4. If you need to examine bags that are suspect, then try to pull them from the bales without debanding. If the bale is so tightly baled that it's impossible to pull suspect bags, then you must require debanding.
5. If you find burlap or jute bags, or bags that held coffee, cotton, fresh or frozen meat, root crops, or wheat and wheat products—then go to the decision table on used bags, bagging, and covers in the Reference Section of this manual to determine the appropriate regulatory action based on the results of your examination.

Special Procedures—Inspecting Vehicles[1]

Targets

- Animal contamination
- Soil contamination
- Weeds

1 Includes privately owned vehicles, heavy machinery, farm machinery, tractors, and earth moving equipment.

TABLE 5-20 Determine Whether Vehicle is Precleared

If the vehicle is arriving from:	And is:	Then:
Germany	A military POV from one of the following Military Customs POV Inspection sites: ◆ Baumholder ◆ Berlin ◆ Giessen ◆ Grafenwoehr ◆ Kitzingen ◆ Mannheim ◆ Stuttgart ◆ Wiesbaden	**CONSIDER** the vehicle as precleared and only monitor as appropriate. If, upon monitoring, you find the vehicle contaminated—take the appropriate regulatory action and complete DD Form 1252. Send copies of the Form to the following individual: Dale Rush USDA, APHIS, IS HQ, USAREUR & 7A, OPM Unit 29931, Bin 153 APO AE 90986
	Not a military POV or if a military POV, **not** from an inspection site listed above	**INSPECT** the vehicle following Steps 1 through 3 which follow.
Other than Germany	→	

Steps

1. Examine for soil and contamination with plant debris. If plant debris is hay, straw, or grassy material used for animal feed or bedding, also examine carefully for contamination from animals.
2. Recover any seeds and other pests found among the debris.
3. If farm machinery, examine the article carefully for animal contamination, especially manure.

Special Procedures—Packaging and Mailing Samples of Screenings

Target

Noxious weeds

Steps

Here are directions for packaging and mailing samples of screenings:

1. Pour the screenings into a plastic bag.
2. Secure the plastic bag with a string or rubber band—**NEVER USE STAPLES!**
3. Put the plastic bag inside a **separate** cloth bag.
4. Complete a PPQ Form 237 "Record of Seed Offered for Importation Under the Federal Seed Act."

5. Put the completed pink copy (Part 3) of PPQ Form 237 and declaration of labeling (copy of the label and invoice) into the *cloth* bag.
6. Secure the outer cloth bag by tying the mailing tag.
7. Send the sample byx **PRIORITY MAIL** to:

   Seed Examination Facility
   PPQ-APHIS-USDA
   Building 320, BARC-E
   Beltsville, MD 20705
8. Give the completed yellow copy (Part 4) of PPQ Form 237 to the consignee or the consignee's agent.
9. Mail the remaining white copies (Parts 1 and 2) of the completed PPQ Form 237 to the Seed Examination Facility (SEF) in a separate envelope. Mail these copies the same day that you send the sample—but separate the copies from the sample.
10. If the importer has posted a performance bond, then you may allow the screenings to go forward to the owner's premises pending release by the SEF. Otherwise, hold the screenings until released by the SEF.
11. Require additional forms, bags, and tags from the address listed in 7 above.

Assigning a Number to PPQ Form 950

Remitting Fees Collected

Maintaining Records of Fees Collected

Taking Action When Payment Is Not Received

Special Procedures–Collecting User Fees Associated with Shipments of Solid Wood Packing Material (SWPM) from China

Step 1—Completing a PPQ Form 950

Complete an **Importation of Solid Wood Packing Materials** (*Statement of Services/Invoices/Receipt*)–PPQ Form 950. Fill in the payment information. You will need to give a copy of this form to the importer as it will serve as a receipt.

Step 2—Collecting the Fee

Collect the amount due in the form of a money order or check.

NOTICE

Accept a personal check only if it is for $100 or less. Don't accept cash unless it is absolutely necessary. Tell the importer that you will accept cash only once. The next time the importer or the importer's agent must have a business check or money order made payable to APHIS. Checks must be drawn on a U.S. Bank and must be payable in U.S. funds.

Step 3—Assigning a Number to PPQ Form 950

Assign each PPQ Form 950 a five-digit, consecutive number based on a numbering system beginning with 00001. Keep a log of all numbers assigned.

Step 4—Remitting Fees Collected

Remit the fees that you collect. If a check or money order was collected, remit it to ABS Minneapolis via a lock box using an APHIS Form 94 (Record of Public Funds Received). You may enter more than one transaction on an APHIS Form 94. However, remit **separate** APHIS Forms 94 for Solid Wood Packing Materials, Phytosanitary Certificates, and Animal Product collections.

If cash was collected, convert it into a money order or cashier's check. **NEVER** use a personal check–either yours or another employee's. **NEVER** send cash. Checks must be drawn on U.S. banks and must be payable in U.S. funds.

For each transaction (collected fee), establish an eight-digit code divided by a slash. The first four digits of the code are the fourth through seventh digits of your office's accounting code. Follow the first four digits with a slash. The second four digits are always 0395.

For example:

- If your accounting code is 97585-03395
- The SWPM code is 0395
- The correct code you enter Column, E on APHIS Form 94 is 8503/0395

For each transaction, enter the eight digit code in Column E of APHIS Form 94, titled *Purpose/Accounting Code* (or just *Purpose* on older forms).

Record the eight digit code in the lower left corner on the front of each check or money order. **NEVER** write on the bottom front of the check in the encoded portion or on the back of the check. **NEVER** endorse the check with a stamp.

Staple the checks or money orders to the APHIS Form 94. Send to the following address:

USDA, APHIS, User Fees
P.O. Box 955683
St. Louis, MO 63195-5683

If practicable, send the collected fees within 24 hours. Nevertheless, never send the collected fees later than the second workday from the date you received the fees. Use the date of the first transaction on the APHIS Form 94 as a guide.

Step 5—Maintain records of the fees collected.
Since the user fee program for SWPM importations is an APHIS program where money is collected and handled directly, here are procedures that each issuing office is to follow to maintain a sufficient audit trail:

A. Collect both a copy of the PPQ Form 950 and each copy of the APHIS Form 94 used to send in money together with a copy of each check.

B. Highlight on the APHIS Form 94, the amounts that pertain to each SWPM collection.

C. Attach the associated PPQ Forms 950, the copy of each check, and APHIS Form 94 together.

D. File the assembled records for the current fiscal year. After you close out a fiscal year, you must store the records. Records must be stored on site for two complete fiscal years plus the current fiscal year.

Step 6—Following storage of the records on site for the prescribed time, forward them to the Records Retention Center.
This center will hold on to records for an additional four fiscal years and six months. After this time, the records will be destroyed.

Step 7—If payment is not received immediately after the service is provided, tell the importer that he or she must hand-carry payment to your servicing port office within a few days.

Step 8—Forward, at the end of each month, unpaid PPQ Form 950s to the ABS-Minneapolis Accounting Team.
This team will bill the negligent individual or firm. ABS--Minneapolis Accounts Receivable Team will vigorously pursue the collection of the debt.

NOTE: If, after you have forwarded an unpaid PPQ Form 950, an importer delivers you the payment, immediately notify the ABS-Minneapolis Office:

Phone:1-888-616-7595 ex. 02291
E-mail: ABSHELPLINE@usda.gov.

This office will provide you with further guidance. However, **never** send the check to the lockbox.

Special Procedures–Job aid for Authorizing the Grinding of Commodities Contaminated with Noxious Weed Seeds

This job aid will help port inspectors determine if grinding is an appropriate option for nonpropagative commodities contaminated with noxious weeds.

Background Information

APHIS policy allows noxious weed-contaminated commodities that are not intended for propagation to enter U.S. commerce after processing provided that:

- the processing facility is **not** used for the cleaning of seeds,
- the processing of the contaminated commodity will eliminate the pest risk,
- the processing will eliminate risk from any waste materials generated,
- the processing facility is in a location where APHIS can provide monitoring,
- the importer/processor enters into a compliance agreement with APHIS, and
- the contaminated commodity can be safely moved to the processing facility.

Use the table that follows to ensure that the approval of grinding is consistent from port to port. The table provides information that will let you determine if the grinding process proposed by the importer will successfully mitigate the risk. The first column of the table lists actionable weeds that have been detected in unprocessed seed commodities such as spices, herbal medicines, and grain. The second provides the dimensions of the **smallest** propagule for the taxa. The third column provides the **largest** appropriate USA standard screen size for the milling process. You may incorporate this information into compliance agreements. The table provides guidance, but does not preclude the need for you to monitor and spot check the milled product.

If you find noxious weeds **other than** those in the table, you may contact Biological and Technical Services (B&TS) [Botanist Polly Lehtonen at (301) 734-4394]. Biological and Technical Services will determine the smallest seed size for new noxious weeds and update the table.

TABLE 5-21 Selecting Screen Size (A through L)

If the noxious weed is:	The smallest seed dimensions[1] length x width (in mm) is:	Then the largest USA Standard screen through which milled product must 100% pass (smaller-pored screens may be used:
Asphodelus fistulosus (onionweed)	(seed) 2.5 x 1.7	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
Avena sterilis (animated oat)	(caryopsis) 7 x 2	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
Borreria alata = *Spermacoce alata* (borreria)	(seed) 1.3 x 0.8	500 mm (USS # 35)
Carthamus oxycantha (wild safflower)	(achene) 3 x 1.8	1.18 mm (USS # 16)
Commelina benghalensis (Benghal dayflower)	(seed) 1.6 x 1.3	710 mm (USS # 25)
Cuscuta spp. (dodder)	(seed of smallest species) 0.6 x 0.6 (round)	355 mm (USS # 45)
Digitaria scalarum = *Digitaria abyssinica* (African couch grass)	(spikelet) 1.7 x 0.8	500 mm (USS # 35)
Digitaria velutina (velvet fingergrass)	(spikelet) 1.6 x 0.5	300 mm (USS # 50)
Emex spinosa (devil's thorn)	(fruit, floral parts removed) 3 x 1.6	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
Heracleum mantegazzianum (giant hogweed)	(mericarp) 7 x 4.5	2.80 mm (USS # 7)
Imperata cylindrica and *Imperata brasiliensis* (cogongrass) (Brazilian satintail)	(caryopsis) 0.8 x 0.3	180 mm (USS # 80)
Ipomoea aquatica (Chinese water spinach)	(seed) 4 x 2.8	1.70 mm (USS # 12)
Ischaemum rugosum (murain-grass)	(caryopsis) 2 x 0.9	500 mm (USS # 35)

1 Derived from scientific literature and measuring herbarium specimens

TABLE 5-22 Selecting Screen Size (M through Z)

If the noxious weed is:	The smallest seed dimensions[1] length x width (in mm) is:	Then the largest USA Standard screen through which milled product must 100% pass (smaller-pored screens may be used:
Mimosa invisa (giant sensitive plant)	(seed) 2 x 1.6	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
Oryza spp. (hulled red rices)	(caryopsis) 3 x 1.2	710 mm (USS # 25)
Paspalum scrobiculatum (Kodo-millet)	(caryopsis) 1.3 x 0.9	500 mm (USS # 35)
Pennisetum clandestinum[2] (kikuyu grass)	(caryopsis) 1.5 x 1.1	710 mm (USS # 25)
Rottboellia exaltata =R. cochinchinensis (itchgrass)	(caryopsis) 3 x 1.75	1.00 mm (USS # 18)
Setaria pallide-fusca (cattail grass)	(caryopsis) 1.6 x 1.0	600 mm (USS # 30)
Solanum torvum (turkeyberry)	*(seed) 1.5 x 1.0*	600 mm (USS # 30)
Tridax procumbens (coat buttons)	(achene) 1.5 x 0.5	300 mm (USS # 50)
Urochloa panicoides (liverseed grass)	(caryopsis) 2 x 1.5	850 mm (USS # 20)

1 Derived from scientific literature and measuring herbarium specimens.

2 Only if enterable under 7CFR 319.24 and 7CFR 319.41.

CAUTION

If inspectors find disease-significant contaminants, then grinding is not appropriate.

TABLE 5-23 Diameters of the Pores of U.S. Standard Screens (Not Part of the Job Aid):

Standard Screen (mm)	Opening Dimension Exceeded by not more than 5% of the Openings (mm)	Alternate Screen Designation	Diameter of Pore (mm) Based on Column 2 Dimensions
0.150	0.174	USS # 100	0.246
0.180	0.207	USS # 80	0.293
0.212	0.242	USS # 70	0.342
0.250	0.283	USS # 60	0.400
0.300	0.337	USS # 50	0.477
0.355	0.396	USS # 45	0.560
0.425	0.471	USS # 40	0.666
0.500	0.550	USS # 35	0.778
0.600	0.660	USS # 30	0.933
0.710	0.775	USS # 25	1.096
0.850	0.925	USS # 20	1.308
1.00	1.080	USS # 18	1.527
1.18	1.270	USS # 16	1.796
1.4	1.505	USS # 14	2.128
1.7	1.820	USS # 12	2.574
2.00	2.135	USS # 10	3.193
2.36	2.515	USS # 8	3.557
2.80	2.975	USS # 7	4.207
3.35	3.55	USS # 6	5.020
4.00	4.23	USS # 5	5.982

NOTICE

Standard screen size indicates measurement of the side of a square pore.

Diameter = the square root of the (side-size squared x 2)

Special Procedures–Procedures for Inspecting Cold Treated Commodities

These procedures are for ports of entry that receive cold treated commodities. Use these procedures for both precleared and unprecleared cold treated commodities. Use them **in addition to** inspection procedures currently in place (2% or specific inspection rates for commodities).

Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Citrus Originating in Spain and Litchi from China, including Taiwan

Break Bulk Shipments

1. Select 150 boxes from each vessel
2. Divide the 150 box sample proportionally among each compartment of the vessel
3. Randomly select the boxes to be inspected from many areas of each compartment
4. Cut and Inspect 10 fruits per box

Containerized Shipments

1. Select 15 boxes from each container from at least two pallets (it is **not** necessary to devan)
2. Cut and inspect 10 fruits per box

Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Clementines from Other Than Spain and Citrus from South Africa

Break Bulk Shipments

1. Select 75 boxes from each vessel
2. Divide the 75 box sample proportionally among each compartment of the vessel
3. Randomly select the boxes to be inspected from many areas of each compartment
4. Cut and Inspect 10 fruits per box

Containerized Shipments

1. Select 8 boxes from each container from at least two pallets (it is **not** necessary to devan)
2. Cut and inspect 10 fruits per box

Directions for Inspecting Cold Treated Fruits Other Than Clementines from Anywhere, Citrus from Spain or South Africa, or Litchis from China

NOTICE

It is **unnecessary** to cut grapes from Argentina or Italy to verify the efficacy of cold treatment since these are both cold treated **and** fumigated with methyl bromide. In addition, grapes are **not** a preferred host for fruit flies of concern in these two countries

1. Cut and inspect 30 fruit per inspection lot (it is **not** necessary to devan)

Reporting Inspection Results

Important

If live target pests (those that cold treatment are supposed to kill) are found, **immediately** contact your Regional Office

1. Complete the chart that follows with the results of your inspection
2. Send the completed chart **weekly** to your Regional Office

5

Nonpropagative Manual

Miscellaneous and Processed Products

Reference Section

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Prohibitions and Restrictions

Before using this reference, you must know what kind of product is being presented for entry. If what you have is:

- An article intended for propagation
- A fresh, unprocessed fruit or vegetable
- A fresh, cut article of the florist trade
- An unprocessed seed not intended for propagation

THEN YOU ARE IN THE WRONG MANUAL. This manual lists only miscellaneous and processed products regulated by PPQ.

Introduction

This manual lists articles that are prohibited or have restrictions in addition to inspection. Articles are listed in this manual by their common name. For example, you will find entries under such terms as “brassware, kuth roots, rice, wheat, and wood and wood products.” The reason for listing under common name rather than scientific name is because most of the articles in this manual part are either

manifested or invoiced by their common name—or they're known in the trade by a common name. If you have a scientific name, the Index serves as a cross–reference and will send you to the appropriate page. Articles or categories of articles (primarily plants and plant products) are listed in this manual in alphabetical order by common name.

A Caution in Using This Reference

This reference does **not** list all parasitic plants, noxious weeds, or endangered plants—but only those plants in these three categories that are traded in their processed form (for example, witch weed herbarium mounts and tree fern plaques). If after looking through this Reference Section you are uncertain that the article presented for entry falls into one or more of these three categories, then use Appendix 6 (behind Tab 13). Appendix 6 lists, by scientific name, all plants that are parasitic, noxious weeds, and/or endangered.

Limitations of This Section

This manual is reliable only to the extent that you have the correct identity of an article or an acceptable common name. Realize that occasionally an article will be invoiced or manifested under a foreign term or a localized common name. Your responsibility is to come up with the appropriate name or category for any article presented for entry. Infrequently, you may have to go beyond this reference to determine enterability.

Steps for Using This Manual if You Have a Common Name

1. See if there is an entry under the common name you have. If you locate an entry, follow the decision table as directed.
2. If there is no entry under a specific common name, then see if there is an entry under the category for the article. For example, if you intercepted an importation of alfalfa hay, you would not find any entry under alfalfa. But if you look under “Hay,” you would find an entry.

◆ Branches and arrangements with fruit attached	◆ Gums
◆ Coniferous cones	◆ Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant material
◆ Dried fruits, vegetables, and herbs	◆ Nuts that are shelled and/or processed
◆ Frozen fruits and vegetables	◆ Parasitic plants
◆ Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, preserves, and like products	◆ Seeds, **other than** nuts, that are processed
◆ Grasses	◆ Tree fern stumps, bark, and their products
◆ Hay, fodder, silage, stover, and straw	◆ Wood and wood products

FIGURE 5-24-1 Categories of Products Listed in this Reference

3. If you do **not** find an entry either under a common name or the name of a category, then go to the Index and look for an entry.
4. If you do **not** find a name listed in the Reference Section, the Index, or Appendix 6, then most likely that article is merely subject to inspection—that is, you can release it without a permit if it is free from plant pests.

Steps for Using This Manual if You Have a Scientific Name and Do Not Know the Common Name

1. Look in the Index. If there is an entry under the scientific name, then go to the page listed and follow the decision table as directed.
2. If you do **not** find a listing under the scientific name, then examine the article to determine what kind of article it is. Then see if there is a listing under the category. If there is neither a listing under the scientific name nor under the category, then use Appendix 6 to make sure you don't have a parasitic plant, noxious weed, or endangered plant. If there is no listing for the plant in Appendix 6, then the article is most likely merely subject to inspection—that is, you can release it without a permit if it is free from plant pests.

Applicability to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

This reference is also applicable to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Reference Tables

TABLE 5-25 *Aloe ferox* (Trade names include Afrikanische Aloe, Aloe capensis, Aloe del Capo, Aloe lucinda, Aloes du Cap, Berg-Aloe, Cape aloe, Kap-Aloe, Lui hui, Lucid aloe, Luhui, Nohwa, Rokai, Tap aloe, and Tou ming lu hui)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The fowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[2]	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[4]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including extracts, oils, and gel)	→	**Not** entering a designated port[3]		
		Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.

3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind tab 13 at its tail end).

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Aloe ferox* is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its leaves. The leaves are used to manufacture cosmetics, curios, and medicine. It is also used in flower arrangements, handicrafts, and as a food supplement.**

TABLE 5-26 *Aquilaria malaccensis* (Trade names include Agar, Agar wood, Aloe wood, Aquilariae lignum, Bois d'Aigle, Eaglewood, Lignum Aloes, Lignum Aquilariae, Lignum Aspalathi, and Paradise Wood)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds, spores, or pollen	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidenly gathered in the wild[2]	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[4]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including extracts, oils, and resin)		**Not** entering a designated port[3]		
	→	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.74 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.

3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Aquilaria malaccensis* is threatened primarily from the over production of agarwood chips. These chips are used to manufacture insecticide, incense, medicine, and perfume. The tree is also over harvested for its wood which is used to make furniture.**

TABLE 5-27 Artichoke (*Cynara* spp.) — Branches, inflorescences, and arrangements

If grown in:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than Canada	With floral head	Floral head processed so that it is incapable of harboring plant pests		
		Floral head capable of harboring plant pests	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56 7CFR 330
	Without floral head	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

Since the floral heads of artichokes are infested by exotic weevils and other internal feeders, these structures are prohibited if capable of harboring live insects.

TABLE 5-28 Avocado (*Persea* spp.)

If the avocados are:	And harvested in:	Then:
Fresh with the seeds removed	Mexico	USE **Table 5-29**
	Other than Mexico	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual
Fresh with seeds	→	
Frozen	→	USE **Table 5-30**

TABLE 5-29 Avocado—Fresh Mexican avocados with seeds removed

If the fruit is:	And the lot is:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Pureed	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
Peeled, cut into quarters or smaller pieces, and immersed in liquid	→	→		
Peeled, cut into halves or smaller pieces, and vacuum packed in packages which allow visual inspection of contents	→	→		
Not as described in the three cells above	**Not** commercial	California, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	REFUSE ENTRY	
		Other than a location in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Commercial	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

TABLE 5-30 Avocado—Frozen avocados

If harvested in:	And the seeds:	And are:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Central America, South America, or Mexico	Were removed prior to arrival	Above 20°F at time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and REGULATE the avocado as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
			Prevents an effective inspection	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
		20°F or below at time of arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Were **not** removed	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than Central America, South America, or Mexico		Above 20°F at time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and REGULATE the avocado as if fresh and unfrozen.	
			Prevents an effective inspection	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
		20°F or below at time of arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE	7CFR 319.56

Avocado is regulated to prevent the entry of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*), avocado seed moth (*Stenoma catenifer*), *Conotrachelus* spp., and fruit flies.

TABLE 5-31 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that are Used[1]

If the bag or cover held:	And the bag or cover is made from:	Then:
Coffee	→	USE **Table 5-37**
Cotton	→	USE **Table 5-32**
Meat (fresh or frozen)	→	USE **Table 5-36**
Root crops	→	USE **Table 5-38**
Any combination of the five cells above	→	1. REFER to the appropriate tables listed above for the type of materials the bags or covers held, and 2. NOTE the action required, then 3. USE **Table 5-39**
Articles **other than** those listed in the cells above	Burlap or jute[2]	USE **Table 5-40**
	Neither burlap **nor** jute	RELEASE

1 Bags, bagging, and covers which are used and empty. New bags, bagging, and covers are unrestricted.

2 When burlap or jute contains cargo, see **Table 5-55**, *Burlap and Jute (Used)*.

TABLE 5-32 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton

If from:	And arriving from:	And is entering through:	Then:	Authority:
Burlap or jute	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey[1]	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	A California port	USE **Table 5-33**	
		A northern port	USE **Table 5-34**	
		Other than a California or a northern port	USE **Table 5-35**	
Other than burlap or jute	→	A California port	USE **Table 5-33**	
		A northern port	USE **Table 5-34**	
		Other than a California or a northern port	USE **Table 5-35**	

1 All countries in this cell are infested with khapra beetle.

TABLE 5-33 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton Entering a California Port

If the material is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Consigned to an approved mill[1]	Can move to mill by an all water route	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment of the bags to the approved mill[1] by an all water route	7CFR 319.8
	Cannot move to mill by an all water route	Bags or covers are compressed	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, then 3. ALLOW to proceed overland	
		Bags or covers are uncompressed	1. HOLD the shipment, and 2. CONTACT Permit Services for instructions	
Not consigned to an approved mill	→		1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags	

1 Currently, there are no approved mills for utilizing cotton covers.

TABLE 5-34 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton Entering a Northern Port

If destined to:	And:	And is:	And bags or covers are:	Then:	Authority:
A California port	Can move to destination by an all water route	Consigned to an approved mill[1]	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment of the bags to the approved mill by an all water route	7CFR 319.8
		Not consigned to an approved mill[1]	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags	
	Cannot move to destination by an all water route	→	Compressed	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T301-a-1, and 3. ALLOW to proceed overland	
			Uncompressed	REFUSE ENTRY	
A northern port	→	Consigned to an approved mill[1]	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment of the bags to the approved mill	
		Not consigned to an approved mill[1]	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW reexport of the bags	
Other than a California or northern port	→		→	USE **Table 5-35**	

1 Approved mills for utilizing cotton covers:

LA—Allen Industries, Inc. 175 East Manville Street Compton, CA 90220	DET—Allen Industries 1927 Leland Detroit< MI 48207	ALBY—Chris Craft Ind. Prod., Inc. P.O. Box A Schoolhouse Ln. Waterford, NY 12188
NOR—Dixie Manufacturing Co 110 Colley Avenue Norfolk, VA 23501	MWK—Janesville Products 220 North Franklin Street Janesville, WI 53545	CLV—Janesville Products P.O. Box 349 Norwalk, OH 44856

TABLE 5-35 Bags, Bagging, and Covers that Held or Covered Cotton Entering a Port Other Than a California or a Northern Port

If entering through:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	1. REQUIRE A PERMIT, and 2. REQUIRE T306-b, or 3. ALLOW REEXPORT OF THE BAGS	

TABLE 5-36 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Used to Hold or Cover Fresh or Frozen Meat

If arriving from:	And consigned to:	And made from:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey[1]	An approved establishment in Appendix 5 of the Animal Product Manual (APM)	Burlap or jute	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2, then 3. AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16–78	7CFR 319.75 9CFR 94.23
		Other than burlap or jute	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16–78	9CFR 95.23
	Other than an approved establishment in Appendix 5 of the APM	→	REFUSE ENTRY	9CFR 94.23
Australia, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, or New Zealand[2]	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than a country listed in the two cells above	An approved establishment in Appendix 5 of the APM	→	AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16–78	9CFR 94.23
	Other than an approved establishment in Appendix 5 of the APM	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 All countries in this cell are infested with khapra beetle.

2 You must have evidence of origin of the bags and evidence that the bags were used to cover meats from these countries—otherwise, handle as a restricted product.

TABLE 5-37 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Used to Hold or Cover Coffee

If the coffee:	And covers destined to:	And arriving from:	And made from:	Then:	Authority:
Was unroasted	Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.73
	Other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey[1]	Burlap or jute	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
			Other than burlap or jute	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Other than a country listed in the cell above	→		
Was roasted	→	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey[1]	Burlap or jute	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
			Other than burlap or jute	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Other than a country listed in the cell above	→		

1 All countries in this cell are infested with khapra beetle.

TABLE 5-38 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Used to Hold or Cover Root Crops

If arriving from:	And the bags are:	And arriving at:	And the importer:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	Not contaminated with soil	→		RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
	Contaminated with soil	A port having an approved facility for vacuum fumigation	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-a	
Other than Canada	Destined to **other than** Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	A port **not** having an approved facility for vacuum fumigation	Elects to reexport the material	ALLOW REEXPORT UNDER SAFEGUARDS	
			Elects to consign the material to another port having approved facilities for vacuum fumigation	AUTHORIZE shipment to a port with approved facilities by an all water route or overland with proper safeguards if an all water route is impossible	
			Refuses to reexport or consign the material to a port having approved facilities for vacuum fumigation	ISSUE EMERGENCY ACTION ORDERS	
	Destined to Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	

TABLE 5-39 Bags—Shipments Containing a Mixture of Bags and Covers

If the bags or covers previously held:	And:	And are destined to:	Then:
Fresh or frozen meat	Unroasted coffee	Hawaii or Puerto Rico	REFUSE ENTRY
		Other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico	ALLOW MOVEMENT to an approved establishment
	Burlap or jute from countries infested with khapra beetle[1]	→	1. REQUIRE treatment for plant pests (refer to the specific entry (e.g., cotton, wheat) to determine the required treatment), then 2. ALLOW movement to an approved establishment
	Cotton or root crops	→	
Any combination of bags or covers regulated for plant pests	→	→	REQUIRE the most drastic of the actions you were directed to take. See the "List of actions from most to least drastic" below to determine which action you should take.

1 Countries with khapra beetle: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

List of actions from most to least drastic:

1. REFUSE ENTRY
2. T504
3. T306-a
4. T306-c-1 or T306-c-2

EXAMPLE: If you had a bundle of used bags and determined that some of the bags contained potatoes from Ireland, and some contained chile peppers from Pakistan, then you would reqire T504 (number 2 above) because it is the most drastic action listed for the type of bags you have encountered.

TABLE 5-40 Bags, Bagging, and Covers Made from Burlap or Jute[1]

If:	If arriving from:	Then:	Authority:
Used	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey[2]	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
New	→		

1 Not used for cotton, fresh or frozen meat, wheat or wheat products, coffee, or root crops.

2 All countries in this cell are infested with khapra beetle.

Bags and bagging can become contaminated from the commodities the bags carry. Cloth or burlap used to cover fresh or frozen meats originating in an infested country could serve to introduce a harmful animal disease. Bags contaminated with soil or used to carry root crops could serve to introduce potato cyst nematodes. Since bags could be a vehicle for introducing a wide variety of pests and pathogens, bags are restricted or prohibited by several regulations. Since bags could have been used to carry more than one regulated commodity (used to carry root crops then thrown over meat for example), you have to treat for the most resistant organism.

TABLE 5-41: Bamboo (Bambusaceae)

If:	**And:**	**Then:**	**Authority:**
Wood (includes culms, poles, stems, and stakes)	→	GO to **Table 5-184**	
Leaf or shoot	An ingredient in potpourri	GO to **Table 5-132**	
	Cooked, dried, pickled, preserved, or prepared such that propagation is impossible	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Fresh shoot (or leaf)	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. 2. REGULATE the bamboo as if fresh and unfrozen	7CFR 319.56[1]
	Fresh, frozen shoots	SEE **Table 5-91**	
Other than cane, leaf, or shoot[2]	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 Quarantine 56 regulates the entry of fresh cut bamboo shoots and leaves for eating purposes.

2 For example rhizome, root clump, seed, or seed head.

Bamboo is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*) and other exotic pathogens. Bamboo smut is one of the most harmful diseases of bamboo. The pathogen attacks and kills young canes. The stems of infected plants become brittle and useless. This smut also infects the seed, inflorescence, and leaves.

TABLE 5-42 *Bletilla striata* (Trade names include Bai Ji, Bletilla tuber, Bletilla rhizoma, Byakukyu, Paekkup, Pai-chi, Rhizoma Bletillae, and Tuber Bletillae)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds, pollen, or pollinia	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[1]	Entering a designated port[2]	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[2]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[3]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)	→	**Not** entering a designated port[2]		
		Entering a designated port[2]	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.

2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind tab 13 at its tail end).

3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Bletilla striata,* a terrestrial orchid, is threatened primarily from the over collection of its roots (bulbs or tubers) which are used for medicines.**

TABLE 5-43 Branches and Arrangements with Fruit Attached

If cut in:	**And the fruit is:**	**Then:**	**Authority:**
Canada	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than Canada	Processed so that it is **incapable** of harboring live fruit flies		
	Capable of harboring live fruit flies	REGULATE the product under Fresh, Cut Articles of the Florist Trade	7CFR 319.74

Branches and arrangements capable of harboring fruit flies are prohibited.

TABLE 5-44 Brassware[1]

If:	And:	And:	And the port of arrival:	Then:	Authority:
Arriving from and/ or originating in Mumbai[2], India	Associated with any packing material	→	Has facilities for MB (either NAP or vacuum)	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T413-a or T413-b	7CFR 319.75
	No packing material present	Contained in anything that could conceal or be a source of food for the khapra beetle	**Lacks** facilities for MB	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port with facilities for MB	
		Not in a container or if in a container, the PPQ officer determines that the khapra beetle could not be concealed	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Neither arriving from **nor** originating in Mumbai, India	→	Bagged in used burlap or jute	→	SEE **Table 5-55**	
		Bagged in **other than** used burlap or jute	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Articles made by hand or by machinery from brass.

2 The ports of Jawaharlal Nehru (JNP) and Nhava Shiva are **not** part of Mumbai.

In Mumbai, India, brassware is stored in warehouses heavily infested with the khapra beetle. Although the brassware itself could not serve as host to this beetle, the associated containers or packing could conceal or be a source of food for this pest. Therefore, such brassware arriving from Mumbai must be treated as a condition of entry.

TABLE 5-45 Broomcorn (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*)

If destined to:	And the product is:	And is a:	And harvested:	Then:
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	An ingredient in potpourri	→	→	GO to **Table 5-132**
	Broomcorn	Commercial lot	In Canada	USE **Table 5-48**
			In the Western Hemisphere **other than** Canada[1]	USE **Table 5-51**
			Outside the Western Hemisphere[1]	USE **Table 5-52**
		Sample or non-commercial lot	→	USE **Table 5-47**
	Broomstraw	→	→	USE **Table 5-53**
	Brooms or other articles made from broomcorn or broomstraw	→	Mexico	USE **Table 5-50**
			Other than Mexico	USE **Table 5-46**
Guam or the CNMI	→	→	→	USE **Table 5-54**

1 Although the broomcorn may be arriving from Canada.

TABLE 5-46 Broomcorn—Brooms and Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Except from Mexico)

If harvested:	And there are:	And consigned to:	And there are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
In Canada	→				RELEASE	7CFR 319.24 and 319.41
In **other than** Canada or Mexico	Stems present that exceed 1/4 inch in diameter (or any portion of the stem remains where the straw attaches to its axis)	A Pacific Coast port	→		REFUSE ENTRY	
		Other than a Pacific Coast port	Seeds present	Are bleached, boiled or dyed such that the dye has penetrated beyond the seed coat	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
				Have **not** been processed as described above or the dye has penetrated not beyond the seed coat	1. REGULATE as unprocessed seeds 2. REQUIRE a written permit 3. REQUIRE T309 if pest warrant	
			No seeds	Bundled so you can inspect for pest and the lot is small enough to allow a 100% inspection	1. INSPECT AND RELEASE 2. REQUIRE a written permit 3. REQUIRE T309 if pest warrants	
				Bundled so that it is impracticable for pests or too large a lot to allow for a 100% inspection	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T309	
	No stems exceed 1/4 inch in diameter				GO to **Table 5-47**	

TABLE 5-47 Broomcorn—Brooms and Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw with No Stem Exceeding 1/4 inch in Diameter (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and Except from Mexico)

And there are:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds present	Are bleached, boiled, or dyed such that the dye has penetrated beyond the seed coat	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.24 and 7CFR 319.41
	Have **not** been processed as described above or the dye has penetrated not beyond the seed coat	1. REGULATE seeds as unprocessed seeds 2. REQUIRE a written permit	
No seeds	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	

TABLE 5-48 Broomcorn—Samples and Noncommercial Lots of Broomcorn (except into Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If the lot is:	Then:	Authority:
Small enough to allow a 100 percent inspection	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
Too large to allow a 100 percent inspection	REGULATE the lot as a commercial shipment	

TABLE 5-49 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn that Were Grown and Harvested in Canada (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

And destined to:	And:	Then	Authority:
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, or Washington	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
	Lacks certification that the broomcorn was fumigated in Canada	REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than a State listed in the cell above	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE	
	Is **not** accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	REFUSE ENTRY	

TABLE 5-50 Broomcorn—Brooms and Other Articles Made or Crafted from Broomcorn or Broomstraw Harvested in Mexico (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If there are:	And is from:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Stems present that exceed 1¼ in diameter (or any portion of the stem remains where the straw attaches to its axis)	Mexico, south of a line drawn east and west through Mexico City	A Pacific coast port	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.41
		Other than a Pacific coast port	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309	
	Mexico, north of a line drawn east and west through Mexico City	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
No stems present that exceed 1¼ in diameter	→	→		

TABLE 5-51 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn that were Harvested in the Western Hemisphere other than Canada (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

And:	And is from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Arriving from Canada	→	→	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
	→	→	**Lacks** certification that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	REFUSE ENTRY	
Not arriving from Canada	Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America, South America, the West Indies, or Mexico	A Pacific coast port (CA, OR, WA)	→		
		Other than a Pacific coast port (CA, OR, WA)	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309	

TABLE 5-52 Broomcorn—Commercial Lots of Broomcorn Harvested *Outside* the Western Hemisphere (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

And is:	And the bill of lading is dated:	And destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Arriving from Canada	→	→	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
	→	→	**Lacks** certification that the broomcorn was fumigated in Canada	REFUSE ENTRY	
Not arriving from Canada	February 16 through September 14	→	→		
	September 15 through February 15	A Pacific coast port	→		
		Other than a Pacific coast port	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309	

TABLE 5-53 Broomcorn—Broomstraw[1] (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If harvested in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	→	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
Other than Canada	◆ The straw is bundled with the bottom of each straw at the same end ◆ Each bundle is tied to prevent breakage ◆ Individual bundles are baled so that the end of each bundle is exposed to the outside of the bale	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not bundled and baled as described in the cell above	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309. Have contents repacked to prevent breakage or scattering of contents (if necessary)	

1 Individual straws entirely free from stems, stalks, stubs of stalks, and leaves. If seeds are present, regulate as unprocessed seeds. See Page 4.25.

TABLE 5-54 Broomcorn—Brooms, Broomcorn, and Broomstraw Moving into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

If:	And for:	Then:	Authority:
Brooms or articles made of broomcorn	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Broomcorn or broomstraw	Manufacturing purposes		
	Other than manufacturing purposes	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41

The entry of broomcorn is restricted by 7CFR 319.41 to prevent the further spread of the European corn borer.

TABLE 5-55 Burlap or Jute, Used

If the used burlap or jute is arriving from, transited, or originated in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Holding a finely milled product[1] (as fine as flour) or a finely ground, oily meal	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-c-1 or T306-c-2	7CFR 319.75
	Empty bags or bags **not** holding a finely milled product[1] as described above	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T306-d-1 or T306-d-2	
Other than a country listed in the cell above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Flour and finely milled products require a longer fumigation because they are highly compacted and are **not** easily penetrated by fumigants.

Because burlap or jute bagging may harbor the khapra beetle, such articles are regulated when arriving from countries where this pest is endemic.

TABLE 5-56 *Cibotium barometz* (Trade names include Chain fern rhizome, Cibot rhizome, Cibota, Cibotii baromez rhizoma, Cibotii rhizoma, Gou Ji, Gouji, Llamb of Tartary, Paleae sypticae, Pili ciboti, Pili stypticae, Rhysoma Cibotii, Shougouifipian, and Tanggouji)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Spores		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319
Other than spores	Entering a designated port[1]	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	50CFR 23
	Not entering a designated port[1]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[2]	

1 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Cibotium barometz* is threatened primarily from over harvesting of its leaves and rhizomes that are used to manufacture medicine. The rhizomes are also used to make curios.**

TABLE 5-57 *Cistanche deserticola*[1] (Trade names include Broom rape, Cistanche, Desert-living cistanche, Herba cistanches, Herba Cistanches Deserticola, and Rou Cong Rong)

If the article is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Processed such that it is **incapable** of propagation	Root/Stem[2]	Whole, broken, or sliced roots or parts of roots	Entering a designated port[3]	TAKE ACTION under 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
			Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[4]	
		A manufactured part or derivative such as a confectionary, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than a root	Processed to the extent that pests would be destroyed	→		
		Not processed to the extent that pests would be destroyed	→	If free from plant pests, RELEASE; otherwise, TREAT for pests or REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319
Capable of propagation or a fresh plant part	A fruit, root, seed, seedling, or whole plant	→		REFUSE ENTRY unless accompanied by a valid PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests and Noxious Weeds)	7CFR 330 7CFR 360
	Flower, leaf, or stem	→		TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319.56 or 319.74 as appropriate	7CFR 319

1 *Cistanche deserticola* is a parasite on the roots of the saksaul bush (*Haloxylon ammodendron).*

2 Although the Convention cites the root as the portion regulated, botanically it is the stem portion that is found in trade and it is this portion that is intended to be regulated.

3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind tab 13 at its tail end).

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

Cistanche deserticola **is threatened from the over harvesting of its root which is used as a medicine.**

TABLE 5-58 Citrus (Rutaceae—All genera, Species, and Varieties of the Subfamilies: Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae)

If:	And is:	And destined to:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Use:
An ingredient in potpourri						Table 5-132
A sterile, shelf stable product sealed in a container						Table 5-60
Other than processed as described	Entering the United States	Guam				Table 5-65
		Other than Guam	A medicine or pharmaceutical			Table 5-67
			Fruit or fruit peel	Whole fruit or portions of the fruit with peel	Frozen	Table 5-61
					Dried	Table 5-62
					Segmented or sliced	Table 5-63
				Peeled fruit	Frozen	Table 5-59
					Dried	
					Segmented or sliced	Table 5-63
				Solely the peel	Fresh	Table 5-61
					Frozen	
					Dried	Table 5-62
			Bark, flower, leaf, stem, or root			Table 5-64
	Transiting the United States					Table 5-65

If you encounter a product that does **not** fit into one of the categories listed, is processed differently than described in the decision tables, or you cannot evaluate the effectiveness of the processing—then consult with your supervisor or the Port Operations Support Staff through proper channels

TABLE 5-59 Citrus—Peeled Citrus Fruit that is Frozen or Dried (except into Guam)

If the peeled citrus is:	And is:	And the condition of the produce:	Then:	Authority:
Frozen	Above 20°F at time of arrival	Allows an effective inspection	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
		Prevents an effective inspection	REFUSE ENTRY	
	20°F or below at time of arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	
Dried, with or without preservatives	Incapable of harboring fruit flies	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Capable of harboring fruit flies	→	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56

TABLE 5-60 Citrus—Shelf Stable Products Sealed in Containers (Pickles, Preserves, Marmalades, Canned Fruit, or Similar Products)

If the product:	Then:	Authority:
Was sealed in its container after sterilization so that the product could **not** support living pests, pathogens, or their various life stages	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Is such that it could support living pests, pathogens, or their various life stages	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.28 7CFR 319.56

TABLE 5-61 Citrus—Frozen, Unpeeled Fruit or Fresh or Frozen Peel (except into Guam)

And from:	And is:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Caroline Islands, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan and adjacent islands, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodrigues Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Thursday Island, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, or Zaire	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.28 7CFR 330
Other than a country or region listed in the two cells above	Above 20°F at time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. 2. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
		Prevents an effective inspection	REFUSE ENTRY	
	20°F or below at time or arrival	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. RELEASE	

TABLE 5-62 Citrus—Fruit or Peel that is Heated, Heat-dried, or Air dried—with or without Preservatives[1] (except into Guam)

If the product originated in:	And is:	And you:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Caroline Islands, China, Comoro Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan and adjacent islands, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodrigues Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Thursday Island, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, or Zaire	A whole fruit[2]	Can verify that the product was sufficiently heated[3] and judge that the fruit **cannot** support living pests or pathogens	RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
		Cannot verify that the product was sufficiently heated or judge that the fruit could support living pests or pathogens[4]	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.28
	Peel	Can verify that the product was heated, cooked, or that a preservative was used [for example, sugar (candies), salt (brine), or spices], such that the product **cannot** support living pests or pathogens	INSPECT and RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
		Cannot verify that the product was heated, cooked, or that a preservative was used[5] or judge that the peel could support living pests or pathogens	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.28
	Ground spice	Find that they are Szechwan peppercorns	INSPECT AND RELEASE[6]	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
		Find that they **are other** than Szechwan peppercorns	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.28
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	A whole fruit[2]	Judge that the fruit could support living pests or pathogens	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and REGULATE the citrus as if fresh	7CFR 319.56
		Judge that the fruit **cannot** support living pests or pathogens	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Solely the peel	→		

1 If bark, flower, leaf, root, or stem—then see **Table 5-64**.

2 Szechuan pepper may contain whole fruits.

3 For example, you have documentation that shows that the product was heated to a temperature of 140ºF (60ºC) or above for 10 minutes or longer: or in the case of bael fruit, the fruit was boiled with hydrogen peroxide and sodium silicate for 10 minutes or longer.

4 However, if you have Szechuan peppercorns used in art forms that are framed for hanging and/or contained in decorative jars or bottles, then release these low risk articles because pathogen dispersal would be unlikely.

5 With peel, the inside remains white while the outside retains its natural color (yellow, orange, green).

6 Szechwan peppercorns are roasted to release aromatics prior to grinding and this roasting would mitigate the risk.

TABLE 5-63 Citrus—Segmented or Sliced Citrus Packed in Natural Juices or Syrup (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If:	And is a:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Peeled, segmented, or sliced	Commercial lot	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail shipment)	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
Unpeeled	→	Afghanistan, Andaman Islands, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Caroline Islands, China, Comoro Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji Islands, Home Island in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan and adjacent islands, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Reunion Island, Rodrigues Islands, Ryukyu Islands, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Thursday Island, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, or Zaire	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.28
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. REGULATE the citrus as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56

TABLE 5-64 Citrus—Bark, Flower, Leaf, Stem, or Root[1] (Includes Branches, Inflorescences, and Arrangements) (except into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)

If it is:	And:	And found:	Then:	Authority:
Preserved in a biological preservative (for example, FAA solution or KAAD)	→	→	RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
Can verify that the product was sufficiently heated[2] and judge that the plant part **cannot** support living pests or pathogens	→	→		
Not preserved or heated as described in the cells above	Bark	To be used as food or medicine or for chemical extraction	RELEASE	7CFR 319.40-7(e)
		Not for a use described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Flower, leaf, or stem	In the form of a medicinal or pharmaceutical	Use **Table 5-67**	
		Not for a use described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.74
	Root	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

1 Szechuan pepper may contain stems or floral parts.

2 For example, you have documentation that shows that the product was heated to a temperature of 140ºF (60ºC) or above for 10 minutes or longer.

TABLE 5-65 Citrus—Produce and Products Moving into Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Then:	Authority:
INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37

TABLE 5-66 Citrus—Citrus Fruit that is Transiting the United States

If citrus:	And would:	And from:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Would be admissible **without** treatment into your port	Be admissible without treatment into all other parts of the U.S. through which the citrus will transit				AUTHORIZE MOVEMENT	7CFR 352
	Not be admissible without treatment into all other parts of the U.S. through which the citrus will transit			**Lacks** a formal T&E Permit[1]	REFUSE to allow the shipment to transit the U.S.	
				Has a formal T&E Permit	1. REQUIRE the shipment to allow the routing and to meet the conditions specified on the permit[2] 2. ENSURE the shipment is moving under Customs bond[3] 3. AUTHORIZE MOVEMENT under seal	
Would **not** be admissible into your port; or would be admissible only with treatment		Mexico	Entering a port on the Mexican border between and including Nogales, AZ, and Laredo, TX	Has a formal T&E Permit		
				Lacks a formal T&E Permit	REFUSE to allow the shipment to transit the U.S.	
			Other than a port described above	Has a formal T&E Permit	1. REQUIRE the shipment to allow the routing and to meet the conditions specified on the permit[2] 2. ENSURE the shipment is moving under Customs bond[3] 3. AUTHORIZE MOVEMENT under seal	
		Other than Mexico		Has a formal T&E Permit		
				Lacks a formal T&E Permit	REFUSE to allow the shipment to transit the U.S.	

1 If the conditions on the permit are **not** met, refuse to allow the shipment to transit the U.S.

2 See the permit for specific information.

3 Send a copy of the Customs T&E document to the port where the citrus will exit the U.S.

Citrus is regulated to prevent the entry of fruit flies, citrus canker, bacteriosis, and other citrus diseases.

TABLE 5-67 Critrus—Citrus in the Form of Medicine or Pharmaceutical

If it is in the form of a	And:	Then:
Capsule	It is merely dried or powdered citrus parts put in a capsule	REFUSE ENTRY
	There is evidence of heat processing or chemical extraction[1]	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Granule	→	REFUSE ENTRY
Liquid extract[2] or syrup	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Oil	→	
Tablet or lozenge[3]	There has been **no** processing beyond dying and pressing into tablets	REFUSE ENTRY
	There is evidence of heat processing or chemical extraction[1]	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Tea or tea bags[4]	→	REFUSE ENTRY

1 If you are hesitant about the sufficiency or processing to kill pests and pathogens, read the label or ask the importer to give you information on how the product was processed or manufactured.

2 For example, citrus extract or citrus seed extract

3 For example, a citrus fruit lozenge, citrus pectin tablet, or citrus bioflavonoid complex tablet

4 It may be solely citrus parts or citrus parts added to green or black teas or other herbs (like gingko or echinacea).

Citrus is regulated ot prevent the entry of fruit flies, citrus canker, bacteriosis, and other citrus diseases.

TABLE 5-68 Coffee (*Coffea* spp.)

If:	And:	And has:	And moving:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
The bean or berry	Roasted	→			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.73
	Unroasted	Any of the pulp attached[1]	→		REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
		No pulp attached	To Hawaii or Puerto Rico[2]	Processed to the extent borers and rust spores would be killed	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
				Not processed to the extent specified in the cell above	GO TO **page 4-23**	
			To **other than** Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
The flower, leaf, stem, or root	Moving to Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→			REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.73
	Moving **neither** to Hawaii **nor** Puerto Rico	Transiting Hawaii or Puerto Rico	→		DO **NOT** ALLOW article to be off loaded[3]	
		Transiting **neither** Hawaii **nor** Puerto Rico	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37

1 Pulp may be capable of harboring fruit flies.

2 **NOTE:** Bags that previously held coffee beans are also prohibited into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

3 If necessary, apply safeguards and allow material to proceed.

Coffee is regulated to prevent the entry of the Mediterranean fruit fly, coffee berry borers, and *Hemilela vastatrix* which is an injurious rust disease of coffee.

NOTICE

Bags that previously held coffee beans are also prohibited into Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

TABLE 5-69 Cones, Conifer

If arriving from:	And packed in:	Then:
India	**Impermeable** wrapping	REFUSE ENTRY
	Permeable wrapping (such that it would be permeable to a fumigant)	REQUIRE one of the following treatments: ◆ T203-i-2 ◆ T404-b-1-1
Other than India	→	INSPECT and RELEASE

TABLE 5-70 Corn and Closely Related Plants (*Zea mays* and others)[1]

If it is:	And is:	And is:	And harvested in:	Then use:
An ingredient in potpourri				**Table 5-132**
Broomcorn				Broomcorn
An article crafted or manufactured from any part of corn or a closely related plant	Job's tears or adlay millet			**Table 5-80**
	Other than Job's tears or adlay millet			**Table 5-71**
Other than a crafted or manufactured article or an ingredient in potpourri	Ears of corn or shucked corn	Canned, cooked or similarly processed		**Table 5-74**
		Dried, shucked, or unshucked corn	Canada	**Table 5-75**
			Other than Canada	**Table 5-76**
		Frozen corn or frozen ears of corn[2]		INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Cobs, husks, shanks, or silks (cannery waste or by-products from the processing of corn)		Canada	**Table 5-72**
			Other than Canada	**Table 5-73**
	Fodder, hay, silage, or stover		Canada	**Table 5-77**
			Other than Canada	**Table 5-78**
	Solely grain (unprocessed seed)			SEE **page 4-23**
	Products or by-products of the milling of grain	Adlay millet		**Table 5-80**
		Other than adlay millet		**Table 5-79**

1 The following genera identify the plants that are closely related to corn: *Chionachne* spp., *Coix* spp., *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Euchlaena* spp., *Miscanthus* spp., *Panicum* spp., *Pennisetum* spp., *Polytoca* spp., *Sclerachne* spp., *Setaria* spp., *Sorghum* spp. (If broomcorn, see specific entry under broomcorn - *Sorghum bicolor*), *Trilobachne* spp., and *Tripsacum* spp.

2 Corn is boiled or blanched prior to freezing. This eliminates disease and insect risk.

TABLE 5-71 Corn—Articles Made or Crafted from any part of the Corn or Corn Related Plant except Job's Tears

If seed is:	And the origin is:	And the article is:	Then:	Authority:
Present	Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorus, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tadzhikistan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam	→	CONTACT your supervisor (decisions are made on a case–by–case basis)	7CFR 319.24
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
Absent	→	Free from pests	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	→	Infested or infected	TAKE ACTION based on the pest	7CFR 330.106

TABLE 5-72 Corn—Cobs, Husks, Shanks, or Silks (Including Cannery Waste) from Canada

If from the province of:	And destined to:	And is:	And is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Arizona, California, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, or Washington	Accompanied by certification[1]	→	→	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
		Without such certification	Silks	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
			Ground corn cobs	Will pass through a half inch mesh		
				Will **not** pass through a half inch mesh	REFUSE ENTRY	
			Other than ground cobs	→		
	Other than a State listed in the cell above	→	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
British Columbia	→	→	→	→		

1 By Canadian official that material was fumigated to eliminate European corn borer.

TABLE 5-73 Corn—Cobs, Husks, Shanks, and Silks (Including Cannery Waste) from other than Canada

If to:	And are:	And the origin is:	Then:	Authority:
The United States **other than** Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Silks	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Bleached, trimmed husks	Bahamas, Bermuda, or Mexico; or the regions of South America, Central America, or the West Indies		
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
	Other than silks or bleached, trimmed husks	Bahamas, Bermuda, or Mexico; or the regions of South America, Central America, or the West Indies	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorus, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tadzhikistan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24
		Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41

TABLE 5-74 Corn—Canned, Cooked, or Similarly Processed Corn or Corn Related Plants

If the processing is:	Then:	Authority:
Sufficient to eliminate all categories of pests	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Insufficient to eliminate all pests	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. Regulate the corn as if it were fresh, green corn.	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41 7CFR 319.56

TABLE 5-75 Corn—Dried Ears of Corn—Shucked or Unshucked from Canada

If from the province of:	And destined to:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, or Washington	Accompanied by certification by Canadian official that material was fumigated to eliminate European corn borer	RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
		Without such certification	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Other than a State listed in the cell above	→	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
British Columbia	→	→		

TABLE 5-76 Corn—Dried Ears of Corn—Shucked or Unshucked from other than Canada

If destined to:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorus, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tadzhikistan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Bermuda, Central America, Mexico, South America, or the West Indies	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41

TABLE 5-77 Corn—Fodder, Silage, or Stover (Stems and Leaves) that was Harvested in Canada

If harvested:	And:	And:	And destined to:	Then:	Then:	Authority:
In British Columbia	→				INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.41
In **other than** British Columbia	Silage	→				
	Fodder or stover	Small enough to permit a 100 percent inspection (sample or noncommercial lots)	→			
		Too large to permit a 100 percent inspection (commercial lots)	Arizona, California, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, or Washington	Is accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that the herbage was fumigated in Canada	RELEASE	
				Lacks the certification described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
			Other than a State listed in the cell above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

TABLE 5-78 Corn—Fodder, Silage, or Stover that was Harvested in a Country other than Canada

If herbage:	And harvested in:	And intended for:	Then:	Authority:
Consists of only the stems and leaves	Norway or New Zealand	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE T309	7CFR 319.41
	Other than Norway or New Zealand	Animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD and CONTACT VRS (Requires a special VS issued permit), and 2. REQUIRE a written permit	7CFR 319.41 9CFR 95.22 9CFR 95.28
		Purposes **other than** animal feed or bedding	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T310 or AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with VS Form 16–78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix 5 of the APM[1]	
Includes the ears or seed heads	Bermuda, Central America, Mexico South America, or West Indies	Purposes **other than** animal feed or bedding		
		Animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD and CONTACT VRS (Requires a special VS issued permit), and 2. REQUIRE a written permit	
	Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	→	REFER all requests for permits to Permit Services (decisions are made on a case–by–case basis)	7CFR 319.24

1 Currently there are no approved establishments to receive restricted fodder, silage, or stover listed. Therefore, such products must receive T309.

TABLE 5-79 Corn—Products and By–products of the Milling of Grain (like Cornmeal, Cracked Corn, Grits, Oil, Samp, Starch)

Then:	Authority:
INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

TABLE 5-80 Corrn—Job's Tears or Adlay Millet (Seed from *Coix lacryma–jobi*)

If the article is arriving from:	And has been:	And the:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorus, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tadzhikistan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam	Manufactured into jewelry[1]	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Not manufactured into jewelry[1]	Outer shell was removed[2]	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
		Outer shell was **not** removed[3]	SEE **page 4-23**	
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Used as beads; making such things as bracelets, necklaces, pins, and rosaries.

2 Only the fused pericarp and seedcoat remain; leaving a grooved seed about the size of a kernel of popcorn or smaller.

3 The article looks similar to a lacquered teardrop; the size of, or slightly larger than a kernel of field corn.

Corn and closely related plants are regulated to prevent the entry of several exotic downy mildews, Physoderma diseases, and other harmful pathogens of corn and to prevent the further spread of the European corn borer *(Ostrinia nubilalis)***. This borer is now established in the Eastern United States.**

TABLE 5-81 Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) Dried, Dyed, or Crafted Branches, Inflorescences, Bolls (Including Empty Capsules), and Arrangements

If destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.8 7CFR 319.37
Other than CNMI	Dyed or lacquered and **without** lint or seeds[1]		
	An ingredient in potpourri	GO to **Table 5-132**	
	Not dyed or lacquered or having lint or seeds **nor** an ingredient in potpourri	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 May be called cotton petals or natural golden petals

Cotton seed is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

For other products of cotton, consult M319.8—Foreign Cotton and Covers (examples include lint, linters, and samples). For covers, see Table 5-31 through Table 5-40.

TABLE 5-82 Cucurbit Seeds[1] [2](Cucurbitaceae) Dried, Roasted, and Salted Seeds

If the shipment is:	And the origin is:	Then:	Authority:
Two ounces or less	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
More than 2 ounces	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T302-c, and 3. REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate[3]	7CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Such as melon, cucumber, pumpkin, squash, watermelon, and gourd.

2 If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see **page 5-33**.

3 Do **not** refuse entry or hold up a shipment for lack of a certificate.

Seeds of cucurbits are regulated when originating in khapra beetle endemic countries since they are a host of this pest.

TABLE 5-83 Cumin, Roasted or Ground[1] (*Cuminum cyminum*)

If the spice is from:	And bagged in:	Then:	Authority:
Pakistan	Jute or burlap	1. REQUIRE a written permit 2. REQUIRE T302-c, and 3. REQUIRE a phytosanitary certificate[2]	7CFR 319.75
	Other than jute or burlap	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Used jute or burlap	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T302-c	7CFR 319.75
	New jute or burlap or any other material	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than a country listed in the two cells above	→		

1 If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see **page 5-33**.

2 Do **not** refuse entry or hold up a shipment for lack of a certificate.

Cumin seed in jute or burlap bagging from khapra beetle endemic countries is regulated to prevent the entry of the khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*).

TABLE 5-84 Date Palm (*Phoenix* spp.) Leaves (Fronds) and Articles Made or Crafted from the Leaves

If the leaves were cut in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Algeria or Morocco	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
Other than Algeria or Morocco	Are accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the ministry of agriculture of the country in which the palm leaves were cut	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Lack the certification described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	

***Phoenix* spp. are regulated because these leaves could be a means of introducing Bayoud disease of date palms caused by *Fusarium oxysporum*.**

TABLE 5-85 *Dendrobium* spp. (Trade Names Include Caulis Denbrobii, Dendrobii herba, Dendrobium stem, Herba Dendrobii, Shihu)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[1]	Entering a designated port[2]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 330.105 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[2]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.[3]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)	→	**Not** entering a designated port[2]		
		Entering a designated port[2]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.

2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

Dendrobium, **an orchid, is threatened primarily from the over collection of its roots, stems (without flowers) and leaves which are used for medicines.**

TABLE 5-86 ***Dioscorea deltoidea*** **(Trade Names Include Dioscorea deltoidea rhizome, Gun, Kildri, Kithi, Kniss, Kourta, Medicinal yam, San-jiao-ye-shu-yu, and Singlimingii)**

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[1]	Entering a designated port[2]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 330.105 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[2]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.[3]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)	→	**Not** entering a designated port[2]		
		Entering a designated port[2]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.

2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

Dioscorea deltoidea **is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its leaves and tubers. The leaves and tubers are used in the processing and production of steroidal drugs and herbal medicines. It is the main species exploited in India for the steroid industries. Because the yam produces an unusual tuber that looks like a sculpted tortoise shell, it may be collected as a curiosity.**

TABLE 5-87 Dried Fruits (Pitted or Unpitted), Vegetables, and Herbs[1]

If the product is:	And it:	Then:	Authority:
Barberry	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Citrus or citrus relative (all parts), mango, or peppers (capsicum)	→	SEE the entry under citrus, mango, or peppers in this manual	
Potatoes	→	See **Table 5-131**	
Lemon grass[2]	Is moving forward for processing or it is processed as tea or in tea bags	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Is **not** moving forward for processing **nor** is it processed as tea **nor** in tea bags	INSPECT[3] AND RELEASE	
Other than citrus or citrus relative (all parts), lemon grass, mango, peppers (capsicum), or potatoes	Insufficiently dried or processed such that it is capable of harboring fruit flies or other plant pests	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual 2. REGULATE the produce as if it were fresh	7CFR 319.56
	Sufficiently dried or processed so that it is incapable of harboring fruit flies or other plant pests	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see **page 5-33**.

2 If fresh, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate the lemon grass.

3 Look especially for rusts.

Fruits and vegetables are regulated to prevent the entry of fruit flies and other plant pests.

TABLE 5-88 Equipment for Keeping Bees[1]

If the equipment is:	And moving from:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Used	Canada	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than Canada	Accompanied by a written permit issued by PPQ[2]	RELEASE OR CONTROL (treat) as specified on the permit[2]	7CFR 319.76
		Not accompanied by a written permit as described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
New	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Articles of equipment include bee boards, bottom boards, excluders, foundation combs, frames, hive tools, hives, nests, nesting material, smokers, etc.

2 The permit is on a PPQ Form 526 (Application and Permit to Move Live Pests and Noxious Weeds) issued by Permit Services of Biological and Technical Services. The permit will usually specify that the used equipment shall be treated in an airtight chamber with 450 mg of ethylene oxide per liter of chamber space at temperatures of at least 100°F for 8 hours.

The importation of used equipment for keeping bees from any country or locality other than Canada is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and parasites of bees.

TABLE 5-89 Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), Articles Processed from

Then:	Authority:
INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

TABLE 5-90 Fresh Cut and Packed Salad and Soup Mixes[1]

If the fresh vegetable(s) or herb(s) are:	And, using the Fruits and Vegetables Manual are:	And are cut from:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Identifiable or clearly named on the label or phytosanitary certificate	Admissible **without** treatment or special conditions	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Admissible with treatment or with special conditions (require T101-n-2 or greenhouse grown for example)	Leaf, stem, or root	Israel		
			Other than Israel	◆ REQUIRE TREATMENT or ◆ APPLY SPECIAL CONDITIONS	
		Fruit	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Inadmissible (**not** listed)	→	→		
Unidentifiable	→		→		

1 If a mixture of produce, run each variety through the Fruits and Vegetables manual and regulate the product as the most restrictive article in the mixture.

Precut vegetables and herbs are sufficiently processed to preclude the entry of external feeders, like *Spodoptera* spp. from Israel.

TABLE 5-91 Frozen Fruits and Vegetables (Whole, Sections, or Sliced; Their Flesh or Pulp)

If the fruit is:	And its condition:	And:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Above 20°F at time of arrival	Prevents an effective inspection					REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Permits an effective inspection	Water bamboo[1]				REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330
		Other than water bamboo				USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual[2]	7CFR 319. 56
20°F or below at time of arrival		Avocado				SEE **Table 5-28**	
		Citrus				SEE **Table 5-58**	
		Mango				SEE **Table 5-113**	
		Palm Heart			Peeled or trimmed[2]	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
					Unpeeled	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual[3]	7CFR 319.56
		Potato				SEE **Table 5-131**	
		Water bamboo[1]				REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330
		Other than an article in the 7 cells above				INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 .56

1 Water bamboo is Manchurian wild rice (*Zizania latifolia*) infected with the wild rice smut, *Ustilago esculenta.*

2 To be adequately peeled or trimmed, **all** outer green tissue must be removed leaving a white to off-white piece of stem.

3 Regulate as if the produce were fresh and unfrozen.

Frozen fruits and vegetables are regulated to ensure that they are sufficiently processed to render them incapable of harboring live pests.

TABLE 5-92 Fruit Juices, Purees, Concentrates, Pickles, Marmalades, Preserves, or Jellies

If:	And are:	And a:	And amount of pulp present:	And there is:	Then:	Authority:
Juice	Canned, frozen, or pasteurized	→		→	RELEASE	Unrestricted
	Fresh	Non-commercial shipment	Hinders inspection	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
			Does **not** hinder inspection	No live fruit fly present	RELEASE	
				Live fruit fly present	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.106
		Commercial shipment	→	→	RELEASE upon verification that product is as invoiced or as stated	7CFR 319.56
Concentrate, puree, marmalade, preserve, or jelly	→			→		
Pickles	**Other than** a mango pickle	→		→		
	A mango pickle	With seed	Non-commercial	→	REGULATE as fresh mangoes using the Fruits and Vegetables Manual	
			Commercial	→	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Seed **absent**	→	→		

Fruit juices, purees, or concentrates that are capable of harboring fruit flies are regulated to prevent the entry of these pests.

TABLE 5-93 Fruit—Diced, Sectioned, Segmented, Sliced, or Otherwise Precut

If:	And the precut fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Avocado	→	See **Table 5-28**	
Citrus	→	See **Table 5-58**	
Mango	→	See **Table 5-113**	
A fruit **other than** one listed in the 4 cells above	Sufficiently processed so as to preclude any live pests	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Insufficiently processed such that pests may have survived	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables manual and 2. REGULATE the article as a whole, fresh fruit	

TABLE 5-94 Garlic

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Fresh	Whole, **peeled** garlic cloves	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Whole, **unpeeled** garlic cloves including decorative wreaths, bouquets, braids, and ristas made from garlic	USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual	
Processed (chopped, crushed, frozen, pickled, salsa, sauce, or similar products)	→	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

TABLE 5-95 *Gastrodia elata* (Trade Names Include Ch'onma, Chi Jian, Ding Feo, Gastrodia rhizome, Gastrodien-Wurelstock, Ming Tian Ma, Rhizoma Gastrodiae elatae, Tenma, Tian ma, Tianma, and Tien-ma)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
If seeds, pollen, or pollinia	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[1]	Entering a designated port[2]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[2]	Have the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.[3]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including derivatives)		**Not** entering a designated port[2]		
	→	Entering a designated port[2]	1. TAKE ACTION(s) under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Wild collected orchid flowers are not normally traded commercially because they are smaller, not as clean, nor as showy as their cultivated hybrid counterparts.

2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

Gastrodia elata, a saprophytic orchid, is without green parts and is entirely dependent upon a fungus for its nutrition. This orchid is threatened exculsively fromthe over collection of its roots (bulbs or tubers) which are used for medicines.

TABLE 5-96 Ginseng (*Panax quinqefolius*)

If the article is or is from:	And is:	And is:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*)[1]	A whole plant, seedling, or root crown	→			CONTACT a designated port for directions	7CFR 319.37 50CFR 17 50CFR 23
	A portion of the plant	Fresh	→		1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. 2. REGULATE the ginseng as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
		Processed	Roots (or from the roots)	Whole or broken	CONTACT a designated port for directions	7CFR 319.74 50CFR 17 50CFR 23
				An extract or derivative	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
			Leaf, stem, flower, or fruit (or from these parts)	Incapable of harboring live pests		
				Capable of harboring live pests	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual 2. REGULATE the ginseng as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
Chinese ginseng (*Panax ginseng*), ginseng (*Panax pseudoginseng*) or Siberian ginseng (*Eleutherococcus senticosus*)[1]	Intended for propagation	→			USE M319.37 (Nursery Stock)	7CFR 319.37
	Not intended for propagation	Fresh	→		1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual 2. REGULATE the ginseng as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
		Processed	Frozen or dried	→	USE the applicable sections of this Manual	7CFR 330.105
			Neither frozen **nor** dried	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

1 If you cannot confirm the identity of the ginseng (or what ginseng the product was derived from), then regulate it as American ginseng.

TABLE 5-97 Goatskins, Lambskins, and Sheepskins

If:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
Tanned, blue–chromed, pickled in mineral acid, or salted and moist	→	**GO** to the Animal Products Manual (APM)	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6
Processed by a method **other than** one described in the cell above	India or the Sudan	1. **GO** to the APM 2. If restricted or unrestricted, REQUIRE T302-d-1 or T302-d-2, and 3. REQUIRE a written permit	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6 7CFR 319.75
	Other than India or the Sudan	**GO** to the APM	9CFR 95.5 9CFR 95.6

In addition to being regulated under Title 9, these skins are also regulated under Title 7 when arriving from India or the Sudan. The restrictions of 7CFR 319.75 are to prevent the entry of the khapra beetle into the United States.

CAUTION

Apply the restrictions under Title 9 *before* Title 7

TABLE 5-98 Goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*) (other Common Names Include Eye Root, Ground Raspberry, Indian dye, Jaundice Root, Orange Root, Yellow Puccoon, and Yellow Root)

If:	And a:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A recognizable plant part or the whole plant	Flower, leaf, rhizome, root, stem, or the whole plant	Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR Part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	**Take action**(s) under 7CFR 319 as appropriate, then **regulate** as **CITES II**	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
		Not entering a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options: ◆ Reexport the articles to the country of origin; or ◆ Reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer	
	Seed	→	**REGULATE** as a propagative article or INSPECT AND RELEASE as appropriate.	7CFR 319.37
A manufactured part or derivative (such as a confectionary, extract, pill, tea or tonic)	→	→	**INSPECT AND RELEASE** (Article is **not** regulated under CITES)	7CFR 330.105

Goldenseal is regulated because both over collection and deforestation of its natural habitat are threatening it with extinction.

TABLE 5-99 Grape (*Vitis* spp.) Articles Made, Crafted, or Woven from Grapevines (Wholly or in Part)

If the shipment is:	And you:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied by written evidence or certification from the plant protection service of the country of origin that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Judge that the treatment the article received was sufficient to make the vines **incapable** of propagation[1]	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
	Judge that the treatment the article received was **insufficient** such that the vines are capable of propagation	1. **HOLD** the shipment 2. **TAKE** two of each kind of article in the shipment and send to the closest Plant Inspection Station[2]	
Not accompanied by a written statement of certification that the articles were treated to make them incapable of propagation	Are unsure whether the vines are dead or alive[3]		
	Are sure the vines are dry and dead and **incapable** of propagation	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Are sure the vines are alive and capable of propagation	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 To evaluate whether the treatment is sufficient to render the vines incapable of propagation—dry heat at 135 °F or higher for 2 hours is satisfactory. If you doubt as to whether the vines are capable or incapable of propagation, follow these procedures:

- Select three to five pieces of vine, and taking a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds
- If you find green, succulent tissue, then the vines are capable of propagation

2 The inspection station will advise you of the appropriate action:

- Release
- Collect and send additional samples to:
  Officer in Charge, QPAS-PPQ-APHIS-USDA
  National Plant Germplasm Inspection Station
  Building 580, BARC-East
  Beltsville, MD 20705
- Prohibit Entry

3 To determine whether the vines are capable of propagation, follow these procedures:

- Select three to five pieces of vine, and taking a sharp knife or razor blade, scrape off the bark around at least two buds
- If you find green, succulent tissue, then the vines are capable of propagation

Any structure of the grape plant besides the seed that is capable of propagation is prohibited by 7CFR 319.37 because of a diversity of diseases.

TABLE 5-100 Grasses (All Genera and Species of Poaceae) Stems, Leaves, Inflorescences, and Arrangements[1]

If the grass is:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act	Viable seed is present	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY unless the importer has a valid PPQ Form 526 Permit[2]	7CFR 360
	No seed is present or seed is **not** viable	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Not a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act	An ingredient in potpourri	→	→	GO to **Table 5-132**	
	An herbarium specimen	→	→	SEE the entry in this manual for Herbarium Specimens, **page 5-99**	7CFR 360
	Not an herbarium specimen **nor** an ingredient in potpourri	Bamboo, broomcorn, corn or related genera, goatgrass and its intergeneric crosses, rice, sugarcane, or wheat and its intergeneric crosses	→	SEE the entry in this manual under the specific grass	
		Lemon Grass, dried	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE[3]	7CFR 319.56
		Not a grass listed in the cell above	Herbage cut and cured as food or bedding for livestock (fodder, hay, or straw, for example)	**GO** to **Table 5-103**	
			Not herbage as described above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 If not thoroughly dried, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and regulate as if it were fresh.

2 Permit Services of Biological and Technical Services will decide on a case-by-case basis.

3 Look especially for rusts.

Grasses are regulated to prevent the entry of a large number of exotic viruses which cannot necessarily be detected by visual examination.

TABLE 5-101*: Guaiacum officinale* (Trade Names Include Boise de guiac, Brazil wood, Gayac, Guaici lignum, Guaiaci resina, Guaiacum, Gum Guaiacum, Gummi Guajaci, Leno de guayaco, Lignum Guaiaci, Lignum vitae, Palsanto, and Pockwood

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[2]	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[4]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including bark, carvings, resin, and wood)	→	Not entering a designated port[3]		
		Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.

3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind tab 13 at its tail end).

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Guaiacum officinale* is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its wood. However, the bark, wood, and resin are also used to manufacture medicine.**

TABLE 5-101-1: *Guaiacum sanctum* (Trade Names Include Brazil wood, Franzosenholz, Guajak, Gaiac, Guaiacum resin, Guaiac, Guaiacum Wood, Gum Guaiacum, Guayacan, Guayacancillo, Guayacan Blanco, Gwajak, Heiligenholz, Lignum vitae, Mexiko-Pockholz, Palo santo, Pockholz, Pockhout Pockwood, Resin ge Gaiiac, Resina guajaci, and Resina de lenha santo)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[2]	Entering a designated port[3]	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[4]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including bark, carvings, leaves, resin, and wood)	→	Not entering a designated port[3]		
		Entering a designated port[3]	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and not to be commercially packaged.

3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind tab 13 at its tail end).

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Guaiacum sanctum* is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its wood. However, the bark, leaves, wood, and resin are also used to manufacture medicine.**

TABLE 5-101-2: Guitar, Rosewood, and Other Articles Made from Rosewood (*Dalbergia nigra*) (Trade Names of the Wood Include Brasilianisches Rosenholz, Brazilian rosewood, baciuna, camboré, caviuna legitima, jacaranda, palisandro, palissander Rio, palissandre Rio, palissandre Bresil, Palissandre da Bresil, palissandro, pau preto, Rio Palisander, Rio Jacarand, urauna Palisader)

If the guitar is:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end)	REGULATE as CITES I	50CFR 23
Not entering at a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Alert the importer that an original CITES Certificate or Permit is required. Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.[1]	

1 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Dalbergia nigra* is threatened because of over harvesting of its wood. The wood has been valued for centuries as one of the finest for furniture, cabinetry, and paneling. The wood is also a superior wood for knife handles, brush backs, bowls, guitars, piano cases, musical instrument fingerboards, billiard tables, levels, marquetry, and carving.**

TABLE 5-102: Gums (Largely from Tropical and Subtropical Species of the Leguminosae)

If shipped:	And is from:	Then:	Authority:
As an ingredient in potpourri	→	GO to **Table 5-132**	
As bulk cargo	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. **REQUIRE** a written permit, and 2. **REQUIRE** T302-c-1 or T302-c-3	7CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
In **used** burlap or jute bags	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	1. **REQUIRE** a written permit, and 2. **REQUIRE** T302-c-1 or T302-c-3	7CFR 319.75
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than the cells above	→		

Gums are regulated to prevent the entry of khapra beetle.

TABLE 5-103: Hay, Fodder, Silage, Stover, and Straw[1] (Various Herbage of Plants Cut and Cured for Forage)

If cut from:	And an article:	Then:	Authority:
Broomcorn	→	SEE **Table 5-46**	
Corn or corn relatives **other than** broomcorn	→	SEE **Table 5-71**	
Rice	→	SEE **Table 5-138**	
Sugarcane	→	SEE **Table 5-163**	
Wheat	→	SEE **Table 5-176**	
A plant **other than** one listed in the five cells above	Crafted or manufactured from hay or straw	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	→	USE **Table 5-104**	

1 See the Index for the specific genus or plant.

TABLE 5-104 Hay, Fodder, Silage, Stover, and Straw[1]

If it is:	And:	And it is:	And harvested in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
A noxious weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act[1]	The herbage contains seed heads or seed				◆ HOLD, and ◆ REFER all requests for permits to B&TS (decisions are made on a case-by-case basis)	7CFR 360
	The herbage **lacks** seed heads or seed	An ingredient in potpourri			GO to **Table 5-132**	
		Hay cubes or pelletized (pelleted hay)			INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 9CFR 95.21 9CFR 95.28
		Neither hay cubes **nor** pelletized (pelleted) hay	Canada or New Zealand			
			Mexico	Accompanied by appropriate certification[2]		
				Lacking appropriate certification[2]	◆ REQUIRE T310, or ◆ AUTHORIZE shipment under seal wiht a VS Form 16.78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix E of the Animal Product Manual	
			Other than Canada, Mexico, or New Zealand	Will be used as animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD, and 2. CONTACT PPQ, VRS	
				Is for purposes **other than** animal feed or bedding	◆ REQUIRE T310, or ◆ AUTHORIZE shipment under seal wiht a VS Form 16.78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix E of the Animal Product Manual	
Other than a noxious weed[1]					USE **Table 5-105**	

1 See Appendix F for a listing of Federal Noxious Act Weeds

2 The certificate must be issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of Mexico. The certificate must provide the location or address where the hay was grown.

Fodder and hay are regulated to prevent the entry of various exotic pests and pathogens including ticks and animal diseases.

TABLE 5-105 Hay, Fodder, Silage, Stover, and Straw[1] (Various Herbage of Plants Cut and Cured for Forage) That is Not a Federal Noxious Weed

If it is:	And harvested in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Hay cubes or pelletized (pelleted) hay[1]	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 7CFR 360 9CFR 95.21 9CFR 95.28
Neither hay cubes **nor** pelletized (pelleted) hay	Canada or New Zealand	→		
	Mexico	Accompanied by appropriate certification[2]		
		Lacking appropriate certification[2]	1. REQUIRE T310, or 2. AUTHORIZE shipment under seal with a VS Form 16-78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix E of the Animal Product Manual	
	Other than Canada, Mexico, or New Zealand	Is for purposes other than animal feed or bedding		
		Will be used as animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD, and 2. CONTACT PPQ, VRS	

1 Break open a representative sample of the cubes or pellets and inspect them for noxious weed seeds.

2 The certificate must be issued by a full-time, salaried veterinary official of the national government of Mexico. The certificate must provide the location or address where the hay was grown.

Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials (various genera and species of plants)

Herbarium specimens are considered low risk, low enough to release material that would be prohibited ordinarily, because such specimens are:

- Usually fumigated before being put into an herbarium,
- Permanently filed in an herbarium case where they receive special care and have limited circulation, and
- Used by systematists who have little interest in propagation

CAUTION

Although low risk, herbarium specimens may be regulated by ESA and/or CITES. Require articles regulated by ESA and/or CITES to enter at a designated port. If the articles meet ESA and/or CITES entry requirements, continue to the next paragraph.

If at any time the officer judges that there is apparent incentive to propagate the material, to culture a pathogen from the material, or to use the material in such a way that presents a significant risk for disseminating pests, then there is ample authority in the Federal Plant Pest Act and in 7CFR 330 to take the appropriate action.

TABLE 5-106 Deciding How to Regulate Herbarium Specimens

If:	And is:	Then:
The plant material is prohibited	From an agronomic crop or a high value horticultural crop[1]	1. HOLD the specimen, and 2. GIVE the importer an opportunity to apply for a Departmental permit
	Not from a crop with a high economic value as described above	Use **Table 5-107**
The plant material is admissible	Infested or infected by a known high risk pest or pathogen like a rust or smut	1. HOLD the specimen, and 2. GIVE the importer an opportunity to apply for a Departmental permit
	Not infested or infected or if infested or infected, the pest or pathogen involves little or no risk	Use **Table 5-107**

1 For example, citrus from a country known to be infested with citrus canker is a prohibited product. Citrus is also a horticultural crop with a high value.

TABLE 5-107 Herbarium Specimens and Other Preserved Plant Materials

If the specimen:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:
Is a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act	Viable seed is present	→	→	1. **HOLD**, and 2. **REFER** all requests for permits to B&TS[1]
	No seed is present or if present, seed is **not** viable	Preserved (dried and pressed)	There is apparent incentive to propagate the material or there is reason to believe the importer intends to culture a pathogen or recover a pest from the material	**REGULATE** the item as a propagative structure or a plant pest
			There is **no** apparent incentive to propagate the material, culture a pathogen, or recover a pest	**USE Table 5-108**
		Unpreserved	→	**USE Table 5-109**
Is **not** a listed weed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act	→	Preserved (dried and pressed)	There is apparent incentive to propagate the material or there is reason to believe the importer intends to culture a pathogen or recover a pest from the material	**REGULATE** the item as a propagative structure or a plant pest
			There is **no** apparent incentive to propagate the material, culture a pathogen, or recover a pest	**USE Table 5-108**
	→	Unpreserved or preserved in a fluid	→	**USE Table 5-109**

1 Biological and Technical Services Staff will make decisions on a case-by-case basis.

TABLE 5-108 Herbarium Specimens—Dried and Pressed Plants or Plant Parts

If these predominate:	And:	Then:	Authority:
◆ Material is moving to an herbarium or is destined for storage in cabinet files and institutional study ◆ Material is moving to an area where the plant or any associated pests could not survive ◆ Material is permanently mounted as evidenced by its attachment to sheets of paper	→	1. EXAMINE the material so as to confirm the nature of the collection, and 2. RELEASE	7CFR 330 Federal Plant Pest Act
◆ Material is moving to an area where the plant or any associated pests could survive	You are satisfied that the material does not present a significant risk for disseminating pests		
◆ Material is for a private collection or collected from **other than** an herbarium ◆ Material is **not** permanently mounted as would be required to enter an herbarium (for example, material enters the country in newspapers or "flimsies"	You are unsure or judge that the material presents an unacceptable risk of disseminating pests	REFUSE ENTRY	

TABLE 5-109 Herbarium Specimens—Unpreserved Specimens and Those Preserved in a Fluid

If the specimen:	And is:	And you:	Then:	Authority:
Appears to be natural (not preserved)	In plant presses or otherwise in the process of drying	→	REGULATE as if dried, USE **Table 5-108**	7CFR 330 Federal Plant Pest Act
	Loose and/or there is no evidence of further processing	Are satisfied that the material does not present a signigicant risk for disseminating pests	1. EXAMINE the material to confirm the nature of the collection, and 2. RELEASE	
		Judge that the material presents an unacceptable risk for disseminating pests	REFUSE ENTRY	
Is preserved	→	Are satisfied that the nature of the preservation method reduces the risk of pest dissemination	RELEASE	
	→	Judge that the material presents an unacceptable risk of disseminating pests	REFUSE ENTRY	

Herbarium specimens and other preserved plant materials are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic pests, primarily diseases.

TABLE 5-110 Hibiscus spp.—Cotton Relatives in the genera *Abelmoschus*, *Hibiscus*, *Lagunaria*, and *Taliparíti*

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Decorative pods	Accompanied by certification that the pods were treated by T203-g-1 or its equivalent	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
	Not certified as described in the cell above	The pods are processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (for example, bleached, boiled, or dyed)		
		Unprocessed	REQUIRE T203-g-1	
Other than decorative pods	Moving forward for manufacturing or processing (for example, to be used as an ingredient in tea)	Moving to Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or virginia (cotton growing states)		
		Moving to **other than** a cotton growing state	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not moving forward for manufacturing	→	REQUIRE T203-g-1	

Hibiscus pods are regulated to prevent the entry of several exotic bollworms.

TABLE 5-111 Honey (Including Comb Honey)

If the honey is:	And originated in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
To be fed to bees (bee feed)	Canada	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than Canada	Accompanied by a written permit issued by PPQ[1]	**RELEASE** or **CONTROL** (treat) as specified on the permit[1]	7CFR 319.76
		Not accompanied by a written permit as described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
Not to be fed to bees	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 The permit (PPQ Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds) is issued by Permit Services of Biological and Technical Services Staff. The permit will usually specify that the honey shall be heated to 212°F for 30 minutes.

The importation of honey from any country or locality other than Canada is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and parasites of bees.

TABLE 5-112 Honeycomb

If you:	And moving:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cannot confirm that the honeycomb had been melted (liquefied)	From Canada	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	From **other than** Canada	Accompanied by a written permit issued by PPQ[1]	RELEASE OR CONTROL (TREAT) as specified on the permit[1]	7CFR 319.76
		Not accompanied by a written permit as described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	
Can confirm that the honeycomb had been melted to obtain beeswax	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 The permit (PPQ Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plants and Noxious Weeds) is issued by Permit Services of Biological and Technical Services Staff and will usually specify that the beeswax must be melted.

The importation of honeycomb from any country or locality other than Canada is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and parasites of bees.

TABLE 5-113 Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

If the product is:	Then:
Fresh, sliced, or similarly prepared mango	USE **Table 5-114**
Dried or dehydrated fruit, peel, or leaves of mango	USE **Table 5-115**
Frozen mango	USE **Table 5-116**
Cooked mango	USE **Table 5-117**
Juice, puree, concentrate, pickle, marmalade, preserve, or jelly	SEE **Table 5-92** for Fruit juices, purees, concentrates, pickles, marmalade, preserves, or jellies

TABLE 5-114 Mango—Fresh, Sliced, or Similarly Prepared Mango

If from:	And a:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico or the West Indies[1]	Commercial lot	◆ Peeled, ◆ Free from seed, and ◆ In slices an inch or less in thickness	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Not as described above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail)	→		
Other than Mexico or the West Indies	→		1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. 2. REGULATE the mango as if whole and fresh.	

1 The principal countries in the West Indies from which the U.S. imports agricultural products are: 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, and Virgin Islands (British).

TABLE 5-115 Mango—Dried or Dehydrated Fruit, Peel, and Leaves or Mango

If it is:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in potpourri	→	GO to **Table 5-132**	
Dried fruits with seeds	Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas[1] except for Taiwan	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Taiwan or the Americas[1] **except for** Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadelopue, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Dried or candied fruit pulp	→	**RELEASE** after verifying that the product could not support living pests or their various life stages	7CFR 330.105
Dried or dried, powdered peel (amchur)	→		
Dried leaves	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

1 Mexico, Central, and South America and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

TABLE 5-116 Mango—Frozen Mango

If from:	And the:	And:	And its condition:	Then:	Authority:
Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas[1] **except for Taiwan**	Seed(s) were removed prior to arrival	Above 20°F at the time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	1. **USE** the Fruits and Vegetable Manual. 2. **REGULATE** the mango as if fresh and unfrozen.	7CFR 319.56
			Prevents an effective inspection	REFUSE ENTRY	
		20°F or below at the time of arrival	→	1. **REQUIRE** a permit, and 2. RELEASE	
	Seed(s) were **not** removed	→		REFUSE ENTRY	
Taiwan or the Americas[1] except for Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	Fruit is either with or without seed(s)	Above 20°F at the time of arrival	Permits an effective inspection	USE the Fruits and Vegetable Manual	
			Prevents an effective inspection	REFUSE ENTRY	
		20°F or below at the time of arrival	→	1. **REQUIRE** a permit, and 2. RELEASE	

1 Mexico, Central, and South America and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

TABLE 5-117 Cooked Mangoes

If from:	And the seed was:	And there is:	Then:
Barbados, Dominica, french Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, or any country outside the Americas[1] **except for Taiwan**	Removed	Evidence that the mango was cooked[2]	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		No evidence that the mango was cooked	REFUSE ENTRY
	Not removed	→	
Taiwan or the Americas[1] **except for** Barbados, Dominica, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago	→	Evidence tha the mango was cooked[2]	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	→	**No** evidence that the mango was cooked	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual 2. REGULATE the mango as if fresh and uncooked

1 Mexico, Central, and South America and their adjacent islands—including the Caribbean Islands and Bermuda.

2 For example, the fruit is caramelized as in the case of baking, roasting, or frying, or tender as in the case of boiling.

Mangoes are regulated to prevent the entry of fruit flies (Tephritidae) and the mango weevils (*Sternochetus* spp.) which feed on the seed.

TABLE 5-118 *Nardostachys grandiflora* (Trade Names Include Himalayan Nard, Indian False Valerian Root Oil, Nard Root Oil, Nardostachys jatamansi Root Oil, Rhyzoma nardostachydis, and Spikenard Oil)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome)[1]	A manufactured item or derivative such as a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item **nor** a derivative	Entering a designated port[2]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[2]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[3]	
Not from the root or rhizome	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	REGULATE using the appropriate manual (Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Unprocessed seeds)	

1 If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate the articles. Currently, fresh *Nardostachys grandiflora* roots (rhizomes) are **inadmissible** from all countries of the world.

2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

Nardostachys grandiflora **is threatened from the over harvesting of its rhizomes. These are used for ingredients in hair oil, incense, medicine, and perfume.**

TABLE 5-119 Nuts

If the nuts are:	And are:	And harvested in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Boiled cooked, pureed, roasted, or otherwise treated such that pests and pathogens would be destroyed	→	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Neither heated **nor** treated as described in the cell above	Free from their husks	Canada	→		
		Mexico	Acorns or chestnuts	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
			Neither acorns **nor** chestnuts	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Neither Canada **nor** Mexico	→	**CONTINUE** to the table that follows	
	Free from both shell and husk	→	→		
	With both shell and husk	→	→	1. **USE** the Fruits and Vegetables Manual 2. **REGULATE** the nuts in their husk as fresh produce	7CFR 319.56

TABLE 5-120 Nuts Out of their Husks but Uncooked or Unprocessed Beyond Shelling from Other Than Canada or Mexico

If:	And:	And destined to:	And:	And	Then:	Authority:
Harvested dry, unshelled, and whole	Ginkgo or pinon (pine) nuts	→	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Acorns or chestnuts	→	20 °F or below at time of arrival	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		→	Above 20 °F at time of arrival	→	**USE** the Unprocessed Seeds Not Intended for Propagation Manual	
	Other than acorns, chestnuts, or ginkgo or pinon nuts	→	→	→		
Shelled	Acorns	→	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Chestnuts	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	→		
		Other than Guam or the CNMI	Arriving from Canada (nuts were harvested in a country outside the US or Canada but were shipped into Canada)	Accompanied by a Canadian certificate declaring the nuts received T101-t-1, or T101-u-1		
				No certification as described above	1. **REQUIRE** a permit and 2. **REQUIRE** T101-t-1	
			Not arriving from Canada	→		
	Peanuts	→	Harvested in Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Senegal, or Thailand	Blanched or parboiled	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
				Neither blanched **nor** parboiled	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
		→	Harvested in **other than** a country listed in the cell above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than acorns, chestnuts, or peanuts	→	→	→		

Nuts are regulated to prevent the entry of weevils, tortricids, and viruses infecting peanuts.

TABLE 5-121 Okra (*Abelmoschus* spp.) Dried or Processed Pods and Seeds

If:	Then:	Authority:
Dried, roasted, or otherwise processed so that pods or seeds are incapable of harboring live bollworms	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Pods or seeds capable of harboring live bollworms	1. USE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual and 2. REGULATE as if the okra were fresh	7CFR 319.56

Okra is regulated to prevent the entry of several exotic bollworms.

TABLE 5-122 Packing Material except that from Wood and Other Forest Products (Incorporating the Provisions of 7CFR 319.69 and 9CFR 95.21–22)[1]

If the packing is:	And:	And you judge the material is:	And:	And derived from:	Then:
Burlap	New				INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Used				**SEE Table 5-55**
Egg cartons, crates, flats, or liners	Clean and uncontaminated				INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Contaminated with blood, evidence of breakage, feathers, manure, or shell				**REQUIRE** importer to remove and destroy packing material[2]
Forest litter					
Soil	From **other than** Canada				
	From Canada[3]				INSPECT AND RELEASE
Other than one listed in the four cells above	Organic or contains organic material[4]	Processed or formed so as to preclude all categories of pests[5 6]			
		Not processed or formed so as to preclude all categories of pests[7]	Derived from grass/bamboo (Poaceae)		**REQUIRE** importer to remove and destroy packing material[2]
			Derived from plants that are **not** grasses	Articles that are admissible **without** treatment[6 8]	INSPECT AND RELEASE
				Prohibited articles or those admissible only if treated[6]	**REQUIRE** importer to remove and destroy packing material[2]
	Wholly inorganic material[9]				INSPECT AND RELEASE

1 If from wood or other forest products, go to . If the packing material obstructs your inspection, then have the importer or the importer's agent remove the material or unwrap the articles. If the importer refuses to comply, refuse entry to the shipment.

2 If it is impossible or impracticable to remove packing material, then refuse entry to the aggregate.

3 If from Newfoundland or the Land District of South Saanich on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, require importer to remove.

4 Of, pertaining to, or derived from living organisms.

5 Examples include burlap, excelsior, ground cork, ground peat, ground rubber, paper, peat, polymer stabilizer cellulose, sawdust, seed free cotton lint, and wood shavings.

6 Use this manual to determine enterability. Then if you have questions as to whether a particular material may be authorized for packing, contact Port Operations.

7 Examples include bagasse, cotton lint, cottonseed, sottonseed products, cotton waste, and linters (all prohibited).

8 Examples include buckwheat hulls, coconut fiber, osmunda fiber, peat moss, and sphagnum.

9 Examples include perlite, quarry gravel, and vermiculite.

Packing material from abroad is known to constitute a distinct danger to the agricultural interests of this country because of the insects, ticks, and livestock and plant diseases which this packing material may harbor.

TABLE 5-123 Palm Hearts (Species of Palmae)

If the palm hearts are:	And are:	Then:	Authority:
Boiled, canned, cooked, roasted, or otherwise treated such that pests and pathogens would be destroyed	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Neither heated **nor** treated as described in the cell above	Peeled or trimmed such that all outer green tissue is removed (leaving a white to off-white piece of the stem)		
	Not peeled as described in the cell above	**USE** the Fruits and Vegetables Manual–**REGULATE** the unpeeled palm hearts as fresh produce	7CFR 319.37

TABLE 5-124 Parasitic Plants[1] (Such as Mistletoe)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
So processed that article is incapable of propagation and dissemination of seeds	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Insufficiently processed so that article is capable of propagation of dissemination of seeds	An herbarium specimen	**GO TO** the entry on Herbarium Specimens, **page 5-99**	7CFR 330
	Not an herbarium specimen	REFUSE ENTRYunless accompanied b a valid PPQ Form 526 (Permit to Move Live Pests or Noxious Weeds)	

1 See Appendix F for a list of genera containing parasitic plants.

Because these plants are direct plant pests, then any structure capable of propagating the plant is prohibited.

TABLE 5-125 Peach (*Prunus persica* var. *persica*) Fresh, Sliced Peaches

If from:	And a:	And the fruit is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Commercial lot	1. Packed in syrup or its own juice 2. Peeled, and 3. In slices an inch or less in thickness	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		Not as in cell above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Noncommercial lot (baggage, mandado, or mail shipments)	→		
Other than Mexico	→		**USE** the Fruits and Vegetables Manual. **REGULATE** as if peach were fresh.	

Fresh sliced peaches are regulated if they are capable of harboring fruit flies.

TABLE 5-126 Peat, Peat Moss, Peat Tar, and Sphagnum (*Sphagnum* spp.)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Shredded or baled sphagnum, milled peat (in powder or crumb form), peat briquettes, or peat tar	Free from soil or noxious weed contamination	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Contaminated with soil or noxious weeds	REFUSE ENTRY	
Used as packing material	→	**SEE** Table 5-122	

Because peat has decomposed in a water saturated environment in the absence of oxygen, it is at low risk for harboring pests. Sphagnum too, which is partially decomposed, is low risk.

TABLE 5-127 Peppers (*Capsicum* spp.)

If:	And if from:	And bagged in:	And the dried peppers are:	And from:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in potpourri	→			→	GO to **Table 5-132**	
Not an ingredient in potpourri	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, or Turkey	Used jute or burlap	→	→	**REQUIRE** a written permit **REQUIRE** T302-d-1 or T302-d-2, and **REQUIRE** a phytosanitary certificate[1]	7CFR 319.75
		New jute or burlap	Whole	Pakistan		
				Other than Pakistan	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
			Ground, crushed, or shredded	→		
		Other than jute or burlap	→	→		
	Other than a country listed in the cell above	→		→		

1 Do **not** refuse entry or hold up a shipment for lack of a certificate.

Peppers if capable of harboring fruit flies are regulated to prevent the entry of these pests.

TABLE 5-128 ***Picorhiza kurrooa*** **(Trade Names Include Hu huang lian, Kadu, Kadugurohini, Karru, Katuka, Katukagogani, Katurohini, Kaur, Kutaki, Kutki, Picorhiza, Picrorhiza rhizome, Pocrorhizae rhizoma, and Rhizoma Picorizae)**

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A whole or sliced root (rhizome) or a part of a root (rhizome)[1]	A manufactured item or derivative such as a confectionery, essential oil, extract, pill, powder, tea, or tonic	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
	Neither a manufactured item **nor** a derivative	Entering a designated port[2]	TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[2]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[3]	
Not from the root or rhizome	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	→	REGULATE using the appropriate manual (Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Unprocessed Seeds)	

1 If the roots (rhizomes) or portions are fresh, use the Fruits and Vegetables Manual to regulate the articles.

2 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

3 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

Picorhiza kurrooa **is threatened from the over harvesting of its rhizomes. These are used for ingredients in incense, insect repellant, medicine, and perfume.**

TABLE 5-128-3: *Podophyllum hexandrum* (Trade Names Include Banbaigan, Himalayan mayapple, Indian podophyllum, Podophylii emodi rhizoma, Podophylii resina, Radix podophylii emodi, Resins podophylii, Taoer qi, an Taoergi)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Seeds or pollen	→	→		
Cut flowers	The flowers are from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[2]	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.[4]	
A pharmaceutical product	Finished, ready to use	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.[4]	
Not as described in the three cells above	→	**Not** entering a designated port[3]		
		Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.

3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Podophyllum hexandrum* is threatened from over collection of its roots and fruit for medicine. It also has value as an ornamental.**

TABLE 5-129 Pollen

If the pollen is:	And was collected in:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
To be fed to bees (bee feed)	Canada	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than Canada	Accompanied by a written permit issued by PPQ[1]	**RELEASE OR CONTROL** (treat) as specified on the permit[1]	7CFR 319.76
		Not accompanied by a written permit as described above	REFUSE ENTRY	
Not to be fed to bees	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 The permit (PPQ Form 526—Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds) is issued by Permit Services of Biological and Technical Services Staff. The permit will usually specify that the pollen shall be treated in an airtight chamber with 450 mg of ethylene oxide per liter of chamber space at temperatures of at least 100°F for 8 hours.

The importation of pollen from any country or locality other than Canada is restricted to prevent the entry of exotic diseases and parasites of bees.

TABLE 5-130 Pomes (Apple, Pear, and Quince) (*Malus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., and *Cydonia* spp.) Branches, Inflorescences, and Arrangements

If the article is:	**And:**	**And from:**	**And the fruit is:**	**Then:**	**Authority:**
Capable of propagation	→	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Incapable of propagation	With fruit	Canada	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
		Other than Canada	Processed so that is it incapable of harboring live fruit flies		
			Capable of harboring live fruit flies	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Without fruit	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

Branches and inflorescences of pomes capable of propagation are prohibited to prevent the entry of a wide diversity of diseases, most caused by viruses.

TABLE 5-131 Potatoes, Processed

If a:	And:	And:	And it:	Then:	Authority:
Frozen potato product	Merely frozen, cut or whole	Peel is **present**	→	REGULATE the potatoes as if they were fresh using the *Fruits and Vegetables Manual*	7CFR 319.56
		Peel is absent	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Dehydrofrozen[1]	→	→		
	A fully or partially cooked product[2]	→	→		
Dehydrated potato product	Whole, sliced or diced	Peel is **present**	Easily flakes off		
			Adheres, not flaking off	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
		Peel is absent	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Flakes, granules, powder, or potato flour	→	→		
Cooked potato product including cooked, canned	→		→		

1 Potatoes which are cut, partially cooked by blanching, and then having half their moisture removed before freezing

2 For example, hash browns, French fries, mashed potatoes, oven baked potatoes, roasted potatoes

TABLE 5-132 Potpourri (A mixture made with aromatic plant parts along with essential oils and fixatives to make the scent last longer)

If the:	Then:	Authority:
Ingredients are solely aromatic plant parts[1] and the fixative[2] is of plant origin	INSPECT AND RELEASE	Falls outside the scope of the regulations
Fixative is dry milk powder	INSPECT AND RELEASE	Considered negligible risk for introducing FMD

1 Aromatic plant parts may include a diversity of materials including: citrus peel, conifer needles, fir cone scales, flower buds and petals, globe amaranth, hawthorn berries, maple helicopters, orchids petals, pine cones (however, if whole pine cones and from India, see **Table 5-69**), rose hips, spices (anise, caraway, cardamom, cloves, juniper berries, vanilla) and various tree barks including cinnamon.

2 Fixatives include calamus, clary sage leaves, deer-tongue, dry milk powder, frankincense, grass cellulose including that from sorghums and other corn relatives, ground corn cobs, gum arabic, lichens (oak moss), natural or dyed wood chips, oatmeal, orris root, tonka beans, lichens (oak moss), vetiver root (*Vetiveria zizanoides*), and wheat bran.

Since potpourri is intended to be used indoors and is dried or processed to extend its shelf life, it is considered to be of negligible risk and may be released even if fungal fruiting bodies are found. However, it must be free from noxious weed seeds.

TABLE 5-133 *Prunus africana* (Trade Names Include African cherry, Alumty, Cortex pygei africanum, Gwane, Kirah, Lluo, Mgambo, Mkomohoyo, Mseneo, Muiri, Ntasesa, Pigeum, Pygei africana cortes, Pygeum extract, Red stinkwood, Tenduet, Vla, and Wotangue)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Seeds or pollen	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 24
Cut flowers	The flowers come from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[2]	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer.[4]	
Not as described in the two cells above (including bark and extract)	→	**Not** entering a designated port[3]		
		Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported yb a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.

3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

***Prunus africana* is threatened primarily from the over harvesting of its bark for the manufacture of cosmetics and medicine. Its timber is also valued because its wood is hard and durable.**

TABLE 5-134: *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Trade Names Include Bois de Santal rouge, Leno de Sandalo rojo, Pterocarpi lignum, Rakta, Red sandalwood, Red Sanders, and Zitani)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Logs, wood chips, or unprocessed broken material including powder and raspings	Entering a designated port[1]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 319 50CFR 24
	Not entering a designated port[1]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling are to be borne by the importer[2]	
Neither logs, wood chips, nor unprocessed broken material	Processed to the extent pests would be destroyed (for example gum, resin, or oil extracted from the wood)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not processed to the extent pests would be destroyed	REGULATE using the appropriate manual (Flowers and Greenery, Fruits and Vegetables, Unprocessed Seeds, Wood in Miscellaneous and Processed Products)	

1 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Pterocarpus santalinus* is threatened from the over collection of its wood for medicine, for making dye or coloring agents, and for the manufacture of musical instruments.**

TABLE 5-135 *QUERCUS* species[1] and other genera and species[2] which are susceptible to sudden oak death (SOD)

If:	And if grown in:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in potpourri	→	GO to **Table 5-132**	
Not an ingredient in potpourri	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, or the United Kingdom	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
	A country **other than** one in the European Union	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

1 Susceptible oak hosts of *Phytophthora ramorum* (SOD) are: California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), an Shreve oak (*Quercus parvula* v. *shrevei*).

2 **Non**-oak susceptible hosts of *Phytophthora ramorum* (SOD) are: andromeda (*Pieris formosa*), arrowwood (*Viburnum x bodnantense*), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), California bay laurel *(Umbellularia californica*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica)*, California honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*), California redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), camellia (*Camellia japonica*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), parry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron* spp., including azalea), tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), and Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and western star flower (*Trientalis latifolia*).

TABLE 5-136: Rainsticks (Cactus Rainsticks, Palo de agua and Palo de lluvia)

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A commercial shipment	→	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 330.105 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 330.105 50CFR 23
Accompanying an individual in baggage	Three or fewer rainsticks	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Four or more rainsticks	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 330.105 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	7CFR 330.105 50CFR 23

Rainsticks are the woody skeleton of a cactus that is harvested, hollowed out, and filled with small pebbles. Then, thorns or small nails are driven through the trunk in a spiral formation creating the unique sound of water as the pebbles fall slowly when the cactus is turned upside down.

TABLE 5-137 RAUVOLFIA SERPENTINA [Trade names include Araba Bhuin Kuruma, Chota-chand, Chundra, Garud, Bhuin Kuruma (Paika), Garud (Bhumia) Indian snake root, Indische Schlangenwurzel, Nakuli, Patalagaruda, Racine de serpentine, Radices rauwolfiae serpentinae, Reserpin, Sarpagandha, (Sarpa-gandha), Schlangenholz, Sergno serpention, Serpent(ine) root, Serpentin, Snakewood, and Yohimbin

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Seeds or pollen	→	→		
Cut flowers	The flowers are from artificially propagated plants[1]	→		
	The flowers were evidently gathered in the wild[2]	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling are to be borne by the importer[4]	
A pharmaceutical products	Finished, ready to use	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[3]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling are to be borne by the importer	
Not as described in the three cells above		**Not** entering a designated port[3]		
	→	Entering a designated port[3]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 Expect artificially propagated flowers to be commercially packed, exported by a commercial cut flower producer, shipped in commercial quantities, and be relatively clean and unblemished.

2 Expect flowers collected in the wild to be smaller, blemished, chewed by insects, shipped in noncommercial quantities, and **not** to be commercially packaged.

3 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

Rauvolfia serpentina **is threatened for over collection of its roots and leaves for medicine.**

TABLE 5-138 Rice (*Oryza* spp.)

If the rice is:	And:	And the importer can:	And the rice is:	And the rice's origin is:	And destined to:	Then:
A red rice[1]	Any seed embryos are intact	Provide evidence that the rice is a cultivar of *Oryza sativa*			Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
					Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to **Table 5-139**
		Cannot provide evidence that the rice is a cultivar of *Oryza sativa*	A listed noxious weed or identified as a noxious weed[2]			REFUSE ENTRY unless accompanied by a Permit to Import Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)
			Not identified as a noxious weed[2]	Unknown		
				One where the noxious red rices occur		1. SEND the intercepted seed to your regional botanist for identification 2. HOLD shipment for final action as determined by your regional botanist
				One where the noxious red rices do **not** occur	Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
					Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to **Table 5-139**
A red rice[1]	**Germ removed** or **no** seed embryos found that are intact				Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
					Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to **Table 5-139**
Not a red rice					Guam or CNMI	INSPECT AND RELEASE
					Other than Guam or CNMI	CONTINUE to **Table 5-139**

1 There are several varieties of *Oryza sativa* that have a red bran and are called red rice. These rices are **not** noxious weeds.

2 Red rice that is a noxious weed may be any of the following three species: *Oryza longistaminata*, *O. punctata*, or *O. rufipogon*. You cannot identify red rice to specie without the inflorescence.

TABLE 5-139 Rice Articles from other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

If:	And:	Then:	Authority:
An ingredient in potpourri	→	USE **Table 5-132**	
Rice hulls or rice straw itself (not manufactured into anything)	For manufacturing into wallboard	USE **Table 5-140**	7CFR 330.105
	For **other than** manufacturing into wallboard	USE **Table 5-141**	
Made from rice straw (baskets, mats, or other crafted articles)	→	USE **Table 5-142**	
A milled product[1]	→	USE **Table 5-143**	
A by-product of milling[2]	→	USE **Table 5-144**	
Other than a product listed in the four cells above	→	USE **Table 5-145**	

1 Milled products include basmati rice, husked rice, polished rice, rice flour, rice powder, and rice starch.

2 By-products of the milling include rice bran, dust, meal, and polish.

TABLE 5-140 Rice Hulls or Straw that are to be Manufactured into Wallboard

If the shipment:	And the port of arrival:	Then:	Authority:
A northern port (NA/NP)	Has commercial facilities for either tarp or chamber fumigation	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-a	7CFR 319.55 7CFR 330.105
	Lacks commercial facilities for fumigation	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a northern port having approved facilities for fumigation	
Other than a northern port	→	1. HOLD the shipment, and 2. CONTACT Permit Services for instructions	

TABLE 5-141 Rice Straw and Hulls Imported for Purposes other than Manufacturing into Wallboard

If the shipment:	And arrives:	And the port of arrival:	Then:	Authority:
Is commercial	At a northern port	Has commercial facilities for steam sterilization	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T303-b	7CFR 319.55 7CFR 330.105
		Lacks commercial facilities for steam sterilization	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities for steam sterilization	
	Other than a northern port	→	1. HOLD the shipment, and 2. CONTACT your supervisor for instructions	
Weighs 25 pounds or less and is uncompressed	→	Has facilities for dry heat, formaldehyde, or steam	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. REQUIRE treatment	
		Lacks facilities for dry heat, formaldehyde, or steam	AUTHORIZE shipment to a port with facilities for dry heat, formaldehyde, or steam	

CAUTION

Packages or bales of rice hulls or straw must **not** be compressed to a density of more than 30 pounds per cubic foot. Compressed material does not allow an effective treatment. If the hulls or straw are compressed to a density of more than 30 pounds per cubic foot, give the importer the opportunity to repackage or rebale to a density of 30 pounds per cubic foot or less. If the condition of the package or bale allows the scattering of its contests or pest escape, then require repackaging or rebaling. REFUSE ENTRY if the exporter elects not to repackage or rebale.

Weight of package or bale in pounds **Length x width x height of package or bale in feet**	**= pounds per cubic foot**

FIGURE 5-141-2 Formula for Computing Density of a Package or Bale of Rice Straw

TABLE 5-142 Rice—Articles Made or Manufactured Solely from Rice Straw [1]

If apparently for use:	And is:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Indoors[2]	**Loosely** worked or woven such that nodes are **not** crushed[3]	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin certifying that the article received sufficient heat or MB treatment[4]	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.55
		Neither certified **nor** treated as requested	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1 (dry heat), T303-d-2-1 (steam sterilization), or T303-d-2-3 (methyl bromide fumigation)	
	Firmly worked or tightly woven as evidences by crushed nodes	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Outdoors[2]	Thickness is **less than** 2 inches or if a rope, the diamter is **less than** 2 inches	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin certifying that the article received sufficient heat treatment[5]		
		Neither certified **nor** treated as requested	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1 (dry heat), or T303-d-2-1 (steam sterilization	
	Thickness is 2 inches or greater or if a rope, the diameter is 2 inches or more	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 Rice straw articles from North Korea (Democratic People's Republic), are presently under embargo by Executive Order. Refer to Customs to enforce the prohibition.

2 If the import documents do **not** provide a clue as to intended use (such as beach mat, doormat, mongsok, place mat, sleeping mat, table mat, etc.), use the following guideline to judge whether the article is intended for indoor or outdoor use: If you conclude that the mat **lacks** durability, such that it is unlikely to last when exposed to moisture, then assume that the mat is intended for indoor use.

3 For example, loosely woven mats (these may be manifested as Judo mats, tatami mats, or wrestling mats) or rice straw rope.

4 The certificate must show that the articles received either dry heat equal to T303-d-1, steam sterilization equal to T303-d-2-1, or MB equal to T303-d-2-3.

5 The certificate must show that the articles received either dry heat equal to T303-d-1 or steam sterilization equal to T303-d-2-1.

TABLE 5-143 Rice—Milled Products[1]

If there are:	Then:	Authority:
29 or more contaminant hulls[2] in a quart sample	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.55
28 or fewer contaminant hulls in a quart sample[2]	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

1 Milled products of rice include basmati rice, brown rice, husked rice, polished rice, rice flour, rice powder, and rice starch.

2 This includes whole seeds.

TABLE 5-144 Rice—By-products from the Milling of Rice[1]

If:	Then:	Authority:
Contaminated with hulls	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.55
Without hulls	INSPECT AND RELEASE	

1 By-products of the milling of rice include bran, dust, meal, and polish (these are usually fed to livestock).

TABLE 5-145 Rice—Articles Made or Manufactured from Rice Panicles, Leaves, Hulls, or Seeds, and may or may not Contain Straw[1]

If apparently for use:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Indoors	Includes the seed	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.55
	Does **not** include the seed	Includes straw	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T303-d-1 (dry heat), T303-d-2-3 (steam sterilization), or T303-d-2-3 (methyl bromide fumigation)	
		Straw is **absent**	Includes hulls	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT articles carefully for live stem borers and other pests and 3. RELEASE if free from pests	
			Hulls are **absent**	INSPECT articles carefully for live stem borers and other pests and RELEASE if free from pests	
Outdoors	→	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY	

1 Examples of such articles include: rice straw whisk brooms and brushes; rice straw sandals, hats, capes, and handbags; ornaments and toys made in whole or in part of rice straw; insulating material, if processed, stained, or dyed; personal care products such as the so-called tea cake (a mixture with rice hulls and used as a shampoo); and fireworks.

TABLE 5-146 Sand[1], Soil, and Earth

If the shipment is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
More than 3 pounds	→	REQUIRE movement to a lab[2] listed as approved to receive foreign soil[3]	7CFR 330.300
Three pounds or less	Treatment is practical and will not interfere with intended use	1. ISSUE an oral permit, then 2. TREAT soil using one of the following schedules for heat	
	Treatment is **impracticable**	REQUIRE movement to a lab[2] listed as approved to receive foreign soil[3]	

1 Clean ocean sand is unrestricted.

2 Found in "Laboratories Approved to Receive Soil."

3 Lab directors wishing approval to receive soil from Hawaii should complete PPQ Form 525, "Application and Permit to Move Soil."

TABLE 5-147*: Saussurea costus=Saussurea lappa* (Trade Names Include Auklandia, Changala, Costus root, Guant mu Xiang, Kosta, Kushta, Kust, Kuth roots, Lau Mu Xiang, Mu Xiang, Ouplate, Patchak, Quang Mu Xiang, Radix Aucklandiae lappae, Radix Costus, Radix Saussureae)

If:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	1. TAKE ACTION(S) under 7CFR 319.37 or 319.56 as appropriate, then 2. REGULATE as CITES I	7CFR 319.37 7CFR 319.56 50CFR 23
Not entering at a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[1]	

1 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

***Saussurea costus* is regulated because trade in the root and its derivatives are threatening it with extinction. The extracts from this plant are used in cosmetics, insecticides, incense, medicines, and perfumes.**

TABLE 5-148: Scrreenings from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed

If separated from:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Barley, browntop millet, buckwheat, cowpea, field bean, field pea, flax, kodo millet, oat, rye, or soybean	Processing or manufacturing	Accompanied by a declaration, "screening for processing, not for seeding"	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 201.224 7CFR 330.105
		Lacking above declaration	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 201.223
	Other than processing or manufacturing	→		
Corn	→	→	**USE Table 5-149**	
A corn relative[1]	→	→	**USE Table 5-151**	
Wheat, goatgrass, and their intergeneric crosses	→	→	**USE Table 5-152**	
Other than a crop listed in the four cells above or the crop from which the screenings were collected is indeterminable	→	→	**USE Table 5-152**	

1 *Chionachne* spp., *Coix* spp., *Echinochloa* spp., *Eleusine* spp., *Euchlaena* spp., *Miscanthus* spp., *Panicum* spp., *Pennisetum* spp., *Polytoca* spp., *Sclerachne* spp., *Setaria* spp., *Sorghum* spp., *Trilobachne* spp., and *Tripsacum* spp.

TABLE 5-149 Screenings Separated in Cleaning Corn

If separated from corn that was harvested in:	And:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorus, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tadzhikistan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukrainia, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam				REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
Other than a country listed in the cell above				USE **Table 5-150**	

TABLE 5-150 Screenings Separated in Cleaning Corn from Specified Countries

If:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or other satisfactory proof of origin	Processing or manufacturing	Accompanied by a declaration, "screening for processing, not for seeding"	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 201.224 7CFR 319.41
		Lacking the above declaration	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 201.223
	Other than processing or manufacturing	→		
Lacking evidence of origin	→		REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41

TABLE 5-151 Screenings Separated in Cleaning Relatives of Corn

If separated from a crop that was harvested in:	If screenings were separated from:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Africa (all countries), Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Byelorus, Cambodia, China, Estonia, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan and adjacent islands, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Moldavia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Oceania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tadzhikistan, Taiwan (Province of China), Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukrainia, Uzbekistan, or Vietnam				REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
Other than a country or region listed in the cell above	Broomcorn, sorghum, or the following millets: African, broom, bulrush, channel, common, finger, foxtail, German, hog, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, little, pearl, proso, or shama	Processing or manufacturing	Accompanied by a declaration "screening for processing, not for seeding"	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 201.224 7CFR 330.105
			Lacking the declaration identified above	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 201.223
		Other than processing or manufacturing			
	Other than a crop listed in the cell above				

TABLE 5-152 Screenings Separated in Cleaning Wheat, Goatgrass, and their Intergeneric Crosses

If intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Processing or manufacturing	Accompanied by a declaration, "screening for processing, not for seeding"	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 102.224 7CFR 330.105
	Lacking such declaration	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 201.223
Other than processing or manufacturing	→		

TABLE 5-153 Srcreenings Separated from other than Corn or its Relatives, Wheat, Goatgrass, or their Intergeneric Crosses

If screenings were separated from:	And intended for:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Canola, mustard, or rape	Processing or manufacturing	Moving to an approved establishment for processing[1]	**RELEASE** and send a copy of the invoice and entry summary to the SEF[2]	7CFR 201.224 7CFR 319.74
		Not moving to an establishment approved for processing	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Other than processing or manufacuturing	→		7CFR 201.223
Rice	→			7CFR 319.55
Other than canola, mustard, rape, rice, wheat, or a crop identified in Table 2	→			7CFR 201.223

1 Establishments approved for processing of screenings:

2 See **page 5-29** for directions for sending paperwork and/or samples to the SEF.

Agra Basic Feed 100 S. Broadway Belgrade, MT 59714 Bleyhl Farm Services Granger, WA 98033 Cenex Ag., Inc. 5996 Lawrence Rd Everson, WA 98247 Cenex Ag. P.O. Box 1029 13007 Downs Rd. Mt. Angle, OR 97362 Cenex Ag., Inc. 1801 Taylor Way Tacoma, WA 98412 Columbia River Ag Cnt 206 N. Benton Kennewick, WA 99336	Conway Feed, Inc. P.O. Box 576 Conway, WA 98238 SVO/Lubrizol P.O. Box 748 Culbertson, MT 59218 Evans Grain & Elev. Co. P.O. Box 1025 Conrad, MT 59425 Evans Grain & Elev. Co. P.O. Box 2208 Great Falls, MT 59408 Farmers Feed & Sply, Inc. 549 S 2nd Hillsboro, OR 97123 Ferdale Grain P.O. Box 39 Ferdale, WA 98248	Koch Agri Services P.O. Box 1186 Occidental and Sub Streets Burley, ID 83318 Kropf Seed, Inc. 23765 Towerline Rd Harrisburg, OR 97446 Land O'Lakes Cenex Ag. 2407 Warren Ave P.O. Box 123 Twin Falls, ID 83303 Manna Pro Co. P.O. Box 03269 Portland OR 97203 Ralston Purina P.O. Box 684 Woodinville, WA 98072 River Grain 206 N. Benton Kennewick, WA 99336	Western Stockman, Inc. 223 Rodeo Avenue Caldwell, ID 83605 Wilcox Feed & Seed, Inc. 200 N. 5th Street Harrisburg, OR 97446 Winn Feed Company 600 South 400 West Smithfield, UT 84335 Wolfkill Feed & Fertilizer P.O. Box 369 Stanwood, WA 98296

Screenings, because they include small imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material, have the potential for introducing plant pests and Federal noxious weeds.

TABLE 5-154 Screens, Wooden

If arriving from and/or originating in:	Then:	Authority:
Mumbai, India	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T404-d	7CFR 319.75
Other than Mumbai, India	HANDLE as miscellaneous cargo	7CFR 330.105

Wooden screens themselves are not hosts of the khapra beetle. But in Mumbai, India, the wooden screens are stored in warehouses heavily infested with this pest. In some cases, the warehouses may be so heavily infested that even things like wooden screens become contaminated with the pest.

TABLE 5-155 SEED AND NUTS

If the seed or nut is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Cotton	→	1. REQUIRE T301-a-4, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 318.47
Mango	→	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT (it is also prohibited into Guam and CNMI	7CFR 318.13
Pulpy seed	Capable of harboring fruit flies		
	Incapable of harboring fruit flies	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Soybean	2% or less foreign material with the shipment (grain grade of number 2 or better)	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	More than 2% foreign material with the shipment (grain grade higher than 2)	PROHIBIT MOVEMENT	
Sugarcane	Moving to CNMI or Guam	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Moving to **other than** CNMI or Guam	1. REQUIRE T514, then 2. CERTIFY shipment	7CFR 301.87
Other than one listed in the five cells above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

TABLE 5-156: Seeds[1], other than Nuts, that are Processed or Manufactured into Articles

If:	And processed so that it is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The seed of a parasitic plant[2]	**Incapable** of propagation	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330
	Capable of propagation	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
The seed of a weed listed in the Federal Noxious Weed Act[2]	**Incapable** of propagation	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 360
	Capable of propagation	→	1. HOLD shipment, and 2. REFER all requests to Permit Services in Riverdale (admissibility is decided on a case–by–case basis)	
Faba beans or lentils that are merely split	→		SEE entry under faba beans or lentils in the *Unprocessed Seeds Not Intended for Propagation Manual*	
Coffee, corn or corn relatives, cucurbits, cumin, mango, *Prunus* spp., rice, or wheat and wheat relatives	So thoroughly processed that all pests and pathogens would have been destroyed (like roasted)	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Not processed to the extent that all pests or pathogens would have been destroyed	Article is manufactured such that pest dispersal would be unlikely, such as seed art framed for hanging and/or contained in jars **for decorative purposes**, or seeds strung as beads, **or any other purely decorative use indoors**		7CFR 330.105
		Not as described above	SEE entry in the *Unprocessed Seeds Not Intended for Propagation Manual*	
A seed **other than** one listed in the four cells above	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 If grinding would be an appropriate method for mitigating the risk of contamination with noxious weed propagules, see **page 5-33**.

2 See **Appendix F** for a listing of parasitic plants and noxious weeds.

Live seeds of parasitic plants and noxious weeds could introduce these pests. Seeds are also host to a variety of pests and pathogens.

TABLE 5-157: Sliced or Segmented, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

If the commodity is:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A mixture of fruit or vegetables	→	**REGULATE** each fruit or vegetable in the shipment separately	7CFR 319.56
Not a mixture	Avocado	**GO** to **Table 5-28**	
	Citrus	**GO** to **Table 5-58**	
	Peach	**GO** to **Table 5-125**	
	Potato	**GO** to **Table 5-131**	
	Other than avocado, citrus, peach, or potato	**REGULATE** as a whole, fresh fruit or vegetable. SEE the Fruits and Vegetables Manual	

Insufficiently processed fruit and vegetables could serve as host to the larvae of fruit flies.

TABLE 5-158 Soil as Such and Related Materials (Including Live Rock and Quarry Products)[1]

If:	And is:	And is:	And is:	Then:
Accompanied by a soil permit (PPQ Form 525), tag, or label	→			RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
Moving to a laboratory approved to receive soil[2]	→			ALLOW the shipment to proceed to the approved laboratory
Lacking the documents identified in the top cell above or **not** moving to a laboratory approved to receive soil	Live Rock	→		GO to **Table 5-161**
	Peat	→		GO to **Table 5-126**
	Quarry products	Gravel or sand	→	RELEASE
		Other than gravel or sand	→	GO to **Table 5-160**
	Soil or its components (clay, sand, and silt)	Sand	Clean beach sand or clean desert sand (free from organic matter)	RELEASE
			Not as described in the cell above	GO to **Table 5-159**
		Soil, clay, or silt	→	
	Core samples, drill cuttings, drilling mud, or well drilling samples	Accompanied by documentation of depth at which extracted	Sample taken at a depth of 6 feet or **shallower**	REQUIRE a soil permit (PPQ Form 525)
			Sample taken at a depth **greater** than 6 feet	RELEASE once you're sure the sample is free from organic matter
		Lacks documentation of depth at which extracted	→	REQUIRE a soil permit (PPQ Form 525)

1 Soil is regulated by 7CFR 330.300-302.

2 See current edition of PPQ Publication, ***Laboratories Approved to Receive Soil***

TABLE 5-159: Soil as Such, Clay, Sand (other than Clean Beach Sand or Clean Desert Sand) or Silt that is Lacking a Permit or that is Not Moving to an Approved Soil Laboratory

If originating from:	And from:	And there are:	Then:
Canada	Newfoundland or that portion of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	**3 or fewer** pounds (1 1/2 kilograms) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE[1] the material (T408-a or 408-b) and 2. GIVE and oral permit
		More than 3 pounds of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. REFUSE ENTRY or 2. GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (See **APPENDIX E**)
	Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	→	RELEASE
Other than Canada	→	**3 or fewer** pounds (1 1/2 kilograms) of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. HEAT TREAT or AUTOCLAVE[1] the material (T408-a or 408-b) and 2. GIVE and oral permit
	→	**More than** 3 pounds of soil, clay, sand, or silt	1. REFUSE ENTRY or 2. GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit (See **APPENDIX E**)

1 If treatment is impractical or will interfere with the intended use of the material, REFUSE ENTRY or HOLD and GIVE the importer the option of applying for a permit. See **APPENDIX E**. If additional shipments are planned, ASK the importer to apply for a permit. See **APPENDIX E**.

TABLE 5-160: Quarry Products Except for Gravel or Sand (Including Cobblestones, Flagstone, Granite, Ironstone, Limestone, Marble, Quartzite, Slate, and Soapstone)

If from:	And:	And going to:	And:	Then:
Canada	The province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, or Ontario	CT, DE, MA, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI or VT	→	RELEASE
		Other than one of the State slisted in the cell above	Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Domestic Movement Certificate declaring that "The product is free from gypsy moth."	
	→		**Lacking** either of the certificates or certification identified in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Other than one of the provinces listed in the cell above	→		RELEASE
Other than Canada	Packed in wood crates	→		SEE **Table 5-184** for regulating the wood packing material
	Packed in **other than** wood crates	→		RELEASE

TABLE 5-161 Live Rock

If you:	And the branchlets:	Then:
Observe green, macroalgae covering the rock or you see Caulerpa listed on the invoice	Resemble a feather and are likewise fringed on the edges	CONFER with your Regional Botanist. The algae may be *Caulerpa taxifolia*, a Federal Noxious Weed
	Are **not** feather-like (for example, they look like a bunch of grapes, like a branching saw-toothed cactus, or the edges are smooth)	RELEASE
Do **not** observe green macroalgae covering the rock **nor** do you find Caulerpa on the invoice	→	

TABLE 5-162 Stone Fruits (*Prunus* spp.) Branches, Inflorescences, and Arrangements

If the article is:	Then:	Authority:
Capable of propagation	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Incapable of propagation	**INSPECT AND RELEASE** after verifying that the article is incapable of propagation	7CFR 319.74

Branches and inflorescences of stone fruits which are capable of propagation are prohibited to prevent the entry of a wide diversity of diseases, most caused by viruses.

TABLE 5-163: Sugarcane (*Saccharum* spp.)

If:	And destined to:	Then:	Authority:
Bagasse, bagacillo, or stalk residue	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.15
	Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	USE **Table 5-164**	
Sugarcane products	→	USE **Table 5-165**	

TABLE 5-164 Sugarcane—Bagasse, Bagacillo, and Stalk Residue (Fibrous Residues left after Extraction of the Juice)

If destined to or transiting:	And the by–products use or further processing will:	And port of arrival has facilities for:	Then:	Authority:
Sugarcane growing areas[1]	→	Dry heat or steam[2]	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T514	7CFR 319.15
		Other than dry heat or steam	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities[3]	
A nonsugarcane growing area[1]	Eliminate pests, for example: ◆ Used as a fuel ◆ Compounded into fiberboard ◆ Processed for extraction of its wax ◆ Manufactured into cellulose	→	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	Not eliminate pests, for example: ◆ Fed to animals ◆ Used as mulch ◆ Used for fertilizer	Dry heat or steam[2]	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE T514	
		Other than dry heat or steam	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. AUTHORIZE shipment to a port having approved facilities	

1 These are the sugarcane growing areas: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

2 See the Treatment Manual for a list of approved facilities.

3 Allow this only if appropriate safeguards are available. If you're unsure whether a county grows sugarcane, then contact that State's Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 5-165: Sugarcane Products and By–products Including Parts of the Sugarcane Plant

If:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Juice	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. REQUIRE heat treatment—212°F for 10 minutes	7CFR 319.15
Syrup, molasses, baglomolasses, blackstrap molasses	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Filtercake, filter–press cake, mud press, mud–press cake	→		
Chews	Peeled and without nodes		
	Unpeeled or having nodes	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.15
Bagasse ashes	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than an article listed in the five cells above, collected from the sugarcane plant (including leaves, seeds, and inflorescences)	Processed so as to inhibit propagation and kill all categories of pests		
	Capable of propagation or not processed sufficiently to kill all categories of pests	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.15

Sugarcane is regulated to prevent the introduction of certain injurious insects and fungi that attack sugarcane. Living canes or cuttings are prohibited while fibrous refuse and other parts of the sugarcane plant are restricted. Bagasse, for example was found to be an effective carrier of cane pathogens.

TABLE 5-166*: Taxus walliciana* (Trade Names Include Basmi, folia Taxi, Hong dou shan, Talispatra, Taxi folium, Thuno, and Zi shan cun)

If:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
A chemical derivative	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319 50CFR 23
Seeds, arils	→	→		
A pharmaceutical product	Finished, ready to use	→		
	A precursor to be manufactured into a pharmaceutical	Entering a designated port[1]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	
		Not entering a designated port[1]	HAVE the importer reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer[2]	
Not as described in the three cells above	→	**Not** entering a designated port[1]		
		Entering a designated port[1]	1. TAKE ACTION under 7CFR 319 as appropriate and then 2. REGULATE as CITES II	

1 See 50CFR 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at its tail end).

2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact your Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether reexport is an option.

TABLE 5-167: Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried)

If:	And:	And:	And the shipment:	Then:
Solely tea leaves[1] (*Camellia sinensis*)	→		→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Leaves of other plants[2]	Citrus leaves	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The shipment Is accompanied by documentation that shows the leaves were heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Barberry leaves	→	→	
	Coca leaves or knat (Arabian-tea) (*Catha edulis*)	→	→	REGULATE as a Controlled Substance
	Lemongrass	Commercially packaged (like tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	→	1. LOOK CAREFULLY for rusts 2. RELEASE if free from rusts otherwise REFUSE ENTRY
	Other leaves or mixtures of leaves	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Plant parts **other than** leaves or mixed with admissible leaves	→	→	GO to **Table 5-168**

1 Brick tea (tea leaves and young shoots, or refuse tea, steamed or mixed with fat or yak butter and pressed into the form of bricks) is unrestricted as far as the fat or butter are concerned.

2 If you're unsure whether the leaf is protected under CITES, then query this database: http://cites.org/eng/resources/species.html

TABLE 5-168: Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) Made from other than Leaves or with Admissible Leaves

If from:	And:	And:	And the shipment:	Then:
Flowers[1]	Citrus	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The shipment Is accompanied by documentation that shows the flowers were heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Hibiscus	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	Moving to Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia (cotton growing states)	REQUIRE T203-g-1
			Moving to **other than** a cotton growing state	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Prunus spp. (apricot, cherry, peach, plum, etc.)	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	→	
	Other flowers or mixtures of flowers	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE
Plant parts **other than** flowers or leaves or mixed with admissible flowers or leaves	→			GO to **Table 5-169**

1 If you're unsure whether the flower is protected under CITES, then query this database: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html

TABLE 5-169: Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) made from other than Flowers or Leaves or with Admissible Flowers or Leaves

If from:	And:	And is:	And:	Then:
Bark[1]	*Prunus* spp. (apricot, cherry, peach, plum, etc.)	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Rutaceous (citrus relatives) including prickly ash bark	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving foward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The shipment Is accompanied by documentation that shows the bark was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			The shipment **lacks** the documentation described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Salix spp. (willow bark)	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving foward for manufacturing or processing into tea	The bark originated in Europe or you **cannot** confirm origin	REFUSE ENTRY
			You can confirm that the bark did **not** originate in Europe	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Other bark or mixtures of bark	→	→	
Plant parts **other than** bark, flowers, or leaves or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, or leaves	→		→	GO to **Table 5-170**

1 If you're unsure whether the bark is protected under CITES, then query this database: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html

TABLE 5-170: Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) made from other than Bark, Flowers, or Leaves, or with Admissible Bark, Flowers, or Leaves

If:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Fruit[1] (including fruit peel)	Barberry	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	Rutaceous (citrus relatives)	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not commercially packaged or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	Is accompanied by documentation that shows the fruit or peel was heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			The shipment **lacks** the documentation described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Other fruit or mixtures of fruit	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Plant parts **other than** bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, or leaves	→		→	GO to **Table 5-171**

1 If you're unsure whether the fruit or peel is protected under CITES, then query this database: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html

TABLE 5-171: Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, and Other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) made from other than Bark, Flowers, Fruit or Fruit Peel, or Leaves, or with Admissible Bark, Flowers, Fruit or Fruit Peel, or Leaves

If:	And you have:	And the seed is:	And:	Then:
Seed[1]	Evidence that the seed was parboiled, parched, roasted, or steam flaked[2]	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	No evidence that the seed was parboiled, parched, roasted, or steam flaked	Barberry	→	REFUSE ENTRY
		Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp. or ri chan or tu si zi in Chinese) or any other seed of a parasitic plant	Accompanied by a Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds (PPQ Form 526)	RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
			Lacking the permit described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
		Other than barberry or the seed of a parasitic plant	→	USE the Unprocessed Seeds Not Intended for Propagation Manual
Plant parts **other than** bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed or mixed with admissible bark, flowers, fruit or fruit peel, leaves, or seed	→		→	GO to **Table 5-172**

1 If you're unsure whether the seed is protected under CITES, then query this database: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html

2 Usually used on grains (like rice) and legumes.

TABLE 5-172: Tea, Herbal Tea, Herbal Infusions, and other Concoctions that are to be Boiled (Dried) made from other than Bark, Flowers, Fruit or Fruit Peel, Leaves, or Seed, or with Admissible Bark, Flowers, Fruit or Fruit Peel, Leaves, or Seed

If:	And:			Then:
Roots, bulb, tubers, or other similar underground structures[1]	Ginseng or goldenseal	Commercially packaged (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not a tea or moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	Entering at a designated port listed in 50CFR Part 24 (reproduced behind Tab 13 at the tail end)	**Take action**(s) under 7CFR 319 as appropriate, then **regulate** as **CITES II**
			Not entering at a designated port	Give the exporter one of the following options: ◆ Reexport the articles to the country of origin: or ◆ Reroute the article(s) to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer
	Rutaceous (citrus relatives)	Commercially packages (loose or in tea bags) and ready to be steeped)	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Moving forward for manufacturing or processing into tea	Is accompanied by documentation that shows the flowers were heated to a temperature of 140 °F (60 °C) or above for 10 minutes or longer	INSPECT AND RELEASE
			The shipment **lacks** the documentation described in the cell above	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Other roots or mixtures of roots or other admissible plant structures	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE

1 If you're unsure whether the underground structure is protected under CITES, then query this database: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html

TABLE 5-173 Tree Ferns (Cyatheaceae and Dicksoniaceae) Stumps, Bark, and Their Products

If the:	Examples of articles derived from tree fern stumps:	Then:	Authority:
Plant or any part derived from the plant **except** its spores	Baskets Bark Ground bark Pots Plaques Slabs	**INSPECT**. Take action under Federal Plant Pest Regulations first—then take action under endangered species legislation. Protected materials must enter at a designated port.	7CFR 330 50CFR 17 50CFR 23
Spores	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330

The importation of articles derived from tree fern stumps and their bark is regulated to prevent the extinction of these ancient and magnificent plants. Tree fern bark is a preferred medium for growing orchids and other epiphytes. International trade in the timber products from these trees, as well as loss of habitat, is threatening this whole group of plants with extinction. Therefore, trade in the products of these plants is limited and is allowed only with appropriate CITES documents.

TABLE 5-174 Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*)

If the article is:	And harvested from:	And:	Then:	Authority:
The pod or parts or derivatives of the pod or cut flowers	Naturalized[1] or cultivated plants	Dried and cured articles or risk free derivatives or parts	INSPECT AND RELEASE (the article is **not** regulated by CITES)	7CFR 330.105
		Fresh, cut flowers	SEE **page 3-10** (cut flowers are **not** regulated by CITES)	7CFR 319.74
		Fresh pods	**USE** the Fruits and Vegetables Manual (the pods from cultivated plants are **not** regulated by CITES)	7CFR 319.56
	Plants growing in the wild	→	**CONTACT** a designated port for directions—the article is protected by CITES	50CFR 23
Whole plants, portions of plants, or articles not described above	→			

1 *Vanilla planifolia* is endemic to Mexico and Central America but is now naturalized throughout many parts of the world including Brazil, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, the Seychelles, Tahiti, and Tanzania.

The pod–like capsule of this tropical climbing orchid is used to produce the flavoring vanilla. The trade in orchids is regulated to prevent their extinction.

TABLE 5-175 Vegetables and Herbs--Fresh, Precut Salads, Herbs, and Soup Mixes[1]

If the fresh vegetable(s) or herb(s) are:	And, using the Fruits and Vegetables Manual are:	And are cut from:	And harvested in:	Then:	Authority:
Identifiable or clearly named on the label or phytosanitary certificate	Admissible **without** treatment or special conditions	→	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Admissible with treatment or with special conditions (require T101-n-2 or greenhouse grown for example)	Leaf, stem, or root	Israel		
			Other than Israel	◆ REQUIRE TREATMENT or ◆ APPLY SPECIAL CONDITIONS	
		Fruit	→	REFUSE ENTRY	
	Inadmissible (**not** listed)	→	→		
Unidentifiable	→		→		

1 If a mixture of produce, run each variety through the Fruits and Vegetables manual and regulate the product as the most restrictive article in the mixture.

Precut vegetables and herbs are sufficiently processed to preclude the entry of external feeders, like *Spodoptera* spp. from Israel.

TABLE 5-176 Wheat (*Triticum* spp.), Goatgrass (*Aegilops* spp.), and their Intergeneric Crosses

If destined to:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.106
Other than Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	An ingredient in potpourrt	GO to **Table 5-132**	
	Straw, except that intended for decorative purposes (including herbage that is chopped, ground, or combined with other materials)	USE **Table 5-177**	
	Straw intended for decoration or articles crafted from any part of the wheat plant	USE **Table 5-178**	
	Products and by–products milled from grain	USE **Table 5-179**	

TABLE 5-177 Wheat Straw (Except that intended for decoration or as an ingredient in potpourri)

If from:	And the intended use is for:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Byelorus, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldavia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadzhikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukrainia, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela[1]	→	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.59
Canada, New Zealand, or Norway[2]	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
Other than a country listed in the two cells above[3]	Animal feed or bedding	1. HOLD—contact PPQ VRS, and 2. REQUIRE a VS permit	9CFR 95.22 9CFR 95.28
	Other than animal feed or bedding	REQUIRE T310 or authorize shipment under seal with VS Form 16–78 to an approved establishment listed in Appendix E of APM. (Currently there are none)	9CFR 95.28

1 Countries **infected** with flag smut and/or Karnal bunt.

2 Countries **free from** exotic, contagious animal diseases, fever ticks, flag smut, and Karnal bunt.

3 Countries **free from** flag smut and Karnal bunt but **infested** with fever ticks.

TABLE 5-178 Wheat Straw Intended for Decoration or Articles Crafted from Any Part of the Wheat Plant

If the straw or article is from:	And:	And is processed or manufactured for:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, or Pakistan[1]	The seed head is present	Use outdoors	REFUSE ENTRY to article. Prohibit because of risk associated with intended use.	7CFR 319.59
		Use indoors	INSPECT AND RELEASE	
	The seed head is **absent**	→		
Other than a country listed in the two cells above	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Countries infected with Karnal bunt or Karnal bunt and flag smut. The pathogen of Karnal bunt occurs on the seed.

TABLE 5-179 Wheat—Milled Products and By–products

If from[1]	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Byelorus, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiz, Korea (Rep. of and Dem. People's Rep. of), Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldavia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tadzhikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela	Processed to the extent that pests (including spores) are killed. For example, bulgur[2], pelted wheat, puffed wheat, and roasted grain	→	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Not processed to the extent that pests are killed (the grain is mrerely cracked, crushed, or ground)	Flour or semolina		
		Inspection reveals the **absence** of bunted kernels		7CFR 319.59
		Inspection reveals the **presence** of bunted kernels	REFUSE ENTRY	
Other than a country listed in the cell above[3]	→		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 Confirm the origin of the grain. Grain is transshipped from many ports. The port of transshipment does not necessarily reflect the country in which the grain was harvested.

2 The boiling then toasting of cracked wheat (bulgur) leaves a browning or burnt appearance to the grain. If the grain has a brown-ish–crystaline appearance, then it is sufficiently processed. If on the other hand, the grain retains a mealy–white appearance, then it is insufficiently processed.

3 If the product is flour or similarly finely milled, and is bagged in used burlap or jute, then use **Table 5-55**.

Wheat is regulated to prevent the entry of Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*). Spores of this pathogen are readily carried on and distributed with the seed of infested wheat. Since the spores of Karnal bunt can survive the milling process, even products from the milling of the wheat grain are regulated. Wheat straw is prohibited from countries in which fever ticks and exotic animal diseases occur. Straw from countries infested with the fever tick or infected with animal diseases are prohibited.

TABLE 5-180 Willow, Pussy Willow (*Salix* spp.)

If grown in:	And it is:	Then:	Authority:
Europe	Capable of propagation[1]	REFUSE ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	Incapable of propagation[1]	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Other than Europe	**Incapable** of propagation[1]		
	Capable of propagation[1]	REGULATE as a propagative article	7CFR 319.37

1 If green color or soft tissue is present or buds have actually sprouted, then the article is capable of propagation. If there is an **absence** of green color and the tissue is **brittle**, then the article is **incapable** of propagation.

Willow from certain European countries is prohibited to prevent the entry of pathogens of willow—like the bacterial pathogen that causes the watermark disease.

Wood and Other Forest Products (Articles of the timber and lumber industry)

Overview

Here is an overview of the steps to take in regulating forestry and wood products:

Step 1—Collect the accompanying documents.

Step 2—If necessary[1], find out the name of the tree that the product was harvested from.

Step 3—Decide whether it's packing material.

Step 4—Classify the tree from which the article was cut.

Step 5—Determine the product's enterability.

Step 6—Inspect the shipment.

Step 7—Take the appropriate regulatory action and document it.

FIGURE 5-180-3

1 If the product has received *Universal Importation Options* (kiln drying or heated to a minimum of 71.1°C for 75 minutes), and is **not** protected by endangered species legislation, you don't need to know the tree source.

Here is a summary of the principal regulations governing the importation of wood:

- 7CFR 319.40 regulates logs, lumber, and other unmanufactured wood articles
- 7CFR 319.19 regulates unmanufactured wood cut from three rutaceous subfamilies

Step 1—Collect paperwork

Collect the appropriate paperwork. You will need to determine the category of product, the identity of the tree from which the product was collected, and the country in which the product was harvested

Step 2—Determine tree source

For logs, cants, crossties, stumps, lumber, bark, and wood and bark chips, find out the name of the tree the product was collected from--beech, ash, birch, maple, oak, sweet gum, tupelo, walnut (temperate hardwoods); fir, hemlock, pine, red wood, spruce (softwoods); balsa, mahogany teak (tropical hardwoods), etc[1].

1 If the product has received *Universal Importation Options* (kiln drying or heated to a minimum of 71.1°C for 75 minutes), and is **not** protected by endangered species legislation, you don't need to know the tree source.

Step 3—Decide whether it's packing material, growing media, or wood pulp

TABLE 5-181 Determining Use Wood is to be Put To

If the product derived from wood is:	And:	Then:
An ingredient in potpourri	→	GO to **Table 5-132**
Packing material	Associated with live plants	SEE M319.37-9
	Not associated with live plants (either solid or loose–for example: cases, crates, drums, dunnage, excelsior, packing blocks, pallets, sawdust, skids, sweepings, wood shavings, wood wool)	GO to **Table 5-198**
Growing media	Associated with live plants	SEE M319.37-8
	Not associated with live plants	GO to **Table 5-199**
Wood pulp	→	**INSPECT AND RELEASE**
Neither packing material, growing media, nor wood pulp	→	CONTINUE to Step 4

Step 4—Classify the tree

Categorize the tree as one of the following:

- Bamboo
- Hardwood, Temperate
- Hardwood, Tropical
- Protected (CITES, ESA)
- Rutaceous (subfamilies Aurantioidea, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae)
- Softwood (conifer)

If you do not know the category or if the tree is protected by endangered species legislation, go to . If the tree is protected, then it must be accompanied by a CITES or ESA General Permit and it must enter at a designated port.

Step 5—Classify the product

Put the product into one of the following categories:

- Bark
- Logs, cants, crossties, and stumps
- Lumber
- Plant material to be used for litter, mulch, or humus
- Pulpwood

- Wood chips and bark chips not for use as litter, mulch, or humus

Step 6—Determine enterability

TABLE 5-182 Screening Wood to Determine Admissibility

If the tree source is:	And was harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:
The subfamilies Aurantioidea, Rutoideae, or Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae[1]	→	→	Is finished, manufactured, or weathered to the extent that pests would be excluded	**RELEASE** but article may be subject to inspection
			Appears raw or green	**REFUSE ENTRY**
Not one of the rutaceous subfamilies listed in the cell above	Canada[2]	→	→	**RELEASE** but the material may be subject to inspection
	Mexico	From the state of Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora, or Tamaulipas (Mexican states adjacent to the U.S. border)[2]	→	
		Not a state adjacent to the U.S. border or you can't tell where in Mexico the product was harvested	You have evidence that the product **was** kiln dried or otherwise heat treated (Universal Importation Options) or treated with a preservative	GO to **Table 5-183**
			You have **no** evidence that the product was heat treated or treated with a preservative	GO to **Table 5-184**
	Other than Canada or Mexico	You have evidence that the product **was** kiln dried or otherwise heat treated (Universal Importation Options) or treated with a preservative		GO to **Table 5-183**
		You have **no** evidence that the product was heat treated or treated with a preservative		GO to **Table 5-184**

1 Use the index to this volume of manuals to determine whether a genus falls under these rutaceous subfamilies.

2 Verify that the wood was harvested in Canada or one of the Mexican states that is on the Mexico-U.S. border by using one of the following documents: Custom's form, invoice, notice of arrival, phytosanitary certificate, waybill, or any other written declaration or affidavit. If from Canada, also regulate for emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, pine shoot beetle, and pine shoot moth.

TABLE 5-183 Products Treated with Preservatives or Having Received Universal Treatment Options

If:	And:	And the product's moisture reading is:	Then:
The product is marked "KD"	You are **not** confident in the marking	20 percent or more	GO to **Table 5-184**
		Less than 20 percent	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
	You are confident in the marking	→	
You have documentation that the product was heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes (the product may be marked "HT")	The product was adequately safeguarded as stated in the permit	→	
	The product was **not** adequately safeguarded or **there is no** permit	→	GO to **Table 5-184**
You have documentation that the product was pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative	The article is either crossties or solid wod packing material from China	The treatment is **not** in accordance with the permit or there is **no** permit	REFUSE ENTRY
		The treatment is in accordance with the permit	GO to **Table 5-184**
	The article is **neither** crossties **nor** solid wood packing material from China	→	REFUSE ENTRY
The product meets **none of** the conditions listed in the three cells above	→	→	GO to **Table 5-184**

TABLE 5-184 Wood and Wood Products Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the:	And:	And:	And the product is:	And:	Then:
Tree source is bamboo	The bamboo is split or cut lengthwise (renders the bamboo incapable of propagation) or a finished, manufactured, or naturally weathered product (things like carvings, driftwood, furniture, picture frames, or veneer)				INSPECT AND RELEASE
	The bamboo is **neither** split **nor** cut lengthwise	The canes are well dried so that the bamboo is **incapable** of propagation	Poles sold to **outdoor** garden centers or nurseries	Dyed	
				Not dyed (natural)	REQUIRE T404-d but extend the 16 hour exposure time to 24 hours
			Other than poles sold to outdoor garden centers or nurseries (those sold for **indoor** use)		INSPECT AND RELEASE
		The canes are **capable** of propagation			REFUSE ENTRY
Tree source is **other than** bamboo or a rutaceous plant	Logs, cants, crossties, or stumps	Harvested in Chile	Is *Pinus radiata* (Monterey or radiata pine)		GO to **Table 5-187**
			Is **not** *Pinus radiata*		GO to **Table 5-187**
		Harvested in New Zealand	Is *Pinus radiata* (Monterey or radiata pine) or *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir)		GO to **Table 5-187**
			Is **neither** conifer listed in the cell above		GO to **Table 5-186**
		Harvested in **neither** Chile **nor** New Zealand			
	Other than logs, cants, crossties, or stumps				GO to **Table 5-185**

TABLE 5-185 Wood and Wood Products other than Logs, Cants, Crossties, or Stumps

If the product is:	And is:	Then:
Cork or tree fern slabs	Associated with nursery stock	REGULATE under 319.37 instead of 319.40
	Not associated with nursery stock	GO to **Table 5-186**
Sawdust or wood shavings	Used as a packing material for nursery stock	REGULATE under 319.37 instead of 319.40
	For use **other than** packing material for nursery stock	GO to **Table 5-186**
Other than cork, sawdust, tree fern slabs, or wood shavings	→	

TABLE 5-186 Locator

If the product is:	And the tree source is:	And:	Then:
Bark			**GO** to **Table 5-202**
Crossties	**Temperate hardwood** (**other than** that from the three rutaceous subfamilies) or **softwood**		**GO** to **Table 5-194**
	Tropical hardwood (**other than** that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)		**GO** to **Table 5-189**
Finished, manufactured, or naturally weathered products (things like carvings, driftwood, furniture, picture frames, plywood, and veneer)			**RELEASE** but the material may be subject to inspection
Firewood			**Go** to **Table 5-212**
Logs, cants, or stumps	**Hardwood** (**other than** that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	Temperate	**GO** to **Table 5-192**
		Tropical	**GO** to **Table 5-189**
	Softwood		**GO** to **Table 5-193**
Lumber	**Hardwood** (**other than** that from the three rutaceous subfamilies)	Temperate	**GO** to **Table 5-190**
		Tropical	**GO** to **Table 5-189**
	Softwood		**GO** to **Table 5-190**
Packing material made of wood, both solid and loose			**GO** to **Table 5-198**
Plant material to be used for compost, humus, litter, or wood mulch including wood chips, bark chips, and pine straw			**GO** to **Table 5-202**
Wood chips or bark chips themselves (**not to be used for** compost, humus, litter, or wood mulch)			**GO** to **Table 5-197**

TABLE 5-187 Logs of Two Conifers from Chile and New Zealand Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the source of the logs, cants, crossties or stumps is:	And is:	And is:	Then:
Pinus radiata (Monterey or radiata pine) from Chile or New Zealand or *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir) from New Zealand	Accompanied by a document from Chile or New Zealand stating that, "The logs meet the requirements of 7CFR 319.40-5(b)(1)(i)(A) through (D)"	Consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-8	1. REQUIRE a written permit, 2. INSPECT, and 3. ALLOW MOVEMENT, to a facility under compliance[1]
		Not consigned to a facility as described in the cell above	CONTINUE to **Table 5-188**
	Lacks the documentation as described above	→	

1 NOTE TO PORT OF ENTRY: Advise the State Plant Health Director (SPHD) in the receiving State about the cants, logs, or stumps going forward. The SPHD needs to decide if monitoring is necessary.

TABLE 5-188 Logs of Two Conifers from Chile and New Zealand Lacking Required Documentation

If:	And is:	Then:
The debarking has removed at least 98 percent of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5 percent of its surface	Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum or 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Not documented as specified in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above	1. Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking, and 2. Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded.	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
	Not accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 5-189 Tropical Hardwood Products Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the product is:	And destined to:	And the shipment is	And:	And:	Then:
Logs, cants, crossties, stumps[1] or lumber with bark	**Other than** Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	15 or **fewer** logs, cants, or bundles of lumber	→	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		More than 15 logs, cants, or bundles of lumber	The logs, cants, or bundles of lumber are debarked	The debarking has removed at least 98 percent of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5 percent of its surface	
				The debarking has **not** removed the bark to the standard described in the cell above	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. REQUIRE T404 as a condition of entry (treatment must occur **prior** to arrival)
			The logs, cants, or crossties are **not** debarked	→	
	Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	→			
Lumber free of bark	→				1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE

1 If the logs are **not** in completely closed containers, make sure that those logs are stored as far as is practical from other open shipments or logs or lumber and from living trees.

TABLE 5-190 Lumber (Softwood and Temperate Hardwood) that is Green or Raw

If lumber is:	And was harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:
Green or raw—**neither** kiln dried **nor** heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), or Uzbekistan (Asian)	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
	A country or area of a country **not** listed in the cell above	The importer documents that the lumber will be kiln dried within 30 days from the date of arrival and before the lumber is sawn or planed (dressed or finished)	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. ALLOW the lumber to go forward for kiln drying to an approved facility operating under a compliance agreement[1]
		Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	Temperate hardwood	**GO** to **Table 5-191**
			Softwood	REFUSE ENTRY
Kiln dried or heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes	→	→	Is accompanied by a permit	RELEASE
	→	→	**Lacks** a permit	HOLD THE CARGO. The importer must apply for a permit

1 If the logs are not in completely closed containers, make sure that those logs ar stored as far as is practical from other open shipments or logs or lumber and from living trees.

TABLE 5-191 Lumber (Temperate Hardwood) that is Green or Raw (continued from Table 5-190)

If, upon arrival, the lumber is:	Then:
Accompanied with a document that states it was treated with T312 or its equivalent	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
Not accompanied with a document that states it was treated with T312 or its equivalent	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 5-192 Temperate Hardwood Logs, Cants, and Stumps Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the logs were harvested in:	And:	And:	Then:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), and Uzbekistan (Asian)	The debarking has removed at least 98 percent of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5 percent of its surface	Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not documented or safeguarded as specified in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above	◆ Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement of debarking ◆ Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking	REFUSE ENTRY
A country or area of a country **not** listed in the cell above		Accompanied by documentation that the logs were treated with the equivalent of T312	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Lacks documentation as described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 5-193 Softwood Logs, Cants, and Stumps

If:	And:	And is:	Then:
Pinus radiata (Monterey or radiata pine) from Chile or New Zealand or *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir) from New Zealand	→	→	RETURN to **Table 5-186**
Other than a species or origin listed in the cell above	The debarking has removed at least 98 percent of the bark with no single log retaining bark on more than 5 percent of its surface	Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum or 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not documented as specified in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
	Not debarked to the standard described in the cell above	◆ Accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking; and ◆ Accompanied by documentation that the log was heated to a minimum or 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes or was kiln dried and appropriately safeguarded	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Not accompanied by a permit that relieves the requirement for debarking	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 5-194 Crossties[1] Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If the crossties are from:	And:	And you have:	And the crossties:	Then:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Kazakhstan (Asian), Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Turkmenistan (Asian), and Uzbekistan (Asian)	→	→	→	REFUSE ENTRY
A country or area of a country not listed in the cell above	**Any** bark is present	→	→	
	Completely free of bark	Evidence that the crossties were pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative as stated on the permit	→	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		No evidence that the crossties were pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative; or **not** preserved as specified on the perit; or there is **not** permit	Are accompanied by documentation that the crossties will be pressure treated within 30 days from the date of arrival	1. REQUIRE a written permit, and 2. INSPECT AND ALLOW the crossties to go forward for pressure treating[2]
			Lack the documentation described above	REGULATE as logs, cants, or stumps—if temperate hardwood, GO to **Table 5-192**; if softwood, **GO** to **Table 5-193**

1 Recall that crossties from Canada and Mexican states adjacent to the U.S. border may be merely inspected and released—**no** written permit is required.

2 **NOTE TO PORT OF ENTRY:** Advise the State Plant Health Director (SPHD) in the receiving State about the crossties going forward. The SPHD needs to decide if monitoring is necessary.

TABLE 5-195 Wood Chips or Bark Chips[1] Not Meeting Universal Importation Options from Specified Countries

If harvested in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China (including Hong Kong), India, Iran (Asian), Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of and Republic of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia (Asian), Taiwan, Trukmenistan (Asian), or Uzbekistan (Asian)				REFUSE ENTRY
A country **not** listed in the cell above				CONTINUE to **Table 5-196**

1 During shipment to the U.S., no other rgulated articles (other than solid wood packing materials) are permitted in the holds or sealed containers carrying the chips. The chips on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container.

TABLE 5-196 Wood Chips or Bark Chips[1] Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Chips contain **no** free water and not over 15 percent water stained chips **nor** over 15 percent of the chips exhibit fungal fructification	Documented to be from live, healthy, plantation trees grown in tropical areas[2]	Consigned to a facility operating under a compliance agreement in accordane with 7CFR 319.40-8	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT to the facility operating under compliance[3]
		Not consigned to a facility operating under compliance	REFUSE ENTRY
	Lack the documentation described in the cell above	Are accompanied by documentation that they were treated by T404 or its equivalent or heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Lack the documentation described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
Chips contain free water or over 15 percent water stained chips or over 15 percent of the chips exhibit fungal fructification			CONTINUE to **Table 5-197**

1 During shipment to the U.S., no other rgulated articles (other than solid wood packing materials) are permitted in the holds or sealed containers carrying the chips. The chips on the vessel's deck must be in a sealed container.

2 If no other regulated articles are present, and if the chips are completely covered by a tarpaulin during their entire journey to the U.S., such chips may be shipped on a barge.

3 **NOTE TO PORT OF ENTRY:** Advise the State Plant Health Director (SPHD) in the receiving State about the chips going forward. The SPHD needs to decide if monitoring is necessary.

TABLE 5-197 Wood Chips or Bark Chips Containing Free Water or >15 Percent Water Staining or Fructification

If the chips	Then:
Are accompanied by documentation that they were treated by T404 or its equivalent or heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c) or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
Lack the documentation described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY

TABLE 5-198 Wood Packing Materials

If originating in:	And:	And:	And:	And:	Then:
Canada	→				RELEASE but the material may be subject to inspection
A Mexican border state[1]	→				
Other than Canada or a Mexican border state	Stamped with a "KD" or "HT" or accompanied by documentation[2]	→			
	Not stamped with a "KD" or "HT" or accompanied by documentation[2]	Pallets moved as cargo	New or reconditioned	→	
			Used and previously eligible for importation	Are accompanied by an importer document stating that, "The pallets were previously eligible for importation and have not had wood added to them since that use."	
				Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	1. WARN THE IMPORTER about the missing documentation and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		A loose wood packing material	(Such things as excelsior, sawdust, wood shavings, wood wool, or those articles produced from shaving wood into small, slender, and curved pieces)		RELEASE but the material may be subject to inspection
		A solid wood packing material[3]	A finished article or manufactured to the extent that pests would be excluded (for example, crates constructed of veneer, particle board, laminated wood or slats less than ¼ thick; containers made of plywood; finished barrels)		
			Neither finished **nor** manufactured		CONTINUE to **Table 5-199**

1 Baja California North, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, sonora or Tamaulipas

2 Documentation that the packing material was heat treated according to 7CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisure reduction according to 7CFR 3119.40-7(d), or treated with preservatives according to 7CFR 319.40-7(g), or treated with an approved pesticide. See "A List of USDA Approved Fumigation Service Providers in Hong Kong" on **page 5-25**. Here also is a link to the web page that is current for approved providers: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/alb/swpm/providers.html.

3 Such things as cases, crates, drums, dunnage, packing blocks, skids, and sweepings.

TABLE 5-199 Solid Wood Packing Materials

If with an article:	And the wood originated:	And selected for miscellaneous inspection:	And:	Then:
Not regulated by this quarantine (for example– handicrafts, machinery, marble, nursery stock, personal effects, produce, and tiles)	In China	→	→	GO to **Table 5-200**
	In **other than** China	With your inspection revealing the **presence** of bark	Accompanied by documentation that the wood was heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes, treated with T404 or its equivalent, or pressure treated with creosote, chromium salts, or other approved preservative	RELEASE
			Lacking the certification described in the cell above	**GIVE THE IMPORTER** the following options: ◆ Remove and destroy the bark ◆ Have the packing material treated with T404 or its equivalent ◆ Remove and reexport the packing material ◆ An option provided by Regional policy
		With your inspection revealing the **absence** of bark	→	RELEASE
Regulated by this quarantine–7CFR 319.40 (logs, lumber, wood, and associated products)	→	→	Accompanied by a permit (the packing material itself will **not** have its own permit)	RELEASE or CONTROL the packing material as stated in the permit for the article that is regulated by the quarantine (7CFR 319.40)
	→	→	**Lacking** a permit	HOLD THE CARGO–the importer must apply for a permit

TABLE 5-200 Solid Wood Packing Materials from China

If:	And your inspection reveals the:	And you judge that the cargo:	Then:
Accompanied by one of the following documents: 1. An exporter's statement in the commercial invoice, bill of lading, or other similar document (including a paper or electronic manifest) stating that the shipment contains no solid wood packing, or 2. A certificate signed by an official of the Chinese Government stating that the wood was heated to a minimum of 71.1°C (160°F) for 75 minutes, treated with T404 or its equivalent, or pressure treated with an EPA approved preservative			RELEASE
Lacking either document as described above	**Absence** of solid wood packing material		RELEASE, however, levy a user fee for the cost of the inspection[1]
	Presence of solid wood packing material	Can be separated from the solid wood packing material and that the solid wood packing material may be destroyed or reexported without risk of spreading plant pests	1. ALLOW the removal and destruction of the packing material at the owner's or importer's expense; however, levy a user fee for the costs associated with the inspection, separation, destruction, or reexportation of the packing material[1] 2. RELEASE
		Cannot be separated from the solid wood packing material or that the destruction or reexportation of the solid wood packing material would risk the spread of plant pests	REFUSE ENTRY, however, levy a user fee for the cost of the inspection[1]

1 Levy a user fee based on the directions that immediately follow.

Solid Wood Packing Material from China (continued from **Table 5-200**)

1. The person for whom the service is provided and the person requesting the service are jointly liable for payment of user fees for any import or entry services.
2. There is a minimum of a quarter of an hour for the service.
3. If the service is provided **outside** the normal tour of duty, there is a 2-hour minimum charge and a commuted travel time period required by 7CFR 354.1(a)(2).
4. Charge according to the following schedule:

TABLE 5-201 User Fees for the Cost of Inspection

If the service is provided:	And:	Then charge:
Outside the normal tour of duty	Sunday or a holiday	$74 per hour or $18.50 per quarter hour
	Other than Sunday or a holiday	$65 per hour or $16.25 per quarter hour
During the normal tour of duty	→	$56 per hour or $14 per quarter hour

TABLE 5-202 Bark and Plant Material to be Used for Compost, Humus, Litter, and Wood Mulch[1]

If the product is:	And:	And:	Then:
Bark itself (things like cinnamon bark and cork) but **not** bark chips	To be used for food, manufacture of medicine, or chemical extraction[2]	Free from rot[3]	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Not free from rot	REFUSE ENTRY
	The use is **other than** that described above	Is documented as being heat or steam treated to 56°C (122°F) or higher for 30 minutes or longer; or the temperature of the center of the bark was raised to at least 71.1°C (160°F) for at least 75 minutes such that the moisture content of the bark is 20 percent or less as measured by an electrical conductivity meter	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
Compost, humus, or litter	→	Is accompanied by an importer document stating that, "The product was fumigated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(f), heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)."	1. REQUIRE a written permit and 2. RELEASE OR CONTROL as specified on the permit
		Lacks the documentation as described in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY
Wood mulch (including pine straw)	→	Is accompanied by an importer document stating that, "The product was fumigated in accordance with 7CFR319.40-7(f), heat treated in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(c), or heat treated with moisture reduction in accordance with 7CFR 319.40-7(d)."	1. **REQUIRE** a written permit and 2. **INSPECT AND RELEASE**
		Lacks the documentation identified in the cell above	REFUSE ENTRY

1 This page refers solely to plant matter **to be used** for compost, humus, or litter. Compost, humus, and litter per se may contain animal bedding, animal waste, or other animal materials, and as such, would be prohibited by the animal health regulations or plant health regulations.

2 Recall that bark from the three rutaceous subfamilies would be prohibited.

3 No more than 2 percent by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fructification of fungi or grown of other microorganisms that cause decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated article.

TABLE 5-203 Canadian Origin Timber Products[1]

If:	And:	Then:
Mulch, sawdust, or shavings	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
Logs (including firewood)	→	GO to **Table 5-203**
Lumber	A pine (*Pinus*) species with pieces of bark larger than 1 inch attached	REGULATE as logs: GO to **Table 5-205**
	A pine species **without** bark or with pieces of bark 1 inch or smaller attached	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Not a pine species	
Wood chips or bark chips	An ash (*Fraxinus*) species	GO to **Table 5-211**
	Not an ash species	INSPECT AND RELEASE

1 Includes railroad crossties and mulch.

TABLE 5-204 Canadian Origin Logs

If:	Then:
A species of pine (*Pinus*)	GO to **Table 5-205**
A species of ash (*Fraxinus*)	GO to **Table 5-209**
A species **other than** pine or ash	GO to **Table 5-208**

TABLE 5-205 Canadian Origin Pine Logs[1]

If From	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia	→	GO to **Table 5-206**
Ontario or Quebec	→	GO to **Table 5-207**
A province **other than** those listed above	Accompanied by both of these documents: 1. A certification of origin[2] stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur.[3] 2. A certification of origin and movement[4]	RELEASE
	Without the documents described above	CONTACT PPQ

1 Canadian origin pine logs with bark are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada, as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.

2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

3 See **Appendix G**

4 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs were produced and moved through, and stating that the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided in a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 5-206 Pine Logs from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certificate of origin[3] stating tha the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the certificate.

TABLE 5-207 Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	GO to **Table 5-208**
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	GO to **Table 5-208**
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompaned by a certifcation of origin[3] stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the certificate.

TABLE 5-208 Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:
WV or other areas in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle[1]	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a certification of origin and movement[2] that specifies the province or provinces where the logs were produced, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where produced 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the logs is plainly indicated on the logs or on the outer container (if in a container)[3]	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are **not** met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. **not** infested with pine shoot beetle	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the logs is plainly indicated on the logs or on the outer container (if in a container) 2. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province or provinces where the logs were produced, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where produced. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the logs have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*). If the logs have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "These articles were produced on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)." **or** ◆ "These articles were produced in an area where pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA." **or** ◆ "These articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)."	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are **not** met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**

2 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs were produced and moved through, and stating that the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided in a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

3 For firewood, an oral declaration of U.S. destination will be sufficient.

TABLE 5-209 Ash Logs and Wood with Bark

If from:	And:	Then
Counties regulated for the Emeral Ash Borer (EAB)[1]	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) documenting that the shipment meets **one** of the following conditions: ◆ The articles have been debarked. The PC must contain an additional declaration (AD) stating that "The articles in the shipment were debarked and vascular cambium was removed to a depth of 1.27 cm during the debarking process." **or** ◆ The articles have been heat treated at a temperature of at least 71.1 ^{0}C for a minimum of 75 minutes. The details of treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC.	GO to **Table 5-210**
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory[1]	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that "The articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emeral ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) does not occur, based on offical surveys."	GO to **Table 5-210**
	Lacks PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories **not** regulated for EAB[1]	Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	GO to **Table 5-210**
	Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of May 3, 2004, include the following:

- All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Windsor, and the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, and Tecumseh within the county of Essex.
- Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested with and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml) for more information.

TABLE 5-210 Logs Free of Pine Shoot Beetle and Emerald Ash Borer

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth[1]	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with **one** of the following additional declarations: ◆ "The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." **or** ◆ "The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual." **or** destined for a specified U.S. processing plant or mill under compliance agreement with APHIS for specified handling or processing	
		Without the above certification or proof of destination described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area **not** infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth[1, 2]	→	RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. **not** infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin[3]	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See **Appendix G**

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the certificate.

TABLE 5-211 Ash Wood Chips or Bark Chips

If from:	And:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emeral Ash Borer (EAB)[1]	Chips are larger than 1 inch in diameter	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Chips are 1 inch or less in diameter	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC)	RELEASE
		Lacks IP or PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory[1]	→	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that "The articles in this shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emeral ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) does not occur, based on official surveys.	RELEASE
		Lacks PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB[1]	→	Accompanied by an importer document that certifies tha the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	RELEASE
		Lacks the importer document described above.	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of May 3, 2004, include the following:

- All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Windsor, and the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, and Tecumseh within the county of Essex.
- Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested with and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml) for more information.

TABLE 5-212 Firewood Not Meeting Universal Importation Options

If originating in:	And:	And the source of firewood is:	Then:
Mexico	From the state of Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora, or Tamaulipas (Mexican states adjacent to the U.S. border)	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	Not from a state adjacent to the U.S. border or you can't tell where in Mexico the product was harvested	Mesquite	
		Other than mesquite	REGULATE based on the form of the product the firewood is entering as (for example, bark, chips, lumber, logs, stump)
Other than Mexico	→	→	

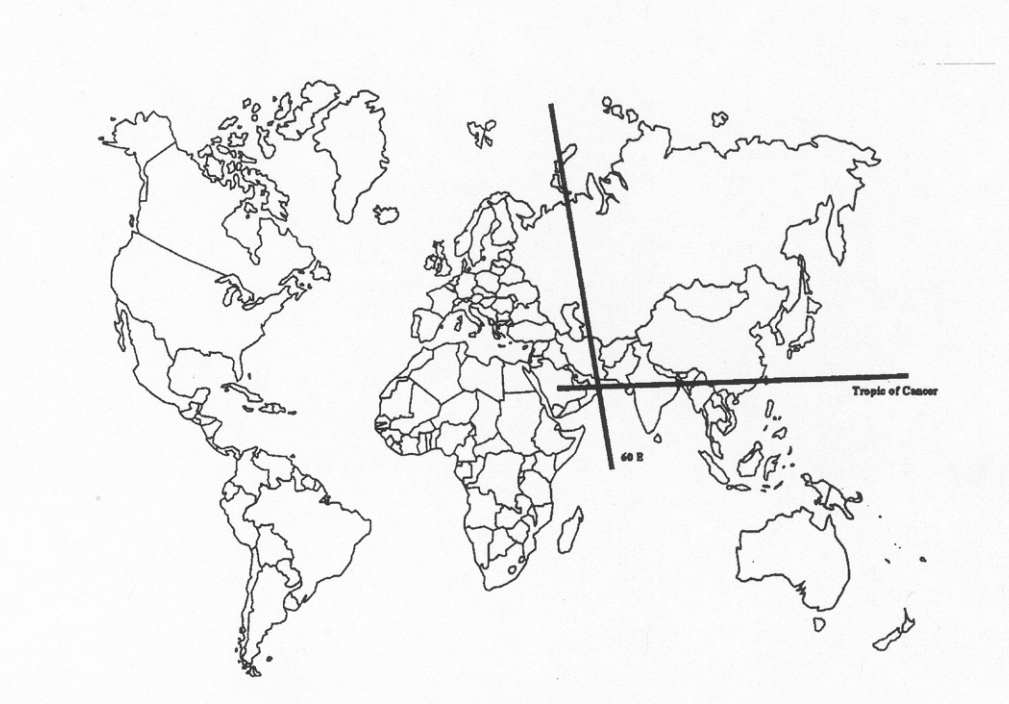
Step 7—Inspect the Shipment

- If appropriate, inspect for debarking and the degree of debarking.
- Look for plant pests and contaminants. On wood chips and bark chips, look for water-staining and fungal fructification. Staining and fungal fructification cannot exceet 15 percent.

Step 8—Take Final Acton

Based upon enterability and your inspection results, take the appropriate action and document it. Appropriate actions include:

- Inspected and released
- Treated and released
- Authorized shipment to a facility under compliance
- Refused entry (reexported or abandoned for destruction)
- Destroyed



7CFR 319.40-5(d) states that temperate hardwood logs and lumber (with or without bark) from all places *except places in Asia that are east of 60° East longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer* (23° *27')* may be imported if fumigated.

7CFR 319.40-6(b)(2) states that raw lumber, including solid wood packing material imported as cargo from all places *except places in Asia that are east of 60° East longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer* (23° *27')* may be imported in accordance with 40-6(B)(2)(i&ii).

7CFR 319.40-6(c) states that wood chips and bark chips from any place *except places in Asia that are east of 60° East longitude and north of the Tropic of Cancer* may be imported in accordance with 40-6(c)(1-4).

The area described by italics in the citations above is marked on the map at the top of the page. This area has been determined to present a high pest risk for timber and timber products based on the results of a comprehensive pest risk assessment done for logs from Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

Countries within the defined area include Eastern Russia, China (including Hong Kong), Republic of China (Taiwan), Japan, North and South Korea, Mongolia, Burma, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

The eastern boundary of the high-risk area splits Russia. European Russia is outside the high-risk area, divided from Eastern Russia by the Ural mountains at approximately 60° East Longitude. The southern boundary is defined by the Tropic of Cancer.

TABLE 5-213 Wreaths, Garlands, and Greenery Made from Host Plants of the Sudden Oak Death Syndrome[1]

If grown in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, or the United Kingdom	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate declaring tha the article was dipped in water that is held at a temperature of at least 160° F	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 301.92
	Lacks the certificate or certification	REFUSE ENTRY	
A country **other than** one in the European Union	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

1 The known host plants of *Phytophthora ramorum* are arrowwood (*Viburnum x bodnantense*), big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), California honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), huckleberry (*Vaccinum ovatum*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), manzanita (*Arctstaphylos* spp.), rhododendron (*Rhododendron* spp., including azalea), Shreve's oak (*Quercus parvula* var. *shrevei*), tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), and Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and California redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).

These species are regulated from the European Union to prevent the entry of sudden oak death syndrome caused by Phytophthora ramorum.

Nonpropagative Manual

Miscellaneous and Processed Products

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